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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

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MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

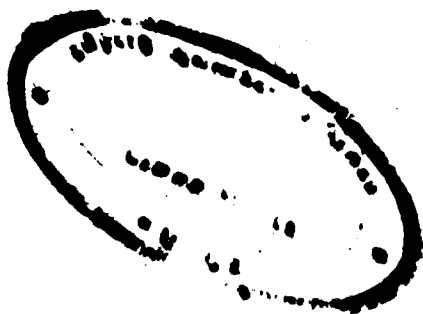
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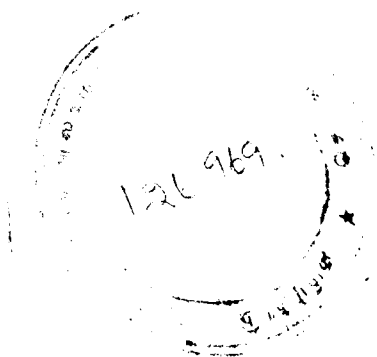
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Several letters from Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.
A Constant Reader and An Old Indian Officer shall appear in the next Number.
Notices of several books are preparing. Mrs. Colonel Elwood's Narrative and
M. Klaproth's *Dernier Mot* will be reviewed next Month.

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NOTICES.

A Subscriber, who requests some information on the subject of the Deccan Prize-money, is acquainted that the money has been received by the Trustees from the Company, and that it was paid by the Trustees to certain Agents, who have failed.

The insertion of A. C. C.'s letter is unnecessary.

Notices of several works are in hand.

The East-India Question.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.
1830.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE CHINA TRADE.

SINCE the publication of the voluminous evidence taken by the Select Committees, appointed by both Houses of Parliament, to inquire into the affairs of the East-India Company, we have applied ourselves to a careful examination of it, with the view of laying before our readers a summary of the result. The points to which the evidence relates are, however, so numerous, and the statements of the witnesses are so conflicting, that it is a task extremely laborious and embarrassing to attempt such an object. The concluding report of the Committee of the Commons is a very compendious summary of the most material points in the evidence relating to the China trade alone; and it is observable that in every material particular, it is stated, that not the opinions of the witnesses merely, but the facts they allege, are directly contradictory. Under such circumstances, it is necessary to criticise the elements of each individual's testimony, in order to estimate the value which must be assigned to the aggregate mass on either side of the question.

The anti-monopolists have certainly not been idle. Mr. Crawford, the salaried agent of the Company's opponents, has brought forward a variety of accounts drawn up by himself, as he alleges, from authentic sources, which (recollecting the gross instances of error—we do not say juggle—exhibited in his pamphlet*) we must subject to a very close examination, before we venture to trust a figure of them. Other statements have been made by other witnesses, which have been already completely demolished.

A very important obstacle to the designs of the anti-monopolists is the consideration, that the Company's political character and existence entirely depend upon their commercial profits, and that their means of governing India—which their opponents now loudly protest they desire should not be taken from them!—are derived from the China trade. This fundamental argument has been boldly assailed by an attempt to prove that the China

* See vol. i. N.S. p. 6.

trade, so far from being profitable to the Company, and furnishing the means of governing India, is really a source of loss to them. This important operation against the Company is exclusively conducted by Mr. Rickards, who, by virtue of the *benevolence of character* which is commonly attributed to him, seems to possess an unlimited privilege of indulging in every extravagance of fantastic wrongheadedness.

This discovery of Mr. Rickards is no new one; he made it, he says, in 1813, and succeeding inquiry and reflexion, instead of convincing him of his error, have confirmed him, as they do every obstinate theorist, in the truth of his creed. He says: "I formed a decided opinion in the year 1813, that the received notion at that time of the profits of the Company's China trade being their only means of paying their dividends and interest upon their home bond debt was altogether erroneous. I was then firmly convinced, that on a fair mercantile statement of their commercial operations, the profits, if any, would be altogether insufficient to pay their dividends in this country: and from the papers which have been printed and laid before the public since that period, I am still further confirmed in that belief."

Finding this proposition to be received as serious, and being invited to give in a statement of the grounds on which this opinion was formed, Mr. Rickards was encouraged to offer a detailed statement of the Company's China trade, in the year 1820-21, prepared, as he states, from official documents, whence it would appear that, after payment of interest on bond debts and dividends, there is a balance of loss or deficiency of £518,776, not far short of the amount of the dividends. This was not quite strong enough, however; for, a week after, he produces other statements, shewing, *from official documents*, by the apparent result of the Company's tea trade on the quantity purchased at Canton in 1814-15, and a corresponding quantity sold in 1815-16, that there was a deficiency in their China commerce, after paying dividends and interest, of £805,813. He makes the deficiency in 1828-29, £611,165. At the rate of three-quarters of a million a year, since 1814-15, this deficiency must have amounted to eleven or twelve millions. Whence it was supplied it would be vain to ask: but it is unnecessary. Mr. Melvill, the Company's auditor, has, in a succinct and lucid statement, forming a strong contrast to the cloudy and prolix reasonings of Mr. Rickards, laid in the dust the whole fabric of this gentleman's airy castles, which have been so many years building. We insert the following passage in Mr. Melvill's evidence:

Q. In the early part of your evidence you alluded to the assistance rendered to the Indian territory by the China trade, are you aware that it has been given in evidence before this Committee, that after paying the interest on the bond-debt, and paying the dividend to the proprietor, that trade has been a loss to the Company instead of a profit?—**A.** I have had an opportunity of examining the statements delivered in to this Committee by Mr. Rickards, with a view of showing that the profits of the tea trade have not been sufficient to meet the charge of the interest upon the Company's bond-debt, and the dividends to the proprietors; and I am prepared now to prove to the Committee that Mr.

Rickards's statements involve errors and omissions, which, when corrected, leave a credit to the amount of £956,361 for the first of his statements, being that for 1820-21; of £1,127,696 for the second of his statements, being that for 1814-15; of £659,167 for the third of his statements, being that for 1827-28; and of £873,174 for the fourth of his statements, being that of an average of years since 1814-15. These errors are caused by an excessive charge for wastage, by including the India as well as the China freight, by including as charges several items already included in the invoice amount, by considering the interest on the Company's own capital as an actual outgoing, and by considering all the sea insurance as an outgoing; whereas the Company being their own insurers, have themselves, after charging insurance, the profit of that account.

Mr. Melvill then delivers in detailed statements of the errors committed by Mr. Rickards. The latter, in his subsequent examination, attempts to explain and justify his statements; but* as far as we can understand him, he has either founded his calculations upon assumptions which are false—such as "that the American tea is of equal quality and sometimes superior to the Company's,"—or upon his own individual interpretation of an Act of Parliament; or he admits that he has misunderstood the official returns, which, he says, "lead to no satisfactory conclusions; in other words, they afford not the means of coming at the real result of the Company's trade."

In examining the vast body of evidence before us, relating to the China trade alone, it is obvious that we cannot deal with it otherwise than superficially, unless we apply ourselves to portions, or rather to particular topics, at different times. In the present article we shall, therefore, consider the evidence respecting the American trade with China, which has been offered to Parliament with the view of showing that the experiment of open trade, in the instance of this nation, whose commerce is entirely unfettered, demonstrates the policy of removing the Company's exclusive privileges, as well as the great injury which the merchants of this country have sustained by the unfair competition of those foreign traders in the China market.

The allegations contained in the petitions to Parliament during the late and the antecedent sessions are to the following effect:—that, but for the monopoly of the East-India Company, the Chinese could be supplied with British manufactures, especially woollens, to an almost unlimited extent; that that monopoly is injurious to the shipping as well as the manufactures of this country; that the effect of it has been to throw this very profitable branch of commerce into the hands of the Americans and Dutch, who supply the Chinese with British manufactures, and to tax the people of this country—who pay more than double the price for tea (independently of the duty to government) paid by their continental neighbours and the Americans—to the extent of two millions and a half, solely for the benefit of the East-India Company.* It has also been stated by Mr. Crawford, the authorized agent of the free-trade party, that "the incapacity of the Company to supply the Chinese market has conferred a very useful privilege on the commercial rivals of this country; the Russians supply the Chinese

* See petitions from Glasgow, Greenock, Wolverhampton, &c. &c.

ter buy teas equally good with the Company, or even better, at the same or a less price.

First as to the quality: the facts of the Company having the preemption of all the black teas and an equal choice of the greens, the scrupulous examination of the parcels brought to their factory, the vastness of their trade, absorbing so large a portion of the supply, the general inferiority of the investments of the Company's officers, which are purchased on at least as favourable terms as the American teas, are all so many grounds of presumption that the statement made by Mr. Toone, Mr. Marjoribanks, and Mr. Davis, that the American teas are generally inferior to the Company's, is correct. But let us hear the admissions of the free-trade witnesses themselves. Mr. Bates, an American merchant, connected with the China trade, and himself a kind of partizan, "believes that, generally speaking, the tea shipped by the Americans is not so good as that shipped by the Company."* Captain Hutchinson, commander of a Liverpool ship trading between India and Canton, and a strong anti-monopolist, says, that the Company have no rivals in the English market (that is, as he explains, for teas adapted to the English taste), therefore they obtain what teas they please; that they get better tea than the Americans, *by making engagements the year previous*, and paying a large price; and he admits, that when he applied to the Hong merchants to purchase teas, they told him he must wait till the Company had made their selection, when he might purchase from what remained.† Capt. Coffin, master of an American ship generally trading at Canton, speaks so distinctly to the point, that we shall cite his interrogatories.‡

Q. Is there, in your judgment, any difference between the quality of the teas purchased by the East-India Company and those purchased by the Americans?—A. I should think there was a difference, from five to ten per cent., in favour of the teas purchased by the East-India Company.

Q. Does that apply to the black and green?—A. To the green teas, I think, it does not apply: our green teas are equally as good as those imported by the Company. Souchong and congou I have myself bought there after it has been marked to go on board Company's ships, and paid a little higher for it.

Q. How did you contrive to get those chests?—A. The Hong put other printed papers over them.

Q. Were they intended for the Company's ships?—A. I believe they were; but the merchants, wanting ready money, sold them.

Q. Do you remember what you have paid for the tea so purchased?—A. I think it was twenty-four taels; that was in the year that I was paying twenty-one for the teas that we usually take to America.

Here is a difference of twelve and a half per cent. in favour of the Company's teas, deposed to by an American trader, a purchaser of teas at Canton, not only on his own account, but who has been entrusted with the purchase of entire cargoes for others! And how do those persons depose who endeavour to support the character of the American teas? Mr. Brown, a Liverpool merchant trading with America, considers the American tea to be equally good with, or superior to, ours:—upon what grounds? He says "he

* Lords Evidence, 5291.

† Commons Evidence, 2730—2741.

‡ Ibid. 1599—1604.

only speaks from *general rumour*; the *feeling* on the part of the Americans is that the tea imported into the United States is better than that we drink in England." He is asked if he has ever been in America; he replies, that he has resided there *many years*. He is asked what he was enabled to say from his own experience. He declines speaking from his own experience, alleging that he has very little recollection of the kind of tea he used to drink in America, as it was many years ago. He is asked whether he refers to black or green tea, and he then says: "*It is a very difficult question to answer satisfactorily*. I have merely heard persons who have been in the United States say *generally* that the tea was better than our English tea: particulars were not gone into." So we have heard persons who have been in France say, *generally*, that the champagne drank in England is better than that in France; but, though it is many years since we were there, we are decidedly of a different opinion.

With respect to the prices paid by the Company and the American traders respectively, it is obvious that if the qualities of the two descriptions of teas differ, no fair comparison can be made of prices. This is a principle which the free traders now eagerly contend for. Mr. Davis, in reply to a question on this point, remarks* that "the denominations of teas can be no guide whatever with reference to their value: there is as much difference between the quality of teas of the same denomination as there is between wine sold at a tavern and that drunk at a gentleman's table, although they are both called sherry or madeira." Mr. Davis states distinctly that other traders could not obtain tea on better terms than the Company.† Mr. Aken, a free-trade witness, says the same.‡ There is another consideration, namely, that the Americans buy teas with dollars, which are acceptable, and bear a premium; whereas the Company bring merchandize, part of which (the woollens) the Hong merchants do not like. This is, in fact, equivalent to paying higher for the tea, if the nominal price be the same.

But let us trace the transactions a little lower, and we shall readily perceive that no comparison, in respect to prices, can be instituted, because the parties buy different articles for different purposes. Mr. Bates—we still take our facts from the free-traders—states that the quality of the Company's tea bought for this market, will not answer for other markets; *other countries will not pay a price to compensate for the finer qualities*. The Americans have sometimes taken the same quality as the Company's; but it would not answer; *they will not pay a sufficient price for it on the Continent*. He is asked:

Q. So that if you saw the price of any denomination of tea, taking congou or souchong for instance, in London and Amsterdam, you would not consider a mere comparison of the prices for a given denomination of tea as any proof of the relative dearness or cheapness in the two countries?—A. *None whatever*.

Q. The average quality, therefore, of the black teas shipped by the American house at Canton§ is, upon the whole, inferior to that of the India Company?—*I should say decidedly so.*

Q. Can you state the per-centage of inferiority between the teas suited for

* Commons Ev. 1254, &c.

† Ibid., 1412.

‡ Ibid., 2135.

§ Perkins and Co., very large shippers on American account.

the Dutch market and the English market?—A. I have before me an invoice of contract teas, the same as the Company ship, in which I see souchong is put down at thirty-five, thirty-seven, and thirty-nine taels; and there are other souchongs that cost twenty-three.

Q. Should you say that the souchong bought at thirty-five was of the Company's quality, and the other at twenty-three was of the inferior quality, which you have described as suited to the Dutch market?—A. The Chinese always fix prices for three different qualities—the first, second, and third; and this being the cost of contract souchong, that would be about the price at which the Company would have contracted at that particular time: the other I can only suppose to be inferior tea from its price.

Here then is a difference of quality in the proportion of twenty-three to thirty-seven, or nearly *forty per cent.*; so that Company's souchong at 3s. 6d. per pound, would be as cheap as Dutch-American souchong at 2s. 1d. We beg again to remind our readers that this is the evidence of an American; a merchant connected for twenty years with the American trade with Canton; a member of a respectable English firm, that of Baring and Co.; and a witness brought forward by the free-traders.

The opinion of a perfectly impartial and a perfectly competent witness, Mr. J. Layton, a tea-broker, is even more decisive. Speaking of the quality of the tea he has tasted abroad, he says: "The tea I have seen on the Continent was a *strange sort of mixture*; it was bought of what are called outside dealers in China; they send over stuff which is not tea." Should the China trade be opened, the British public will doubtless have ample opportunities of judging for themselves of this "strange mixture."

Now let us see what is the nature and extent of the trade with Canton carried on by the Americans, their exclusion from which is declared to be so severe a grievance by the British merchants.

It appears from the accounts laid before Parliament the session before the last,* that the quantity of tea shipped by the Americans from Canton for foreign (not American) consumption has gradually decreased, from 2,731,000 lbs. in 1815-16, to only 357,966 lbs. in 1826-27, whilst the quantity for American consumption has about doubled. This is pretty decisive evidence that the former trade has been a losing one; the increase in the population, and the extension of a taste for tea, in the United States, will explain the prosperity of the latter. But from the same document it appears that the aggregate exports from China, including silk, drugs, &c., which amounted to 9,041,755 dollars in 1818-19, had fallen to 4,363,788 dollars, less than one-half, in 1826-27. Their imports into Canton were 10,017,151 dollars in 1818-19, and only 3,853,717 in 1826-27, little more than one third! These figures would suffice to convince us that such a trade, carried on under every possible advantage, from the absence of competition in the foreign market, and extraordinary encouragement by the government-credits at home, could not be profitable. Yet we have been assured to the contrary. Petitioners and pamphleteers have positively asserted that both the export and import trade carried on by the Americans with China has been, and still is a beneficial one. Now for the proof.

* Papers relating to the trade with India and China, &c. Ordered to be printed. 1828.

It must be recollected that the Americans export but few goods; the bulk of their exports consists of dollars. In the years 1819-20, when their total exports to China amounted to 8,182,015 dollars, the bullion portion was 6,297,000, or nearly four-fifths. The witnesses even lay some stress upon this circumstance, alleging that the Hong merchants like to deal with the Americans, because they bring dollars. "If you pay in dollars," says Captain Hutchinson,* "you can buy upon far better terms." "The reason why the Chinese favour the American trade so much," says Captain Coffin, is on account of the great quantity of specie that is brought there: the Company have imported large quantities of goods." We are elsewhere told, that what the Chinese call a *rich ship*, is a ship freighted with dollars. Now the value of the dollar in America is 4s. 1½d. or 4s. 1¼d., at the very lowest, sometimes higher: the rate at which it is exchanged at Canton, according to Mr. Bates,† is, and has been, for the last year or two, 3s. 11d.; so that there is a positive loss of 2½d. each dollar, amounting to £59,000 upon the dollars exported in 1819-20, independent of insurance and charges!

To escape this tax, the American traders have lately taken out, either on their own account, or as a speculation of British shippers, some cotton and woollen manufactures from this country; and although these transactions, under such circumstances, would be very uncertain criteria, we have ample proof, even from the free traders' reluctant admission, that the speculations have wholly failed.

Mr. Brown states,‡ that he has shipped British manufactures from this country to China from 1821 to 1829; that latterly, the last three or four years, they have been *very* unprofitable. Mr. Everett, an American merchant, who was the first to ship British manufactures to Canton on American account, in 1818, and continued it till 1829, and who has given in to the Committee a very detailed account of the quantities, descriptions, and prices, of the goods so shipped, unfortunately cannot tell either what the goods fetched, or,—though they were his own exports,—whether the sales were profitable or otherwise!§ The inference from this *inability* is easy. Capt. Coffin, who seems to be a witness of tolerable candour, is sadly perplexed upon this point. He is evidently incapable of telling a direct falsehood, yet he skirmishes a little. His examination is amusing, from its apparent flat contradictions.

Do you think that a trade with an assorted cargo could be carried on with any thing like the advantage of a trade in which the outward cargo consists of dollars?—I believe the Chinese like dollars better than they do almost any thing else.

Have not the Americans carried on that trade almost entirely since?—*Mostly*: some of our ships have taken British manufactures.

Have they found themselves the better for it?—I cannot say, having myself nothing to do with those transactions. Merchants generally keep those things pretty much to themselves, particularly if they are making a profit; and if they are losing, they say little about it.

* Commons Ev., 2764.

† Ibid., 3056 u.

‡ Ibid., 905.

§ Lords Ev., 5337.

Do you know that that trade has been a losing trade?—I do not know whether it has been a losing or a profitable trade. I have frequently heard it discussed.

Can you say, when it was discussed, whether it was said to be a losing or a gaining trade?—There is a house which is remaining out there which has received a good many British goods from Liverpool. Mr. Dunn is the agent there; and I think they must have made it profitable, because they still continue to carry it on.

In the discussions at which you have been present, have not you heard that it was a losing trade?—Latterly they have said that there has been little or nothing gained by it.

Has there not been something lost?—I cannot say that there has been much lost in the trade.

Do you not believe that it has been a losing trade?—I do not think it has, generally speaking.

Do you know why it has decreased so much?—In the article of British manufactures I do not think the trade has been decreased: to the best of my knowledge, there have been as many British manufactures sent out in American ships the last three or four years, as the three or four years previous.

Have they been sold?—I cannot say, not having been there the last three or four years.

Have you never heard it discussed whether those goods did find a market at Canton?—I know that a considerable quantity has found a market; whether all that has been carried out, I cannot say.

Did you not hear that it was at very low prices?—I cannot say whether the person was making a profit or loss: at the time I was there it was considered profitable.

When were you there last?—In 1824.

Since that time have you heard the matter discussed?—No.

Then you cannot say whether it has been a losing trade since that time?—I can say nothing upon that.

Supposing, however, the transactions to have been profitable, this question occurs: how does it happen that the Company, with their large capital and other favourable circumstances, are unable to sell their woollens but at a loss? The answer is, that they are a Company, and cannot either purchase or sell to the same advantage as private individuals.

We have surmised that there may be a different solution of the problem. We have imagined, that where the transactions are real,—that is, where the goods have not been sent really by needy and encumbered manufacturers, to be sold for what they would fetch,—they have been of inferior descriptions, purchased at a proportionally lower price than the Company's goods, introduced into China by smuggling, which is a regularly organized system at the port of Canton, packed and marked as "Company's cloths," which pass current, like money, in the interior, on the faith of the Company's well-established character, and offered at an unusually low price, not having paid the high and almost prohibitory imperial duties. Some of the Committee seem to have been invaded with similar suspicions, and they have directed their inquiries to these points.

Mr. Bates, one of the shippers of these goods, says* that they were of

* *Lords Evidence*, 3214.

equal quality with the Company's, but purchased at a less price, because the Company, purchasing by tender, and not in the open market, are exposed to combination! Mr. Everett, another shipper, states* that his cloths and camlets were *better* than the Company's, and were bought at a cheaper rate, buying by tender being the worst way in which that business can be transacted. He denies that he ever bought goods rejected as of inferior quality. The prices obtained for these goods in China are said to be equal to or better than the Company obtained for theirs.

Inquiries were made of both these witnesses whether it was the practice to put the Company's mark on the packages of woollens, with a view of deceiving the Chinese into a belief that they were *bond fide* "Company's cloth." Mr. Everett distinctly says: "The Company's mark I never use on the outside packages. We have copied the manner of packing and the making up of the goods, and the number of pieces in the packages, but there is never any mark on the bales, *at least not of late years*, which would appear like the Company's."† By dint of close interrogation, he confesses that he may have done so many years back;—it is barely possible since 1818;—he was ordered to do so by his correspondents, he cannot tell why;—they are still packed and made up like the Company's, though he admits that, if the cloths are superior to the Company's (as he alleges) it would be better not to imitate the Company's mode.‡ Mr. Bates says, "We do not put the Company's mark on the goods we send out; *we put one as near like it as we can make it, without its being the real mark of the Company.*"§

Of the fact of the imitation there can be no doubt: Capt. Alsager, an experienced China commander, tells the Committee, from personal observation, that the bales are marked with a heart and 4; instead of a V. there is an I.; a C. or an L. instead of an E.; but to the Chinese the mark appears the same as the Company's. He adds, that from personal inspection of the contents, the cloths were of inferior quality to the Company's, and have been offered to him, as a merchant, as "rejected Company's goods."||

But this important fact is established by still more satisfactory evidence, the very sellers of the goods. Mr. Wm. Walford, agent for the manufacturers of long ells, states¶ that *he has frequently sold* to the Americans the rejected goods of the Company—rejected as inferior in quality, as well as light; for which they have always paid a lower price, in proportion to the inferiority of quality. The Americans have also had lighter and inferior goods made for them. With regard to the dyeing of the goods, the Americans were not so particular about the quality of the dye, and were charged by witness only three-fourths of the price of the Company's scarlet. "There is a great deal of difference in inspecting goods after they are dyed: in inspecting by private merchants, burls and other imperfections were passed over without any minute inspection; all which is done by the Company's inspectors."

* *Lords Ev.*, 5381.

† *Commons Ev.*, 2885.

‡ *Ibid.*, 2885, *et seq.*

§ *Ibid.*, 3372.

¶ *Commons Ev.*, 2855 *et seq.*

|| *Ibid.*, 4754, *et seq.*

Mr. Wm. Ireland, of the firm of Ireland and Company, manufacturers of cloths principally for the China market, states that he has disposed of cloths rejected by the Company, to a Mr. Hughes, who afterwards disposed of them to Mr. Everett for shipping through the Americans to China! They were inferior in quality, and were sold by witness at a considerable loss; those he sold to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Everett were at a loss of £2. 1s. per piece! Previously, some fifteen years ago, the Company's rejected broad-cloths were bought up by the job-houses, who supplied Cranbourne-alley and that neighbourhood!

Both these witnesses deny the possibility of combination amongst the manufacturers to fix artificial prices on the Company's purchases, owing to their number and mutual jealousy. Mr. Ireland affirms that the Company buy at the lowest possible prices by their system of purchasing, and that he has been cut out of supplying many hundred pieces by 1d. or 2d. per piece. They distinctly deny, moreover, the fact that the Company pay, *ceteris paribus*, more for dyeing than the private traders, or even so much. Mr. Walford states that he charges to the private traders a larger commission than to the Company (owing to the magnitude of the latter's business); besides two and a half per cent. guarantee, where credit is given.

Then comes another material consideration: how are the goods introduced into China? Here the Committees get no information whatever. They put the question in a variety of shapes, but no light is afforded: it is a secret. It is strange that the East-India Company should not have been able to avail themselves of the same means, instead of selling at a loss. It is stranger still that British merchants trading freely from India should not have shipped at least cottons to China. It is passing strange that the Americans themselves, if the trade be a fair and legal one, should not have extended instead of contracting it, and paying a premium for dollars, especially since it is admitted that their fur trade is dwindling to nothing.

The inference is irresistible: the trade is a clandestine one. The whole is a system of fraud upon the government, upon the people, and, we may add, upon the fair trader. The Chinese government loses its duties; the people buy inferior goods, nominally cheaper but really dearer; and the fair trader is exposed to unequal competition. It must now create no surprise that the Company's supplies of woollens fall off in quantity and value, when the small market of Canton is thus irregularly supplied. But it is a remarkable fact, that the average number of pieces of woollens annually imported into Canton by the East-India Company, from the years 1809-10 to 1813-14, was 248,616; whereas the average number annually imported by the Company and the Americans, from 1825-6 to 1827-8, was only 214,834, of which number the latter imported 25,770 pieces! Nay, even the Hong merchants, we are told by Mr. Davis,* are injured, and some of them ruined, by the smuggling system, which not only robs them of those advantages for which they pay exorbitantly to the government, but exposes them to merciless fines for acts to which they are not privy.

One of the strongest proofs that the mode in which the Americans dispose

* Commons Ev., 478-480.

of their goods in China is illegal results from the refusal of an individual, who could, if he pleased, establish the legality of their transactions, to come forward and give evidence. Mr. Cushing, a citizen of the United States, who, as partner in an American house at Canton, conducted this trade for twenty years, to such an extent and so successfully, that he has retired with a fortune of half a million sterling, is now in London, but objects to appear as a witness. The Commons Committee inquired the reason of his objecting. Mr. Bates, with whom he was connected in business, replied, "he assigned a reason to me confidentially."* The Committee, naturally considering that this gentleman's evidence would be highly important, issued a summons requiring his attendance, at the same time deputing a member of the Committee to intimate to him their intention not to enforce the summons, if his repugnance was decided. Mr. Cushing declared that he would leave the country rather than comply with the summons; "because he considers it impracticable for him to give evidence without *injuring the interests* of his friends in America, and without acting *against the feelings of friends whom he has*."†

If the transactions in which Mr. Cushing has been engaged were fair and legal, his language and refusal are incomprehensible, seeing that those with whom he has been connected in this country have not withheld their evidence. If they were altogether illicit and unfair, we can easily conceive that the disclosure would injure the interests of his friends in America, and hurt the feelings of those in Canton.

Is it to be maintained that British merchants, in the event of an open trade, are to pursue the same covert system of traffic! Then the whole trade of Canton must necessarily become illicit, and as one of the witnesses observed, "all must be smugglers together." Can this be? Would the Chinese government, which only tolerates foreign trade, even when it derives a profit therefrom, permit it when that profit ceases? The idea is ridiculous. All the American witnesses declare, that if the British merchants are freely admitted into the China trade, the Americans would withdraw from it. We doubt it not.

We have been obliged to encroach so much upon the patience of the reader, in treating of this important point of the question, that we cannot venture to prolong this article, though we have much more to say upon the subject. We shall, therefore, leave him to determine, from what he has now read, whether the free-traders have succeeded, on this point, in making out their case, or whether their own witnesses have not put them out of court.

One observation we cannot help impressing upon the impartial reader: in all the extracts from this evidence which have been published in the anti-charter newspapers, he will find these important facts carefully suppressed. Is this fair?

* Commons Ev., 3212.

† *Ibid.*, 3041a.

DESCRIPTION OF CHINA BY A NATIVE.

LETTER FROM A CHINESE MONK TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TARENTO.*

VASTISSIMUM, atque incolis frequentissimum Sinarum imperium in decem et octo provincias, quarum singuli innumeros habent mandarinos, alios aliis subordinatos; quorum precipui sunt, qui negotia totius alicujus provincie promulgent, scilicet, gubernator provincie, examinatus generalis, dux generalis aliarumque rerum, prefectus causarum criminalium, prefectus salis cibus preest, cujus potestas amplissima quidem est, sed non absoluta; nam, ut vitetur occasio rebellionis, ille, in rebus magni momenti, nihil facere potest, sine consensu gubernatoris provincie. In nonnullis etiam provinciis reperitur, duces generales Tartarorum, eorumque Sinarum, qui militant sub vexillo Tartaro. Toti autem imperio presunt sex tribunaia suprema, quarum primum est, *Li Pu*, sive Tribunal Cæli, ad quod spectat promotio litterarum ad honores, et officia publica. Alterum tribunal est *Ku Pu*, sive reditus publicorum, ad quod spectat pro vectigalia exigere, et stipendia mandarinis solvere. Tertium est *Li Pu*, sive tribunal rituum, cujus est, ordinare debent. Quartum est *Pia Pu*, sive militum. Quintum *King Pu*, sive criminale. Sextum *Kun Pu*, sive edificiorum publicorum.

At inter omnes mandarinos, principem locum obtinent, quatuor supremi consilarii imperatoris, quorum consilio imperator omnia negotia componit. Hi olim *Ko Lao*, nunc *Chai Siang*, vocantur. Litterati sunt in magno honore apud Sinas, hi que propendunt soli sunt nobiles; nobilitas enim apud illos, non hereditate, sed labore acquiritur. Horum quatuor sunt ordines, qui conferuntur per rigorissimum concursum: primus ordo est *Hieu Chai*, sive baccauriorum; hic ordo confertur in provincie ab examinatore generali. Secundus est, *Kiu Jia*, sive magistrorum, qui examinantur et approbantur a duobus examinaturibus, specialiter destinatis, ab imperatore, ordinis tamen insignibus decorantur a gubernatore provincie. Tertius est, *Chin Su*, seu doctorum. Quartus est, *Han Lin*, seu doctorum collegii imperialis. Hi duo ordines conferuntur in urbe Pachina; atque hi soli habent jus ad gubernandum. In singulis civitatibus, collegia publica sint oportet, ubi ludimagister suos quisque discipulos, et docendos, et regendos, suscipit, nec tamen de eorum victu et cultu curat. Quotidem fit in collegiis privatis quæ abundant in toto imperio. Scholæ autem sunt propemodum infinitæ, ubi juvenes sub disciplina alicujus magistri indesinenter studio litterarum vacant, nec domum revertuntur, nisi cum manducandum, aut quiescendum sit. Omnes urbes, et oppida, altis et validis muris ciunguntur, et ut plurimum sunt quadrati: eorumque janua, nocte in platias patent, ne femina ab extraneis conspiciantur. Inter artes qui vigent apud Sinas principem locum obtinent liberales, subsequuntur rurales et mechanicæ, inter quas magis existimantur pictura et sculptura, nec tamen laudabile in efformando effugium humana; incisiones vero heborum sunt percelebres, medicis apud Sinas, celebris est, medici siquidem ex solo arteriarum tactu, omnes morbos cognoscunt. Chirurghi vero sunt nullius momenti, eo quod, sub gravissimis poenis, prohibita sit cadaverum incisio, ac proinde ipse nullum in hac arte exercitum habere possunt. Ignis artificiales, et quidem percelebres sunt,

* The original MS. of this curious letter, which contains an excellent succinct description of China, is preserved in the library of the Archbishop of Naples.

in maximo usu apud Sinas, adeo, ut affirmet fundator noster testis oculatus in una urbe Pechina, plures fieri quam in tota Europa. Sine magni faciunt instituta suorum majorum, ceteras nationes seu barbaras despiciunt, propterea quod, fere omnes populi vicini, eorum comparatione revera sunt tales, et Sine ipse de rebus Europæis parum admodum sciunt, atque hoc est precipua causa, cur Christiana religio, tam difficilem aditum ad Sinas habuerit; cæteroque tamen sunt dociles, et rationemducendi sequuntur. Sine omnes uniformem vitam, sistema in omnibus, servant nam apud eos, omnia sunt constituta, vestes, prandia, cense, visitationes, matrimonia, exequiæ, &c. &c. Tria suntque maxima cum solemnitate celebrantur apud Sinas, annus novus, nuptiæ et exequiæ. Nam in anno novo convivia instruuntur, ignes artificiales apparantur, spectacula scenica exhibentur, et sunt mutue visitationes, quas inferiores superioribus, et equales equalibus, cum urbanitatis officiis, insignum pacis adhibent atque omnia commercia, et opificia, complures dies cessant. In nuptiis vero invitatur omnes cognati, affinis, et amicis, eisque lautissimum convivium instruitur, atque maximo cum apparatu, plurimisque instrumentis musicis, sponsa in domum sponsum traducitur in lectico, qui a quartis viris portatur; qui quidem apparatus, extra hanc occasionem, solis mandarinis convinit et deinceps complures dies nuptialis festivitas perseverat, atque in hac traductione, matrimonii ratio consistere videtur. In iniendo tamen conjugio, consensus sponsum non exquiritur, sed parentis pro filiis suis sponsalia et ipsorum infantia contrahunt, ipsosque tempore suo conjungunt, unde fit ut non raro sponsum inviti in matrimonium consentient. In exequiis autem, non solum adhibentur iidem conjuncti qui invitatur in nuptiis, et convocantur musici; sed etiam conducuntur. Bontii, qui orent pro anima defuncti, qui hac occasione pinguescunt, accidunt etiam apparatus varii, et spectacula scenica; cum vero cadaver effertur, omnes invitati illud comitantur, viciniore quidem consanguines induti vestibus albis, qui color apud Sinas lugubris est, remotiores vero saltem pilioolum album gestantes, atque ita longissima fit processio, sonique musici cum fletu miscentur. Spectacula et comedia indesinenter aguntur apud Sinas, non solum in urbis, sed etiam in singulis oppidis, et pagis; in illis representari solent, historia imperatorum, regum, et aliorum magnorum, in primisque eorum prelia, et regiminis mutationes. Actores omnes sunt mares licet, persona femina etiam inducatur, et quia hæ comedie in fores et platias, ut plurimum fiunt spectatores nihil solvunt. Sine prohibentur regna longinqua commeare. In commerciisque in provincia Cantone fiunt cum Europæi, Sine vendunt herbas, the, aromata, saccharum, serica, telas, &c.; ab Europæis emunt pannos, gossipium, vinum, res indicas, &c. Nundinarum celebratio in omnibus locis frequens est apud Sinas, quibus comedie semper associantur, atque ex aliis locis, consanguineæ, et affines invitatur quibus et mensa apponetur, quod fit in comediis qui quotannis statis diebus aguntur in his nundinis venduntur omnes res ad vitam, cultum, aliosque vitæ usus necessarii, ut animalia, vestimenta, instrumenta, innumeroque alia; exceptis salis frumentis, pro quibus extant alii mercatores frequentissimi.

Commercia precipua, quæ apud Sinas exercentur, sunt earum rerum, quæ ex una in aliam provinciam transmittuntur, ut sunt frumenta, animalia, sericum, gossipium, the, sal, oleum, saccharum, fructus terræ et maris, pelles, lana, &c. Sine fluminibus abundant, quorum alia sunt naturalia, alia artificia quibus ex uno, in alium locum commeant, et merces transmittunt in omnibus provinciis australibus. In quibus propterea non est carpentorum usus. Apud Sinas non creduntur nummi auri, neque argentei, sed tantum ænei lique funduntur, litantur enim auro et argento juxta estimationem quantitatis et qualitatis. Sine

summo honore suos progenitores observant et colunt, et in singulis familiis, aliquas sedes ipsis sacras dedicant, ubi statis diebus in ipsorum honorem sacrificia afferunt. Sacerdotis idolorum quos Sinæ *Ho Xang*, Europæi Bonzi vocant, nec honore nec auctoritate pollent, apud Sinas, quippe quia fere omnes sunt pauperes, et infime conditionis, nec alia de causa se idolas dedicant, nisi ut vitam commodius transigant. Hi inviti instituto non sunt absimiles nostris monachis, vitam enim communem in aliquo monasterio, sub prescriptis regulis, ut alicujus superiores regimine, agunt celebres in speciem quidem austeram, reipsa autem commodam, et dissolutam; ætate convenienti faciunt professionem, habent etiam suas professiones, nec barbam nec capillos gerunt, et utuntur vestibus diversis a vestimentis aliorum Sinarum. Nec desunt eremitæ, qui in montibus et cavernis, vitam admodum austeram, stupenda civitate, degunt. Sunt etiam feminæ religiosæ, quas Sinæ *Ni ku* vocant; hæ in omnibus sunt similes Bontiis. Polygamia permittitur apud Sinas, sed concubinæ honore differunt a matri-familias, filii tamen earum, ad hereditatem paternam parvus habent, ac filii matris-familias. Sinæ communiter ter in die vescuntur, quænam autem ex his refectionibus sit lautior varium est, nam in multis provinciis prandium, in aliis, cæna, solemnior est. Utuntur fere cibis quibus Europæis, licet diversi modo preparati; panis enim ad aquæ fervorem coquuntur, carnis minutatim mensæ inferuntur, potusque calidæ propinquantur; australis magis oriza, Borealis magis trituo retuntur.

Atque hic quidem est quædam brevis descriptio imperii Sinarum: qui plura desiderat, adeat historicos, quæ his de rebus, fuso calamo scripserunt.

VINDICATION OF M. KURZ.

We have seen a letter from M. Klaproth, wherein that gentleman vindicates M. Kurz from the "hallucination" imputed to him by our reviewer (last vol. p. 292), who stated that he had confounded the Chinese character *hwang* (4398) "yellow," with *hwang* (4378), the proper name of the emperor. M. Klaproth observes that the latter (*hwang-te*), implying *imperator augustus*, is the title of all the emperors of China; the former (*hwang-te*), signifying *imperator flavus*, was the name of the founder of the Chinese monarchy. Upon examination we find that Messrs. Kurz and Klaproth are correct, and our reviewer in error; deceived, probably, by the imperfect definitions of the two characters in Morrison's Dictionary. M. Klaproth is wrong in his conjecture as to the writer of the review.

Just as this sheet was passing the press, a polite letter from M. Kurz reached us, wherein that gentleman notices our reviewer's misapprehension. He says: "I have not confounded the two words, nor could I have confounded them; for I did not refer to the title borne by all the emperors of China, but to the name of a particular emperor, who lived, according to M. Klaproth, B.C. 2637, according to Dr. Morrison, B.C. 2696."

We are vexed at this mistake, because it has been reiterated in a review of M. Kurz's letter respecting Professor Neumann, in the present number.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

DR. KURZ'S STRICTURES ON PROFESSOR NEUMANN.*

THE object of this letter is not to shew the actual state of Chinese literature in Europe, but to correct the errors made by Professor Neumann in his catalogue of the books collected by Baron Humboldt, and presented by him to the Royal Library at Berlin. Professor Neumann was employed by the Prussian Government, and is now in China. Dr. Kurz was a pupil of Abel-Rémusat, whom he strongly advocates as the highest sinological authority; but although there can be no doubt of the correctness of some of Dr. Kurz's remarks, we think, that in many of the anecdotes which are detailed, and in the personal asperity which pervades this epistle, the pupil of Rémusat has not consulted his own dignity.

The first observation in which he indulges relates to the history of the three kingdoms into which China was divided, *viz.* "that of the Second Han or Han of Se-ho, that of Wei, and that of Wu," which Neumann fixed between 212 and 277 A.D. This Kurz shows to be incorrect, because the division of China into three kingdoms did not occur between these years, but began when the first emperor, who governed the northern parts of China, ascended the throne. Besides, in the year 212, Hsien-te, the last emperor of the dynasty of Han, still presided over the government, and as yet China remained undivided. He also argues, that the second of the three kingdoms was that of Han of Shoo, in the present province of Sze-chuen, which Neumann erroneously denominates the kingdom of Han of Se-ho; and that the third, or Yu, which he also calls Wu, comprehended the rest of the southern part of China, and continued from 222 to 280 A.D.; adding, that the Wei were dethroned by the Tsin, who subjected the other two kingdoms.

Dr. Kurz likewise convicts Mr. Neumann of error in the assertion, that the history of the three kingdoms, found in the Royal Library at Berlin, of which Klaproth has given a description in his account of the Chinese and Manchu books in that collection (p. 149) is merely an extract of the great work which Baron Humboldt lately presented to that library, because it is, on the contrary, an extract from the *San-kuo-che-jan-e*, the basis of which is the romance *Seaou-shwüy*.

But neither the one nor the other of these works may be justly accounted a history, for they are simply historical romances, in which, though the matter be founded on historical fact, the episodes are absolutely imaginative. Consequently, Professor Neumann is also wrong in stating them to be free from fable; more especially as the very commencement of the first chapter of the text irrefragably confutes him: for it affirms, that in the fourth month of the year 169 A.D., amidst a frightful tempest, a blue serpent was seen in the audience-hall on the throne, at which Ling-te, the last emperor but one of the Han dynasty, was exceedingly alarmed.

* *Über einige der neuesten Leistungen in der Chinesischen Literatur. Sendschreiben an Herrn Professor Ewald in Göttingen, von Dr. HEINRICH KURZ. Paris; in der Königl. Druckerei, 1830. A Letter to Professor Ewald, of Göttingen, from Dr. Henry Kurz, respecting some of the most recent Attempts in Chinese Literature. Paris; at the Royal Press, 1830.*

He finds equal fault with the Professor's translation of the title of the *T'een-shin-hwuy-ko*; and besides the allegations of serious mistranslations and great ignorance of grammar, which he produces against him, he shows that he has even misplaced the characters, placing forwards what he should have placed backwards, and in some instances dividing a single character into two. Had not the examples been adduced, it would have been difficult to credit these positive affirmations; but unfortunately it must be admitted that Kurz has substantiated them, although not in very gentle terms.

He cites still more astounding errors committed by the Professor in his quotation from a Chinese newspaper, as well with respect to the reign, as to the name of the individual to which the circumstances refer; and he concludes his observations on this point by showing, that the whole statement was not taken from a Chinese newspaper, but from a letter of Père Amiot, dated Peking, 13th July 1778, which is published in his xvth volume of the *Mémoires concernant les Chinois*, pp. 285 to 289.

From hence Dr. Kurz passes to the Professor's *curæ criticæ* on Mr. J. F. Davis' translation of the *Han-koong-tsew*, in which, although he animadverts on Mr. Davis in one or two instances, he finds ample opportunities of demonstrating his favourite proposition—the ignorance of Professor Neumann.

After having contented himself with a critical analysis of some badly translated passages from the Professor's pen, he concludes his letter to Professor Ewald by some observations on Neumann's specimens of his intended version of the Chinese philosopher M'ung-tsze. The following extract will, however, best exemplify the spirit in which this letter is written.

In fine, to give an instance of the extent of Professor Neumann's understanding of the Chinese text, the following anecdote will suffice. One day, he translated in the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris, the words *Kung-tze-chun tsew-chen-kwö*, "Confucius says, in spring and in autumn the kingdoms are at variance." Now *Kung-tze* is indeed the ordinary name of Confucius, and *chun* means "spring," and *tsew* "autumn;" also *chen* is "to contend or be at variance," and *kwö* is "kingdom:" but *chun-tsew* ("Spring and Autumn") is the name of the Annals of the Principality of Lu, composed by Confucius, and *chen-kwö* ("the kingdoms at variance") is a later historical work under this name, containing the history of the period from B. C. 426 to 258, i. e. to the end of the dynasty of Chaou, when China, which had been dismembered into several petty kingdoms and principalities, was united into one single great monarchy by the first emperor of the dynasty of Tsin. Hence the Chinese text should be translated, "in the annals of Confucius, and in the history of the contending kingdoms."

However successful Dr. Kurz may be in his criticisms, there is a pedantry and flippancy in his style, and an ill-natured alacrity to expose every error of Mr. Neumann, which induce the reader to suspect that private reasons, rather than the love of literature, impelled him to his task. Dr. Kurz might have corrected Professor Neumann's errors without personality: he might have selected a time, too, when the Professor was in Europe to have replied to him. Dr. Kurz is by no means a faultless Chinese scholar, as will be seen by our remarks upon his *Mémoire sur l'Etat Politique et Religieux de la Chine*, in our last number.

ZARINA, QUEEN OF THE SACÆ.

THE romantic history of the Scythian queen Zarina and the Median prince Stryangæus is but little known, even among scholars: it is, nevertheless, too curious not to deserve a more particular regard.

The circumstances of this very ancient story are to be collected only from fragments of ancient historians. The principal, if not the only, source, is Ctesias, the Cnidian, who attended Cyrus, the son of Darius, in his expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, was taken prisoner by the Persians about B.C. 404, and cultivated medicine and literature at the court of Artaxerxes for many years. He wrote copious histories of Persia and India, all of which are lost, except the substance of them contained in the summary given by Photius,* in Diodorus Siculus, Ælian, and one or two other authors. Diodorus has given a brief account of Queen Zarina; but fuller details are found in a fragment of the first book of the Universal History of Nicolaus Damascenus, the friend of Augustus and the preceptor of Herod the Great. The relics of this history have been published by Valensius† and Orellius, from the extracts of Constantine Porphyrogenetes.‡ The queen is called by Nicolaus, Zarinaca, but his facts were probably drawn from Ctesias.

The authority of this ancient historian is questionable. It is evident that he was relied upon by old writers, or at all events that his history was not considered fabulous. Modern authors, however, and Dr. Vincent amongst them, consider that his history is fable. Were we, indeed, to judge of his fidelity by what he has written of India, in the extracts which Photius has given, we should be tempted to treat him as a mere romancer. A short example will suffice.

Ctesias relates, according to his epitomator, that in the centre of India (ἐν μέσῃ τῇ Ἰνδῇ) are black men, who are called Pygmies. They speak the same language as the other Indians, but are so small that the tallest are only two cubits in height, and most of them do not exceed a cubit and a half. Their hair is extremely long, falling even below their knees, and their beard is longer than that of any other men, so as sometimes to reach their feet. Owing to this redundancy of hair, they have no need of clothes, as they wrap their hair and beard round their bodies. Then follows a statement which must be given in the original: αἰδοῖν δὲ μέγα ἔχουσιν, ὅτι ψεύει τῶν σφυρῶν αὐτῶν, καὶ παχύν. He goes on to say that their noses are flat and deformed; and that their sheep, cattle, horses, &c. are stunted in the same proportion as themselves. The king of India, he says, has three thousand of these pygmies to attend him, because they are skilful archers. They are very just, too, in all their dealings, and obey the same laws as the other Indians. They hunt hares and foxes, but not like our sportsmen, with dogs, but with crows, hawks, ravens, and eagles, which are trained for that purpose. The latter must, we presume, have been of small size, or they would be dangerous birds for these pygmies to meddle with.

* Bibliothec. lxxii.

† Excerpta Polybii, &c. cum notis, 1634.

‡ Nicolai Damasceni Hist., &c. 1804.

It must be confessed that all this is not very well calculated to reconcile us to the authority of the Persian historian. Still we find trash of the same kind respecting India even in Herodotus and Pliny.

The scattered facts respecting the history of Queen Zarina have been brought together with great industry by M. Boivin, in a curious paper printed in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions, &c.* for 1736,* in which he has illustrated the subject by a variety of historical notes. We shall select our facts from this paper, prefacing them with the following succinct account of Zarina, given by Diodorus.†

"The Sacæ were at this time ruled by a queen named Zarina, a woman of very warlike habits, who far excelled all the Sacian women in valour and in the administration of affairs. This people were remarkable for the masculine character of their women, who participated with the men the perils of war. In beauty, moreover, Zarina transcended all her contemporaries, as well as in wisdom and resolution. She subdued the neighbouring barbarians in battle, who had attacked the Sacæ, and had endeavoured to reduce them to servitude. She extended cultivation over the country; she built many cities, and rendered her people much happier. Wherefore, on her death, they testified their grateful sense of the benefits she had conferred upon them by erecting a magnificent tomb, far more so than that of former princes, with a triangular pyramid at each angle, of which each side was three stadia in length, and the height was one stadium. A colossal statue (of gold, according to some copies,) was placed upon the summit of the tomb."

Amongst the Scythian tribes, women seem to have possessed an extraordinary degree of power in the direction of public affairs. The history of Tomyris, queen of the Massagetæ, and her contest with Cyrus, B.C. 529, is well known.‡ We find in the relics of Ctesias, given by Photius, an account of another queen of the Sacæ, who seems to have almost realized a gynocracy. He says: "Ctesias relates that Cyrus made war on the Sacæ, and took prisoner their king, Amorges, the husband of Queen Sparethra, who, as soon as she heard that her husband was taken, collected an army, and advanced against Cyrus with *three hundred men and two hundred thousand women*, vanquished him, and took prisoners, with many others, Parmises, the brother of Amyntius, and his three children. Whereupon Amorges was set at liberty in exchange for them." The victory of Cyrus over this prince seems to have been gained by a *ruse*, according to the account given by Strabo,§ who says, that Cyrus was defeated by the Sacæ and obliged to fly; at some distance he left his tents standing, and all his baggage, giving the enemy, when they came up, reason to think he had deserted them; the Sacæ finding abundance of provisions, and above all, wine, in the camp, stupefied themselves with these good things, so that, on Cyrus coming suddenly upon them, they could make no resistance.

To proceed, however, to the history of Queen Zarina and her lover, in the memoir of M. Boivin, who prefaces his account by observing that "the

* Tom. ii. p. 63.
‡ Herodotus, lib. i. c. 203.

† Lib. ii. c. 34.
§ Geogr. lib. xi.

subject seems expressly adapted for the theme of a tragedy. The chief personages are royal and heroes of antiquity. The example of a lover killing himself on receiving a refusal is a singular circumstance, as rare in fact as it is common in the lips of vulgar lovers. But especially the heroic sentiments of Queen Zarina, herself deeply in love, have something so admirable in them, that they might inspire not only philosophers but even Christians with envy. It is impossible to hear a Sacæ princess—a Scythian—reason with so much good sense, understanding, refinement, and virtue, without being ashamed of ourselves, and of our weaknesses."

The event which we are to relate took place in the reign of Cyaxares, the king of the Medes, son and successor of Phraortes, who reigned between the years B.C. 634 and 594. Previous to this period the Scythians had exerted a powerful sway in the East. Herodotus* says that the Scythians, under their king Madyas, in expelling the Cimmerians, precipitated themselves in vast numbers into this part of Asia; that they wrested Media from Cyaxares, and were for twenty-eight years absolute masters of Asia, which they lost by their negligence and violence. Cyaxares became their tributary till the year B.C. 606, when he recovered his kingdom. During his war with Zarina, queen of the Sacæ, which lasted two years, Cyaxares took into pay a troop of Scythian archers, who had been driven from their own country, and whom he employed in teaching the young Median nobles the use of the bow, and also in procuring him game for his table. Being angry with these archers because they did not provide him with venison on a certain day, they resented it by an act of cruelty upon one of the nobles, their disciples, and fled into Lydia, to Alyattes, father of Croesus, which occasioned a war between Cyaxares and Alyattes, which Cyaxares conducted in person, leaving the management of the campaign in Parthia against Zarina, to his son-in-law Stryangæus.

Cyaxares, called also by Ctesias in Diodorus, Astybaras, and who is supposed by some to be the Ahasuerus of Scripture, had one son, Astyages, who succeeded him, and two daughters, women of great beauty, and renowned for their understanding and various accomplishments. One of them, named Rhetæa, he had given to Stryangæus, one of the bravest, most handsome, and accomplished princes in the East. The other daughter was the celebrated Nitocris, who was eventually married to Nabuchodonosor the Great, according to Herodotus and Josephus.

The manner in which Cyaxares recovered his independence from the Scythians is related by Herodotus as follows. He prepared a sumptuous banquet, to which he invited the king of the Sacæ and his principal nobles, who soon, as was their custom, became intoxicated, and were easily massacred. The kingdom of the Sacæ, after the death of Marmares, the king, devolved to Zarina or Zarinæa, who was joined by the Parthians, these people having revolted against Cyaxares, and surrendered their capital and provinces to the queen of the Sacæ. A war of two years, as before stated, took place, very sanguinary in its events.

The valour of the respective chieftains, the queen on the one side, and

* Lib. i. c. 103.

prince Stryangæus on the other, inspired them with mutual esteem for each other; and being of different sexes, and their personal accomplishments so engaging, esteem changed into secret love, and whilst the two armies were furiously engaging each other, the commanders were cherishing a more delicate passion than glory, and, as the French author expresses it, "it was a contest who should conquer in the heart as well as in the field."

In this extraordinary state of things, a decisive battle took place, and Stryangæus, in a personal conflict with his mistress and antagonist, struck the queen from her horse. It appears that these warlike ladies fought on horseback in armour like men.

"The prince," says our gallant author, "was more afraid of dying than she was, and more ashamed of being the conqueror than she of being conquered. He gave the queen her life, at the same time that he implored his own from her eyes; and far from tearing her heart away, he offered her his own." The prince made other proffers of a less complimentary but of a more substantial kind. He offered peace, with every advantage the queen could desire, and the guarantee of all her possessions, excepting Parthia, which belonged to Cyaxares, and had been the sole occasion of the war. The terms were agreed to and the contest was at an end. Diodorus, who reports the result, contents himself with saying, that "the Parthians returned to the dominion of the Medes, and each party remained in possession of their former territory." M. Boivin expresses it thus: "with these conditions, a perpetual alliance was sworn between the Medes and the Sacæ, and one more sincere still between their two chiefs."

On the conclusion of peace, entire confidence took place between the two lovers. The Median prince solicited permission to pay a visit to the queen in her capital, called Rhoxonace.* Zarina, too happy at the request, invited him to come there with his whole army.

The queen set off for Rhoxonace in order to make preparations for the reception of her conqueror and slave. Meantime the prince was bitterly regretting his lot in being the son-in-law of Cyaxares, which prevented him from offering an undivided heart to the queen of the Sacæ.

Zarina advanced to meet the prince at some distance from the city. She made no scruple to reveal her love for him even in public. As soon as she perceived him, she descended from her carriage, and ran to meet him on foot, saluted him, kissed him on the cheek, and ascended the prince's car. She spoke to him with the utmost tenderness, complimenting him in the most polished terms on his heroism; and in this manner they entered the capital of the Sacæ, the people lining the way with the loudest demonstrations of applause, till they reached the palace, where Stryangæus was lodged in the handsomest apartment. The Median army was most hospitably treated.

When the prince retired, after the banquet which the queen had prepared for him, he found that he was mastered by his passion, and he imparted it to the most trusty eunuch of his suite, who advised him to reveal it to Zarina. He did so. She received him graciously. He hesitated for a long time, he sighed, he changed colour, at length he grew bolder, and declared that he

* Mentioned by Stephanus, as "a Pagan city."

was dying for love of her. The reply of the queen is thus given by Nicolaus Damascenus:

"The queen refused him with great politeness, pointing out to him the disgrace and prejudice which such an act would occasion to her, and which would be even still more disgraceful and injurious to him, inasmuch as he was the husband of Rhetæa, the daughter of Astybaras (Cyaxares), who was reputed to be more beautiful not only than herself, but than other famous beauties. She told him that he must learn to contend with these mental enemies, as well as with those he met with in the field of battle; she desired him to converse on some other topic, and assured him that she would deny him nothing consistent with her own honour."

After she had thus spoken, the prince remained silent for some time. He then took his leave, with a kiss, and retired.

But when he was alone, he found his passion more powerful than before. He became utterly dejected, lamenting, in sorrowful terms, in the presence of his faithful eunuch, his hard fate. At length he wrote a letter to Zarina, which he entrusted to the eunuch, with directions to carry it to the queen when he was dead, and before any one knew of the fact. The letter was as follows:

STRYANGÆUS TO ZARINA.

I saved your life, and am the cause of all the happiness you now enjoy: but you, alas! have destroyed me: you have robbed me of the power of enjoyment. If you are justified in thus using me, may every good attend you, and may you live happily! But if not, if you ought not thus to have treated me, may you fall into the same misery as I have, for you it is who have inspired me with the resolution of doing what I am about to do!

Having written this letter, he placed it under his pillow, and demanding his dagger, he—plunged it into his heart, it is presumed, for here, unfortunately, the manuscript of Porphyrogenetes ends.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus and John Tzetzes refer to this remarkable event, which both of them state they borrowed from Ctesias; but they add nothing to the foregoing particulars. Dionysius says, very unromantically, that there was a certain Mede, named Stryaglicus, who, having struck a Sacide woman from her horse, observed she was very pretty and attractive, and gave her liberty. Afterwards, when peace was made, he fell in love with her, but being refused, he killed himself, having previously written a letter of reproach, saying, "I saved your life, and it is through me that you are living, yet it is through you that I am dead."

As to Zarina, although we are not informed of the effect which the prince's suicide had upon her, we know, from the passage already cited from Diodorus Siculus, that she continued to reign in great splendour over her Sacæ.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE second part of the second volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which has recently made its appearance, includes some papers of great merit. The proceedings of this Society continue to afford a sufficient pledge of the increasing attention which is paid to oriental literature in Europe: as the prejudice and apathy, which have for so many years doomed to neglect this inexhaustible mine of knowledge, die away, there is every reason to expect that a taste for Asiatic languages and literature will be cultivated in our schools and colleges, in conjunction with, not to the displacement of, classical learning.

The first article in the fasciculus before us is an excellent "Essay on the Life and Writings of Ferishta," by Lieut. Col. Briggs, of whose autobiographical sketch of the history of Nana Farnevis, connected with the history of Madhu Rao the Great, of Poona, we gave an account in our review of the preceding part of this volume of the *Transactions*.*

Colonel Briggs has succeeded in gleaning from the writings of Ferishta some biographical details of this highly respectable Mohammedan writer. His real name was Muhamed Kasim, and he was born at Astrabad, on the shores of the Caspian. At the age of twelve he left his native country, being taken by his father, Gholam Ali Hindu Shah, to Ahmednuggur, in the Deccan, the seat of the Nizam Shahi kings, A.D. 1582. Both the emigrants grew into great favour with the reigning prince, Murteza Nizam Shah, surnamed the "madman," who was deposed and eventually murdered by his son Miran Hussein, with whom Ferishta had been brought up, as schoolfellows, under Gholam Ali. Upon this event, which happened A.D. 1588, Ferishta left Ahmednuggur, and went to Bijapur, and was favourably received at the court of the young king, Ibrahim Adil Shah. The death of Miran Hussein, the parricide, of Ahmednuggur, who was murdered by a faction, produced a war between that state and Bijapur, in which the army of the latter was defeated, and Ferishta, who served in it, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He effected his escape, rejoined the Bijapur army, and was employed in several important diplomatic offices at the Adil Shahi court. As there is no mention of him after the year 1612, and as he has not left behind him any of those works which he intended to finish, Col. Briggs concludes that he must have died about that time, at the age of forty-two.

At a very early period of his life, Ferishta conceived the idea of compiling the valuable history which is extant under his name. He tells us, in his preface, that in his youthful days he was inspired with a desire to compile a history of the conquests of Islam in Hind, and of giving some account of the holy personages who have flourished in that country; but being unable, he says, to procure the necessary materials at Ahmednuggur, it was not till his removal to Bijapur that he could effectuate his object. King Ibrahim, he says, who devoted much of his time to history, urged him to the task, and he succeeded in accumulating from all quarters a vast

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxvii. p. 221.

collection of materials; and after great labour and examination he brought his work to a close in the year 1609, ten years after his arrival at the Bijapur court, when the undertaking may be supposed to have commenced.

Of the "History of Ferishta" a translation into English was made many years back by Colonel Dow; but this was very imperfectly and even negligently executed. A masterly version has recently been made by Colonel Briggs,* who, in the paper before us, has given an excellent synopsis of the history, and a very just summary of the merits of the original author.

He remarks that the circumstance of his being born on the borders of Persia and Transoxania rendered him familiar in his youth with the Toorki and Persian languages, with the names of places and of tribes, and with the peculiar habits of those northern races. His travels through Khorasan, Ghizni, and Peshawur, into India, afforded him a practical knowledge of geography, and opportunities for observation. Being a soldier, a statesman, a scholar, and an eye-witness of the more recent events he describes, his qualifications for the office of historian were not few or slender. Generally speaking, the style of Ferishta is, as he himself acknowledges, simple and unadorned, that is, devoid of that lavish redundancy of decoration which characterizes Persian composition.

"It is but right to observe," says Col. Briggs, "that the work has not always been equally well executed; a defect which is rather to be ascribed to the nature of his materials than to his own incapacity. The events of the early periods of the history are too much crowded together; and many trivial occurrences that serve to load the work, without adding to its perspicuity, might have been altogether omitted without detracting from its value. In the histories of the Deccan, Ferishta is full, clear, and entertaining; and his account of the Mogul empire is extremely well written; while the details of all the minor histories are instructive, and tend to elucidate the events of each other. All that Ferishta pretends to be is an annalist. He seldom indulges in philosophical remarks; but whenever he does, they are judicious and evince a strong mind. In many parts of the Deccan history he has traced the causes of great political events with an accuracy and perspicuity that do him infinite credit; and for fidelity, impartiality, and simplicity, Ferishta is, perhaps, entitled to rank higher than any historian of his country.

After a brief but very interesting epitome of Ferishta's history, including striking sketches of some of the latter monarchs of imperial Dehli, Colonel Briggs concludes his paper with the following reflections:

On the ruins of the Mogul government arose the Maratta state, which attained a degree of strength that could hardly have been anticipated in so short a time. Half a century had scarcely elapsed from the death of Aurungzeb, ere the golden pennon of the house of Bhosla waved triumphantly on the walls of Tanjore in the south; while the soldiers who followed its standard overran the greater part of the country from the Caverry to Kashmeer, and from the Indus to the snowy range of Himala. Who could have foretold, that the government which gave ample employment to the British arms, from Trichinopoly to Gualior, in the year 1782, should be now lying prostrated at the feet of England, without a single chief absolutely free from her control!

* The History of the Rise and Progress of the Mahomedan Power in India, 3 vols. London 1829.

That such is the case cannot be denied. Let us not, however, repose too confidently in the magnitude of our present power. The perusal of the pages of Indian history will teach us a lesson we should never forget. The power of Mahmud of Ghizni, supported by all the enthusiasm with which religious prejudices, education, and boundless ambition could inspire the breasts of his soldiers, enabled him to hold in subjection but a very small portion of the population of India. After reigning thirty-years, he nominated a lieutenant to the province of Lahore: but his successors found it politic to bestow on the military chiefs of the people they had conquered honourable employ under their respective governments. The Muhamedans, in fact, retained no certain hold in India till they amalgamated with its inhabitants; and the strength of each kingdom and principality rose or fell, in proportion to the degree of confidence bestowed on its native population, and to the share they bore in the government and offices of the state. The splendour, power, and magnificence of the court of Delhi, during the fourteenth century, are strongly contrasted with the imbecility which marked its fallen state in the fifteenth; and which led to its total downfall in the sixteenth. The same people who resisted for forty years with almost superhuman skill and valour the hosts of Zengiz Khan in the thirteenth century, were subdued in one battle by Baber, with less than 12,000 men in 1526. Of the thirteen Muhamedan princes who ruled independently of the kings of Delhi during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, eleven fell before the power of Akber in one reign: and his great grandson Aurungzeb, who ruled over the greatest extent of Indian empire of which we have any certain account, paved the way for its total dissolution in the short period of a few years. Can it be supposed that the great exertions made at one time, and the mighty revolutions so rapidly effected at others, were the mere result of accident? Ferishta has, I think, satisfactorily shewn how they came to pass. His pages are full of incident and amusement to the mere man of letters, and of instruction to the soldier, the philosopher, and the statesman; and they exhibit to the present possessors of India, examples of the energy which its population is capable of exerting, when smarting under injustice and oppression.

In this point of view the necessity of studying Indian history deserves to be strongly inculcated on the minds of all who are appointed to rule over that important part of the British empire; and we are, I conceive, highly indebted to Ferishta for affording us the means of doing so, through a channel so devoid of fiction, and so free from prejudice, as the work of that celebrated historian.

The next paper is a notice of a visit to the cavern-temples of Adjunta, in Berar, by Lieut. Alexander, who seems to have been the first to describe these curious relics of an age and a religion of extreme antiquity. "These excavations," he says, "though, I believe, hitherto undescribed, are as much deserving of a separate publication as the far-famed temples of Ellora." The access to them is through a difficult pass, the haunt of tigers and scarcely less savage Bheels. The surrounding scenery is infinitely more striking than that at Ellora, and Mr. Alexander adds: "the retired and umbrageous situation of the Adjunta caves, completely secluded from the busy haunts of men, and enclosed with overhanging hills and woods, with a clear stream rushing past them over its rocky bed, evinced a far better and purer taste in those by whom they were excavated, than can be

conceded to those who constructed the caverned temples of Ellora, in the face of a low and barren ridge.

These caves are excavated in horizontal strata of greywacke. The entrance to the principal excavation, or grand temple, is surrounded by scattered jungle or brushwood, and is particularly striking, being a lofty portico, somewhat resembling those of Caneri and Carli. In the centre of the portico is an immense horse-shoe arch, on each side of which stand colossal janitors, ten or twelve feet high, with curled hair. The interior is a lofty and well-lighted hall, about twenty-five or thirty feet in height, in many respects similar to what is termed the "carpenter's cave" at Ellora, except in the form of the arch, which has a Saxon, or nearly semicircular roof, without ribs. Two rows of hexagonal pillars run along the sides of the cave, and behind them is a passage. The entablature of the pillars is without ornament; the pillars are quite plain: some are broken. At the farthest extremity of the cave, and about fifty feet from the entrance, is a stone hemisphere, which Mr. Alexander conceives to have served as the rostrum or pulpit of the Buddhist priest (for he fairly assumes these excavations to have been of Buddhist origin), which rests on a pedestal somewhat larger than the hemisphere, surmounted by a square block, resembling in shape the capital of a pillar. In the passage behind the pillars are fresco paintings of Buddha, and attendants, with chowries in their hands: the colours vivid, the execution bold, with some knowledge of perspective. Adjoining the large caves are cells with stone bed-places. The other caves are flat roofed, and generally in excellent preservation. One cave has two stories or tiers of excavated rock. The paintings in many of the caves represent highly interesting and spirited delineations of hunting scenes, battles, &c.; the elephants and horses are particularly well-drawn. The pillars in most of the caves resemble the cushion-capitalized ones at Elephanta. The statues of Buddha at Adjunta are well-proportioned but deficient in anatomical expression; the features are of the African cast, with curled hair and prominent lips. In some the hair is concealed by a tiara; in others by a conical crown; in most a drapery, like that on the head of the Egyptian sphynx, adorns the head. The lobes of the ears are elongated and hang upon the shoulders. Mr. Alexander remarks:

The first circumstance that strikes an attentive observer of these magnificent remains of antiquity and wonders of art, who has previously visited the mythological or pantheistical excavations of Ellora, is the great want of ornamental and minute sculpture in the former, compared with the exquisite and elaborate finishing of the latter. The general appearance of the Adjunta caves is similar to that of the caves of Ellora; that is, they are mostly low, with a flat roof supported by massive pillars having cushioned capitals; but there is a great deficiency in ornamental carving and fret-work. Some, however, are exceptions to this remark. In most of the caves, to compensate for the want of profuse entaille and sculptures, are paintings in fresco, much more interesting, as exhibiting the dresses, habits of life, pursuits, general appearance, and even features of the natives of India, perhaps 2,000 or 2,500 years ago, well preserved and highly coloured, and exhibiting in glowing tints, of which light red is the most common, the crisp-haired aborigines of the sect of

(the Creator) has chosen him (the sultan) for the elevated charge of the khalifat, distinguishing him by the illustrious designation of 'God's shadow on earth.' Exquisite wishes, with the repetition of which the cherubs would be gratified, are offered for his most high majesty, who is sublime like the spheres and expansive like the skies, who occupies the station of Alexander and the throne of Solomon; glorious like the sun, powerful like heaven, guarding the precincts of Islam, and guiding the sphere of magnificence; the possessor of the empire of Alexander, and keeper of the two sanctuaries (Mecca and Medina); the glory of the Cæsars, the pillar of the Khosroës, who adorns the throne of empire, and graces the seat of the conqueror of the world; who disseminates memorials of equity and justice; who avenges the deeds of wickedness and oppression; the sultan of the champions of the holy war: the Khakhan of the Moslem kings; who enhances the splendour of the Ottoman dynasty, and exalts the standard of that powerful family:—may God extend the days of his reign so long as time shall last!"

The succeeding paper contains observations on the sculptures in the cave-temples of Ellora, by Capt. Grindlay, accompanying some exquisite specimens (lithographed) of Hindu sculpture, in addition to those given in a preceding paper. The obscurity which envelops the history of the excavations of Ellora affords a plausible argument in favour of their great antiquity; and countenances Capt. Grindlay's canon, or rather suggestion, that "the superior execution observable in the remains of sculpture and architecture throughout India appears to be in proportion to their antiquity."

One of the plates represents Maha Deva, and his consort, Parvati, playing at Shatrinji, the Indian chess, surrounded by their attendants, prettily grouped, and in the presence of a dyte, or demon. The attitudes are remarkably easy and natural. Another compartment of the plate represents the bull, Nanda, sacred to Maha Deva, surrounded by elves. The second plate is supposed to portray the goddess Kali, in three several characters. The figures are "seated on a kind of throne, on which there are still the remains of something like a damask or flowered drapery; their heads recline easily on cushions, while their attitudes are as graceful as their forms are beautiful." The subject of the other plate, which exhibits specimens of sculpture equally elegant, is not known: it appears to be the rescue, by some female divinity, of a young man from the jaws of a sea-monster. The outline and execution of these figures are admirable; and, together with those in the preceding plate, may be ranked with some of the best specimens of European sculpture.

"Remarks on the religious and social Institutions of the Bouteas, or Inhabitants of Boutan," from the unpublished journal of the late Samuel Davis, Esq., are the subject of the next paper.

The Lamaic religion has been often described by later travellers than Mr. Davis. His account of this singular system cannot, however, be read without interest. An atheistical, or *quasi* atheistical creed, has adopted some ceremonies akin to those of the Brahminical faith, others closely resembling the practices of the Romish church, and a few perfectly

sui generis, among which is the praying-cylinder, an expedient for manufacturing devotion, as music is produced by street-organs. These barrels or whirligigs are numerous in the Lamaic countries, and by twirling them, ejaculating frequently the phrase *omanipeemehon*, and dropping of beads, the requisite quantum of devotion is produced *ad libitum*. The *gylongs* or priests, the chief caste in Boutan, are very numerous, and are under a vow of celibacy, the infraction of which is said to be punishable with death. These priests worship and live in their monasteries, which are castles or palaces. Their numbers are kept up by the adoption of boys of respectable families, who are prepared by a severe initiation for the sacerdotal function. The attitudes they are forced to practice are painful. They pass the night in the following posture. "They sit cross-legged, with the foot brought to rest in the upper part of the opposite thigh. The body is stretched stiffly upwards, 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 nostrils, to keep watch lest the breath should find an occasion to escape wholly from the body. They are allowed to place the back against the wall, but the body and limbs are in so distorted a position, that without much practice it is impossible even to stretch them to it. A watch goes regularly round with a light and a scourge to see that they are all in their places, and to discipline such as are out of the proper posture."

The second caste consists of the *Zeen-cabs*, or "servants of the government," who, in war, take the field, and are distinguished for courage. The third are the cultivators, or rather ryots or farmers, who seem to enjoy life the most of any, the labour of tillage being performed, as well as all menial offices, by a degraded mongrel race, and by the women, who are the general drudges. In no country in the world are women so infamously treated as in Boutan. They are made literally to perform the duty of cattle; not even rank makes any distinction; they are all alike, equally sunk into the most abject slavery and filthiness.

The principal lama, as is well known, is considered a kind of incarnate deity, who transmigrates, at his apparent demise, into a child, who is forthwith sought by the priests and enshrined in his stead. He is theoretically supreme in temporal as well as in spiritual matters, and is acknowledged to possess an inherent right to the absolute dominion over the whole country, the *rajah* being no more than his prime minister, or *dewan*. This principle is regulated in practice by the character of the princes who profess his faith: when Mr. Davis was in Boutan, the *rajah* of that state kept this doctrine down: owing to his intrinsic character and to the infancy of the superior lamas, he ruled absolutely. Yet, Mr. Davis remarks, "from the natural free spirit of the people unbroken by tyranny, and from the respect that is due to the good opinion and venerable characters of the principal *gylongs*, it would be impossible for him, were he so disposed, to persevere in any flagrant acts of injustice or dangerous schemes of ambition." Ostensibly he appears in the character of merely the trustee of the people to superintend the management of the produce of the country, and to take care that

it be duly applied to the comfort of the inhabitants. He is not attended by any parade; and prostration, the sole mark of subjection displayed towards him, is used only on introduction to his presence after considerable absence: at all other times, the Zeen-cabs and others of the palace have access to and converse with him without any ceremony. Property acquired under the government devolves to the rajah on the owner's death.

Mr. Davis has added a good many traits of the manners and customs, and an account of the religious festivals, of the Bouteas. His summary of their character and that of the government is highly favourable to an Asiatic people:

The regulations and customs of the government seem calculated to promote an equal distribution of the gifts of Providence among each class of the inhabitants, and, as the country is certainly not distinguished by any superfluity, to prevent individuals from accumulating an exorbitant share to the prejudice of their countrymen. Ambition and vanity can have no objects of incitement in Boutan, where society is consequently little exposed to the disturbances incidental to the gratification of those passions; and an ease and tranquillity may be supposed to prevail, of a nature not unlike that described in the golden age. The natives are strangers to extortion, cruelty, and bloodshed, in which several vices their Indian neighbours have so eminently distinguished themselves; there being no attainments by which the most licentious can be allured to commit such crimes.—We had an instance of a rebellion, successful for some time before it was suppressed, which cost but few lives, and only one of them that could be called an execution, the zempin of Wandepore. Instead of the ferocity and vengeance attendant on civil war, the Bouteas, upon several occasions during the course of the insurrection and attempt against Tacisudon, shewed a tenderness of each other's lives which, without scruple, I should have attributed to their want of courage, had they not given proof of the contrary in their war with us. They are upon the whole an exceeding poor, but, comparatively speaking, a happy people, neither in danger of any very outrageous oppression at home, nor of invasion and slavery from abroad. The nature of their government, entrusted to a set of men who can never have mischievous, sinister, and self-interested schemes of ambition or avarice to prosecute at the expense of the public, exempts them from the first; and the strength of the country, in the uncommon difficulty of the roads, secures them from the second. Food and cloaths are found by all, and what little superfluity beyond this the country affords, is so managed as to make the most creditable figure in their different castles; and as this is a public concern, the public in this may be said to enjoy a share.

The next paper consists of "Observations on the Oriental Origin of the Romnichal, or Tribe miscalled Gipsy and Bohemian," by Colonel John S. Harriot, who was induced, as he states, to pay considerable attention to this race of vagrants, during his residence in North Hampshire, in the years 1819 and 1820.

On the 29th August, 1822, either this identical paper, or a very similar one, by Colonel (then Major) Harriot, was read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal. We have looked through the present paper for some notice of this fact, but none appears. We are not aware that any rule is violated by the transmission to the Royal Asiatic Society of a paper which has already

been communicated to some other literary body, perhaps in a less perfect state; but we apprehend it is at least expected that the fact should be recorded, more especially if the paper be selected for publication in the Society's *Transactions*.

The Oriental origin of the Gypsey tribe has frequently been conjectured, and Colonel Harriot has collected some irrefragable proofs, from their jargon, of their adoption, at all events, of a variety of Oriental terms. The Gypsies, or a similar tribe of vagrants, are numerous in Persia, where they are supposed to be emigrants from Caubul, and they are called by the Persians *Kāuli*, quasi *Cābuli*, which may, however, be just as accurate a denomination as *Egyptian*, or *Bohemian*, or *Tartar*, which they bear in various European countries.

Colonel Tod has some very curious observations on a remarkable gold ring, which he considers upon satisfactory grounds to be of Hindu fabrication, found on the Fort Hill, near Montrose, in Scotland, a few years since, on the site of an engagement in the reign of the unfortunate Queen Mary. A relic of this nature could not have been placed in more appropriate hands than Colonel Tod's. This gentleman's archaeological researches have embraced almost the whole earth; he appears as familiar with the dark epochs of European antiquity as with the perplexed mythologies of the East; and, as he has shewn in his splendid work (the "Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han"), the relics of both mutually illustrate and are illustrated by each other. He observes:

This mystic amulet has at once an astrological and mythological import. It represents the symbol of the sun-god Bal-nat'h, around which is wreathed a serpent *guardant*, with two bulls as supporters: or the powers of creative nature in unison, typified in the miniature Lingam and Yoni—in short, a graven image of that primeval worship which prevailed among the nations of antiquity. This is "the pillar and the calf worshipped on the 15th of the month" (the sacred *Anavus* of the Hindus) by the Israelites, when they adopted the rites of the Syro-Phœnician adorers of Bal, the sun. This, the pillar of Belenus (whose rites were introduced by those early navigators into Gaul and Britain), to whom were raised those rude unchiselled columns scattered over Europe wherever the Celtic name was known.

In Hindu mythology the bull, Nanda, is at once the guardian of one of the two gates of the heaven of Iswara or Bal-Siva, and his steed. The astronomic allusion thus blended with mythology is evident, i. e. the entrance of the sun into the sign Taurus, the equinoctial festival of remote antiquity, and regarded as a jubilee by the Indo-Scythic nations hemming the shores of the Mediterranean to the Indian ocean.*

Colonel Tod imagines that the relic belonged to some pious devotee, who wore it as a talisman on his thumb. The figures of the bulls have the hump on the shoulder, which characterizes the kine within the Indus. Colonel Tod states that he has medals of Indo-Scythic princes with Greek and Parthian legends (both), having the same humped bull on the obverse, which, he adds, "not only demonstrates the extent of the Indo-Scythic

* See description of the festival of Gouri, or Isis, on the vernal equinox in Rajpootana—*Annals of Rajast'han*, vol. i. p. 573.

empire, but affords evidence of a combination of the Mithraic worship of the Transoxianic nations with that of the Tauriform representative of the Hindu solar divinities."

The symbols of the creative power, which are wreathed around the portal of the minor temple of Isis at Pompei, are precisely those before the reader; and in the *terra cotta Penates* of the same divinity, *four thousand* of which were excavated from the precincts of her fane at Pæstum, the goddess holds in her right hand this same symbol, emblematic perhaps of that grand catastrophe, the flood, alluded to in the Egyptian fable of Isis and Osiris; and the preservation of the species from Typhon, the destructive power, typified in the serpent. When I detected these symbols at Cortona, at Pompei, and Pæstum, those ancient cities founded by the first colonists of Italy, I was gratified in finding the mythological chain which connected the Isis of the Ganges and the Nile extended to the Tiber and the Arno. It was by the Celto-Etruscan tribes that the worship of Isis was introduced, long before the "eternal city" existed: the Romans had no occasion to import her rites from Egypt. Her name is the same, and bears the same signification in Celtic as in Greek; and Suetonius, the historian, incidentally lets us know that the imperial epithet *Cæsar*, deprived of its initial letter, means *dominus* in the old Tuscan. Thus the *Esar* and *Es-és* of the Etrusci are the *Eswara* and *Esa* of the Hindus. But there are many proofs besides this isolated example of the Indo-Scythic origin of the ancient Etrusci: they had the division of castes, viz.

- 1st. The *Larthes*, or *Tyrani*, or lords.
- 2d. The *Tusci*, or priesthood.
- 3d. The *Rasena*, or warriors.
- 4th. The *Mass*, or "caste populaire."

The Etruscans had also this remarkable feature: their sacred books, like those of the Hindus, laid down architectural rules for their cities and edifices; those vast monuments so analogous to the most antique fortresses of India, which evince both races to have been far advanced in the mechanical arts. The sculpture in the Tuscan cities has a decidedly Oriental character. Some of the most celebrated names both of ancient and modern days maintain the Indo-Scythic origin of this branch of the Pelasgii, and locate their cradle between the Euxine and Caspian; but I presume to surmise that this was but an intermediate place of halt from a more eastern abode, that of Transoxiana, the land of the *Turshkâ* invaders of India, which clearly approximates to *Turicum*, the ancient *Tuscan*. Can this possibly be a colony of the Indo-Scythic *Turshka*, or *Takshac* from *Sakatai*, to which allusion is often made in the earliest traditions of India, and always figuratively as the *serpent race*, a branch of which, the *Nagvansi* chieftains of Ramgur'h Sirgooja, have the *lunettes* of their serpent ancestor engraved on their signets in proof of their lineage? The Ophite worship, conjoined with that of Isis, may thus have been introduced into India and Italy by colonies of the same race, and certainly the characters of the *Osci* or *Opici* (the serpent race of Italy), adopted by the Etruscans, have a great analogy to the rock-inscriptions of the Scythic *Sauras*, or sun-worshippers of Saurashtra.

This passage will show, though imperfectly, the wonderful facility of illustration, and the copious resources of antiquarian knowledge possessed by the author of this paper, which contains a fund of learning.

The concluding paper is "An Account of an ancient Grave-Stone found

at Dhalac el Kibbeer, near Massowah, Abyssinia," by Mr. Haughton, who has succeeded in decyphering it. The stone was brought from its place of deposit with considerable trouble and expense, and turns out to be an epitaph on a certain Fatima, daughter of Muhammed, the tailor, who was buried on the 6th July 1047. Mr. Haughton remarks:

When the trouble and expense that have attended the procuring this tombstone are considered, it will be a matter of regret with every one that these had not the good-fortune to be bestowed on some object of greater interest. In this instance, as in many others, the risk of life, as well as the perseverance and zeal of the traveller, have been thrown away upon an object that had much better have remained in the sanctuary in which it had been set up.

This stone and its epitaph might be adduced as one of the many facts which prove, that females in Muhammedan countries enjoy a degree of respect and consideration little short of what exists in Europe.

The duration which has been, and seems likely to be the lot of this simple grave-stone, might well be coveted for the sepulchral monuments of the most celebrated individuals. It records the burial of a female of the lower orders, who died nearly 800 years ago. It has been executed with care, and, when the station in life of the parties is considered, evidently at considerable expense. This could scarcely have been the case at so remote a period, in an obscure town, or rather village, on the coast of the Red Sea, if females had not held that rank in society for which they were intended by nature, and which may always be considered as the surest standard of the civilization and refinement of every people.

I should not have thought it worthy the attention of the Society but for the antiquity of the inscription, which affords at once a longer and more undoubted specimen of Cufic characters than is to be found in any other relic of the same age with which I am acquainted.

A fac-simile of the original inscription is given, as well as a transcript in the modern Arabic character, and a translation.

We ought not to conclude our notice of these papers without mentioning that the Appendix contains some valuable *addenda* and *corrigenda* to Mr. Hodgson's "Sketch of Buddhism," in the former part of the volume, which is perhaps one of the best outlines of this very obscure creed extant in a European language.

SONGS OF THE ANCIENT TIME.

No. II.

THE LYRE OF PINDAR.

1.

Soul of the cittern, the gleamless, the clouded,
Shall the face of the spirit look on thee again,
The dark voice of joy, like a Samuel unshrouded,
Go forth in the thick rolling breath of thy strain?

2.

Tabret of Greece, shall the flower in the valley
Shake its dew-locks in the hymn of thy glee;
The joy of thy voice fan the sail of the galley
As it floats like a song on the blue Grecian sea?

3.

The Spartan hath worshipp'd thy spell in the field,
Lighting a path through the battle before him;
Thy red breath hath scatter'd the blood o'er his shield,
And shaken the mane of the war-horse all o'er him.

4.

Soul of the cittern! the gleamless, the clouded,
Shall the hand of the Mighty One wake thee again,
The dark rolling voice of a Pindar unshrouded
Wander forth like a pillar of light in thy strain?

III.

Αγασίας—his Θανάτον.

1.

Death art thou fearing,
The mother of rest,
The Pale One who bringeth
Sleep to thy breast?

2.

When the sound of its feet
Hath died on the air,
The dim eye beholdeth
Its face no more there.

3.

In sickness and sorrow,
Thy bosom doth weep—
Then mourn not for dying,
Oh—who would not sleep!

Sale of an Oriental Museum.

IV.

MELEAGER TO HIS MOTHER.

(From the Greek Anthology.)

1.

I am weeping in the night,
Garner'd of my heart, for thee,
And the pilgrim-face of light
Findeth not a song in me.
By thy sepulchre I pour
The offering of my tears,
Building up for evermore,
From the faith and love of years,
A pillar of memorial meet
For her who led my childhood feet.

2.

Sadly do I sit and long
For thy gleeful voice again;
Acheron hath bound thy song,
In the darkness of its chain.
Whither went thy spirit's bloom?
Death hath gather'd it—one hour
Of withering, and in the tomb
The dust hath dimm'd thy face, my flower:
Gently may my mother rest,
Earth, on thy all-covering breast!

THE HARROVIAN.

SALE OF AN ORIENTAL MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: There will be few of your Indian readers to whom the late gallant professor of a valuable oriental museum, which was recently put up for sale, will be wholly unknown. Those who knew him personally, will be acquainted with the long and persevering labour he bestowed, and the large sums he expended, in forming, and the value he attached to, a museum, which, under the direction of his will, was some time since transmitted from Calcutta to this country, unquestionably under the laudable and public-spirited impression of its being allowed to remain entire, and to become a source of information to all who might be desirous of seeking it, on points respecting which Englishmen are the least informed; which information, from the immense and still increasing importance of India, is daily becoming more desirable. The people themselves, their mythology, their manners and customs, their literature, and their implements used in war, manufactures, and husbandry, are so utterly distinct from those of any other race, that the gentleman who thus bestowed his time, his researches, and his property, in giving to us an almost complete exemplification of them, has deserved something better than to have had this highly valuable collection, which he had formed with so much care, scattered into

fragments within a few months after his decease. Rich as it was in specimens of oriental decorations, weapons, illumined MSS., drawings, &c. &c., it was the more especially so in its sculptures, illustrative of the mythology of the various religious sects spread over the immense regions of what is now called British India, and the adjoining Asiatic states. The language of the person who disposed of this museum will, perhaps, better unfold the truth of the real value of these last-mentioned specimens than any which I can adopt. "The sculptures," he observes, "about 180 in number, are of alabaster, grit stone, basalt, and steatite, two of which, representing the Jain deity, Parus Nauth, of basalt, are five and six feet high; and a group of Siva and other figures, of steatite, are six feet high. They compose a most instructive, and in many respects a novel series, illustrative of the opinions of the Buddhists, the Jain sect (hitherto little known), and the Brahminical system; *all of them of highly enriched design and elaborate workmanship*: also a few very curious inscriptions. *This collection would form a magnificent acquisition to any national gallery of antique sculpture.*" And yet, Sir, this collection is now distributed into almost as many quarters as before it was formed into a collection.

It may be worthy of inquiry if there have been no possibility of preserving this collection, in its essential parts, entire. Reports state that proposals were made for the purchase of it with such view, and that a much larger sum than can have been realized by its dispersion would have been given. If such be the fact, the rejection or neglect of such proposal must, in a public sense, be regretted; and it might be satisfactory to the lovers of literature and science to learn if the gentlemen immediately interested in this property were acquainted with such proposals having been made.

The following observations, which are now before me, of an intelligent writer, a few years since, may not be irrelevant to my present purpose.

To decide on (he states) or affix the character of the Hindu, from the point of view in which he is now beheld, would, in a large degree, be similar to the attempt of conveying an exact idea of ancient Greece from the materials now presented by that wretched country. The disquisition of the man of philanthropy, liberated from the fetters of prejudice, will be far different: he will enjoy congenial pleasure in dispelling the shade of obscurity which hath long enveloped the history of the Hindoo; he will endeavour to carry it back to that era of grandeur which his country enjoyed in her day of prosperity; and there hold him out to the information of mankind; the generality of whom, whether from motives of contempt or habits of indolence, have yet acquired but a trivial and incorrect knowledge of this ancient people.

Were an analogy ascertained between the mythology of the Hindoos and Egyptians, perceptible traces of which are occasionally presented, it might then become a matter of doubt which people, for the greatest space of time, have been the most polished and enlightened. From the examples which have been brought forward for the explanation of some of the most conspicuous parts of the mythology of the Hindoos, and to demonstrate the probable antiquity of that nation, it may seem that I favour the belief of Egypt having received a portion of her stock of science and religion from India.

Among the ruins I observed some mutilated fragments of Hindoo sculpture, of the same style as that seen on a curious monument of ancient date in the neighbourhood of Benares. Festoons of flowers are sculptured on this monument, which, for the simple elegance of the design and taste, as well as the exact nicety of the execution, may, in my opinion, vie with the works of European masters.

That India shone resplendent in arts and arms at an early period of the world admits not of a doubt; neither does it that she abounded in opulent and noble cities, adorned with magnificent temples, splendid mansions, gardens, fountains, and all the embellishments of life: that she possessed useful and

elegant artisans; wise and salutary laws; or that the roads of her extensive empire, shaded with trees and furnished with accommodations of all descriptions for the passenger, could be travelled from end to the other with an ease and safety then unknown in other countries. Dow describes the soldiers of the Mahomedans as fascinated by the grandeur of the works of the Hindoos, and to have stood amazed at the treasures which were disclosed to them. Are these, then, Sir, a people who, in this our age of enlightenment, do not merit our inquiries, and that we should be better acquainted with? And what superior source of comparative information can be obtained for general instruction than possessing in our metropolis museums of the memorials of fallen empires? By such means the inquiring mind can compare their several productions, and can trace them through their various gradations from rudeness to comfort—from comfort to refinement—from refinement to luxury, and from luxury to decay. Few, out of the general mass, even of the better orders of society, can obtain this knowledge by distant foreign travel. To destroy, then, the means of furnishing it, when so indefatigably brought within our reach, is a species of Vandalism, alike to be deplored and deprecated. Societies have done much, but they cannot do all. Noble as is our national institution, the British Museum, and liberal, in the most extended acceptation of the word, as are the Asiatic Societies of this and other countries, they cannot be expected to be blind to proceedings which may wear the appearance of dissingenuousness and unfairness.

Well was it observed, a few days ago, by the intelligent editor of the *Times* (in answer to an accusation against our countrymen of a disposition to deface the works of art which fall in their way), that the English, as a nation, were not, like the people on the Continent, taught to value, and consequently to respect, the works of art. Let any gentleman who has travelled through England say, if our private collections are not hermetically closed to the lower orders, or, if to the higher ones they are opened, without a handsome gratuity to a domestic: nor is even the palaces of our king, or of the splendid libraries of our universities, exempt from this degrading species of taxation.

The museum, Sir, to which I have alluded is dispersed; but to prevent a similar fate attending others may, even (if from no better) from self-interested views, be possible: and, if some of your readers are able to point out what has been the lot of most of the imposing and valuable of these mythological sculptures, the prices they have produced, and the causes thereof, they will, probably, lead to much, both of individual and general benefit.

I am, Sir, &c.

VERITAS.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA.

No. I.

MAN is a mysterious compound of active and passive will. The former, unless in a few rare and enviable cases, it is seldom given him to exercise. By the latter, he is every hour in this "working-day world" influenced, modified, I might say, created. I hate all your metaphysical jargon, which seems only invented for the concealment of ignorance, and am therefore truly solicitous to avoid it. But shall I be misunderstood if I call active will the principle which, when in some solitary insulated instances it comes into operation, animates, exalts, and o'er-informs us with something akin to divine inspiration—that *divinam particulam aure* which bursts by its own inextinguishable energies beyond the fetters and impediments of the external circumstances which train and educate by far the greater part of mankind, and mould and fashion all the every-day specimens of humanity that walk or strut upon the habitable globe? It is then, the *passive* will, that almost voluntary submission to extrinsic influences and over-ruling motives which in the pride of our hearts we deem ourselves capable of withstanding, but which is even then the most irresistible at the moment we are most striving to resist it;—it is this which, in every philosophical survey of our *genus*, and in every precise investigation of our moral history, ought primarily to be regarded. For it is this that makes the individual, or in other words, constitutes his idiosyncrasy; and not of the individual only, but of the larger combinations as well as lesser platoons of human society. Of the few who, by the exercise of an active will, rise superior to all outward circumstances, standing like rocks amidst the waves and storms of motives that assail us, and wholly unmoved and immoveable by the impulses which are so omnipotent in the formation both of single and collective man, the history is written in prodigies of super-human virtue;—in action or words doomed never to die;—in whole lives of stern and inflexible self-denial;—in the thoughts and imaginations which will never taste death, but endure in their living form and indestructible essence through the endless track of ages—of these, standing alone and at long and awful intervals, as if they were marks to shew the height which the flood of glory or of genius or of virtue, has now and then reached—of these, in treating of society and of manners, it is evident that I can have little to say;—but it is with the second class of beings that I concern myself—a class falling within the scope of our experience, and furnishing a much more agreeable exercise for our speculations than those who, by appearing in such irregular cycles amongst us, seem in some sort to have abdicated the common wholesale properties of our nature. Compared with the *οἱ ἐν ἀρχαῖς ἥρωες*, they are of another and higher order, scarcely united with us by the tie of human weakness or human folly, the strongest ties by which man is confederated with man,—claiming appreciation by a different standard, and not liable to the wear and tear of the common motives which impel us;—they are therefore of too colossal a stature, and of a mould too gigantic to be useful or pleasing objects of contemplation.

It is then the surest process for philosophical thinkers who undertake the delineation of the characteristic manners of any definite class of mankind (and without some tincture of philosophical thinking no picture can be faithful or vivid) to watch narrowly the external discipline of circumstances which affect the disposition, the temper, and the character, rather than simply enumerate, as travellers are too apt to do, the mere naked phenomena themselves, without taking any note of each extrinsic cause that has its share in their formation. It is because they have not given themselves the trouble to become familiar with this important part of the human mechanism, or in other language, with the whole tribe of impulses by which the passive will is hurried along in spite of its feeble resistance, that the numerous writers upon India, who have appeared lately amongst us in swarms that almost "darken the air," have scarcely attempted, except in a few instances of manifest failure, a sketch of English society and English manners in India. Do not, I beseech you, dear Mr. Editor, think me vain enough to imagine that I am about to supply the deficiency either to my own satisfaction, or that of your readers; but may I not succeed in giving a few hints at least to future limners even by my own unfinished daubings, and suggest the propriety of shunning on the one hand, the unseemly and revolting caricatures presented to us by the few writers who, for their own amusement or Mr. Colburn's profit, have made the experiment, and on the other the tame and spiritless sketchings, in which all that is distinguishing and prominent is wholly lost and obliterated?

Impressed with the utility of this mode of proceeding in order to arrive at a just criterion of society and manners, whether amongst the English residents at Paris or the English at Rome, or in whatever country curiosity or restlessness may have dispersed them (for wherever our countrymen are, with whatever community they may come into contact, there they remain like oil and water, unmixed and immiscible), I am sincerely convinced that it is the best mode of estimating the English societies of India; and I lament that the ground has been quite untrodden, or nearly so, by those who have lately published their reminiscences of that interesting region; for I conceive that the being so strangely compounded, whom we call here "an old Indian," that odd bundle of whims and humours, whether considered by himself as the being formed and fashioned by the circumstances that were constantly acting upon him whilst in India, or the whole Anglo-Indian society of that country altogether, who are undergoing the actual discipline of those circumstances, do assuredly deserve the compliment of a more specific delineation than has been hitherto assigned them. To these, perhaps, the rule I have laid down will be found more emphatically applicable than to our countrymen in any other part of the world. An Englishman in France or Italy still remains the Englishman, carrying thither only his hounds, his follies, his arrogance, and his prejudices, and stands out in prominent relief from the countries he visits by the peculiarity of his cherished follies and beloved vices; whereas in India, by the concurrence of various causes of sure and uniform operation, some of which I shall point out, the English character undergoes a transformation so rapid and entire, as to render it the fittest study that can

be imagined for the moral painter. I must repeat then, the subject of English society in India has been uniformly neglected by all who have visited Hindustan, with the exception perhaps of Maria Graham; not now, indeed, Maria Graham (for that fascinating combination of sounds associated with the enlivening remembrances of youth and personal charms, is now merged in a second marriage and another name not half so pleasing and familiar to my ears),—that delightful writer of travels, who saw manners, and noted them with the exquisite nicety of female discernment, on which every shade, and tint, and colour of character, primitive or mixed, never fails to be reflected. But more of her hereafter. With this exception, however, I have searched in vain the publications of residents and travellers in India, without stumbling upon one correct portrait of Anglo-Indian society; any thing that may be instructive as a lesson to young men, or may hold up to our young country-women who are about to quit the shores of our "fair, domestic stream," for those which the Ganges washes with his mighty waters, a mirror of what they are hereafter to become, through the influence of climate, marriage, mosquitoes, and the varied assemblage of causes likely to operate upon them when they arrive in a country which is considered, I fear but too justly, as the grave of European beauty. What a useful supplementary chapter to Dr. Fordyce, or Mrs. Chapone, would this furnish! Something of this kind is surely necessary, if on no other ground, on that of good taste, to give a little pleasing variety to the writings upon India, which the press is every day bringing into the world, and which weigh as heavily upon the forbearance of the general reader as upon the counters of the booksellers. For without something of the kind, "Ten Years' Residence in India," and "Reminiscences of I know not how many years of service," begin to be rather sickening, and no wonder, as they are for the most part *refaccimentos* of by-gone campaigns, the dregs and rinsings of old officers' memories, the scrapings of barrack-room conversations, where, over a cheerless bottle or two (the slowness of whose revolutions speaks whole volumes against the diminution of batta) some poor complaisant Sub is obliged with polite quiescence to listen to the endless narrative which "fights the battle o'er again"—the same prosy detail which is so soon to arrive in the propitious region of New Burlington Street, and after it has received its due share of pruning and polish at the maturing hands of Mr. Shuckburgh, to take its place in what is called by courtesy "the literature of the day." But the taste for this is going by. Who is there that can be interested at this time of day with an Indian battle fought twenty years ago? What reader is endued with such an overflowing sensibility as to spare one drop of it for the fate of a thousand polygars (if they had been so many Polly Carrs, the narrative might have some interest) whose only virtue seems to have been their hereditary hate to the Panjalum-choorchy race; or to weep the premature loss of Captain Trotter of the cavalry, who, by too quick a trot was carried into the hottest fire of the enemy; or the wound of Captain Hazard, who felt so cruelly the *chances* of war in his right arm; or the *hair-breadth* escape of Lieutenant Beard, whose chin was grazed by a ball, and who came off,

providentially, with the loss only of a third of his whisker (these are not puns, dear Editor, but veracious facts*); or feast with delight upon pages filled with lists of the killed and wounded? For heaven's sake let us have something more than this. "Call a new cause!" Lord Mansfield used to say with infinite complacency, when he was worn out with the one he had been trying. What we want is man, male or female, imported from England into India with his English notions, English tastes, English antipathies, acted upon by the thousand influences that gradually modify him into a different animal, till, without knowing it,—for whilst he is there goitre-like a host of similar examples prevent him from suspecting his own transformation,—till he comes back again to his native land the finished "old Indian," the consummate but interesting nondescript which in common parlance has acquired that appellation.

But first of woman. I hold most religiously, that the study of woman any where, but particularly in India, is the study of philosophy; nor would it be an exaggeration to say, that transcendental beauty furnishes more instruction than transcendental philosophy; for beauty is philosophy without the mysticism of Kant or Richter, philosophy written in plain and living characters, burnished by the hand of nature herself on bright complexions, inscribed in brilliant faces, and taught by eloquent eyes. In Anglo-Indian society, as in every other, woman is the most important and powerful of the social elements. Married women give the tone not to manners only, but to modes of thinking in the English circles of India. Single ones have no perceptible influence, for they soon get married, and melt into the character of wives and mothers. No such thing as a regular set of unmarried women exists there; as for a knot of old maids, the forlorn bench of our coteries and ball-rooms, it was never so much as heard of. Judge then of the influence of this very circumstance upon those who move in those circles, and in particular on the female portion of them. A batch of new arrivals are like the hams and cheeses imported by the same vessels; they will not keep till another season. If they do not meet with a suitable match soon after they have lighted on the Indian soil, they must lower their hopes from the delightful dreams of a rapid fortune, shining liveries in Portland Place, and a mansion and park in Hampshire—hopes which a union with a civilian of rank can only realize, to some lieutenant-colonel with a liver perforated like a sieve, or a colon almost brought to a full stop, and a pocket not much replenished by a twenty-five years' service. "If 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly," says Macbeth.

But, gracious heaven, what mistakes people run into, when they talk opprobriously of women going out to the Indian market to be married, and what absurd theories do they construct upon that foolish assumption and ridiculous prejudice! I maintain, that for conjugal love, conjugal happiness, lasting, unbroken, undecaying attachments, for that perfect identity of wishes, of fears, of griefs, of gladnesses,—that mutual amalgamation of tastes and sensibilities which constitute the highest bliss that can reign in that paradise of the affections—that which Horace in two words describes so

* See Military Reminiscences of Forty Years' Service in India, by Lieut. Col. Welsh. 1836.

beautifully to be the beatitude of the sexual union, the *irrupta copula*, the chain at once bright as gold and strong as adamant, which clasps two hearts and souls together—there is nothing that equals an Anglo-Indian marriage. True, the affair is quickly decided, and so much the better; for both parties are spared all the odious haggling and the intolerable humming and hawing which precede the matrimonial engagement in England. An Anglo-Indian marriage is quite a *veni, vidi, vici* sort of thing. A few glances rapidly interchanged commence and complete the conquest. Before the band has completed five bars of the quadrille, the proposal is made, accepted, and ratified. And what a world of trouble and vexation is saved! How delightfully is the lover spared (he has enough to employ him at his desk without the superfluous business of a tedious courtship) all those deadening, cold-blooded references to fathers, mothers, brothers, uncles, aunts, through the whole gauntlet of which he has to run in this country for a little bit of matrimony; whereas your marriages in India are like the primalval marriages of Eden. The female, indeed, like her first parent, would not “unsought be won,” and it is very seldom or ever, that she makes the first proposal; but she requires no very fatiguing chase to catch her; and he who belongs to the corps of *eligibles*, and is in good circumstances to marry, marries almost *sans phrase*, and takes possession of a prize gracefully surrendered to his grasp, without the fears and perturbations of the pursuit. I repeat, Mr. Editor, that this *ready-made* love, spares him a million of those inquietudes, doubts, alarms, jealousies, which torment our lovers at home, “more pangs and fears than war or women have,” where they have to undergo the tedious process of a previous manufacture.

Thrice and more than thrice happy Anglo-Indian, on whose head the auspicious heavens thus shower rupees and beauty, the smiles of fortune and of woman commingling in due proportions to bless thee;—the smiles of the celestial goddess lending redoubled fascination to those of the earthly one, whom thy arms encircle,—their union the truest omen and firmest guarantee of conjugal love and conjugal enjoyment! It is true that beauty ceases to blaze from the first moment that it arrives in India; but it does not on that account “shake its light wings” and fly altogether. It does not shine, indeed, with the heat of a Persian sun, that strikes dead its idolaters. So much the better. Instead of the common-place blushing tint of the European countenance, you take its mild and subdued lustre (no bad exchange), subdued perhaps into almost a vestal paleness; but it is a paleness which in a woman essentially pretty or beautiful disfigures no lineament, distorts no feature, obliterates no dimple, but brings them all forth into stronger relief, and like the moon of Paradise, “shadowy sets off the face of things,” whilst the eyes, the windows from which the soul peeps,* rain the same, if not more than the same influence; discourse the same, if not more, touching eloquence; and are doubly radiant from the extinction of the lesser lights that in your healthy, English faces, play in rivalry around them.

* Bright eyes
Rain influence and adjudge the prize.—Milton.

Away, then, with this stupid gossip about the mercenary marriages of India—the markets, as they are called, where English beauty is bought and sold. I affirm, without hazard of contradiction, that there are more interested and venal marriages celebrated in the space of one day in London, than have taken place in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, since those places have been presidencies. If those places are *markets*, Almack's and the Italian Opera are *shambles*. How many young ladies who have reached the marriageable period could I name, who, at the very time that they were curling up their noses at Miss S. or Miss W., who had just sailed on their outward-bound voyage to the East, with the undissembled speculation of getting husbands, were themselves from morn to night occupied in the hope of entangling some middle-aged baronet, or banker, or wealthy esquire into a matrimonial promise, and setting in motion their whole train of artillery to carry their point! And what is the destination of a young girl of fashion in London from the first flutter of her heart at the sight of a beau? What is taught her by the counsels of mamma, or the examples of elder sisters? What are the aims that engross her whole being, all her waking, all her sleeping thoughts? What is the goal which her young imagination pants to arrive at? Is it the simple union of the affections—the unadulterated choice of the mind with no dowry, no worldly wealth but that of love—the gratuitous dedication of her whole soul—the unbought devotion of her heart to one beloved and beloved object? No; she has been too well-tutored not to discard all this nonsense with contempt, as the idle dream of thoughtlessness and folly.

The females, Mr. Editor, sent out to India to try their chance for an establishment, are for the most part nurtured to the hopes of a competent rather than a splendid union. To this end they are educated, modestly indeed, but sufficiently to qualify them for the duties of wives and mothers. They are taught the art of pleasing by means of those accomplishments which are no more than a necessary part of female education, instead of the fascinations which glare and dazzle rather than delight, and are more fitted for the stare and gaze of public admiration than for the chaste and sober ornaments of domestic life. Having probably some friendly connexions in India, they arrive there generally under the protection of kind and matronlike residents, with whom they become domiciled, and who from their experience of the characters and morals of the male society at their respective presidencies, are enabled to give them the most salutary advice as to the important choice on which depends the woe or the weal of their after-lives. What is there mercenary or venal in this? It is an egregious blunder to imagine that there can be no real affection in these marriages. I never heard that the little god of love could make no use of his wings for being encumbered with rupees, or that his arrows were less efficacious because they were tipped with gold.

But let those who sneer at English marriages in India, look to the unbroken constancy of the union: I mean in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Can there be a more conclusive proof that the affections of the young spinsters, so invidiously ridiculed as forming part of the ship's cargo,

find there a secure and honourable asylum? A crim. con., which in London is served up every morning at breakfast to your wives and daughters, is of such rare occurrence in India, that all the affairs of that nature which have broken out in English families from the first moment of our having so much as a factory there to the present day when what were once factories have become populous capitals, put together, would not amount to thirty-three, which, to speak with statistical precision, is not so much as half a one per annum. This has the appearance of a problem, inasmuch as the female heart there as well as at home is beset with frailties and exposed to temptation. But the solution of it will be found in those exterior circumstances to which I have before adverted, as disciplining and fashioning dispositions and characters. It may perhaps diminish the value of the compliment, but it is almost an obvious truth, that in India our wives are better guarded by one little circumstance in their domestic economy, than if they were secluded with Turkish jealousy from every eye, or secured from contact by ramparts of brass. Conjugal infidelity is next to impracticable; and what do you think it is which renders it impracticable? In the first place (do not smile, Mr. Editor), in every house through every apartment, the doors of which, from the necessity of the climate, are always open, there are constantly gliding along with noiseless and inaudible tread a variety of domestics with various names, and acting in various offices. They are eternally at the elbow of their mistress. If she shakes off Ramasawmy, Vencatah is sure to succeed him. The moment the konsumar leaves the saloon the kitmugar steals into it. So unheard and unperceived is their foot-fall, that they are like flies with respect to their exits and entrances. He who does not perceive the influence that so perpetual an exposure to observation will have upon the female conduct, must needs have the dullest apprehension in the world. The force of such a restraint is almost incalculable. It acts upon the wife as a supernumerary conscience, and it has all the efficacy of the severest penalties which law could inflict. In truth, your black servants, whose eyes are those of lynxes, and who are endued with a kind of invisible ubiquity, may be relied upon by the most jealous husband as so many walking statutes against adultery. Nor are there in your houses in India any of those snug receptacles of intrigue, those *petits boudoirs*, which in England are considered by every lady to be inviolable—her *castellum*, her sanctuary, into which none but a few foolishly indulgent wives will permit even their husbands to intrude. The eye may command at once every apartment of the mansion, which is seldom of more than one story, as distinctly as Don Cleofas inspected the interior of the houses of Madrid which his friend the lame devil had unroofed to his curiosity. Consider, again, I beseech you, the necessary effect of this one circumstance in the formation as well as the preservation of chaste and guarded habits, and the bridling irregular and licentious passions, by the almost entire impossibility of indulging them, and you will set a proper value on a moral restraint at once so gentle and so effectual.

Another most invaluable restraint, which keeps down in India this worst of domestic scourges in English society, that pernicious crime which, in our

world of fashion, is so often snapping asunder the golden chord of wedded affection—is a restraint of a physical rather than moral kind; but it operates with equal force on the seducer and the victim. What I mean is, the almost absolute impracticability of eloping. There are no post-horses to carry off the erring couple, as it were, on the wings of love, or at least with the degree of velocity which their escape from shame and retribution requires. Palanquins are out of the question. As for running away on horseback, it is quite impossible. No lady in that torrid climate could endure the fatigues incident to a mode of travelling so disconcerting to the female nerves. Every successive hump would be a lecture upon her imprudence; her misplaced desires would be completely jolted to pieces; and I question whether the gallant himself, whilst spurring his flagging Arab under a burning sun, would not be inclined to think that he had at least gone far enough, and begin to vote the whole affair to be a bore. Then there are not, as in England, delightful inns stored with exquisite viands and admirable wines, with smiling landlords and obsequious waiters, where the fugitive pair may halt to recruit their spirits, and drown in champagne or claret the squeamish and uncomfortable risings of remorse that may obtrude upon their felicity. But for these there are at occasional distances, certain buildings called choultries, facetiously said to have been erected for the comfort of travellers; desolate, cheerless, uninhabited, echoing to no sounds but the howl of jackals and the hum of mosquitoes. In these inhospitable edifices there is nothing to cheer or support you, and a much better chance of your being yourself eaten up than of finding any thing to eat. Now absolute famine or even bad fare is a decisive antidote to love of any kind, lawful or unlawful. Travellers who refresh themselves at these places, are obliged to send on all their culinary preparations before them. In the case of an elopement, these preparations would betray the secrecy and impede the progress of the expedition. Such then are the salutary checks which, in the English society of India, interpose between woman and the thoughtless folly that undermines her fame and her happiness in other countries. The black servants, I repeat, are as vigilant guards over your earthly paradise as if they were “cherubims with flaming swords” stationed at its gates. The impediments to rapid flight soon reconcile the wedded dame to the ills she has, instead of encountering those “she knows not of;” and it is a most invaluable law of our nature, that we are not long in learning to endure that from which we cannot fly. Fastidious moralists may cry out that these are equivocal signs of virtue, and degrading motives to abstain from evil. Senseless prate! if virtue consists in abstinence from vice, no matter how the end is accomplished, it is still virtue. The result of all this is, that handsome wives gradually subside into respectable matrons, that euthanasia of beauty, in which all irregular and unholy affections are buried in the quiet grave of conjugal stillness, and they return to England to spend the autumnal season of their charms with placid and subdued desires, that never wander beyond their husbands or their nurseries, except to a little harmless gossip on the less guarded conduct of their friends, and the pardonable

maternal vanity of witnessing the triumphs of their daughters in the ball-room, or at the piano.

But there is another circumstance which operates most powerfully as a cement of the matrimonial union in India, which it would be unphilosophical to pass by. Every lady has a direct participation in her husband's advancement, and consequently a tenderer sympathy in his fortunes;—and this has an obvious tendency to strengthen her constancy and invigorate her attachment. For as he rises step by step in the service, I refer more particularly to the civil branch, he imparts to her that enviable distinction, which in limited spheres of society is the object of the warmest aspirations cherished in the female bosom. How many fair complexions have I seen ruined by unavailing and feverish competitions for the splendid plaything—the glittering toy called rank! How many an interesting dimple has been fretted into a downright wrinkle by the slow corroding pangs of envy that Mrs. W*** should have a right to walk first, because Mr. W*** has just received an appointment at the Board of Trade! Hence it is, that having once embarked in, she adheres to the vessel which not only carries the fortunes of Cæsar, but the rank of Cæsar's wife, a circumstance of no slight weight in strengthening the links of the matrimonial chain, and identifying by a bland and harmonious assimilation the mutual ambition of the parties. It is astonishing what the love of rank will effect in the coteries of Anglo-India. I verily believe, there are some ladies that would rather crawl on their hands and feet than not be allowed to go first into a room at all. Sometimes the love of rank takes a retrograde turn. When a cause was tried in the Supreme Court respecting the widening of the Marmalong bridge, a long series of arches whose needless and wearisome length bestrides the bed of a small river near Madras, but which was so narrow that two carriages accidentally meeting could not pass, I remember a curious Irish attorney, in the broadest of brogues and with a face which had been thrice dipped in Shannon's brazen flood, in order to point out more emphatically the inconvenience of the bridge, was heard to exclaim, "Why, my Lord, it was only yesterday morning, that Mrs. O**** in her carriage met Mrs. D*** in her's in the very middle of it, and there they stuck for a whole hour quarrelling for *precedence* which should go backward."

But English life in India is a subject that unfolds itself as I advance. I pledge myself in future numbers to treat the subject according to the most correct principles of our common nature; to shew that all that is eccentric or problematic in the character of Anglo-Indian society is to be traced to certain fixed and definite laws; and endeavour at least to supply a desideratum in the pictures of that society which have lately been given to the world, that has been long felt and long lamented.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(Continued from Vol. II. N.S. p. 326.)

12. These settlements seem to have been adopted in deference to the example of Bengal, without sufficient knowledge of the claims of the Ryots. The rights of the Merassadar Ryots of Arcot and Tanjore were well known at the time; but those of the Ryots of other districts, which were equally strong, though not called Meerassy, seem to have been but little understood. Most of the well-intended but visionary plans for the improvement of India, by the creation of Zemindars of whole districts or of single villages, appear to have originated in extreme ignorance of the state of the landed property of the country, and the rights of the persons by whom it was held. It has been supposed by some, that the Zemindars were the landlords or proprietors, and the Ryots their under tenants or labourers; and by others, that the sovereign was the sole landlord, and the Ryots mere cultivating tenants. But the Ryot is the real proprietor, for whatever in the land does not belong to the sovereign belongs to him. The demand for public revenue, according as it is high or low in different places and at different times, affects his share; but whether it leaves him only the bare profit of his stock, or a small surplus beyond it as landlord's rent, he is still the true proprietor, and possesses all that is not claimed by the sovereign as revenue. The land in most of the provinces under the Madras Government is occupied by a vast mass of small proprietors or Ryots, holding properties of every size, from two or three to two or three thousand acres, and some few having whole villages. These properties are in general small, but they are of that extent which necessarily results from the limited means of the owners, and the nature of the institutions of the country. The correctness of this description is not altered by the existence of great possessions in the hands of Rajahs and old Zemindars in some of our provinces; because these men are not private landholders, but rather petty princes, and the Ryots in their districts stand nearly in the same relation to them as to the sovereign in the circar districts. The distribution of landed property differs in every country. It is different in Ireland from what it is in England, and in India from what it is in either of those countries; but we ought to take it as we find it, and not attempt, upon idle notions of improvement, to force a distribution of it into larger properties, when every local circumstance is adverse to its continuance in that state. The experiment has already been tried by the establishing of village Zemindars or Mootahdars, and has already very generally failed. The event could not possibly have been otherwise, of a measure whose object was to bring a new class of proprietors into villages where the produce was too little for the old ones. Even in those villages which are still in the hands of the Mootahdars, the object of having larger landed properties will entirely fail; because the properties, by sale, and division among heirs, are fast subdividing, and will soon dwindle into portions smaller than the properties of individual Ryots. There are instances in which this has already happened, and they will soon become so numerous that the system must at no distant period die a natural death.

13. There is no analogy whatever between the landlord of England and his tenants, and the Mootahdar or new village Zemindar of this country and his Ryots. In England the landlord is respected by the farmer as his superior: here the Zemindar has no such respect; for the principal Ryots of most villages regard him as not more than their equal, and often as their inferior. He is often the former Potail or head Ryot of the village; but he is frequently

Sir Thomas Munro on the

some petty shopkeeper or merchant, or some adventurer, or public servant out of employ. Whichever of these he is, he has usually very little property: he has none for the improvement of the village; but, on the contrary, looks to the village as the means of improving his own circumstances. The Ryots, by being placed under him, sink from the rank of tenants of the government to that of tenants of an individual. They are transferred from a superior who has no interest but in their protection and welfare, to one whose interest is to enlarge his own property at the expense of theirs,—who seeks by every way, however unjustifiable, to get into his own hands all the best lands of the village, and whose situation affords him many facilities in depriving the ancient possessors of them. The Ryots are jealous of a man from whose new power and influence they have so much to fear. They frequently combine, in order to keep down the cultivation, and force him for their own security to give up the village; and hence it has happened, that on one side the opposition of the Ryots, and on the other the oppression of the new Zemindar, have in many instances caused villages which were flourishing and moderately assessed to revert to the Circar, from inability to pay their assessment. If we cannot make a permanent settlement with these village Zemindars, neither is it possible to make one, or even a lease for a term of years, with the Ryots, because their properties are in general so small that numbers of them fail, and must fail every year, from the most ordinary accidents.

14. Some men are apt to suppose, when they find in almost every district two or three hundred Ryots who require remission for a part, for the half, or even the whole of their rent, that the assessment is too high, or that there is something wrong in the system, and they proceed immediately to recommend a change from the Ryotwary to something else. But assessment, though it is often the cause, is not the chief cause of the failure of such Ryots. Where the landed property of a district is distributed among many thousand ryots, and where there is no limitation to subdivision, except what is imposed by the produce of the land being inadequate to the subsistence of the Ryot, it is evident that there will be many gradations of Ryots, descending gradually from those holding the largest properties to those holding portions of land too small for their maintenance. It is also evident, that a lower assessment will not prevent this, or cause any other change than that of making the smallest portion of land on which the Ryots can subsist somewhat smaller than before, without rendering him in any degree less liable to failure. There are many Ryots who fail from another cause, which no abatement of assessment can remove, and which it is not desirable should be removed: it is occasioned by a spirit of independence among the caste of husbandmen, which urges every labouring servant who can buy a pair of bullocks to quit his master and take land and cultivate for himself. In this undertaking many fail, because the loss of a bullock or an adverse season destroys their small means; but by far the greater number finally succeed, and their success adds to the resources of the country. It is like the spirit of adventure in trade, which, though it frequently ruins individuals, yet promotes at the same time the prosperity of the country. We must, therefore, in a district containing two or three thousand Ryots, always expect to find two or three hundred who are unable to pay their rent. We must, according to usage, grant them remission for a few years until they can do without it, and encourage rather than repress the spirit of independence, which we may be sure will excite industry.

15. It is not necessary that we should have either permanent settlements

with Zemindars or leases with the Ryots; neither of them is the usage of the country, and neither is requisite for the security of the revenue or the benefit of the Ryot. But though we cannot obtain a permanent rent from each individual Ryot, we may, by a fixed assessment upon the land, obtain a revenue from the whole body of the Ryots sufficiently permanent for every useful purpose; it will rise or fall somewhat with good or bad seasons, but the average for a term of years will be nearly the same. If we wish to make the lands of the ryots yield them a landlord's rent, we have only to lower and fix the assessment, and we shall then in time have the great body of the Ryots possessing landed properties yielding a landlord's rent, but small in extent. They cannot be otherwise while their present institutions remain, as these all tend to the subdivision of property. If in place of lowering the assessment, and letting landed property rise in the natural way, we want to have great landlords raised at once where none exist, and for this purpose create Zemindars and turn over to each of them some hundreds of Ryots, we should commit a gross injustice, because we should enable the Zemindar in time to degrade the Ryots from the rank of tenants in chief to that of tenants at will, and often to that of mere cultivators or labourers. We say that we leave the Ryots free to act, and to make their own terms with the Zemindars or renters, and that if they are wronged, the courts will protect them. We put them out of sight, deliver them over to a superior, and then we tell them that they are free to make their own terms, and that there are courts to secure their rights! But with what pretence of justice can we place them under any set of men to make terms for their property, and to defend it against them in courts of law? They have no superior but government; they are tenants in chief, and ought not to be obliged to make terms except with government. But it is said, that the Zemindar does not infringe their rights, because he has no authority to demand more than the dues of government, as regulated by the usage of the country; and that if the parties be left to themselves, things will find their proper level. They will find the level which they have found in Bengal and in several districts under the government, and which the weak always find when they are left to contend with the strong. The question is, whether we are to continue the country in its natural state, occupied by a great body of independent Ryots, and to enable them by a lighter assessment to rise gradually to the rank of landlords, or whether we are to place the country in an artificial state, by dividing it in villages or larger districts among a new class of landholders, who will inevitably at no distant period, by the subdivision of their new property, fall to the level of Ryots, while the Ryots will at the same time have sunk from the rank of independent tenants in chief, to that of sub-tenants and cultivators. It is whether we are to raise the landholders we have, or to create a new set, and see them fall. This question, it is to be hoped, has been set at rest by the orders of the Court of Directors, to make the settlement with the Ryots in all districts in which the permanent Zemindary settlement has not been established.

16. In all these provinces whose revenues are by ancient usage paid chiefly in money, surveys appear to have been made at different remote periods, in order to fix the assessment. In some districts they are only known by tradition; in others they still exist in a mutilated shape in the Curnum accounts. But there is no certainty that these accounts belong to any particular survey, or that they are not made of fragments of several; or that the village accounts have not been so often altered by the Curnums, without any regular authority,

as to contain no trace of any survey whatever. Though the village accounts were supposed to have a specific rate of assessment for every field, according to the class to which it belongs, the collectors were not made to conform very rigidly to this rate, but were usually somewhat above or below it, according to the nature of the season and other circumstances. The farm or estate of a Ryot was generally composed of three parts: the first and principal was his old farm, containing the lands which he always occupied; the second, but much smaller part, containing land of an inferior quality, was called his Kutgootah, and was held at a low and fixed rent; and the third was his Cowle land, taken from the waste of the village, which he cultivated one, two, or more years, and then threw up or kept, according to the terms of the Cowle or engagement. In all cases where the rent of a Ryot was raised, it was done by imposing an additional assessment on his old farm. The Kutgootah and Cowle lands were always exempted, both because to have imposed an additional assessment upon them would have been regarded as a breach of engagement, and would have discouraged the extension of cultivation. In some districts the addition made in one year to the rate of assessment was taken off the next. In others it was continued; and fresh additions of five, ten, or fifteen per cent. being made at subsequent periods, and rendered permanent, the aggregate of these extra additions frequently came in time to equal or exceed the original assessment. But there is reason to suppose that these additions were in a great measure nominal, and that they did little more than counterbalance the fraudulent reductions made by the Curnums in the accounts of the original assessment. These extra rates were usually unwillingly paid at first; and instead, therefore, of imposing them, it was often thought more advisable to give the Ryot a piece of waste land, the rent of which he was required to pay, whether he could cultivate it not. The ruling power always endeavoured to encourage or rather to force the extension of cultivation, as a plea for drawing a larger revenue from the country. The result of such a system, pursued for ages, has been what was to be expected, namely, that the extent of land in cultivation and paying revenue is much too great for the agricultural stock of the country; that every Ryot has more land than he can properly cultivate; and that he is only prevented from throwing up a part of it by the well-grounded fear that the difference of rent would be thrown upon the part which he retained. This is the state of cultivation generally throughout the Deccan, and it was and still is in a great degree that of most of the provinces which have fallen by conquest under the authority of the Madras Government. The excess of land occupied by the Ryots, beyond what they can adequately cultivate, varies in different provinces, and is estimated at from one-tenth to one-third, and may be reckoned on an average at one-fifth. It is obvious, however, that by more land being occupied than could be properly occupied, the rent must in time have adapted itself to this state of things, and become lower than it would otherwise have been; and that a fixed assessment made on such rent would in general be favourable to the cultivators or Ryots. It is also obvious, from what has been said, that if, after making such a fixed assessment, perfect freedom were given to the Ryots to throw up whatever land they did not want, they would throw up about one-fifth of their land, and thereby diminish the revenue nearly in the same proportion. But this diminution would only be temporary; because, as the Ryots, by concentrating their agricultural stock, upon a similar extent of land would obtain a greater produce from it, their means would gradually increase, and enable them to take and cultivate again the land which they had relin-

quished. Under annual settlements and fluctuating assessment they are not very anxious about throwing up land, because they know that, by the custom of the country, we can raise the assessment upon the remaining land, according to its produce and improvement; but whenever the assessment has been fixed, they soon discover the advantage which it gives them, and endeavour to get rid of all their extra land. The liberty of doing so has already been partially granted, and must be fully granted to them; for though it will cause a temporary loss of revenue, it is a sacrifice which ought to be made, for the sake of securing the great public benefit of a permanent revenue, founded upon the general establishment of private landed property. It is the ever-varying assessment which has prevented, and, as long as it continues, will prevent land from becoming a valuable property; for even where the assessment is lowest, the knowledge that it may at any time be raised hinders the land from acquiring such a value as to render it a saleable article. We cannot communicate to it the value which it ought to possess, or render it a private property capable of being easily sold or mortgaged, unless the public assessment upon every part of it be previously fixed. When it is fixed, all uncertainty is removed, and all land which is not absolutely over-assessed soon acquires a value, which is every day increased by improvements, made in consequence of the certainty of reaping all the profit arising from them.

17. The introduction of the fixed assessment into the Baramahl, Coimbatore, and other provinces, has not been so successful as it ought to have been in establishing private landed property; but it has been as successful as could reasonably have been expected, when we consider that it had no fair trial, and that it had hardly begun to operate when it was supplanted by a new system of permanent settlement and leases. Had it been left to produce its own effect, undisturbed by a change, there can be little doubt that private landed property would by this time have been very generally established in those provinces. Its progress would have been faster or slower according as the rate of assessment was more or less moderate. The rate of assessment, though somewhat lower than that of the native princes, was generally high, but not so high as to prevent the gradual growth of landed property. Wherever it might, in particular instances, have been found to produce the effect, the evil would have been easily remedied by a proportionate reduction. The survey assessment, however, notwithstanding all the difficulties by which it was opposed, has laid the foundation of private landed property in districts in which it was never before known, in the Baramahl, Coimbatore, and the Ceded Districts; and this beginning will gradually spread over all the land of these provinces. In the Baramahl, land has become saleable for several years' purchase in many villages of every district, and even in Ahtore, the most highly assessed of all the districts. In the Ceded Districts, land has become saleable in two or three districts of the Bellary division, and in several villages of almost every district in the Cuddapore division. In all these districts the survey assessment has, besides giving a beginning to private landed property, simplified and facilitated the collection of the revenue. No survey assessment of a great province can ever at once be made so correct as not to require future alteration; when, therefore, it has been completed with as much care as possible, a trial should always be made of it for six or seven years. This period will be sufficient to discover all defects in the assessment. A general revision of it should then be made, and wherever it should be found too high it should be lowered; and it may then, with safety to the revenue and benefit to the people, be made permanent. None of the districts, however, in which

the survey assessment had been introduced, had the benefit of such a trial, as in all of them a permanent settlement or lease was introduced very soon after the completion of the survey. Coimbatore was more fortunate than the rest; it escaped the decennial lease, and is now the best ordered, the most easily managed, and the most thriving district under the Madras Government. A survey assessment, besides its other advantages, prevents thousands of disputes and litigations about rent and boundaries; and it furnishes a standard by which the revenue of the country can at any time be raised or lowered, according as the state of affairs may require an increase of the burdens of the people, or may admit of their diminution. I trust that we shall never have occasion to go beyond the original assessment, and that we shall in time be able to make considerable reductions in it. The fixed assessment will not for some years have the same effect in encouraging improvement as it had before the introduction of the leases and permanent settlements, because these measures have shaken the confidence of the Ryots in the continuance of the present system, and will render them cautious in undertaking improvements, lest they should be prevented from enjoying the full benefit of them, by being again placed under a renter or Zemindar. Some years, therefore, must yet elapse before this apprehension can subside, and the survey assessment have its full effect in encouraging improvement and promoting the growth of landed property.

18. There are, however, several extensive provinces in which we have no control over the assessment, and scarcely any means of bettering the condition of the Ryots; I mean the northern circars. When these districts came into our possession, one part of them was in the hands of Zemindars, and the other and most valuable part was in the hands of government, and has since, by the permanent settlement, been made over to new Zemindars of our own creation. As in these provinces no fixed assessment has been introduced, nor the rights of the Ryots been defined, the Ryots never can become landholders, nor their lands acquire such a value as to make them saleable. It may be said that they have a right to be assessed only according to ancient usage, and that this right will secure them from undue exaction, and give them the same facility as the Ryots of the government districts, of rendering their land a valuable property; but many causes combine to prevent this. The ancient usage was in every little district or even village. It is not recorded or defined, and is very little known to us. It is, I believe, in the northern circars very generally so high as to leave the Ryot no more than the bare recompense of his labour and stock, and thus to preclude his ever obtaining any portion of a landlord's rent. Even supposing that usage did leave to the Ryot some surplus as landlord's rent, the Zemindar might not permit him to enjoy it. He might raise the assessment. If he were an old Zemindar, or hill Rajah, the fear of personal violence would deter the Ryot from complaining. If he were a new Zemindar, the Ryot would, nine times in ten, submit quietly to the loss, not from fear of personal injury, but from the well-grounded fear of losing his cause in the court. He knows that the influence of the Zemindar would easily procure witnesses to swear falsely on the question of usage, and that they would be supported by the fabricated accounts of the Curnum, who is entirely under the authority of the Zemindar; and that if he even gained his cause it would be of no advantage to him, as the Zemindar, without transgressing any law, would be able to harass him in many ways, and make his situation uncomfortable. There is, therefore, no prospect, or but a very distant one, of our being able to establish landed property among the Ryots of

the Northern Circars, or to improve their condition in any material degree. In the old Zemindarries, which are chiefly among the unhealthy hills, our prospect is as good now as ever it was; because we never there exercised any direct authority over the Ryots, and could not expect to see landed property grow up among them until time should gradually have wrought such a change in the manners and opinions of their leading men as to make them see the expediency of encouraging it. But in the new Zemindarries we exercised a direct authority over all the inhabitants, and could have raised their condition, and established landed property, at our pleasure; but we lost the power of doing so by the permanent settlement. It may be said that government having set a limit to its demand upon the Zemindar, he will also set a limit to his demand upon the Ryot, and leave him the full produce of every improvement, and thus enable him to render his land a valuable property; but we have no reason to suppose that this will be the case, either from the practice of the new Zemindars during the twenty years they have existed, or from that of the old Zemindars during a succession of generations. In old Zemindarries, whether held by the Rajahs or the Circars, or the Poligars of the more southern provinces, which have from a distant period been held at a low and fixed peshcush, no indulgence has been shewn to the Ryots—no bound has been set to the demands upon them. The demand has risen with improvement, according to the custom of the country; and the land of the Ryot has no saleable value. We ought not, therefore, to be surprised, that in the new zemindarries, whose assessment is so much higher, the result has been equally unfavourable to the Ryots. The new zemindarries will, by division among heirs, and failures in their payments, break up into portions of one or two villages; but this will not better the condition of the Ryots. It will not fix the rent of the land, or render it a valuable property. It will merely convert one large zemindarry into several small zemindarries or mootahs, and mootahs of a kind much more injurious than those of the Baramahl to the Ryots; because, in the Baramahl, the assessment of the Ryots' land had previously been fixed by survey, while in the new zemindarries of the Circars it had been undefined. The little will in time share the fate of the great zemindarries; they will be divided and fail, and finally revert to Government; and the Ryots, after the long and circuitous course, will again become, what they originally were, the immediate tenants of government, and government will then have it in its power to survey their lands, to lower and fix the assessment upon them, and to lay the foundation of landed property in the land of the Ryots, where alone, in order to be successful, it must be laid.

19. The state of the landed property of the country held almost every where by the Ryots directly of Government, clearly points out to us what our revenue system ought to be, and that it cannot, consistently with usage, be other than Ryotwar. This term has been often much misunderstood, and been supposed to mean some mode of settlement entirely new, which overthrows all former rights; but this is altogether a mistake. The term itself is the ancient and common one of the country, and is used merely from the want of an English one exactly corresponding with it. In revenue language it means a settlement with the individual Ryot, who owns or occupies the land, and the receiving the public assessment from him, without the intervention of any renter or Zemindar. Whether the assessment be a fixed rent in kind, or a fixed share of the crop in kind, or commuted for money, or a fixed or varying money rent, it makes no difference; it is still Ryotwar. All these varieties of assessment prevail more or less in the provinces under this government. But

though they all come under the general denomination of Ryotwar, their effects on the prosperity of the country are very different; and it is therefore an important object, that the kind of Ryotwar which is most conducive to improvement, namely, a fixed and moderate money assessment, should be everywhere gradually introduced. But before we endeavour to make such a change in any district, it is absolutely necessary that we should survey its lands, and ascertain as nearly as possible its average revenue for a long series of years. If we attempt, without this previous knowledge, to convert a fluctuating into a fixed rent, we shall certainly fail; even if our knowledge should be so complete as to enable us to distribute fairly upon the land a fair assessment, exactly equal to its former average revenue. This will not be sufficient; for the Ryots will not agree to the change without some abatement. The abatement must not be nominal, and existing only in our accounts, but real and absolute, and amount, probably, to eight or ten per cent.; and we must satisfy them it is so if we expect success. If the Ryot is convinced that the reduction offered to him is real, it will not be difficult to get him to accede to a fixed assessment. The chief cause of the difficulty which is usually found in prevailing upon him to agree to such a change is, that he thinks there is either no actual abatement, or that it is so small as not to compensate for the loss and inconvenience to which he might be subjected in unfavourable years by a fixed assessment. In his dealing with any private individual, he would not hesitate to stipulate to pay annually a fixed sum in money, rather than a varying amount in grain, if he thought it would be more profitable. He will follow the same course in his engagements with government, whenever he is satisfied that he will be a gainer by it. To conduct a survey, however, and convert a fluctuating gain into a fixed money assessment, require a union of experience, industry, and temper, which is not always found. This must necessarily render the progress of the work slow, but it ought not to discourage us. Much has been already done, and what remains to be done will be more perfect from the opportunity which the delay will afford of discovering and rectifying former errors.

20. It has been objected to the Ryotwar system, that it produces unequal assessment, and destroys ancient rights and privileges; but these opinions seem to originate in some misapprehension of its nature. In arguing against it, in favour of a Zemindary system, it has been maintained,* "that a detailed settlement must ever lead to inequality of taxation." But there seems to be no reason why the detailed should, more than any other settlement, produce inequality. It is to good or bad cultivation, and other circumstances common to all settlements, that unequal taxation is owing; and it must take place with regard to the lands of the Ryots, whether they are held immediately of government or of a Zemindar or renter. The use of a detailed settlement is not to prevent, what can never be prevented, unequal assessment, but to prevent the assessment from being any where excessive; to furnish us with the best information respecting the resources of the country; and, by giving us a complete register of all its lands, shewing the extent and assessment of each field, to enable us to judge, whenever there is a failure in the revenue, whether it arises from the assessment or some other cause. As it is one main principle of Indian revenue, that all land when cultivated is liable to the public assessment, and when left uncultivated is exempt from it, it is manifest that without the detailed settlement the amount of the revenue for the year could not be correctly ascertained. It has also been argued, that it is useless to impose a fixed assessment upon each field or lot of land, because the produce will

* Board of Revenue, 5 Jan. 1818. Paras. 39, 90, 284, 297.

always fluctuate according to the culture. This objection would be a very just one, if it were intended that the rent payable to government should always correspond with the produce; but this is not the case. All that is necessary, in fixing the government rent, is, that it shall not be higher than what the land is able to yield under the most ordinary degree of culture; whatever entire produce is derived from any culture beyond this should go exclusively to the Ryot: government should have no share in it. Improved cultivation will of course regulate the rent between the proprietor, or Ryot, and his tenant, but not between the Ryot and Government; and if Government is satisfied with the moderate rent arising from common cultivation, the lands, if cultivated at all, will yield this rent, and there is no danger that any fluctuation in the degrees of culture will preclude the realization of the field assessment. By common usage, where there is no fixed field assessment, Government receives in kind a high share of the produce, or in money a high rent; and its rent, whether in kind or money, rises with the produce. By the field assessment Government will receive a rent somewhat lower than the present one; and as it will be fixed, and not rise with improvement, it will be more likely to be permanently realized. It has been asserted,* in speaking of the Moerassy privileges in the Carnatic, that the Ryotwar assessment destroyed by violence all these ancient usages and customs, "and so completely, that both Mr. Grime and Mr. Ravenshaw have denied the existence of Moerassy in these provinces." The Ryotwar assessment had not been established more than four or five years when Mr. Ravenshaw took charge of Arcot. These ancient usages and customs had probably fallen into disuse, or the preservation of them been deemed of little value, or they could not in so short a time have been so lost as to escape the notice both of him and of Mr. Grime. Even if it were true that they had been destroyed by violence, there can be no cause for attributing to the Ryotwar an effect which might have been equally produced by any other mode of settlement. The Ryotwar settlement, when properly conducted, respects all private rights: to ascertain and secure them are among its principal objects. The carelessness or the overzeal of collectors may invade them under any settlement whatever, if they are not restrained by superior authority.

21. It has been objected to the Ryotwar system, that it is intricate, difficult of management, and expensive; but experience contradicts these opinions, for wherever Ryotwar has been properly established, it has been found to be more easy, simple, and efficient than any other kind of settlement. The idea of its being more expensive arises from not considering that it includes all the expenses of collection which would be incurred by Zemindars if the country were under them, and which would in that case be necessarily deducted from the amount of the revenue, and not appear as a charge. One great advantage which the Ryotwar system has over every other is, the strength and security which it gives to our government, by bringing us into direct communication with the great body of the Ryots or landowners. Objections may be urged to every system. It is enough to recommend it to our adoption, to know that it is the common one of the country. It is one of the primary obligations of a government like ours, to suit its rules and forms of local administration to the condition of the people; to provide every establishment which it may require; and not to withhold any thing which may be necessary to its efficiency, for the sake of avoiding either labour or expense.

* Board of Revenue, 5th Jan. 1818. Para. 90.

22. When we have determined the principles on which the land revenue is to be fixed, the next question is, "by what agency is it to be managed?" There can be no doubt that it ought as far as practicable to be native. Juster views have of late years been taken of this subject, and the Court of Directors have authorized the employment of the natives on higher salaries, and in more important offices. There is true economy in this course; for by it they will have better servants, and their affairs will be better conducted. It is strange to observe how many men of very respectable talents have seriously recommended the abolition of native and the substitution of European agency to the greatest possible extent. I am persuaded that every advance made in such a plan would not only render the character of the people worse and worse, but our government more and more inefficient. The preservation of our dominion in this country requires that all the higher offices, civil and military, should be filled by Europeans; but all offices that can be left in the hands of natives, without danger to our power, might with advantage be left to them. We are arrogant enough to suppose that we can with our limited numbers do the work of a nation. Had we ten times more we should only do it so much worse. We already occupy every office of importance. Were we to descend to those which are more humble, and now filled by natives, we should lower our character, and not perform the duties so well. The natives possess, in as high a degree at least as Europeans, all those qualifications which are requisite for the discharge of the inferior duties in which they are employed. They are in general better accountants; more patient and laborious; more intimately acquainted with the state of the country, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants; and are altogether more efficient men of business, unless we suppose that they are inferior to us in natural talent, which there is no reason to believe. It is much more likely that they will be duly qualified for their employments than Europeans for theirs, because the field of selection is so much greater in the one case than in the other. We have a whole nation from which to make our choice of natives; but in order to make choice of Europeans we have only the small body of the Company's covenanted servants. If it be admitted that the natives often act wrong, it is no reason for not employing them; we shall be oftener wrong ourselves. What we do wrong is not noticed, or but seldom, and slightly; but what they do wrong meets with no indulgence. We can dismiss them, and take better men in their place; we must keep the European, because we have no other, or perhaps none better; and because he must be kept at an expense to the public, and be employed some way or other, whatever his capacity may be, unless he has been guilty of some gross offence. But it is said that all these advantages in favour of the employment of the natives are counterbalanced by their corruption; and the only remedy is, more Europeans with European integrity. The remedy would certainly be a very expensive one, and would as certainly fail of success were we weak enough to try it. We have had instances of corruption among Europeans, notwithstanding their liberal allowances; but were the numbers of Europeans to be considerably augmented, and their allowances, as a necessary consequence, somewhat reduced, it would be contrary to all experience to believe that this corruption would not greatly increase, more particularly as government could not possibly exercise any efficient control over the misconduct of so many European functionaries in distant provinces, where there is no public to restrain it. If we are to have corruption, it is better that it should be among the natives than among ourselves, because the natives will show the blame of the evil upon their countrymen; they will still

retain their high opinion of our superior integrity; and our character, which is one of the strongest supports of our power, will be maintained. No nation ever existed in which corruption was not practised to a certain extent by the subordinate officers of government. We cannot expect that India is in this point to form an exception. But though we cannot eradicate corruption, we may so far restrain it as to prevent it from causing any serious injury to the public interests. We must for this purpose adopt the same means as are usually found most efficacious in other countries: we must treat the natives with courtesy; we must place confidence in them; we must render their official situations respectable, and raise them in some degree beyond temptation, by making their official allowances adequate to the support of their station in society. With what grace can we talk of our paternal government, if we exclude them from every important office, and say, as we did till very lately, that, in a country containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, no man but a European shall be entrusted with so much authority as to order the punishment of a single stroke of a rattan? Such an interdiction is to pass a sentence of degradation on a whole people, for which no benefit can ever compensate. There is no instance in the world of so humiliating a sentence having ever been passed upon any nation. The weak and mistaken humanity which is the motive of it can never be viewed by the natives as any just excuse for the disgrace inflicted on them, by being pronounced to be unworthy of trust in deciding on the petty offences of their countrymen. We profess to seek their improvement, but propose the means the most adverse to success. The advocates of improvement do not seem to have perceived the great springs on which it depends. They propose to place no confidence in the natives; to give them no authority; and to exclude them from office as much as possible; but they are ardent in their zeal for enlightening them by the general diffusion of knowledge. No conceit more wild and absurd than this was ever engendered in the darkest ages; for what is in every age and every country the great stimulus to the pursuit of knowledge, but the prospect of fame, or wealth, or power? or what is even the use of great attainments, if they are not to be devoted to their noblest purpose, the service of the community, by employing those who possess them, according to their respective qualifications, in the various duties of the public administration of the country? How can we expect that the Hindoos will be eager in the pursuit of science, unless they have the same inducements as in other countries? If superior acquirements do not open the road to distinction, it is idle to suppose that the Hindoo would lose his time in seeking them; and even if he did so, his proficiency, under the doctrine of exclusion from office, would serve no other purpose than to show him more clearly the fallen state of himself and his countrymen. He would not study what he knew would be of no ultimate benefit to himself; he would learn only those things which were in demand, and which were likely to be useful to him, namely, writing and accounts. There might be some exceptions, but they would be few. Some few natives, living at the principal settlements, and passing much of their time among Europeans, might, either from a real love of literature, from vanity, or some other cause, study their books, and if they made some progress, it would be greatly exaggerated, and would be hailed as the dawn of the great day of light and science about to spread all over India. But there always has been and always will be a few such men among the natives, without making any change in the body of the people. Our books alone will do little or nothing. Dry simple literature will never improve the character of a nation. To produce this effect, it must open the road to wealth, and ho-

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nour, and public employment. Without the prospect of such reward, no attainments in science will ever raise the character of a people. This is true of every nation as well as of India: it is true of our own. Let Britain be subjugated by a foreign power to-morrow; let the people be excluded from all share in the government, from public honours, from every office of high trust or emolument, and let them in every situation be considered as unworthy of trust, and all their knowledge and all their literature, sacred and profane, would not save them from becoming, in another generation or two, a low-minded, deceitful, and dishonest race.

(To be continued.)

RAMBLING NOTICES

No. I.

THE ORIENTAL ELOGUES OF WILLIAM COLLINS.

THE influence of climate upon the form and intellect was never more beautifully illustrated than by Winkelmann, in his delightful work on *Civism art*. I am not about to enter into the question, whether the pastoral was derived from Asia Minor or from Egypt; an investigation on such a subject would be interesting only when enlightened by the research of Oriental learning. I am one of those—may I not say *happy* individuals?—who value any thing beautiful for itself alone, without requiring to be satisfied, with the scrupulousness of a master in chancery, of the register of its birth, and the circumstances attending it.

Pastoral poetry, the literature of man in his primitive state, would naturally flourish with the most vigour in the golden lands of Asia Minor. I believe it was Lavater, the celebrated physiognomist, who remarked that only the beautiful could judge of the beautiful. The idea is certainly a mistaken one—but I think there is much fine philosophy in it. We should indeed never expect a picturesque poem from an Esquimaux. The human form, at no period, has attained so much excellence as in the southern parts of Ionia. Dio Chrysostom, the orator, speaking of a creature of perfect beauty, calls it an Ionian figure. I know not if the observation has been made, but I think that wherever the charms of female beauty were the most prevailing, the spirit of *external* poetry has been the most generally diffused. By external poetry I mean the enthusiasm which the natives of the south of Europe and of the East seem to pour out, as from an everlasting cruse, over the enchanting scenes of nature. You may wander through Italy, from Turin to Naples, and every curly-headed boy you meet—and how many have heads like the Adonis on the Greek gem—shall have the eye of a painter-poet. In the earlier ages of the world, every man in this sense was a poet; his life was a pastoral; wherever there were blue skies, and sweet voices, and odorous flowers, *there* the shepherd poetry was to be found. The first lisping of its lay was undoubtedly in the dewy vallies of Asia; but every heart felt its influence: among the violet dingles of Arcady, it sprung up in the bosom of the pipe-loving boy, like the waking

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field-bird shaking off the lily leaves at his feet—it was an *eliding* presence. The life of man was truly the journal of a naturalist; the cool shadow from the vallies, watered by numberless singing fountains, spread itself about his heart, and the music of birds and the breath of flowers lay like a dream upon his senses.

Beautiful must the shepherd-voice have sounded in the spirit-trod glens of Palestine, and the hymn of the lover in the bowers of Moeslay.* The pastoral poet had no dark mysterious visions making his bosom a haunted temple of some old and dimly remembered superstition; he heard no broken fragments of linked sweetness, echoes of his mind's melody in a former state of Eden-like existence. His poetry had no philosophy, he pictured nothing which he had not seen; he was the portrait-painter of nature, with as much of imagination as that most prosperous race of men generally possesses.

The Greek pastoral may be said to be a manuscript taken from the sepulchre of the Hebrew poets, with many of its sacred characters defaced, but still retaining, amid the fairer writing of the Grecian scribe, traces of its Oriental origin. Theocritus, during his entertainment at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, would naturally be delighted with the pastoral images of the Old Testament, then translating under the protection of his patron. The Epithalamium on the marriage of Helena is conceived in the most gorgeous spirit of Eastern minstrelsy. I would more particularly instance the twenty-sixth and two following lines:

Αὐτὴ ἀνιλλομένη καλὰς διαφαινεῖ προσωπὸς,
Ποτὶς γὰρ οὐκ ἔστι λυκοὶ καὶ χυμῶνες αὐτῆς,
Ποδὶ καὶ ἀχρῖς καλὴν διαφαινεῖ ἡ ἡμῶν.

and the similitude of Helena to the war-horse in the chariot of Thessaly—*ἀγροῦσι θηρῶσι ἵπποις*, reminds one of the grandeur of the Arab lyric in some of his battle songs.

The natural voice, however, of the Sicilian muse was gentle and playful, the embodying of peace and harmony.

I find in the note-book from whence these rambling remarks are extracted, a little poem from Theocritus, translated during my residence at Harrow:

Love one day was stealing
The honey of the bee,
But it stung him, and he wept
In his agony.
He struck the ground and sprang
Unto his mother's place,
Shewing where the insect stung;
The tears were on his face.
He wondered why such sting should be
In so small a thing—a bee!
His mother smil'd—"Art thou
Not like the little bee?
For thou art small, yet men have found
A fearful sting in thee!"

* Hæda.

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Few modern writers have breathed more of the sweet air of Sicily over their compositions than the unfortunate Joannis Meli, formerly chemical professor at Palermo. He published a volume of charming pastoral verses about the year 1814, and died in poverty and obscurity!

Spain is the land of rich and splendid chivalry, and the spirit of her people, proud and solemn, was never, perhaps, much adapted to the quiet simplicity of rural poetry, and yet many a pleasant song I could find in lofty Arragon and "fair Castile." I remember a pretty madrigal by Francisco de Quevedo Villegas, which I will translate:

Thirsis, in yon golden fountain
 Phillis viewed her features fair;
 In that dewy meadow, Thirsis,
 She gather'd flowers for her hair.
 Where that mossy path-way windeth,
 In the darkening light we stood;
 Yonder is the forest bower,
 Where she hid her in the wood.
 Where that piny mountain riseth,
 She placed her timid hand in mine,
 And from the fragrant violet bank,
 A garland for my head did twine.
 For so many pleasant things
 Unto meadow, fount, and tree,
 And the blessed heaven, my voice,
 Full of gleeful thanks must be!

The last verse in the Spanish, which I have rather paraphrased than translated, is delightfully simple:

Al prado, y haya, y cueva, y monte, y fuente,
 Y al cielo, des parciendo olor Sagrado,
 Rendor por tanto bien gracias eternos.

I have just met with a song by the Signora Faustina Marratti, which presents a remarkable coincidence of idea with the Spanish poet. They appear to me singular specimens of the portrait-painting, which I have considered to be the characteristic of pastoral poetry:

See the beech tree, Amaryllis,
 Where my Thirsis loved to dream,
 Among the green leaves, when the sun
 Glitter'd with too fierce a beam,
 And his scattered flocks were feeding,
 By the singing of the stream.
 Stretched upon the grass he lay,
 His fingers to my music tuning,
 While he wove a wreath of flowers;
 Where that violet is climbing
 Round the tree, a summer token,
 "I love Phillis," first was spoken.

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The Italian,

Tessea

Belle ghirlande al suon del canto mio,

is very picturesque.

I have been looking over Pope's *Essay on Pastoral Poetry*, a very clever performance, certainly, for a boy of sixteen; but what strikes me exceedingly is the utter want of any thing like imagination or invention. There are, of course, many evidences of that acute and searching spirit which ever after formed the peculiar feature of the author of the *Dunciad*. Any man may *compose* (in the truest signification of the word) an essay, if he will degrade his mind, as Johnson would have said, by taking ideas from every treatise hitherto written on the subject. For my own part, I prefer one poet-thought, one original image, to whole pages of extracts from every book under the sun, without any argument of the individual himself. It reminds me of Johnson and the violinist, who took so much credit, not for the beauty, but the difficulty of the music; like the excellent Rambler, we wish all such things were not *difficult*, but *impossible*.

Nothing raises my feelings of anger more quickly than the abject imitation of the ancients by the poets and critics of the eighteenth century; they seem to have been desirous of taking casts from the faces of the men of old, and wearing those pieces of brittle and worthless plaster to detract from their own proper physiognomy. Let me not be supposed to detract from the olden literature; I am an enthusiast in my love of it; but my love does not consist in an ape-like adaptation of every thought and sentiment to the mind of one who flourished two or three thousand years before me. Had I read the following passage before the fame of the writer was established — "all that is left to us is to recommend our productions by the imitation of the ancients" — I should have said instantly, "this man will never do — he has no self-knowledge." Out upon the system that would yangle a man's spiritual energies, as the gypsies do the fore-legs of their ponies, to keep them from wandering out of the lane where they have pitched their tents. When Castillo, the Spanish painter, who had long been at the head of his profession, beheld for the first time the works of Murillo, he exclaimed — "Castillo is no more!" — returned to Cordova, and died. I hope it is not uncharitable in me to wish that some of these *retiring* feelings might be infused into the literary men of the nineteenth century, who throng in such dense multitudes about the seats of the muses. I have known many whom a dreadful article in the *Quarterly* or *Edinburgh* has failed to annihilate, and who have come forth the next day fresh and vigorous as ever.

The *Oriental Eclogues* of Collins are such poems as the author of the *Ode on the Passions*, who knew little or nothing of the East or Eastern manners, would be expected to produce. The pastoral writer should live in the country he professes to describe; he must breathe its air, he must listen to its birds, he must lie down beside its waters, until the air, and the song, and the waters, become the element of his heart's waking and dreaming; every hour should be a calendar of the seasons. The charm of the

* Pope's Preface.

pastoral consisting in the accuracy of its picturing, the outline must be taken on the spot. M. Morier, the author of *Hajji Baba*, might have seen, in Baron de Tott's Memoirs, the amusing account of the ball given by M. de Vergennes, and the extraordinary surprise the Turks manifested at seeing an ambassador dance, and have wrought it afterwards into one of the most ludicrously characteristic scenes of the romance—the Persian at Almack's. The Turk was no stranger to the magnificence of the King of France, and he could believe that he may be rich enough to make a minister of the second order dance; but an ambassador—no—he could not imagine *that*. The idea of an ambassador dancing for his own amusement never entered his mind! Here the outline was afforded to the novelist.

One of the best pastorals I know, is Robert Bloomfield's *Farmer's Boy*; living in the situation of a farmer's boy in Suffolk, he was thoroughly conversant with every description of rural life—the reality of his poem constitutes its beauty.

Pope had no eye for scenery; I do not remember a charming village picture, scarcely even a picturesque line, in his pastorals: fine moral aphorisms there are many, set forth in the allurements of, even at that early period, a most delicious versification. Pope's is the melody of the ear, Collins' of the heart. You can fancy Pope to have counted the feet upon his fingers—it is the mechanism of language. It has been remarked by the editor of Collins' poems that he could never read the following line in the fourth eclogue,

Their eyes' blue languish and their golden hair,
without experiencing the most delightful sensations.

If ever poetry and music were synonymous terms, as the Greeks considered them to be, it is in the poetry of William Collins. His thoughts are like the faint shining of the even-light beneath the folded wings of an immortal dreamer, so pure and yet so beautiful. Like the Grecian of old, he has words like lightning, "words like the gossamer film of the summer." And yet their softness is not the unmeaning sweetness of Metastasio—the breathings of a love-sick girl upon your face:—every word is a picture, an impersonation of an indwelling form of light and glory, a substantiation of some floating vision of harmony. Metastasio, on the contrary, in common with many of the Italian pastoral writers, possesses very little originality of imagery; his diction is like a beautiful garment thrown over a Venus of Canova: throw aside the vestment, and the creation is indeed delightful; but there is no pulsation, no heaving of the bosom with the warm breath of bright and heavenly inspiration.

Alas, William Collins! how mournful a legend would thy history have been upon the walls of the temple thy gentle fancy was so anxious to build for the abiding place of Pity!

THE HARROVIAN.

PHILOLOGICAL CONJECTURES.

No. III.

ALTHOUGH the remarkable similarity which subsists between the Sanskrit, the Greek, and the Latin, is universally admitted, and although the grammatical analogies have been partially submitted to the public, the resemblance, which is observable between the roots of the former and the more obsolete forms of the Greek verbs, has not been attentively regarded. These, in many instances, solve phenomena, for which grammarians have but conjecturally accounted.

To adduce every parallel would be tantamount to the compilation of a dictionary, and would be worthy of the labour of some future indefatigable lexicographer. Such a list, indeed, in the hands of Mr. Barker, would be applied to valuable discoveries in philology. But at present we must confine ourselves to the roots, occasionally exhibiting such tenses as have a tendency to evince the strong uniformity which pervades the three tongues, observing, that from different Sanskrit roots, bearing the same signification, we find different Latin and Greek tenses borrowed, as in the two substantive-verbs of the former and the *sum* and obsolete *fuo* of the Romans, and as in the *ἐρχομαι* and *ἔλθω* = *ἔλθω* of the Greeks; the former of which, in its crude state, seems analogous to the Sanskrit root *rakh*, the latter to the root *il*. Thus we may notice that the different tenses of *eo* come either from the roots *ī* or *i*—*yā*, or *ir*, all bearing the same meaning; that *πίω* may as well be retraced to the root *pā* or *pī*, &c. &c., these roots being doubtless, in the course of time, confounded in the other languages. Thiersch, indeed, in his Grammar of the Homeric Dialect, has investigated the Greek roots with considerable acumen, but has failed, from ignorance of the Sanskrit, and the consequent necessity of resorting to conjecture.

One very striking point of coincidence may be seen in the prefixes to the verbs, which are often absolutely identical, and even, where they somewhat vary in sense, answer to each other in use. Thus,

अप or अव *āpā* or *āvā* continually corresponds to *ἀπὸ*—*ab*—occasionally to *ὑπὸ*—*sub*;

सं *sām* to *σύν*—*con*;

परि *pārī* to *περὶ*—*ἀμφὶ*—*circum*;

उप *ūpā* (the original sense of which is "proximity") to the frequent force of *ὑπὸ* and *sub*;

वि *vī* to *de*—*di*—*dis*—*ἀπὸ*—*decedo*, *diripio*, *disjuncto*;

प्र *prā* to *περὶ*—*περὶς*—*pro*;

परा *pārā* to *παρά* in some instances;

अन्तर *āntār* to *μετὰ*—*inter*—*intra*;

आ *ā* to *εἰς*—*ad*;

नि *ni* to *ἐν*—*in*;

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उत् *ut* to *ὑπερ*—*super*;

अभि *abhi* to *πρὶ*—*præ*;

अनु *ānu* to *πὶ*—*post*;

अति *ātī* to *πρὸ*—*trans*—*præter*; &c. &c.

These, with some others, act upon the verb precisely in the same way as the prepositions in the two other languages, eliciting from one root a variety of senses, of which it would not be susceptible without them.

The roots which have their counterparts in the Greek and Latin are,

ज्ञा *jñā*, "to know," *γινῶμι*—*γινώσκω*, *nosco*, *novi* (præs. जानामि *jānāmi*)—

with आ *ā* prefixed identical with *agnosco*—*cognosco*, with वि *vi* analogous to *diagnosco*.

त्रा *trā*, "to preserve," *τήν*—*tueor*.

दा *dā*, "to give," *δίδωμι* (ददामि *dādāmi*) *do*—*dono*—(दानं *dānam*—Lat. *datum*) Pers. *دادم*.

द्रा *drā*, "to flee," *δράω*, द्रामि *drāmi*, *δρῶμι*.

धा *d'hā*, "to place" (दधामि *dād'hāmi*) supposed by Dr. Rosen to correspond with *τίθημι*.

पा *pā*, "to drink," *πίω*, पानुं *pānum*—*potum*.

पा *pā*, "to sustain," "to preserve,"—perhaps *πείω*.

मा *mā*, "to measure," *μέω*, *metior*.

मना *mnā*, "to meditate," *μνάω*—hence *mens*.

या *yā*, "to go," *ἵω*, *eo*—compounded with prepositions, as in Latin and Greek; यामि *yāmi*, *ἵμμι*.

रा *rā*, "to take," *ράω*.

ला *lā*, "to take," *λάω* = *λαμβάνω*.

वा *vā*, "to go," *βάω*, *vado*: the tenses of the verb "to go" are also in some

European tongues curiously mixed with those of the roots इ—या *yā*

वा *vā*, and ई *ī*.

स्था *sthā*, "to stand," *σταίω* = *ἵστημι*—*sto*.

स्ना *snā*, "to wash," "to expiate a fault"—*quære sano*?

इ and ई *i* and *ī*, "to go,"—*ἵω*, *eo*—the potential इयामि *iyāmi* = *eam*—imperative इहि *ihī* = *i*—*ἵ*—*etum* = *itum*.

कि *ki*, "to know," "to discover:" is this the root of *qui*—*quis*?

क्षि *kshī*, "to destroy," "to kill," hence probably *क्षίφω*.

पि *pi*, "to move," hence *ποῦς*, *pes*.

मि *mi*, "to cast or hurl," *mitto*.

रि *ri*, "to move," "to go," *ruo*.

जी *jī*, "to grow old," *γηρας*, *γῆρας*, *γηρῶς*.

दी *dī*, "to destroy," &c. *θνήσκω*, *deleo*.

भ्री *b'hri*, "to nurse," "to sustain," *βρέω*, *βρέμμι*, *βρέσσει*, *βρέφω*.

मी *mī*, "to go," *moveo*.

री *rī*, "to drop," "to distil," *ῥίω*.

री *rī*, "to roar," &c. *rugio*. *Quære βρυμάω*?

ली *lī*, "to melt," *liquo*, *liqueo*, *liqueo*—*λύω*.

ली *lī*, "to embrace," *λήβω*.

ल्यो *lyō*, "to embrace," *labium*, *lip*.

D. G. WAIT.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In Dr. Wait's very interesting article, entitled "Philological Conjectures," given in your Journal (No. VII.) for July 1830 (p. 229), some ingenious derivations are proposed for the word *druid*. Being engaged in philological researches myself, I beg to ask that learned writer's authority for the Welsh *druid* as signifying "an absolver of sins." Also in what work of Vallancey the Persian *doo-roo* is explained as "a good and holy man;" also in what work of Sir Wm. Ouseley is the Persian *daroo* or the Arabic *dera* supposed to signify "a good man." I have turned over several volumes (I believe all) both of Vallancey's and Ouseley's works, but have not yet discovered the derivations to which Dr. Wait alludes. A mere reference to the work and page in which they may be found, will much oblige

PHILOLOGUS.

*** We have handed our correspondent's queries to Dr. Wait, and subjoin that gentleman's reply:

"I cannot refer you to the page, but I can refer you to the work whence I made the extract, which was Higgins' Celtic Druids, under the chapter of 'Druid.' I merely quoted the matter as I found it, giving my authority in the notes: but *دارو* was probably interpreted on the authority of Wilkins, and *dera*, in which there is probably a mistake for 'a wise man,' is evidently an erroneous deduction from *درا*."—EDITOR.

VIEWS OF FRANCE UPON MADAGASCAR.

BY M. A. DE FONTMICHÉL.*

RADAMA, the last king of the Ovas, a man very superior to his nation, conceived, even prior to Mohammed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, the happy idea of sending some of the young islanders to Europe, in order that, having drunk at the very sources of civilization, they might one day become regenerated subjects, as well as faithful and intelligent auxiliaries to their sovereign. This prince, who was beginning to awaken from his infatuated fondness for the English, had employed a Frenchman to digest a body of laws, which, conformably to the will of the Malgash conqueror, were to regulate every part of the island which was reduced to obey him: it would have been interesting to mark the effects of progressive civilization in a land which this African reformer found in all the primitive rudeness of nature.

Radama had been neither flattered nor sought by the government of the Isle of Bourbon, which, very properly, gave itself no concern about maintaining an agent at Tananarive, who would have been utterly useless, and whose sole occupation would probably have been to carry on interminable and indecorous discussions with the English agent respecting the superiority of their respective nations.

The sacrifices of money and of consequence, which England imposed upon herself to conciliate the good opinion of this insular sultan, are almost incredible. At Fort Dauphin, where I resided for about a month, two Frenchmen, with whom I dined, used to laugh most heartily at the account they gave me of the sumptuous presents which British philanthropy offered to a black chief, to whom the colonists of the Isles of France and Bourbon considered themselves vastly superior in personal importance. The Mauritius government, at different times, trained for him bands of musicians, and soldiers disciplined after the European manner. Even at the present time, England bestows, gratuitously, a complete education upon the principal youth of Madagascar.† Upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, valuable articles of furniture, warlike stores, and a vast number of uniforms to dress up mere savages as English soldiers, were the means whereby England succeeded in familiarizing the untutored mind of Radama with the notion that the genius of Albion was superior to French civilization.

The scornful indifference which Radama met with from our (the French) government, far from prepossessing himself against us, inspired him, on the contrary, with a kind of respect towards those natives of France whom commerce or other motives attracted to the island. He listened to them with eagerness, and took great delight in the narrative of our late political convulsions. But the excessive prejudice which the two last governors of the Mauritius entertained in his favour at length completely blinded him: he attained to such an exaggerated idea of his own merit and talents, that he fancied himself superior in intelligence to the English themselves, insomuch that, in the latter years of his life, this king of a few barbarous tribes, destitute of the means of physical comfort, arrogantly sent away from his court the agents of that very nation (England) which had been the inspirer of all his successful plans.

* This account of Madagascar, with reference to its colonization by France, is translated and abridged from a French periodical work. The writer seems to have been well-informed as to the state of this interesting island; and his account, in spite of his nationality, is curious.

† The mentioning this circumstance in a tone of ridicule, is a striking instance how far national prejudice is apt to sway a man: the fact mentioned is highly complimentary to this country.

The premature and violent end of the Malgash reformer, who died, 27th July 1828, by poison administered by his own wife, queen Ranavala-Manjoka, very much simplifies the question respecting our definitive establishment, upon a large scale, at Madagascar.

In the first place, the family of none of the existing chiefs of the country can be traced higher than 1642, the period of our first descent upon the island. Our rights over this fertile land, therefore, being more ancient than those of all the petty sovereigns who have been contending for its possession, it follows that they are also the most legitimate, and that no power, whether indigenous or foreign, European or Oriental, can interfere, under any pretext whatsoever, with our projects upon Madagascar.

Secondly, all the chiefs of tribes, with the exception of Rabefagnan, who commands in that part of the island where formerly stood Fort Dauphin, and of Badouek, chief of the tribe of the mountains, the same who, in 1824, caused three emissaries of Radama to be strangled, when they came to require him to acknowledge the supremacy of the Ovas in the island; with the exception of these two, all the chiefs of tribes, having been successively overthrown, or reduced to a state of vassalage by the African conqueror, it is our duty and a wise policy to replace these petty sultans at the head of their respective people. It is the more important that we should act upon these principles, since the Bembatooka Malgashes, and the Arabs settled amongst them, have taken arms against Queen Ranavala-Manjoka, the crisp-haired Clytemnestra, whose audacious guilt put to death her husband, Radama, prince Safardan, the husband of the sultan's sister, and all those Malgashes who had discovered a desire that a man of Radama's blood should succeed him.

It is necessary, therefore, to punish and deprive of all power this criminal queen and her infamous accomplice, a young African of singular beauty, son of him who, in 1820, endeavoured to restore the Mauritius slaves to liberty, and who was abandoned by them as soon as the English soldiers shewed their muskets to the mutinous mob, who had been assembled hastily without order. The Ovas must have a sultan of Radama's blood, who will become, through gratitude and from the necessity of his position, our faithful ally. It is especially necessary not to omit weakening the kingdom of Emirne (Tananarive), and depriving it of its chief means of strength and aggression. This may be easily done by ceding some of the provinces of the Ovas to the Bembatooka Malgashes, and by favouring the latter as much as possible.

The Bembatooka Malgashes and the Batriouzargas, who were only lately overcome by Radama, have some right to our protection. They prefer us to the English, and they are lasting and determined enemies of the Ovas: it is, therefore, wise and politic to aggrandize and favour them at the expense of the Ovas, their rivals.

Such ought to be our rule of conduct: the most difficult object is accomplished. Our expedition, on its arrival at its destination, only had to shew itself, in order to dissipate all obstacles and infuse terror into the Ovas.* Tintinguè, where the French flag has been flying since the 18th September 1829, may in a short time become an important spot for barter and trade: the natives will bring thither their rice; cattle will be conveyed there from the interior, and the trade in salted provisions will progressively flourish. But the cultivation on a large scale of cotton, coffee, and particularly indigo, in short of all the productive plants which are the objects of colonial agriculture, ought to engage, henceforward, the attention of government and of individuals.

Capt. Gourbeyre, the commander of the expedition, might perhaps have exerted more activity: Tamatave might have received our troops before the 18th October, so that the pacification of the island might have afforded them an opportunity to construct proper dwellings and attend to their comforts, prior to the season of the destructive fevers, which appear in the middle of November.* But the dispersion of the Ovas, with inconsiderable loss on our part, and the speedy capture of Tamatave, are so creditable to M. Gourbeyre, that it would be unjust to criticise his conduct too severely, before we know the local obstacles he had to contend with.

Another frigate is about to be sent to Tintingue, carrying 300 cavalry; and 150 foot or artillery will follow. Fort Dauphin will no longer be the chief post; the principal colony and central seat of the French government will be Tintingue, the environs of which are more healthy than Fort Dauphin.

After this sketch of the means necessary to assure to France the possession of an island, which must be colonized anew, let us consider the soil of this still virgin land, abounding in productive vigour and vegetable wealth.

Madagascar may be compared to Sumatra, Java, and the great Sunda islands. The trees, the appearance of the country, the quality of the soil, even the manners, the customs, and the language of the natives in these islands, bear strong traces of reciprocal resemblance. Though its climate is more destructive than the other islands, Madagascar deserves, nevertheless, the preference, owing to its proximity to Europe, and to the aid it derives from the vicinity of another French colony. Moreover, the insalubrity of this magnificent island, arising from accidental causes,—the want of cultivation, stagnant water, lakes, and rivers which have not a sufficient current to open a passage to the sea,—it follows that the labour of man may render the air as pure as that of Bengal. This fact is confirmed by experience at Madagascar. The elevated parts of the country, dry places, and those districts where there are no rice-fields nor marshes, the climate is not prejudicial to health. Tananarive, the capital of Radama's empire, enjoys a mild and salubrious temperature; the marsh fever never exercises its ravages there.

The insalubrity of the atmosphere arises from several physical causes, the principal and most obvious of which is the culture of rice. Of all the coloured races, the Malgash is the most indolent. His enjoyment consists in stretching himself beneath the gigantic trees, on the banks of a lake, and idling away the hours from sunrise till sunset. It is with the utmost repugnance that he can prevail upon himself to throw carelessly a little rice upon some miry ground, in order to raise something to administer to his most urgent wants. It is well known what skill in works of irrigation the culture of rice requires, in order that it should not communicate to the air a malignity fatal to life. This culture, which, ages past, reached its perfection in Hindostan, sometimes nourishes the seeds of pernicious diseases. It is the same in those countries of Europe where rice is a product of the soil.

Does the reader feel a curiosity to know how Malgash indolence contrives to sow the rice? An alluvial plain of mud is selected, situated near a stream of water; the rice is cast upon a soil almost liquid; women, children, friends, neighbours, encircle the ground or rather mire containing the seed, into which cattle is driven, and the animals are excited by noise and blows to tread in the grain. Imagine what hot-beds of destruction and death these marshy beds must become, whence vegetable putrefaction and myriads of reptiles,

* The author says in a note: "Some lamentable reports are in circulation respecting the sequel of this expedition, but as the intelligence is not official, we are anxious to believe that it will not be confirmed." The fact is, we hear, that the expedition has fallen almost a total sacrifice to the climate.

all in perpetual fermentation, must exhale in the air the most pestilential vapours.

Rice is not the only nutritive grain which is raised at Madagascar. Barley has been grown for several years past, and with a success which is astonishing, when it is considered that the seed is consigned to a soil which undergoes no preparation used in agriculture. The Malgashes are provided with no iron instrument to plough with. The pickaxes and the hatchets which are brought now and then, in the way of trade, are instantly broke into pieces for the sake of the iron, which is in more request than silver.

Madagascar abounds in mines of the more precious metals. The river of Ivoodron brings gold in the sands which the stream washes from the distant mountains. The Ovas barter this precious dust, which they collect from the banks of the river. It is reasonable to conclude that the *Mornes*, which skirt the horizon, and which will soon cease to be inaccessible to the indefatigable industry of Europeans, contain mines of gold.

At Lukar, a hamlet a short distance from Fort Dauphin, the eye is often struck with indications of ferruginous earth. An object more worthy of attention is the rock-crystal which the foot every where treads upon. Besides these brilliant pebbles, the sea throws amber upon the island, and its resins and perfumes rival those of Arabia.

In treating of the religion of the Malgashes, travellers have fallen into very strange mistakes, through their not distinguishing sufficiently between the various nations of Madagascar, which differ in manners as well as religion: they have spoken of them as if the population was homogeneous.

The Ovas acknowledge no other divinities than two genii, constantly engaged in mutual warfare. The good genius, Jankar, inspires men with a love of justice and rectitude. The evil genius, Agathic, employs himself in eradicating the virtuous impressions which the human heart receives from Jankar; this evil genius excites and develops all vicious and criminal inclinations. When the grand judge pronounces sentence of death, he devotes the criminal to Agathic. When an Ovas wishes to utter the most terrible imprecation against his enemy, he says: "may you become a cayman, or fall into the clutches of Agathic!"

Radama, who had a taste for erecting durable edifices, and who, in proportion to his means, displayed as much genius in this respect in Madagascar, as Peter the Great in Russia, built a temple to Jankar, at Tananarive: the walls and arches were constructed by a mason from the Isle of France, who built also the king's palace, a spacious and elegant mansion. The day after my arrival at Tananarive, I beheld the temple of Jankar thronged by a multitude of Ovas, who came to return thanks to the good principle, author of all fortunate events, for having given a second son to prince Rathéff, who had married a sister of the sultan. The interior of the temple is almost void: a kind of altar is at the bottom, on which perfumes are burnt in honour of the good genius. Upon one of the walls there is a painting in fresco, rude and disproportioned, but original, representing Jankar, the good genius, struggling with Agathic, the evil genius. Jankar wears a crown of stars, with a sun in the middle: Agathic's forehead is decorated with a diadem of bloody heads, stuck in a circle on daggers connected together by hideous reptiles. Another painting represents the good genius standing on the terrestrial globe; he has overthrown Agathic, who is flying into the abyss, venting the last remnants of his expiring rage.

Amongst the bamboo huts which are so numerous at Tananarive, occasionally

appear some houses of European construction. Radama was very desirous of seeing his capital increase; he brought thither, at different times, some thousand prisoners of war: it may be asserted, without any exaggeration, that, under his reign, the different suburbs of Tananarive contained at least 50,000 inhabitants. He sought, moreover, to allure to him foreigners, who might promote his great views of civilization. In the year 1825, he caused to be inserted in the newspapers of the Isle of Bourbon, the Mauritius, and the East-Indies, a proclamation * inviting to Madagascar all men of white race, to whatever nation they might belong.

Tananarive (or Eimrène) is an assemblage of little hamlets. The houses are scattered amongst the trees, and form a variety of pretty landscapes. The giant proportions of the vegetable tribe afford a striking contrast to the diminutive size of the human habitations, which have no other recommendation than their novelty. The temple of Jankar is the only religious edifice of the Ovas.

Radama made several attempts to abolish the immemorial custom amongst the Ovas of offering human sacrifices to the evil spirit, Agathic. His philanthropic design partially succeeded at Eimrène; everywhere besides, the sanguinary worship of the chief of the wicked genii prevailed in spite of the authority of the prince; and even mothers, bewildered by the absurd fanaticism of their cabalistic creeds, will still for a long time continue to devote to wild beasts their children who may happen to be born under a malevolent star.

* See a copy of the proclamation alluded to in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxi. p. 243.

BIOGRAPHY OF TSAOU-TSZE-KËEN.

TSAOU-TSZE-KËEN was the second son of Tsaou-tsaou, in whom the power of the state Wei, in China, (about the commencement of the third century) for a time was vested. Tsaou-tsze-këen, when only ten years of age, delighted in poetry, and early became acquainted with the poetic compositions of the day. As he grew up, he read many thousand odes and other poems, whereby he acquired an excellent style, and was considered, while a youth, as possessing extraordinary talents. It is said that, on his father erecting the splendid pavilion Tung-tseö-tae, he sent for all his sons to write an ode on the occasion. Tsaou-tsze-këen, on taking the pencil, wrote a poem *impromptu*, the poetic skill displayed in which greatly surprised his father. He is described as a person of mild or easy disposition, not fond of ostentation for dress; his carriage, horses, and equipage were by no means splendid.

During the sixteenth year of the national designation *K'ien-gan*, Tsaou-tsze-këen was created Duke of Ping-yuen, which implies the post of governor. During the nineteenth year he was ordered to remove to the principality Lin-tsze, retaining the rank of duke. On his father Tsaou-tsaou marching against Tsun-keuen, Tsaou-tsze-këen was required to defend the province Nelh, at which time his father thus admonished him: "I was formerly only a petty officer; all that I have undertaken since my twenty-third year has not given me any cause for regret. As you have attained your twenty-third year, ought you not to be diligent and persevering?"

Notwithstanding this reproof, Tsaou-tsze-këen, about this time, formed an acquaintance with Ting-e, Ting-joo, and Yang-soo. Suspicions were entertained by his father that these persons would attempt to raise him to the throne on his death; hence he was permitted to follow the bent of his mind, but he gave himself up to excess of wine. Though plain in his person and

equipage, when he rode forth in the imperial city he always drove in the centre or royal road, appropriated to the emperor alone; and when he waited on his father, he required the four-horse gate to be thrown open on his departure. From these traits in his character, his father's affection began to abate towards him.

In his twenty-fourth year, when Tsaou-jin (a younger brother) was surrounded by Kwan-yu, Tsaou-tsaou appointed Tsaou-tsze-këen a Nan-chung-leang-tseang leader, with orders to advance to his brother's assistance; but he was, on the arrival of the royal message, so drunk as to be unable to receive it.

On the death of his father, his elder brother Tsaou-pêi ascended the throne, when he beheaded the friends of his brothers Ting-e and Ting-joo, with all their family, for instigating a rebellion; and the nobles were all required to repair to their several states. In the second year of this reign, the minister Kwan-keun, of Lin-tsze, transmitted to his majesty a document, stating that Tsaou-tsze-këen, from excessive drinking, was ineligible to the office assigned him. His majesty commissioned a person to examine the truth of the statement, who was ill-used by Tsaou-tsze-këen. On a statement of the ill-usage being made, the ministers who superintend the foreign department petitioned his majesty to cause a further investigation. Tsaou-pêi, with the queen-dowager, decided on degrading Tsaou-tsze-këen, by appointing him governor of the small district Oan-heang. In consequence of which, Tsaou-tsze-këen drew up the following document, petitioning his majesty that, on account of his talents (his odes, essays, &c. &c. which form several volumes), he would permit him to reside at the capital. His majesty would not consent. The document commenced thus:

"Your minister has heard that all persons born into the world are required to serve their parents, and those who enter into offices their prince. There is pleasure in serving one's prince, and honour in promoting the welfare of the nation. As a father cannot delight in a sottish son, so a virtuous prince must not countenance a useless minister. It is allowed, that only those who possess integrity should receive appointments, for by a faithful discharge of their duties, fame redounds to the prince, while those who are honoured with rank ought to expose their lives in the cause of their country, and thereby recompense the kindness of their sovereign. When the prince, from principle, confers rank on none but those who are able to aid him in the government, they who are ineligible will not seek appointments; but should such be recommended and be appointed, their emoluments are justly called 'carcase-emoluments.' The *Sze-king* says of such, 'all they do is to eat, being unable to manage public affairs.'

"Anciently, the celebrated minister Urh-keue did not decline to hold appointments in two different states, possessing great abilities; nor did Chow-kung-tan and Heih object to an appointment in the states Yen and Loo, where they acquired fame. I, your minister, for thirty years have enjoyed the nation's favours; and while your majesty has been blessed with peace and tranquillity, I have been imbued with sacred unction, and enriched with your virtuous instruction. May I not say that I have been greatly blessed, holding an honourable appointment, and ranking with the nobles! Thus my person is arrayed in soft and warm attire, my appetite supplied with every delicacy, my eyes commending all that is lovely, while my ear is indulged with the sound of every musical instrument: all the result of my possessing high rank and an ample revenue. When I reflect on the emoluments enjoyed by the ancients, I

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see how different is my case; what they acquired was by meritoriously serving the nation, in supporting the prince, and by acts of tenderness to the people.

- I, your minister, have no virtue to hold forth, no merit to be recorded. Should I thus live to the end of my days, I shall avail nothing to the nation, and be held in derision by all. I am therefore ashamed to wear my crown (that of a noble), and am confounded on looking at my girdle.

"The whole world forms but one empire, and though peace is enjoyed within the nine rivers (China), I perceive in the south that the state Shüh disregards your decrees, while the state Woo refuses to submit. As the troops on the frontiers are unable to lay aside their armour, the leaders cannot enjoy rest; these struggles doubtless spring from a desire to unite the whole world and dwell in peace.

"When He-ke, of the state Shang, subdued Yew-she, the dynasty Hea was in its splendour. On Ching-wang deposing the last of the Shang sovereigns, the virtues of the Chow family were conspicuous. Your majesty, encompassed with sacred splendour, visible throughout the empire, should aspire to the achievements of the sovereigns Wán and Woo, who were equalled only by the splendid reigns of Ching and Kang. Select the faithful, give situations only to those who have ability, then your ministers will resemble Fang-süh and Hoo-poo, of the Chow dynasty, whereby you will retain possession of the frontiers, which will prove the nation's nails and teeth. Then the light arrow (of calumny) will not hit the soaring bird; nor the bait (of sordid wealth) inveigle the deep-water fish; the lines of arrows and hooks proving ineffectual. On the revolt of Kwang-heih, the troops of Kwang-woo instantly attacked him. Ching-poo, a minister of Kwang-poo, boldly affirmed that Kwang-heih was not a rebel, but the prince under whom he served was involved in calamity. Anciently, Chay-yew, an attendant on the imperial carriage, from grating of the wheels, put an end to his life, and Wang-mun, of the Han dynasty, from a similar occurrence, cut his throat, on the frontiers of the state Tse. Did these ministers hate their lives and prefer death? It was from extreme sorrow for having been remiss, whereby their sovereign had been neglected.

"The sovereign, who respects his ministers, is desirous to remove what is unpleasant, and promote their happiness; and the minister, in serving his prince, exposes his person to put down anarchy, that with meritorious deeds he might recompense his sovereign. Kea-yu, of the Han dynasty, though only a youth, solicited to be sent that he might put an end to the rebel Tan-yu, and bring his head to the capital. Ching-keun, also, while young, repaired to the state Yuë, long being derisive to bring its sovereign bound to the imperial residence Pih-keih. These two ministers were not influenced by wealth or ambition, but being faithful statesmen, were anxious to employ their talents in the service of an intelligent prince. During the reign of Woo-te, of the same dynasty, Hó-kew-ping, while in the midst of his family, said, 'the Heung-noo Tartars being not exterminated, your minister cannot remain contentedly at home.' Concerned for the welfare of the nation, he left his family, and exposed his person to rescue the people. Such is the conduct of every faithful minister.

"Your minister, by holding a foreign appointment (though a great favour), when he would repose is unable to take rest, and when eating, is unable to perceive the flavour of his food, from constantly thinking that the states Woo and Shüh are not subdued. When he thinks of his royal father Woo-wang (Tsaou-tsaou), of his generals, of the plunders of his armies, and of those veterans who have left the world at an advanced age, though at present there

is no want of loyal leaders, having a standing army, which invariably go through their military evolutions, humbly planning to accomplish your majesty's will, ambitious of fame in endeavouring to recompense their prince, yet, if your majesty would in this instance depart from established usages, and give him a military appointment, your minister, seizing a lance (on the western general leading forth his army, and the eastern admiral advancing with his armament), braving danger and distress, would be the first to cut his way through. Though he should not make Tsun-keuen prisoner, nor behead Choo-keö-wang, he will subdue their veteran troops and exterminate their adherents. Such an achievement would annihilate the grief he feels, and record his name in the imperial records. Should he fall in the state Shüh, or have his head exposed in the state Woo, it would be of no consideration. But if, on account of any deficiency of talent, you refuse to employ him, he must remain and die unnoticed.

"By enjoying a handsome income, I am in my person become corpulent, yet, while thus living, what do I avail the good of the state? and when dead, I cannot diminish aught from the number of its population. Enjoying a throne (dukedom) with large resources, may I not be compared to a golden pheasant, which only walks about and takes its rest? This will be my fate till I am grey-headed, or as a bird reared in a cage; which does not accord with the mind of your minister.

"Intelligence has been received of the eastern troops having been defeated and put to the rout, and that the Tse-too leader has not regained the field; indignant I cease to eat, disregarding food; turning up my sleeves, grasping my sword, looking towards the east, my soul flies to the state Woo.

"Your minister accompanied his late majesty (Tsaou-tsaou) to Chin-gan, in the south; to Tsang-hae, in the east; to Yü-mun, in the west; to Heuen-sih, in the north; and observed his divine system of marshalling the armies which proved victorious. It is my ardent desire to imitate those days of splendour, and achieve fame in this sacred age. When I investigate the nation's records, and think on the loyalty and fidelity of its leaders, who, in executing government orders for restoring peace, though slaughtered, they acquired immortal honours, and their names are engraven on hills, while their achievements are inserted in the silken book (national records), I am unable to desist from beating my breast in admiration of their heroic deeds.

"Your minister has heard of a prince renowned for his eminent virtues, who refused not to employ ministers who had been guilty of crime. Thus a general, who had been defeated in the north, was afterwards sent against the state Tsin and Loo, retrieved his character, and acquired renown. The ministers who, during the Chem-tsew period, stole his majesty's state ornaments, and rode off his horses, on being forgiven, afterwards rescued his majesty when making war against the states Tsou and Chaou.

"When your minister reflects on the premature death of his late majesty, and of the young prince's escaping from the world, why is he permitted thus to live? He is apprehensive that ere the tomb of his late majesty is dry, the fame which he acquired will be forgotten."

The petition had no weight with his brother, the emperor Tsaou-peí. He afterwards addressed a document to the chief ministers of state, requesting them to intercede for him, which met with a similar reception. From being repeatedly degraded, by being appointed over lesser states, he died of a broken heart, aged only forty-one years.

ON THE COINCIDENCES OBSERVABLE AMONG THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

No. II.

HAVING directed our attention to coincidences which may be solved by the intercourse or relationship of nations, it may not be amiss to notice those in which the singularity consists in the total absence of any known connexion, since the period of the primitive dispersion of the human race.

Among the Abipones, for instance, who have been made known to us by Dobrizhoffer's work, we remark several notions and religious observances, which we should not hesitate to refer to an Asiatic source, if we could discover the link which united them with the East. Their acclamations, feasts, and ceremonies on the appearance of the Pleiades, imagined by them to be the visible representation of the great spirit Aharnigichu, or Queevèt, and their lamentations at their disappearance, are so very nearly alike to the loss and discovery of Osiris and their numerous counterparts, that no one able to retrace the analogy would doubt the identity of the custom. In the necromantic and transforming powers of their male and female jugglers, in their superstition respecting comets, common also to the Guaranies and Peruvians, in their ordeals, more particularly those in which a fixed period of silence is exacted, or in which the candidate is submitted to the test of fire, in their repudiation and polygamy, and their averruncal rites, every one must perceive coincidences throughout the East.

Still more extraordinary is the resemblance between the laws of purification and the custom of serving for wives among many savages and the earlier Hebrews, between the reedy coffer of the Peruvian Vitzliputi and the ark which preceded the Israelitish marches—between the offerings of meat and drink, corn, fruit, and flowers, which the Mexicans presented to the sun and earth, their sacrificial sprinklings of blood, and the expiatory functions of their priests, their unctions, and use of horns and trumpets on solemn occasions, and those which we may elsewhere remark both far and wide. In their jubilees and dread of uttering Pacha-camac's name, we naturally think of Jewish analogies, in their notions of this deity, of Hindu speculations, and the Greek *ψύχης κάσμευ*; whilst in the vestals, who were immured in their temples, we detect a practice that was at one time prevalent both in the East and West. On the authority of the Jesuit Maffei we are informed that the Brazilians perforated their lips and faces, and inserted long pebbles into the fissures; this Tertullian, l. i. c. 16, asserts to have been a custom of the Parthians, and Diodorus Siculus, l. iv. c. 1, of the Negroes on the borders of Arabia. Among a variety of these nations we notice the Asiatic sponsalia, and the procession of the bride to the bridegroom's house, the *عرسي* in fact, which travellers have accurately described, the strowing of flowers and rushes before the bride, the garlands and the *sona*, the bride-oup, and *paranymphe*, the *שושבנין* of the Hebrews, and *νυμφαγωγίαι* of the Greeks, and among some the festival for eight days at the birth of a child, which would almost forcibly induce us to

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argue a connection, for which history affords to us no data. The festivals and oblations to the stars, common among the Caribbees, were also decidedly analogous to the ancient Sabæanism.

Nor will the coincidences be inferior if we direct our attention to the northern nations, between whom, indeed, and the eastern parts of the globe, the connexion may be satisfactorily traced. In the hornæ we observe the *Moisai*, who cut or weave the thread of human life—Asiatic fictions transplanted to a Grecian soil; in the Gutischen Lar, the Scotch Bogle, &c. &c., the *Δαιμόνιαι* of the Greeks, the *Lamiæ* and *Lemures* of the Romans, we discern the *Peris* and *Devs* of the Persians and the various preternatural agents of the Hindu mythology; and in the German Kobold, the classic *Κίββαλος*, a legend probably derived from the *Gopâlas* of Crishna. For we generally find these elves, sylvan or rural beings, on whose good-will the prosperity and preservation of families were supposed to depend. The drinking horns, enchanted garlands, zones, and cups, which were component parts of northern superstitions, may be fully identified with the East from the pages of Athenæus and the Arabian Nights: and Skidbladnir, the ship of Freyr, which might be folded like a handkerchief, and carried in the pocket, and yet be so extended as to contain the whole tribe of Asæ, with their arms and accoutrements, may be well compared to the magical pavilion which prince Ahmed presented to his father in Arabian romance. In fact, many of the northern traditions* are counterparts of those detailed by Herodotus, Apollodorus, Ctesias, Hyginus, and others, of which curious specimens may be seen in Grimm's *Kinder-und Hausmärchen*, which analogy is of itself sufficient to affix on them an Oriental origin. Thus, the story of the invisible smith, the Volundr of the *Edda*, is narrated by the traveller Pytheas, and may be found, with some alterations, in the Scholia on Apollonius Rhodius. Nor was the formidable giant of Armorican romance, who was named Goemagot, and in some Welsh copies Gogmagog, but by Ponticus Virunnius Goermagog, any other than the *يوج وماجوج* of Eastern fable. The Gothic Lok, moreover, answers in almost every particular to the Parsi Aherman; and if Olaus Wormius be correct in his assertion, that he saw a Runic incantation, in which an Asiatic enchantress was invoked, we may fairly conclude that the Gothic and Parsi principle of evil were one and the same. So, likewise, the spirit which the superstitious highlanders believed to be allied to them through life, and to remain with them for a certain period after their decease, exactly resembling their external appearance, was no other than the Furuher of the ancient fireworshippers. Malcolm, in his *Central India*, has in like manner retraced the northern witch to the Indian D'hâkan; and the art of counting by the fingers, which was at one time more prevalent in Europe than at present, was but the *علم حساب العقود* of the Arabs. Ward has noticed it in his *View of the History, Literature, and Mythology of the Hindus*; and De Sacy has written a very curious paper on it in the *Journal Asiatique* for August 1823. Several Persian poems allude to it.

The laws of refuge from the blood-avenger were almost universal :* they were prevalent in the remotest east and in the distant north : not only the druids gave sanction to them, but churches and monasteries were in later times privileged in this respect : that of Medbourne, in Leicestershire, said to have been erected by one of the Saxon kings of Mercia, was of this nature, and called *ƿƿið ƿzole*, a seat of peace. It must therefore be evident to all who have been at the pains of investigating the existence of sanctuaries among nations widely separated from each other, that their universal prevalence could not have been fortuitous, but must have resulted from a common source ; a fact which, whilst it establishes their identity, proves that the casual variations in the statutes respecting them are mere modifications caused by the migrations and change of manners in those among whom they are found.

The Saxon wassail also is established by its etymology to be the *سلام* of the Asiatics, and it is a curious circumstance, that as at Cerne, in Dorsetshire, an idol called *hæl*, Arabic *سلام*, was worshipped, so the corresponding Arabic title entered into the names of numerous places and rivers. What can we call the ancient processions on the eve of the Epiphany round trees but remains of the oriental and classical circumambulations ? nor is our April Fool-Day,† the *hucx-beg* of the Saxons, aught but the Huli festival of the Hindus, and the Quirinalia of the Romans.

We can indeed examine but few parts of the mythologies of the Goths and Celts, and scrutinize as few of their customs, without remarking Asiatic parallels, which are most striking and indubitable. Still more forcibly do these appear in the classical page : there the very expressions and allusions are strongly Oriental. When Homer, for instance, calls a rapacious monarch *δρακόντιος*, we naturally think of the epithet *خور خور*, or *خورخوار*, which the Persian writers often apply to the Turkish sultans, a forcible elucidation of which we may collect from these lines of Saadi.

اگر زباغ رعیت ملکت خورد سیبی
برارد غلمان او درخت ازین
به پنج بیضه که سلطان ستم روا دارد
زند لشکریانش هزار مرغ به سیخ

Much less, when we read the description of Venus Mylitta in Herodotus, can we doubt his veracity, observing the same at the secret meetings of the Yezidi-Curds at Kerrund, in their *چراغ کش*.

These few analogies, therefore, which have been now adduced, will serve as an introduction to some singular historical coincidences, which it is proposed at a future time to exhibit between the Eastern and Greek writers.

D. G. WAIT.

* Cf. Jus civile l. 1. tit. 15, de his, qui ad statum confugiant; l. 1. tit. 18, de his, qui ad Ecclesiam confugiant.

† See Plutarch, *Quæst. Rom.*, v. ii. p. 285. Ed. Xyl. *Asiatic Researches*, v. ii. p. 334. *Spelman's Glossary*. *El Tesoro de la lengua Castellana por Don Sebastian de Cobarruvias Oroscó*. Madrid, 1611.

THE COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

THE following paper, "On the Colonization of India," is the production of a Hindu youth, educated at the Anglo-Indian College, Calcutta, and was read, in February last, before a Hindu literary society, composed chiefly of native gentlemen, who, we are told by the writer of the journal in which it appears,* having been instructed in the language and literature of England, endeavour, by monthly papers on subjects of general interest, to confirm and extend their previous acquisitions. We insert it not merely from its being, in itself, a literary curiosity, but because it discloses the sentiments of the natives on a topic much discussed in England.

The subject which I am desirous of introducing to the society, is of very great importance to the natives of this country, particularly as it may involve them in a change not easily or perhaps never after to be repealed. To judge of the consequences that would ensue from such a measure, requires more judgment and far greater literary talents than I can boast of. Perfectly sensible therefore of my incapacity in pronouncing proper and just opinions on subjects of this nature, I do not refrain from making these observations, for fear that it should be said of my countrymen, that they did not utter even one single word of remonstrance when their fate hung suspended as by a cobweb over their heads. For this reason I beg to bring forward the subject to the notice of the worthy president and members of the society, hoping that their clear judgments will be able to bring into proper shape that which I merely introduce before them; and soliciting at the same time their kind indulgence, I beg to commence on the subject without farther preface.

The term "colony" has been defined to be "a body of people drawn from the mother country, to inhabit some distant place, and remaining even there either under the government of the mother country, or under a government of their own." The colonies of the ancients were mostly of the latter sort.

From time immemorial, Greece had been so colonized by the people of Asia Minor, who were obliged on account of a very rapid increase of their numbers, and their incapacity to supply themselves with the proper necessities of life in their own country, to seek other lands for their maintenance and support. They therefore went over to Greece, that being the nearest country to themselves, where they established several colonies, amongst which were all the most celebrated states of Greece. But about the year 1044 B. C. some of these Grecians migrated back into their former country (Asia Minor), and established themselves by expelling the original inhabitants; and although these settlers certainly spoke the same language, and although their manners and customs were of course the same as the inhabitants of Greece Proper, yet they did not remain either under their management or under their jurisdiction. The Greeks established colonies in several other countries also, in most of which the settlers established governments of their own, and in all of them the original inhabitants were expelled.

The Romans made colonies in almost all those places they conquered, both in order to make some recompense to their worn-out soldiers and countrymen, as also to keep the vanquished in perfect awe, by a display in their country of their superior skill and power.

The Roman colonies were in fact a sort of military stations, where their veteran soldiers received a certain portion of land for their past services, and

spent the remainder of their lives in executing such orders of justice or tyranny as they might receive from Rome. Almost in all parts of the then known world, Roman colonies had been so established. For among the Roman colonies may be named several of the most considerable cities in England, France, Spain, and even in Asia and Africa. Those towns in England, the names of which end in Caster or "Chester," are all Roman colonies. The city of Cologne on the Rhine is a Roman colony; its ancient name "Colonia," means a "colony." The Romans considered that they had a right to take possession of any portion of land they pleased. In the earlier part of the republic, whenever they thought their territories were not large enough, they took by force of arms a certain portion of the lands in Italy, and expelled the inhabitants thereof. Whenever a foreign country was conquered, the inhabitants, after being led under the yoke, were either carried as prisoners to Rome, or left in their country to serve almost as slaves to the Roman settlers, neither possessing the rights of Roman citizens nor those of their own country.

Of three different sorts of colonies, I have already mentioned two, namely, colonies for sending away from the mother country an unusual increase of population, &c. and those established for keeping any vanquished nation in obedience. The third sort are colonies of trade. Of this, among the ancients the Phœnicians established the greatest number. These people, for the purpose of extending their already overflowing commerce, established their countrymen in many foreign countries, in order that by this means their transactions in trade might be facilitated. This, of course, of all sorts of colonies is the least exceptionable, as commerce is generally conducive to the improvement of a country, and this sort of colonies would perhaps be a great blessing to the land in which they are established. This would certainly have been the case with the Phœnician colonies, but they also drove away the original inhabitants into the further part of the country, and established their own people. Among the Phœnician colonies may be mentioned Carthage, the rival of Rome.

Such were the colonies among the ancients.

Among the modern colonies may be mentioned the settlement of the British in Ireland in the year 1612, and in North America in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and that in New South Wales in the year 1786; as also the settlement of the Spanish in Mexico and Peru, &c. &c. It was in the reign of James I. that the British first settled in Ulster. That province fell to the crown by attainders. On account of the Irish then being considered rebels, no price was given to them for their lands. Conspiracies were formed and barbarously executed, but this only served to dispossess them of those lands and properties which they still held. Their inhumanity in destroying the settlers is treated at great length by historians, and this at once points out how they hated and detested them. And is it possible that they so much disliked those that acted as friends towards them?

About the year 1497 A.D. in the reign of Henry the First of England, the British, in order, if possible, to equal the Portuguese and Spaniards in their discoveries, fitted out a fleet, under the command of a Venetian, named Cabot. This man discovered the greatest part of the northern regions of America, to which he gave the general name of Newfoundland; no attempts were then made to colonize the country. In the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, with some British adventurers, first settled in these parts. Mighty disputes ensued between the red and white men, the red man neither seeking nor desiring for any good or evil which the white man might do him; whilst the white

on his part, was so very desirous of imparting these things to them, that he was obliged often to have recourse to harsh means. An eminent modern author observes, that "no sooner did the benevolent inhabitants of Europe behold their sad condition, than they immediately go to work to ameliorate and improve it. They introduced among them rum, gin, brandy, and the other comforts of life; and it is astonishing to read how soon the poor savages learnt to estimate these blessings. They likewise made known to them a thousand remedies by which the most inveterate diseases are alleviated and healed; and that they may comprehend the benefit and enjoy the comforts of these medicines, they previously introduced among them the diseases they were calculated to cure." On account of the settlers coming and possessing themselves of the finest lands, the enraged sachems, or Indian chieftains, began to harass them by frequent petty attacks. The Indian, with all his rudeness, barbarity, long bows and arrows, soon felt the powers and strength of gunpowder. A great many of the settlers, however, fell by the hands of the natives, others died by several diseases incident to the change of climate, so that the adventure was by no means very prosperous. It is related, that of 9,000 Europeans only 1,800 remained alive at the end of twenty years. But even all this did not make the white desist from his undertaking. In the reign of James I. some people migrated to America, on account of their differing in some points from the established forms of worship. Charles II. granted charters to several persons to colonize America; amongst these was William Penn, a quaker, who settled in Pennsylvania. Amongst other things mentioned in the history of this settlement, it is expressly stated that the settlers of this colony paid money to the Indians for the lands they took possession of, and did take nothing by force. This was certainly considered something new, as the best way of taking possession of the lands was by force. In this manner several colonies were established, and at present the settlers have formed a republican government of their own, and the aborigines are driven into the interior parts of the country, where they even to this day adhere to their ancient rites and manners, and, however rude they may be, are by no means desirous of being slaves to the white men.

New Holland was discovered by the Dutch and English about the year 1618, and was colonized by the English about the year 1779. A certain number of convicts was subsequently sent from Britain to this new colony, to serve the colonists there. The first settlers on their arrival presented the natives of this country with beads, glass, and other trifles, which however, they afterwards threw away, refusing to give any thing in return for such useless baubles. The convicts made a great deal of disturbance on their first landing; by degrees, however, and after a good deal of trouble, the people were somewhat tamed; but even to the present period we are informed a man dare hardly sleep without a pair of pistols at his bed-side. The country, however, being not much peopled, the necessity of expelling the aborigines was not very much resorted to.—Such of these as remained, however, retreated to the wilds and forests of the country, abandoning those places, which (to their ideas at least) they had cultivated, to the settlers.

The colonies of the Spaniards, however, afford a far greater example of oppression and cruelty. When the West-Indies were discovered and taken possession of by the Spaniards, the Pope issued an order, that should the natives of the newly discovered colonies yield to the settlers a certain portion of land, and should they all embrace Christianity, all would be well; otherwise the settlers were authorized to pursue them with fire and sword, and even to extin-

guish, if possible a race, as his holiness was pleased to observe, totally barbarous and unchristian.

Such were the orders of his holiness, and these orders were given to such people as would in every way "better the instruction." A Spaniard, on his return from an embassy (or rather espial) to the court of Peru, informed his brother settlers of the immense wealth of the Peruvians. Their general, in order to possess it, formed a plan as bold as it was treacherous. The Emperor of Peru, being invited by the Spanish general to visit him, next day proceeded in great pomp and splendour to the Spanish camp. The first man that he met there was a Spanish monk, who immediately after his arrival began a long harangue, in which, among other things, he observed that the pope had made a grant to the Spaniards of the whole of America, and that he should, after having embraced Christianity, yield to the king of Spain as his lawful sovereign. On hearing this, the monarch was perfectly astonished, and said that he wondered how a foreign priest dared to dispose of his hereditary lands; and that he would not "leave the immortal *Son* to worship the *God* of the Spaniards who was but a mortal." Saying this, he threw away the breviary which the monk had put into his hands. The Spaniards immediately rushed from their lurking places, and after some skirmishing, took the king prisoner. "Four thousand Peruvians were killed, but not a single Spaniard fell." An immense ransom, consisting of as many gold plates as would almost fill up a room 16 feet square, was received by the Spaniards, on their promising to set the king at liberty. But even after this they were as treacherous as ever. After a mock trial, in which the king, among other things, was accused of having many wives, he was ordered for execution: he however became baptised in the hope that he should be freed, but even after this he was most shamefully strangled at a stake.

The history of the world affords not another parallel to the inhumanity of the Spaniards towards the natives of the Indies. The historian appears to be perfectly shocked at the audacious barbarity, and bigotted, but unprincipled zeal, with which they treated these Indians. It would draw down disgrace on the most brutal tribes of savages; how much then must it do so on a nation that pretended to be one of the most civilized of its time? But it must also at the same time be confessed, however, that the Supreme Spanish government was not wholly in fault; for, correctly speaking, it was principally the work of Pizarro, one of the chief Spanish adventurers, a vain and selfish man, in whose hands the government had put the reins, perhaps not knowing him to be so perfectly void of humanity and feeling to his fellow-creatures as he was found to be.

After having thus far given a short detail of the historical facts connected with the subject, I shall next proceed to state what change would be produced by means of colonization in this country in particular. In not even one of the historical facts above quoted, can be found an example in which the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of a country has ever been bettered by colonization. Nay, so far from it, that it can safely be asserted, that in every part of the world, since colonies were first established to the present day, the original inhabitants of a country have always suffered from the experiment.

In India, if there were a large portion of extra and uncultivated land, the sufferings of the natives would of a certainty be less; but such is not the case: for by the collectors' accounts in the *Mofussil*, it will be observed that this country has not more waste lands than the most civilized countries in the earth; much less is it like America in its former state, or New Holland in its present one. But even if there were immense waste lands, and if good and

honest English farmers, leaving their delightful homes, and the farms which they and their fathers have enjoyed, should condescend to visit a foreign clime, is it certain that they would cultivate such things as would be beneficial to the natives of the country? Large cabbages and fine blue indigo would be produced no doubt, but who would care if the produce of rice was bettered or not, provided there could be found meat sufficient to afford them ample food? Men of respectability and capital, nay even simple craftsmen, who have barely some common means of subsistence, would not leave their homes for the purely philanthropic object of ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants thereof, whose manners and customs widely differ from their own, and the climate of whose country is by no means adapted to their constitutions. None but needy and adventuring desperadoes, who have neither families nor homes, would come to settle here in the expectation of expelling the timid natives, as their fathers had done to the natives of America.

Such being the case, therefore, little can colonization benefit the inhabitants of this country. It may, however, be affirmed by those gentlemen who are desirous of colonization, that by the superior skill of the Europeans in machinery, the preparation of thread, cloth, and other articles, and even sugar and such things, would be facilitated—to which it may be answered, that it is a question, whether the preparation of articles by these means would be for the benefit or evil of a country; for my own part, I am of opinion, from the several examples already seen in Manchester, Glasgow, and other manufacturing towns, that the use of machinery is always for evil.

The idea of the Zemindars of receiving high prices for their land, is equally delusive. It has been already shown that none but needy adventurers would come out to settle in this country, and they will not be able to make actual payment for lands, which they will by some means or other get possession of. In Ireland, as I have before observed, no price was paid for the lands taken possession of by the settlers on account of the Irish being rebels. In America, although a remuneration was pretended to have been given, yet very few Indians received any adequate recompense for their property. As for the Spaniards, they had the pope's order to take possession of any portion of land in America they pleased. Besides, the settlement of Lord Cornwallis will be at an end as soon as the country is colonized, so that the government revenue may also be increased. Further, that it would be impossible for the Zemindars to get any redress for the encroachment of the European settlers, who may purchase neighbouring zemindariaries. As for the Ryots, it is perfectly out of the question for them to go to law with their European masters, illustrations of whose oppression, at least to those who have observed the operations of several indigo planters, are superfluous.

The daily labourers would also suffer; for besides the fall of wages, which would be the case by means of an increase of population, he may perhaps be totally unable to obtain any livelihood at all; for even at present the natives complain, and do so with some justice, that they can obtain no respectable situations, all which are conferred on Europeans; how much more reason then would they have to do so, when the office of even menial servants would be filled by Europeans. I regret that circumstances oblige me to quote a passage from one of Bishop Heber's letters to the Dean of St. Asaph. The Right Rev. Prelate observes, that "many of the adventurers who come hither from Europe, are the greatest profligates the sun ever saw; men whom nothing but despotism can manage, and who would insult, beat, and plunder the natives without

shame or pity;" and ask a native ryot, and his answer will not in any point deviate from the above observation.

The religion of the Hindoos would also suffer; but on this point I shall refrain from making any remarks, believing it to be a rule of the society not to make any discussions concerning religion. It has been asserted by some Europeans that English labourers could do work a great deal more than the natives of this country. But it is prejudice alone that makes them say so. The European also is a human being as well as the native; and I, for my own part, sincerely believe that the native can work as much as any European workman could do. Nay, I may even add, that in a climate like this the native could work more than the European.

Every one therefore would suffer, whether they be zemindars, ryots, persons living by handicraft or by agriculture.

In fact, India requires no importation of articles from other countries to promote the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. The natives of this country would not by any means whatever suffer should the manufacturing of indigo or the importation of all sorts of wines, &c. be prevented. The success of the settlers themselves also, however sanguine they might be at first, is doubtful and precarious; for although some money might have been made in indigo, &c. in this country by the Europeans that have already come here, yet, generally speaking, adventures have been attended with considerable loss.

The transportation of convicts into colonies points out the light in which they are regarded by the mother country. In short we need not wish for colonization any more than, as Mr. Irving observes in one of his works, the inhabitants of Europe would desire their country to be colonized by the men in the moon. Our author, who is a citizen of the United States of North America, adds, "Neither would the prodigy of sailing in the air and cruising among the stars, be a whit more astonishing and incomprehensible to us, than was the European mystery of navigating floating castles through the world of waters to the simple savages. We have already discovered the art of coasting along the shores of our planet by means of balloons, as the savages had of venturing along their sea-coasts in canoes, &c. To return then to my supposition, says the author, let us suppose that the aerial visitants I have mentioned, possessed of vastly superior knowledge to ourselves; that is to say, possessed of superior knowledge in the art of extermination, riding on hypogriffs, defended with impenetrable armour, armed with concentrated sun-beams, and provided with vast engines to hurl enormous moonstones. All this is very possible, it is only our self-sufficiency that makes us think otherwise; and I warrant the poor savages, before they had any knowledge of the white men, armed in all the terrors of glittering steel and tremendous gunpowder, were as perfectly convinced that they themselves were the wisest, the most virtuous, powerful, and perfect of created beings, as are to the present moment the lordly inhabitants of old England, the volatile populace of France, or even the self-satisfied citizens of this most enlightened republic. Let us suppose, moreover, the aerial voyagers finding this planet nothing but a howling wilderness, inhabited by us poor savages and wild beasts, shall take formal possession of it in the name of his most gracious and philosophic excellency the man in the moon. Finding however, that their numbers are incompetent to hold it in complete subjection on account of the ferocious barbarity of its inhabitants, they shall take our worthy president, the king of England, the emperor of Hayti, the great king of Bantam, and returning to their native planet, shall carry them to court, as

were the Indian chiefs led about as spectacles in the courts of Europe. Then making such obeisance as the etiquette of the court requires, they shall address the puissant man in the moon in, as near as I can conjecture, the following terms:—"Most serene and mighty potentate, whose dominions extend as far as I can reach, who rideth on the great bear, useth the sun as a looking glass, and maintaineth unrivalled controul over tides, madmen, and scacrahs; we thy liege subjects have just returned from a voyage of discovery, in the course of which we have landed and taken possession of that obscure little dirty planet which thou beholdest rolling at a distance. The four uncouth monsters which we have brought into thy august presence, were once very important chiefs among their fellow savages, who are a race of beings destitute of the common attributes of humanity, and differing in every thing from the inhabitants of the moon, as they carry their heads upon their shoulders, instead of under their arms, have two eyes instead of one, are utterly destitute of tails, and are of a variety of unseemly complexions, particularly of a horrible whiteness instead of a pea-green. We have moreover found these miserable savages sunk into a state of the utmost ignorance and depravity; every man shamelessly living with his own wife and rearing his own children, instead of indulging in that community of wives enjoined by the law of nature, as expounded by the philosophers of the moon.

"In a word they have scarcely a gleam of true philosophy among them, but are in fact utter heretics, ignoramuses, and barbarians. Taking compassion therefore on the sad condition of these sublunary wretches, we have endeavoured while we remained on their planet, to introduce among them the lights of reason and the comforts of the moon. We have treated them to mouthfuls of moonshine and draughts of nitrous oxide, which they swallowed with incredible voracity, particularly the females. We have insisted upon their renouncing the contemptible shackles of religion and common sense, and adoring the profound, omnipotent, and all-perfect energy, and the ecstatic, immutable, immovable perfection. But such was the unparalleled obstinacy of these wretched savages, that they persisted in cleaving to their wives and adhering to their religion, and absolutely set at nought the sublime doctrines of the moon. Nay among other abominable heresies they even went so far as blasphemously to declare, that this ineffable planet was made of nothing more nor less than green cheese!" At these words the great man in the moon being a profound philosopher, shall fall into a terrible passion, and possessing equal authority over things that do not belong to him, as did whilome his holiness the pope, shall forthwith issue a formidable bull, specifying "that whereas a certain crew of lunatics having lately discovered and taken possession of a newly discovered planet called the *Earth*, and that whereas it is inhabited by none but a race of two-legged animals that carry their heads on their shoulders instead of under their arms; cannot talk the lunatic language; have two eyes instead of one; are destitute of tails; and are of a horrible whiteness instead of a pea-green; therefore, and for a variety of other excellent reasons, they are considered incapable of possessing any property in the planet they infest, and the right and title to it are confirmed to its original discoverers. And furthermore the colonists, who are now about to depart to the aforesaid planet, are authorized and commanded to use every means to convert these infidel savages from the darkness of Christianity, and make them thorough and absolute lunatics."—In consequence of this absolute bull, our philosophic benefactors go to work with hearty zeal, they seize upon our fertile territories, scourge us from our rightful possessions, relieve us from our wives, and when

we are unreasonable enough to complain, they will turn upon us and say: Miserable barbarians! ungrateful wretches! have we not come thousands of miles to improve your worthless planet? Have we not fed you with moonshine; have we not intoxicated you with nitrous oxide; does not our moon give you light every night, and have you the baseness to murmur when we claim a pitiful return for all these benefits? But finding we not only persist in absolute contempt of their reasoning and disbelief in their philosophy, but even go so far as daringly to defend our property, their patience shall be exhausted and they shall resort to their superior powers of argument, hunt us with hypogriffs, transfix us with concentrated sun-beams, demolish our cities with moonstones; until having by main force converted us to the true faith, they shall graciously permit us to exist in the torrid deserts of Arabia or the frozen regions of Lapland, there to enjoy the blessings of civilization, and the charms of lunar philosophy, in much the same manner as the reformed and enlightened savages of this country (America) are kindly suffered to inhabit the inhospitable forests of the North, or the impenetrable wilderness of South America."

Even such would be the fruits of colonization here. A greater evil than colonization can in fact never happen, so very much is it to the disadvantage of the natives; and I therefore most sincerely hope, that it will please our gracious sovereign to renew the charter of the East-India Company on its expiration, and thereby obtain the blessings of his loyal and loving subjects in the East.

Although the latter part of this paper may be laughed at by those who are advocates for the introduction of "British capital and enterprise" into India, taken in the whole, and considered as expressing the sentiments of a sensible Hindu, this Essay is entitled to weighty consideration. Several of the points are strongly put; and the remarks, that "there is no example in which the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of a country has ever been bettered by colonization;" that "none but needy and adventuring desperadoes, who have neither families nor homes, would come to settle in India, in expectation of expelling the natives;" and the attestation to the truth of Bishop Heber's character of the "adventurers" and "indigo planters," who now go to India, afford a satisfactory test of the opinions of the natives of that country on the subject of COLONIZATION.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 2d January, Mr. Raleigh's notes of a case of poisoning, and Mr. Spry's case of luxation of the femur, were read and discussed by the meeting.

The subject of Mr. Raleigh's case was a respectable person, who, as it afterwards appeared, in a fit of despondency, swallowed a quantity of acetate of copper. He was carried into the General Hospital, in a highly apoplectic state, at eight o'clock in the evening of the 7th May last, under the following circumstances. He was quite comatose—pupils dilated to their utmost extent—pulse slow, hard, and labouring, but not full—countenance bloated and purple—foam issuing from the mouth—skin warm—breath smelling of peppermint. All mental and voluntary powers were completely suspended. No information could be obtained respecting him. A vein in each arm was immediately opened, and forty-five ounces of blood drawn, which reduced the pulse considerably. Whilst the blood was flowing, the stomach was completely evacuated and washed out by means of Weis's stomach pump, and three drops of croton oil were placed far back on the tongue, &c.

Soon after the bleeding, the pulse became small and soft, but rapid; the pupils were contracted, and appeared slightly affected by the light of a candle, and the breathing gradually became more natural. After twenty-five minutes the pulse fell to 100, and the surface of the body was covered with perspiration. At nine o'clock the head was shaved, and thirty leeches were applied to the temples. At ten o'clock the pulse was 154—pupils contracted—stationary—and unaffected by the light of a candle. At eight o'clock next morning he became perfectly sensible, and complained of headach, pain, and severe spasms of the stomach, with unquenchable thirst, and occasional cramps of the lower extremities. It is unnecessary further to follow the active and judicious treatment of this desperate case, which was rendered tedious by a peculiar state of languor and constitutional irritation of a distressing kind—which, however, gradually yielded to sedatives and nutritious diet, &c.

During ignorance of the actual cause of the disease, the symptoms under which the case presented itself, as Mr. Raleigh very justly observes, justified a conclusion of its being apoplexy, in all probability induced by drunkenness and exposure to the sun. Soon after taking the poison, the unfortunate man states that the uneasiness of the oesophagus and stomach became intolerable, and repenting of the rash act he had committed, and with the hope of occasioning instantaneous vomiting, he swallowed about an ounce (a most enormous quantity!) of essential oil of peppermint, and became insensible.

The subject of Mr. Spry's case was a cavalry syce. In returning home after watering a troop horse, the animal became restive, reared, and fell over with him. In the fall the knee was pressed inwards. The man was carried to the regimental hospital, and on examination was found to have sustained a dislocation of the head of the thigh-bone into the ischiatic notch, i. e. upwards and backwards. The great toe of the distorted limb was resting against the base of the corresponding one, the foot being turned inwards and fixed. The limb could not be rotated outwards, and in the erect posture was three-quarters of an inch shorter than its fellow. The proper steps being taken, the limb was reduced, when the head of the bone returned into its articulated cavity with

an audible snap. Little or no after treatment was rendered necessary, in consequence of the absence of that inflammatory excitement so common among Europeans; and in less than a month the man had the perfect use of his limb, and left the hospital. His age was about thirty-eight.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

A Shoal hitherto unknown said to have been explored in the China Sea.—“Captain Duncan, of the ship *Baltic*, on his passage from Singapore to Manilla, states, that on the 22d June 1829, he passed near a shoal of breakers, apparently one or two miles in circuit, situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $111^{\circ} 8' E.$ by chronometer. When he arrived at Manilla, information was given by him of having seen the above-mentioned shoal, and a small surveying vessel was despatched to explore it, which vessel made it in lat. $12^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $111^{\circ} 16' E.$, and found only four feet water upon it in some places.

“Notwithstanding this communication, given to me by Captain Duncan, appears to merit the particular attention of commanders of ships employed in the navigation of the China Sea, yet I must own my doubts of the probability of the existence of a shoal in the situation assigned to it above, and having only *four feet water upon it*, as numerous ships proceed directly in the track where this shoal is placed, and consequently it ought to have been often seen.”

“JAMES HORSBURN.”

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Chinese Advertisements.—It is the custom in China, on losing property, having children stolen, or apprentices running away, &c., to stick manuscript bills or advertisements against the walls. The following stuck up a few days ago, are specimens:—

“Chang-chaou-lai, who issues this thanksgiving advertisement, lives outside the south gate, in Great Tranquillity Lane, where he has opened an incense-smoking-mosquito shop. On the evening of the 12th instant, two of his fellow workmen, in the shop, Ne-ahung and Atik, employed a stupefying drug, which by its fumes sunk all the partners in a deep sleep, during which they robbed the shop of all the money, clothes, &c. which they could carry away. Next morning when the partners awoke, no trace was to be found of these two men. If any good people know where they are, and will give information, a thank's offering in flowery red paper of four dollars will be presented. If both the booty and the two men be seized, and delivered over at my little shop, then dollars will be presented. Decidedly I will not eat my words. This advertisement is true.

“Ne-ahung is about twenty years of age, short stature, has a white face, and no beard. Atik, whose surname is not remembered, is upwards of twenty years of age, is tall, has a sallow face, and no beard. Reign of Taou-kwang, 9th year, 9th moon, 3d day.”

The following advertisement is very characteristic of Chinese manners and customs:—

“Advertisement, or a translation of ‘a thanksgiving placard,’ by Tang-suy, who lives in a small lane, leading from the street behind the Treasury Office. The object of this placard is to search for two concubines who have been lost. They are aged twenty-six and twenty-seven years. They had on a long blue upper garment; and double trowsers, the outside made of light blue cloth, and the inner white. The name of the one lady is Mrs. Four. She wore a small sleeved water-red silk frock; had gold-washed ear-rings set with pearls; and

had small feet. The name of the other concubine is Mrs. Love. She wore a blue silk small-sleeved frock; had gold-washed ear-rings set with green beetles; and had small feet. She is a native of Keang-se Province. On the 18th instant, in consequence of a fire having broken out in the neighbourhood, they went out to the street, and have not since been seen to return. They had no property with them. Search had been made but no trace of them discovered. If any good person knows where they are, and will give information, a thanksgiving of thirty dollars will be given for each “mouth”—that is, each lady. And to those who will retain them, seventy dollars, each mouth, will be given. The money is sealed up and deposited, and will be delivered the moment the concubines' faces are seen. This promise will not be “eaten”—that is, broken. This placard will afford proof. The reign of Taou-kwang, 9th year, 10th moon, 22d day.”—*Canton Register*, Jan. 9.

Census of Benares.—In the January number of a periodical work called *Gleanings of Science*, published at Calcutta, are the following curious statistical details respecting the celebrated City of Benares, whence it appears how little reliance can be placed on such particulars given in the most accurate works. For example: in Mr. Hamilton's *Gazetteer*, a most excellent authority generally, the population of Benares is given at 632,000, whereas its true amount is under 200,000.

“A careful census of the population of this celebrated city has just been completed, from which it appears that the accounts formerly published of its magnitude have been very greatly exaggerated.

“In the year 1800 a numeration of the houses was taken, from which it was calculated that the population amounted to 600,000; and a subsequent estimate, made in a few years afterwards, raised this extravagant result to 800,000: in both of these cases the number of houses seems to have been correctly ascertained, and the error lay in the rate of inhabitants assumed for each species of house, which exceeded all bounds; thus, for a six-storied pukka house, 150, and for a single kucha house sixty persons were set down.

“From the present census it appears, on an average of the whole, that six inhabitants is a fair rate for all sorts of houses, whether in the town or the vicinity; and this accords pretty well with Mr. Bayley's published register of the population of Burdwan. It must be remarked, however, that ‘house’ does not exactly represent ‘chouk’ or ‘quadrangle,’ the expression used in the register: a large house generally consists of several chouks, which are either occupied by different branches of a family or let to different lodgers.

“From a fear of exciting suspicion in a town hitherto considered to be rather tender of interference and scrutiny, it was not thought advisable to permit the natives employed to reckon separately the males and females: but on a revision of seventeen muhallas with a view to determine its accuracy, this point was also effected without exciting the slightest ill-will.

“As far as so small an average permits me to draw conclusions, the male and female population are nearly equal. There is a disproportion of female children, however, which must be attributed to the reluctance with which the natives mention that branch of their family, frequently including the girls under the general term of ‘lurke.’ The proportion of children, as might be expected, is much less in the city than in the villages around Secrole. The proportion of lodgers to proprietors is on the contrary much greater in the town. Benares is also a place of continued resort for travellers of every description, who may not, perhaps, be included in the census. Upon religious

occasions and ~~and~~ there is a very great afflux of visitors, who cover the ghâts with their little encampments. On one occasion an attempt was made to count the people who flocked in by the principal roads and ferries for three days previous to a solar eclipse; the number actually counted was nearly 40,000, and the probability is that it exceeded 50,000.

"In round terms, the population of Benares may be safely called 200,000, so that it is still entitled to the name of a first-rate city, being on a par with Edinburgh and Bristol; four times as large as Brussels or Rotterdam; and eight times greater than Geneva.

"The number of houses has increased about one and a half per cent. since 1800; there are, however, a number of houses in ruinous condition. It is singular that the number of *musjids* counted should be precisely one-third of the Hindoo temples. Many of both must, however, have escaped insertion where they were insulated, or in the outskirts of the town.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Friend of Australia, or a Plan for exploring the Interior, and for carrying on a Survey of the whole Continent of Australia. By a RETIRED OFFICER of the Hon. East India Company's Service. Illustrated with a Map of Australia, and five Plates. London, 1830. Hurst, Chance, and Co.

THE object of this work is to urge the undertaking of expeditions to explore and survey the vast territory of Australasia; with this view, the author has thrown together a considerable body of facts and observations, acquired from books and by personal experience in India, from whence he has extracted a variety of very useful suggestions for the accomplishment of the great end. The details are extremely full and minute; the author has evidently dedicated his whole mind to the subject, and left nothing that could promote the success of a journey of discovery in the interior of the Southern Continent unconsidered. He observes: "There is no country on the face of the terra-queous globe so difficult but what [that] a party of British travellers, properly equipped, liberally supplied, and well defended, would make their way through [it], and the increasing interest that attends every fresh discovery in Australia is a stimulus to fresh exertions. The plan here offered is a practical scheme, and not a vain theory, which could not be put in practice; and it will serve equally well as a guide and book of reference to a numerous or a small party of explorers."

The author is evidently not accustomed to appear in that character: there is a want of condensation in his style and matter. But the information contained in his book is valuable, and its object is excellent. Such books as this are far more useful than much of the literature under which the press groans.

The Journal of a Naturalist. Third Edition. London, 1830. Murray.

THE success of this interesting book, which has now reached a third edition, is a tolerable pledge of its merits. No one can have looked through its simple unassuming pages without pleasurable feelings. It is a chronicle or diary of the observations and reflections of a retired naturalist, vegetating in "a village situated upon a very ancient road connecting the city of Bristol with that of Gloucester," upon the quadrupeds, the birds, the reptiles, the insects, and the plants around him. He writes of them as of pleasing companions and intimates, "whose connexions he knew something of, and whose individual habits had become familiar by association." Independently of the information the book communicates, which is not small, there is a very agreeable manner in the writer's brief sketches, which renders them more attractive than elaborate description; witness his account of the *fungi* tribe. The book is interspersed with useful agricultural suggestions.

We sincerely concur in the author's regret that the study of natural history is so much neglected, and regarded as fit only for the employment of mean capacities. "Perhaps none of the amusements of human life are more satisfactory and dignified than the investigation and survey of the workings and ways of Providence in this created

world of wonders, filled with his never absent power: it occupies and elevates the mind, is inexhaustible in supply, and while it furnishes meditation for the closet of the studious, gives to the reflections of the moralizing rambler admiration and delight, and is an engaging companion, that will communicate an interest to every rural walk."

The Cabinet Cyclopædia.—Outlines of History. London, 1830. Longman and Co. J. Taylor.

To concentrate, in one comparatively small volume, a complete epitome of the entire history of the world, ancient and modern, so treated in all its component parts as to present to the tyro a correct image of each, and to revive in the memory of the mature student the whole connection of his historical reading, would seem to be an object to be wished rather than expected. The "Outlines of History," however, realizes this object. "As a portion of a Cyclopædia, it is to the historical volumes what, in an atlas, the map of the world is to those which follow it, representing in connection what they exhibit isolated, and displaying the relative proportion and importance of the several parts." The author has succeeded in compressing so much into so small a bulk, by retrenching all exuberance of style, and imitating the expressive brevity of Tacitus and Cæsar.

The intrinsic value of the work will, of course, depend upon its accuracy: we have not tried its fidelity very closely. In a compilation from so many sources, errors will necessarily creep in: but we have found none of a more important character than the substitution of Lord Cathcart's name for Lord Chatham's (p. 433), as commander of the ill-fated Walcheren expedition.

Principles of Geology, being an attempt to explain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, by reference to Causes now in Operation. By CHARLES LYELL, Esq. F.R.S., &c. Two vols. Vol. i. London, 1830. Murray.

THIS is a work, the elaborate and scientific character of which demands for it a much ampler examination than we can presume to bestow upon publications not within the constructive scope of the *Asiatic Journal*. It is a most able attempt to combat some of the dangerous theories to which the geological science has given rise. Mr. Lyell shews that the physical causes which have produced the phenomena on the earth's crust, and which have been referred to very remote periods, are still in operation; and that we fail to mark their operation, because of our limited knowledge, the disadvantages under which our observations are made, our peculiar position as inhabitants of land, and the prejudices necessarily arising from deficient information. He adduces, for example, proofs of the successive elevation and depression of large bodies of water, and of the important changes of temperature in the northern hemisphere, which, though unrecorded, are distinctly evidenced by existing data, furnished in the strata on the borders of the Mediterranean, the fossil elephants of Siberia, &c.

A large portion of the volume is devoted to a consideration of two powerful instruments of change—the volcano and the earthquake, or igneous agency. We subjoin Mr. Lyell's introductory remarks on this part of the subject:—

"As the rivers and springs on the land, and the tides and currents in the sea, have, with some slight modifications, been fixed and constant to certain localities from the earliest periods of which we have any records, so the volcano and the earthquake have, with few exceptions, continued, during the same lapse of time, to disturb the same regions. But as there are signs, on almost every part of our continent, of great power having been exerted by running water on the surface of the land, and by tides and currents on cliffs bordering the sea, where, in modern times, no rivers have excavated, and no tidal currents undermined—so we find signs of volcanic vents and violent subterranean movements in places where the action of fire has long been dormant. We can explain why the intensity of the force of aqueous causes should be developed in succession in different districts. Currents, for example, and tides, cannot destroy our coasts, shape out or silt up estuaries, break through isthmuses, and annihilate islands, form shoals in one place and remove them from another, without the direction and position of their destroying and transporting power becoming transferred to new localities.

Neither can the relative levels of the earth's crust, above and beneath the waters, vary from time to time, as they are admitted to have varied at former periods, and as we shall demonstrate that they still do, without the continents being, in the course of ages, modified, and even entirely altered, in their external configuration. Such events must clearly be accompanied by a complete change in the volume, velocity, and direction of the streams and land floods to which certain regions give passage. That we should find, therefore, cliffs, where the sea once committed ravages, and from which it has now retired—estuaries where high tides once rose, but which are now dried up—valleys hollowed out by water, where no streams now flow;—all these and similar phenomena are the necessary consequences of physical causes now in operation; and we may affirm that, if there be no instability in the laws of nature, similar fluctuations must recur again and again in time to come."

Researches in Natural History. Second edition. By John Murray, F.S.A. &c. London, 1830. Whittaker and Co.

This is not a new edition merely, of a very amusing and instructive book, but a new work, in which, whilst additional facts and phenomena are inserted, much has been expunged that was presumed to belong to another branch of science, or to be too complex and abstruse.

The work is elementary, but not a systematic introduction to the study of Natural History. It is an assemblage of curious facts connected with the science, especially respecting insects, apparently the most insignificant, really the most curious class of animated nature. "By studying the natural history and economy of insects," says Mr. Murray, "we shall attain more enlarged views of the beneficence and omnipotence of heaven, and in their protection and preservation, we shall perceive interesting examples of that Providence which watches over the minute as well as the vast and gigantic in the universe: nor is it less delightful to contemplate the humble *lolum arenaria* guarding the confines of the sea, by interlacing and intertwisting the sod that enameles its shores, than to contemplate the moon 'walking in brightness' amid a thousand twinkling worlds of light."

In his fourth chapter, Mr. Murray has a rather extended, but very interesting, inquiry respecting the ascent of the gossamer spider, which he conceives to be effected by means of electricity: the question is a perplexed one, and has given rise to much discussion. Some have imagined that the thread is specifically lighter than the air, so that the insect rides in a kind of balloon; others, that it is raised by heated air or currents of vapour, and that in motionless air the spiders have not the power to dart their threads.

Mr. Murray's account of luminous insects is curious.

The Voice of Humanity, for the Communication and Discussion of all Subjects relative to the Conduct of Man towards the Inferior Animal Creation. No. I. August 1830. London. Nisbet.

A quarterly publication, which may be a beneficial check upon barbarous amusements and the practice of wanton cruelty.

A Series of Four Views to illustrate the Naval Action fought on the first day of June 1813, between the English frigate Shannon and the American frigate Chesapeake. Lithographed under the inspection of Capt. R. H. King, R. N. London, 1830. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Very beautiful specimens of lithography, representing one of the most brilliant actions of the late war: the first and second plates especially are inimitable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Mulfaut Timour, or Autobiographical Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Timur, written in the Jaglay Turkish Language, turned into Persian by Abu Talib Hussayn, and translated into English by Major Charles Stewart. 4to. 12s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.)

The History of Vartan, and of the Battle of the Armenians: containing an Account of the Religious Wars between the Persians and Armenians; by Eliasus, Bishop of the Amadunians. Translated from the Armenian, by C. F. Neumann. 4to. 10s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.)

Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. II. Part 2. 4to. £1. 10s.

Planta Asiatica Rariora; or Descriptions and Figures of a Select Number of Unpublished East-India Plants. By Dr. N. Wallich. No. III. folio. £3. 10s.

Illustrations of Indian Zoology, consisting of Coloured Figures of Indian Animals, from the Collection of Major General Hardwicke, F.R.S., &c., selected and arranged by J. E. Gray, F.G.S., &c. Part III. folio. £1. 1s.

Animadversions on a Work entitled "An Apology for the Life and Character of the celebrated Prophet of Arabia, called Mohamed, or the Illustrations," by Godfrey Higgins, Esq. With Annotations, by the Rev. P. Inchbald, LL.D. royal 8vo. 6s.

The Friend of Australia; or, a Plan for Exploring the Interior and for carrying on a Survey of the whole Continent of Australia. By a Retired Officer of the Hon. East-India Company's Service. 8vo., with Map and Plates. 16s.

Military Reminiscences; extracted from a Journal of nearly Forty Years' Active Service in the East-Indies. By Colonel James Welsh, of the Madras Establishment. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

Travels in the South of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829; with Sketches of the Imperial Fleet and Army, characteristic Anecdotes, &c. By Capt. J. E. Alexander, K.L.S., 18th Lancers, M.R.A.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo., with Map and Plates. £1. 3s.

Minutes of Evidence on East-India Affairs. 8vo. —Part V. House of Commons (Fourth Report), 1s. 6d. —Part VI. House of Commons (Fifth Report), 3s. 6d. —Part VII. (House of Lords' Report (2d to 30th March 1830)), 7s. 6d. —Part VIII. House of Lords' Report (31st March to 29th April), 2s. —Part IX. House of Lords' Report (5th to 14th May), 2s. —Part X. House of Lords' Report (18th May to 4th June), 2s. 6d. —Part XI. House of Commons (Sixth Report), 1s. 6d. —Part XII. House of Lords' Report (8th to 17th June).

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the China Trade. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Narrative of a Journey Overland from England, by the Continent of Europe, Egypt, and the Red Sea, to India; including a Residence there, and Voyage home, in the Years 1825, 26, 27, and 28. By Mrs. Colonel Elwood. 2 vols. 8vo., with Plates. £1. 10s.

Private Correspondence of Sir Thomas Munro; forming the Third Volume of his Memoirs. Edited by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., M.R.S.L., &c. 8vo. 10s.

A Series of Panoramic Views of Calcutta, extending from Chaudpaul Ghaut to the end of Chowringhee Road, together with the Hospital, the two Bridges, and the Fort. By W. Wood. Part I. containing "four lithographic plates," price 10s.; or proofs, on India paper, 12s. (To be completed in about Eight Parts.)

The Captive of Pes; a Poem, in Five Cantos. By Thomas Ald. 12mo. 6s.

Mythological Fictions of the Greeks and Romans. By C. H. Moritz. Translated from the German edition. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

The Settles, or the Hindoo Converts. By Mrs. General Malinwaring. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

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The Calcutta Magazine and Monthly Register. 4 Rs.—The First Number appeared in January last.

The Bengal Annual, a Literary Keepsake for 1830. Edited by D. L. Richardson. 16 Rs.

The following Works (in the Bengalee Lan- guage) were published at the Native Press during the year 1829:

The Shunkuree Geeta; Bayoo Brumha; Assam Bournjee; Adeo Purbu; Subha Purbu; Vidya Soonder, Three Editions; Nitya Kurmu, Three Editions; Rusu Moonjore; Putanku Doot; Man Singhu Upakhyan; Sungar Sar; (Junga Bhuktee; 1,000 names of Vishnu; Ubhaya Mungle; Chun- dru Kantu; Rutee Munjoore; Bhugvut Geeta; Adeo-ros; Bhugvuttee Geeta; Chanikyu, two Editions; Achar Rutnakur; Bebutarnob; Nulu Dumuyunttee; Unuda Mungul; Mdhim-no; Kurmu-beepak; Beial; Chundru Bungsu; an Almanac.

BOMBAY.

The Monthly Musical Miscellany, No. I., con- ducted by Mr. Basterica. (Lithographed.)

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

HINDOO WIDOWS.*

(Practice of Suttee.)

I. Letter from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors in the Judicial Department, Lower Provinces, dated the 4th December 1829.

Honourable Sirs: We have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court a copy of our proceedings of the present date, containing the reports of suttees for the years 1827 and 1828, received from the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, together with various other documents, and a printed copy of the Regulation which we have this day passed "For declaring the practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts."

We beg especially to refer your Honourable Court to the Governor-general's minute, for the reasons which have influenced us in adopting this decisive step.

The Report for the year 1828 exhibits a decrease of fifty-four cases of suttee, compared with 1827, and a still greater proportion as compared with former years, a result that would have been most satisfactory could we have ascribed it to any change of opinion amongst the people at large. But we see no reason whatever to justify such a conclusion.

Your Honourable Court will be gratified by perceiving the great preponderance of opinions of the most intelligent and experienced of the civil and military officers con- sulted by the Governor-general, in favour of the abolition of suttees, and of the per- fect safety with which, in their judgment, the practice may be suppressed.

A few, indeed, were of opinion that it would be preferable to effect the abolition by the indirect interference of the magistrates and other public officers, with the tacit sanc- tion alone on the part of Government; but we think there are very strong grounds against the policy of that mode of proceeding, independently of the embarrassing situa- tion in which it would place the local officers, by allowing them to exercise a discretion in so delicate a matter. To use the words of the Governor-general, we were "decidedly in favour of an open avowed and general prohibition, resting altogether upon the moral goodness of the act, and our power to enforce it."

Your Honourable Court will observe that the original draft of the regulation was considerably modified before its final enactment, and that it was deemed advisable, at the suggestion of the judges of the Nizamut Adawlut, to omit the distinction originally made between misdemeanor and culpable homicide, in being accessory to a suttee, and also in the degree of interference to be exercised by the police-officers. Upon the fullest consideration of the objections taken by the Court, we determined that it would be better to leave the apportionment of punishment to be regulated by the commissioners of circuit, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, and that separate special instructions should be issued to the police-officers, as well as to the European authori- ties, to ensure a moderate and lenient exercise of the powers vested in them respectively by the Regulation.

Finally, also, we were induced by the advice of the Nizamut Adawlut to leave out a provision that the Mahomedan law-officers should not take any part in trials in cases of suttee. We were disposed to think that the attendance of the law-officers might be liable to misconstruction, and afford an opening to objections which it was desirable as much as possible to avoid; at the same time the opinion of the Court against excepting the offence in question from the ordinary course of trial, was doubtless entitled to much weight, and upon the whole we were willing to be guided by their judgment in omit- ting the section altogether.

We beg to refer your Honourable Court to the enclosures contained in the letter from the registrar of the Nizamut Adawlut under date the 3d instant (No. 21), for the special instructions above noticed, which have been issued to the commissioners of circuit, the magistrates, and the police-officers, for their guidance.

In conclusion, we venture to express a confident expectation that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the important measure which we have deemed it our duty to

* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 17th June 1830.

adopt, will be efficacious in putting down the abhorrent practice of suttee, a consummation, we feel persuaded, not less anxiously desired by your Honourable Court than by every preceding government of India, although the state of the country was less favourable in former times than at present for its full and complete execution. It would be too much to expect that the promulgation of the abolition will not excite some degree of clamour and dissatisfaction, but we are firmly persuaded that such feelings will be short-lived, and we trust that no apprehension need be entertained of its exciting any violent opposition or any evil consequences whatsoever.

We have, &c.

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

COMMEMBER.

W. B. BAYLEY.

C. T. METCALFE.

Fort William, 4th December 1829.

[Then follows a copy of the Regulation, for which see our last volume, p. 38.]

II. Letter from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors in the Judicial Department, dated the 12th February 1830.

Having received from the Supreme Government a copy of the Regulation enacted by the Governor-general in Council for declaring the practice of suttee to be illegal, we carefully examined all the texts of Hindoo law which bear upon this subject, and having attentively considered the arguments advanced by our president in a Minute under date the 19th ultimo (and recorded in our consultation of the 2d instant), of which we have the honour to enclose a copy, we fully concurred in Mr. Lushington's opinion, that so far from this inhuman practice being strictly enjoined by the most celebrated and revered of the Hindoo lawgivers, a life of piety and virtue was by them specially ordained to be observed by widows, and that the abolition of this cruel and revolting custom would be an act of duty, and of mercy to that small portion of the Hindoos who still adhered to it, provided it could be accomplished without entailing worse consequences upon the people at large, and upon our empire over them.

Having therefore under consideration the long experience which all classes of the people have now had of that spirit of toleration and regard for all their religious institutions by which our Governments have always been distinguished; reflecting also upon the present tranquil state of these territories, and of our political relations throughout India, we felt no apprehension that the few who may be disaffected to the Company's power would be able to excite any serious misconstruction from our execution of what has been so long the humane desire of your Honourable Court, and we therefore resolved that the time had now arrived when this barbarous custom might be safely prohibited.

We accordingly unanimously resolved to enact here the Bengal Regulation for declaring the practice of suttee to be illegal, with such alterations only as were necessary to adapt it to the system of police and criminal justice in force in the territories subject to this presidency, and we have the honour to enclose a copy as it now stands of Regulation I., 1830, in our code.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.

G. WALKER, Lieut. Gen.

JAS. TAYLOR.

C. HARRIS.

Fort St. George, 12th February 1830.

[Here follows copy of the Regulation.]

III. Extract of a Letter in the Political Department from the Governor and Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated the 13th March 1830.

The Supreme Government has abolished the practice of suttees by a Regulation dated the 4th December 1829, declaring it to be illegal, and punishable by the criminal courts: and the Madras Government has followed the example by a Regulation dated the 2d February 1830, and the measure has not, so far as we have yet heard, been attended with any expression of discontent on the part of the Hindoo population calculated to give alarm.

The subject is occupying the attention of this Government, and we shall lose no time in communicating to your Honourable Court the result of our deliberations.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE CHINA TRADE.—NO. II.

AFTER reading the astounding facts stated in our last article—facts so decidedly adverse to the case of the free-traders, and conceded, sometimes reluctantly, by their own witnesses—men of cool heads and sober understandings may begin to ask, from what materials can the honest portion of the anti-charter party have manufactured the fallacies with which they have first imposed upon themselves, and then endeavoured to delude the public, upon this important question. The truth is, that most of these individuals are theorists, who, having persuaded themselves of the truth of some extravagant proposition, contrive to deduce their conclusions from thence as logically as they may; or they are persons who invert the process of ratiocination, and having determined to adopt a convenient conclusion, they trouble themselves very little about majors and minors.

Long ago, as soon as the "note of preparation" was heard of hostilities against the Company, we were struck with the strange incongruity of the views of their antagonists; and we remarked,* that it would afford us some amusement, at a future period, when the question came before the public in a specific shape, to expose some of the discordancies which they manifested, to show how they counteracted the manœuvres of each other, and the similar conclusions which they ingeniously contrived to draw from opposite and contradictory premises.

For example: the theory on which Mr. Rickards builds his opinion of the impolicy of continuing to the Company their monopoly of the China trade—for, be it observed, he affirms that they constitute the best organ that can be employed for the future political administration of India†—is, that that trade is a losing one; that so far from their gaining by the China commerce, the dividends upon the Company's capital must be either paid out of the Indian revenue (which yields little or no surplus), or the Company are, *pro tanto*, insolvent. "I do lament most sincerely," he adds, "that they should ever think it necessary to mix up a commercial character with their political one, inasmuch as I conscientiously believe their commerce to be their bane." He is asked at the outset of his examination:

Q. What opinion generally have you formed of the result of the tea trade carried on by the Company with China?—A. I formed a decided opinion, in the year 1813, that the received notion, at that time, of the profits of the Company's China trade being their only means of paying their dividends and interest upon their home bond debt, was altogether erroneous. I was then firmly convinced, and I gave my reasons for the conviction, that on a fair mercantile statement of their commercial operations, the profits, if any, would be found altogether insufficient to pay their dividends in this country; and from the papers which have been printed and laid before the public since that period, I am *still further* confirmed in that belief.

Q. Do you include the trade to China, as well as the trade to India, in that opinion?—A. I include in this opinion the trade to China *more particularly*,

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 654.

† *Commons Ev.*, 3500 a.

because it is now pretty generally asserted and believed to be the only source of commercial profit.

Q. Are the committee to understand, that in the number of years which have elapsed since 1812, all the documents that have come to your knowledge have confirmed your opinion, that the trade to China has not been the means of paying the dividends, as is generally supposed?—A. *Certainly.**

We quote this passage in order that there should be no suspicion that we misunderstand and misrepresent Mr. Rickards. It follows, if this theory of his be false—and that it is so has been amply demonstrated by Mr. Melvill—that Mr. Rickards is bound to become a determined advocate of the Company's China privileges, inasmuch as he has declared that there is no other organ whereby India can be so well governed, and that they have no other source of commercial profit, whence their dividends can be paid, besides the China trade.

Mr. John Aken, another free-trade witness, and a trader with China, on the contrary, founds his opinion of the impolicy of the Company's monopoly upon their exorbitant profits, which he says are cent. per cent. clear!

Q. Do you know now what the profit is which the Company makes?—A. The Company make, I believe, a hundred per cent.

Q. Comparing the prices at the India sales with the prime cost at Canton, should you say that they gain 100 per cent. clear profit, after deducting charges?—A. *I have no doubt of it!*

Q. Is not your assertion that you could sell cheaper than the Company founded upon your belief that they make a hundred per cent.?—A. *It is!†*

There can be no misunderstanding here. No one can attempt to reconcile these two conflicting theories, by supposing that extravagant charges swallow up the Company's profits, and leave their commercial transactions profitless; because the witness states that the 100 per cent. profit is clear of all charges; and he founds his belief that the free-traders could compete with the Company solely upon this hypothesis. He elsewhere says that the difference between the transactions of the Company and the free-traders is only 10 per cent.; so that if it could be shown that the Company's clear profit on tea is—not a minus quantity, as Mr. Rickards asserts—but only 80 per cent., the free trader would be unable to contend with them. Now, an official account was laid before the House of Commons, during the late session,‡ of the original cost prices, as well as the quantities, of the teas exported by the Company from Canton for several years, and we defy any person to shew that the profit—in the aggregate, or in any one item,—was half that amount.

Mr. Aken is not the only witness who testifies his belief of the extravagant profits of the Company on their tea. Mr. Bates states that the teas now brought by the Company cost the country about a million and a half more than they would if brought on private account.

Q. Do you mean to say that the India Company derive a profit of a million

* Commons Ev., 3422 a.—3430 a.

† Account of the Quantity of Tea exported by the East-India Co., printed 18th March 1830.

‡ Commons Ev., 2160, 2174, 2177.

and a half beyond what you consider would be a fair mercantile profit?—A. Beyond a fair mercantile profit.*

The theories upon which Mr. Crawford has constructed his arguments are of a like visionary and baseless kind, and are dissipated by the testimony of the free-trade witnesses themselves. This gentleman has had, indeed, the singular advantage, or disadvantage, of being the demolisher of his own theories; yet this fact does not seem to restrain his passion for "spinning the slight self-pleasing thread again." In his examination before the Lords Committee on Trade, in 1820, he stated that there were no impediments to direct trade with Cochin China and Siam, save what arose from the misconduct of Europeans in former times; that a free intercourse would restore commerce in those countries, and that judicious diplomatic arrangements would pave the way to it. His suggestions were adopted; he was himself appointed ambassador to those countries; and what was the result? We find it acknowledged in his own journal of his embassy, that his attempts in Siam, notwithstanding his civilities to the white elephants and white monkeys, were utterly unavailing, and that no embassy is likely to be attended with better success. "In consequence of the expectation of extending British commerce with Siam," he adds, "some intelligent, enterprising, and extensive efforts were made with this view by the merchants of Singapore, backed by the capital of London and Liverpool. They may be said, however, to have totally failed, and one establishment, after an experience of two or three years' actual residence, has recently, and since the date of the last treaty, abandoned the undertaking as hopeless." In Cochin China, Mr. Crawford seems, at first, to have fancied the prospects to be brighter; and depending upon the empty professions of the king's foreign minister, he furnished the supracargo of a British merchant ship with a letter of introduction to that minister; the latter declared this to be a violation of the laws of the kingdom, and threatened the bearer with capital punishment! No advantage can result, in Mr. Crawford's present opinion, from a perseverance in attempts to maintain a diplomatic intercourse with Cochin China, and "the most prudent, if not the most profitable, mode of conducting the trade, will be through the channel of the Chinese junks." This is Mr. Crawford's candid testimony to the value of his own opinions!

This experiment is evidently considered by some of the free-trade partisans, as, indeed, it ought to be considered, as affording a pretty strong proof of what may be expected from the Chinese government, if the intervention of the East-India Company should be withdrawn, and trade be put upon the same footing in China as in the adjoining countries. It is clear to us that the discerning part of the free-trade advocates look to a total derangement of our relations with China as the certain result of such a change of system, out of which derangement they hope a better order of things may ultimately grow. This theory is distinctly enunciated by Mr. W. S. Davidson, one of the ablest, most practical, and most candid of the witnesses adverse to the Company. This gentleman, a man of the highest

* Commons Ev., 3422.

respectability, personally acquainted with the commerce of every part of Asia, and senior partner of one of the two leading houses of business in Canton, thus develops the views to which we have referred; and we entreat our readers to ponder upon his sentiments:

Q. What, in your opinion, would be the result of the withdrawal of the East-India Company from China, and of an open trade to that country?—

A. I conceive the result would, sooner or later, be a war between England and China, accompanied by wide-spread individual ruin; unless the Chinese government be previously either coaxed by discreet, or coerced by energetic negotiation, into that amicable and reasonable intercourse with other nations, which every civilized state is bound by the dictates of nature to cultivate with its neighbours.

Q. You have stated, as the result of your experience in the trade of China, that you hoped to see the time when the trade of that country should be put upon a footing which you would consider more consonant to the interests and dignity of this country, by which all monopoly would be done away; have the goodness to state to the committee what your idea is of this perfect state of the trade with China which you should wish to see established?—A. In doing so, I feel that I must consider China as a civilized nation; and I therefore can entertain no doubt that vigorous negotiation would obtain Great Britain all the privileges she can seek to enjoy in such a distant and peculiar country. The only basis on which I think the trade with that country could be carried on with safety to this country, and with comfort to the individuals who embark, is that of a treaty of commerce, wherein the duties of the foreigners who visit China shall be clearly and distinctly defined, wherein their rights, in return, shall be acknowledged, and the whole connexion proceed upon the sanction of such laws and regulations as I cannot doubt (it being always assumed that China is civilized) this country is in a state to exact. At the present moment the government of China admit us to hold intercourse with them. We take to them those articles which they require, and we receive in return the surplus of their productions; a state of things which I hold to be the most wholesome and consonant possible with the interests of both countries; and I read, in an author of celebrity, under the head of "Rights of all Nations against one that openly despises Justice," that "if by her constant maxims, and by the whole tenour of her conduct, she evidently proves herself to be actuated by that mischievous disposition; if she regards no right as sacred, the safety of the human race requires she should be repressed;" and again: "to despise justice in general is doing an injury to all nations." Vattel is my authority.

Q. And you are of opinion that this better state of things in China might be brought about by a more vigorous exercise of authority on the part of this country?—A. I do not entertain a doubt of it.

Q. Do you think it might be brought about by a mere withholding of trade, or that it would require any more vigorous measure to produce it?—A. I consider that a vigorous negotiation, accompanied by a threat that the King of England would no longer consent to hold intercourse with China on the degrading footing on which it has hitherto been carried on, would altogether alter the tone of the government of Pekin.

Q. When you state that you expected successful results from a more vigorous negotiation, did you contemplate coercion by war?—A. I stated, I think, in a former answer, that what I meant by coercion, in the first instance, was

a threat that the King of England could no longer tolerate the degraded vassalage in which his subjects were held in China, without privileges, without protection, without safety, either to persons or property.

Q. Do you think that such threat, unaccompanied by force, would produce the effect which you expect upon the government of China?—A. I confess I must entertain doubts whether it would.

Q. Then your ultimate view would be, that, supposing such an attempt were to be made by the King of England, that attempt, in its ultimate result, must contemplate the sending a force, and in fact, going to war?—A. That is just the point to which I come, provided I be justified in stating what, I believe, I have already done, in a previous answer, that the common right of all civilized states to insist on holding reasonable intercourse with each other is acknowledged by the best writers on the law of nations.

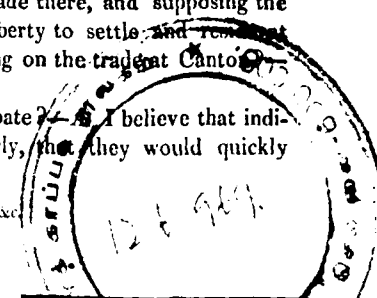
Q. Putting the right out of the question, what rational expectation would be formed of any warfare carried on against a nation, of a population so immense?—A. During many years' residence in China, the subject was constantly discussed. We had the information derived from the first embassy as well as the last, and I never heard any man who had given his mind to the subject but came to this conclusion, that although the population of China may be 250,000,000, twenty thousand British troops might march from Canton to Pekin, at any moment, without any hindrance or molestation.*

Without expatiating upon the extraordinary character of this theory, deduced from a dictum of a jurist which has no possible relation to the circumstances of the case; without inquiring into the justice of one nation assuming, before all the world, a right to force its trade upon another, at the point of the bayonet; we put the matter upon a very simple issue:—if the cause here recommended be just, and if the Legislature of this country is prepared to adopt it, we will give up the cause which we are defending, for the grounds of our objection to an open trade with China would then be wholly removed; but if the course be unjust, if it would be, as we think, a more monstrous deed of arbitrary wrong than was ever committed even by the Chinese government itself, then it follows that things ought to remain as they are. Mr. Davidson says, in so many words, that the result of an open trade with China and the withdrawal of the East-India Company, would be "a war between England and China, accompanied by wide-spread individual ruin;" and when he is asked, "If it should be found impracticable to coerce the Chinese government, in the manner you have stated, do you think the mode in which the trade is carried on now is the most beneficial and secure?" he answers, frankly, "Unquestionably, if I connect the beneficial with the secure consideration." And again:

Q. Supposing the Company to continue to trade there, and supposing the trade thrown open to other Englishmen, with liberty to settle, and remove at Canton, do you foresee any difficulties in carrying on the trade at Canton?—A. I foresee that many may arise.

Q. Will you state what difficulties you anticipate?—A. I believe that individuals would conduct themselves so irregularly, that they would quickly become embroiled with the Chinese.

* Common's Ev., 3043, 3065, &c.



Here, then, we have an example of a strong antagonist of the Company's monopoly, building his opinion upon a theory which he expressly declares to be essential to it, and admitting,—not, as in the former cases, leaving it to be inferred,—that the failure of his theory, either from its intrinsic unsoundness or its ill-success in practice, must place him in the foremost rank of the defenders of that monopoly!

We might go through the whole of the evidence adduced by the free-traders, and point out, in many other parts of it, instances of similar prepossessions. But the very principle upon which their whole case rests is fallacious. They argue upon the assumption that the Chinese government,—averse by habit and policy to intercourse with foreigners,—whose written law declares all other nations enemies to China, and all natives who trade with foreigners, except such as are licensed by the government, traitors,—would be induced to change their policy, for the sake of benefiting foreigners alone. The free-trade partizans assume that, in the event of an open traffic, we should supply the Chinese people with woollens, cottons, metals, and other manufactures, for which they would be content to barter tea, drugs, and crude productions. The mode by which Mr. Crawford, in his pamphlet, acted upon the interested passions of the weavers and manufacturers of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire, was by representing to them the prodigious demand which an open trade would create for their goods in the mighty empire of China; and all the petitioners from the manufacturing districts dilate upon the immense and inexhaustible market which that empire would open to their woollens and cottons. Now, this can only be effected by displacing so much labour in the factories of China; the Chinese having a sufficient supply of woollens and cottons of their own, if they are tempted to buy ours by their cheapness (though they are cunning enough to prefer durability to cheapness),* their manufactures must gradually become extinct. This is the prospect which is plainly contemplated by the free traders, from their triumphant appeals to India, where the experiment is producing that result. But these theorists overlook the utter dissimilarity between the two cases:—the one an anti-commercial foreign country, the other a part of our own dominions!

This question was submitted by the Commons' Committee to Mr. Rickards, and it is amusing to observe how actively that gentleman escapes from fact into the wilds of theory. We request attention to the following passages in his evidence, though they are long; the theory of this gentleman is not to be collected from detached passages:

Q. Are you not aware of many severe losses incurred in the export trade to India?—A. I have heard of losses, and I have no doubt that many losses have been incurred, but I am not particularly acquainted with any.

Q. Are you not aware of many consignments to Calcutta having been sold under European prime cost on many occasions?—A. In large branches of trade, like that between India and England, consignments will often be sent to India that are ill-calculated for the Indian market. At the first opening of the

* "Do you think that the Chinese population attend most to the cheapness or the durability of the article that they purchase?—I think they would attend to the durability; they are very exact judges of quality."—*Mr. Bates' Evidence before the Lords*, 5296.

trade, several manufacturers in this country, and other speculators, anxious to get rid of old stocks, sent out those stocks to India, in utter ignorance as to whether they were or were not fit for the Indian market. Many of these consignments certainly sold at a considerable loss;* but where goods are sent out to India well suited to the market (and many of such goods have passed through my hands), I know, and speak positively, to their being attended with profit to the consigners.

Q. Do you know that the prices of these articles (cottons) has been greatly reduced in this country since it was partially opened?—A. I do know it.

Q. Has not that been the means of spreading our manufactures in India to the detriment of the manufactures in that country?—A. It has been the means of widely spreading the use of British manufactures!

Q. Have not the muslins of Glasgow superseded, in a great degree, muslins the manufacture of India?—A. They have; but, according to my view of the case, greatly to the advantage of India!

Q. Do you think it would be of advantage to India that the whole of that class of weavers should be deprived of their employment?—A. I think that India is now in that state in which it would be most for its advantage to have its industry directed to the raising of raw produce, instead of the production of dear manufactures.

Q. And to have no manufactures?—A. If the native Indians can be supplied with manufactures at a cheaper rate by England than they can manufacture them at home, I think it is decidedly for their advantage to take our manufactures in preference.

Q. Can you state how many millions of weavers there are in India?—A. I cannot.

Q. Do not you know that they are a very numerous class?—A. They are a numerous class; but the larger proportion of them are cultivators also.†

A conclusion so opposed to his notions of abstract justice, would lead a man of plain sense, untinctured with the spirit of free-trade philosophy, to be sure that some fallacy lurked here. But it is a necessary *point d'appui* of Mr. Rickards' theory in respect to the Chinese trade, and he has, therefore, no doubt honestly and disinterestedly, persuaded himself that there is no fallacy at all in it. He does not seem to be aware, that the ruin of the Indian manufactures by the British, owing to the latter being sold under prime cost, is not the fair effect of equal competition, but, according to his own view, a kind of sacrifice in order to give the British a future monopoly of that branch of trade. He does not appear to have perceived, though a warm advocate for Hindu amelioration, that if the poor people are in such "a state," that they produce "dear manufactures," it would be a more philanthropical measure to introduce steam-engines and machinery amongst them, whereby they may produce cheaper, than to annihilate their manufactures altogether, and reduce "a very numerous class" of industrious manufacturers to the condition of peasants, and thereby preclude them from the possibility of future improvement. But having established his principle, he thus applies it to China:

* These facts, which have been impudently denied, over and over again, by some of the free-trade partizans, are now established by the confession of a large factor and consignee. They afford an instructive comment upon the boasted increase of exports of British manufactures to India!

† Commons Ev., 3819 a, &c.

Q. You have stated, that in your opinion, the great introduction of cotton manufactures into India has superseded the manufactures of India; do you suppose that the government of China would allow the introduction of articles into that country which should supersede the manufactures of their own inhabitants?—**A.** The government of China would, in my opinion, act very *absurdly*, if they interpose their authority to prevent the introduction of a commodity into China, which was to benefit their own subjects, and improve their own revenue.

Q. From your own knowledge of the government of China, whether absurdly or not, do you believe that they would interpose to prevent the large introduction of such manufactures?—**A.** I know nothing of the present intentions or motives of the government of China! I can only reason on the improbability of the thing, from its being so obviously at variance with the interest not only of the people, but of the government itself.*

In other words, Mr. Rickards shuts his eyes upon notorious facts, and takes refuge in a theory, founded upon the assumption that it is to the advantage of the people of India, *ergo*, of China, to become mere raisers of raw produce, and to depend entirely, for the common articles of clothing, upon a country 15,000 miles off!

Mr. Rickards' discernment is darkened by his theoretical prejudices to such a degree, that he cannot perceive that his principle, if applicable at all, is as applicable now as at a future time. Is it not now as much the interest of the people and of the government of China to promote foreign commerce, as it would be in the event of the opening of the trade? If so, why has every attempt which has been made to call that principle of interest into operation—from the time of Captain Weddell's first experiment, in 1637, up to the present moment, when the whole of the European and American traders at Canton have been compelled to resort to something like compulsory measures, in order to procure a release from odious shackles,—been unsuccessful? Why should a sensible and practical Canton merchant declare that, in the event of an open trade, it would be necessary to march 30,000 British troops from Canton to Peking, if the interest of the Chinese government would render it, as Mr. Rickards elsewhere assures the committee it would, desirous of free trade?† What hinders the Japanese, a very enlightened people, from acting upon the same principle?

Mr. Rickards is, no doubt, of opinion that the Chinese government would think it obviously to the advantage of the people and of itself, if their coasting trade, and the traffic from port to port in the islands, were to be engrossed by the British. This result of an open trade is alleged by some of the anti-charter witnesses, Mr. Bates, for example,‡ as a recommendation of the measure. "The Chinese junks," says that gentleman, "only go at particular seasons of the year; British vessels, from their particular construction, would sail frequently against the monsoon, in that quarter of the world, so that *they would soon destroy any profitable trade by the Chinese.*" This destruction of all profitable trade would, as a matter of

* Commons Ev. 3832a, 3833a.

† "I have no idea that the Chinese would have the least objection to the opening of the trade." Commons Ev., 3490a.

‡ Lords Ev., 5237, 5238.

course, be regarded, by the clear-sighted government of China, as beneficial to its subjects, and productive of increment to the revenue.

When a witness, who has suffered his mind to become too familiar with these free-trade paradoxes, but is not an incorrigible theorist, admits the light of common sense into the avenues of his understanding, it is wonderful how soon he finds them melt into air—"into thin air." Mr. Stewart, the member for Beverley, a person locally acquainted with the trade of Canton, has come forward as a witness upon the free-trade interest; and we shall lay before the reader a brief epitome of the main points of his examination* and cross-examination, as illustrating the remark we have just made.

Mr. Stewart was of opinion, in his first examination, that the effect of opening the trade with China would be most beneficial, inasmuch as there would be a far greater consumption there of the staples and manufactures of this country, particularly woollens and metals, "which would be consumed to a very great extent indeed;" that China would take off a great deal of iron, copper, tin, and also woollens and cottons, "the consumption of all which is on the increase;" that China, in its varied productions, would afford the means of making returns direct to this country in goods without loss. He goes on to state, that the effect of such a trade would increase the exports of the produce of India to China. "In connection with that part of the question which relates to the trade from this country, perhaps the most profitable mode of carrying on trade with China, if it were perfectly free, would be circuitously, by India—sending a ship's cargo out to India, to be sold there, and the proceeds invested in the produce of India, to be carried into China, and the returns brought home direct from China."

When Mr. Stewart is cross-examined (we use the phrase perhaps somewhat irregularly), it is plain that he founded his opinions upon erroneous data, or upon entire ignorance of the results of actual experiments. He was not aware that British manufactures, especially woollens, have been so cheap in India, that they could have been exported by the country traders from India to China, if there had been a demand there, at a less price than from England. He was not aware that British goods might have been sent direct from England to Singapore, and taken up, by British ships, from thence to China. He thought the price of British goods sufficiently low to justify the expectation that the Chinese would purchase them to a considerable extent; and he concludes that the Americans had increased their export trade in such goods proportionally. He admits that, if the fact be otherwise, the natural inference is, that there has not been a demand for a greater quantity of British woollens and cottons, notwithstanding a diminution in their price of late years to the extent of about fifty per cent. He acknowledges that there is every facility for introducing metals, by means of the country trade; but he finds, from being shown the official documents, that the importation of tin, by country ships, into China, has very considerably fallen off since the year 1817-18, and that the Company have exported none since 1822-23, leading to the conclusion, as he says, that

* Lords Ev., p. 684 et seq. Commons Ev., p. 490 et seq.

the trade in that metal yielded no profit; and he discovers ample reason to draw the same conclusion regarding iron. Mr. Stewart is then requested to specify the articles of China produce which, in his opinion, could be obtained in China, in case of any great extension of trade. He mentions silk (raw and manufactured), drugs, nankeens, and sugar. He is then referred to an official return of the quantities of these identical articles exported from Canton by the Americans for European consumption, and he finds, to his apparent astonishment, that they have also *fallen off*; one of them, nankeens, which he assumed would be "an article of considerable export," has "fallen off very considerably."

In our apprehension, the result of Mr. Stewart's examination must have wrought a very important revolution in his own sentiments: for from the tenour of his later answers, it is apparent that he was totally unprepared for, and not a little surprised at, the facts which stared him so uncourtously in the face. Having neither an obstinate predilection for a theory which had been a pet for seventeen or eighteen years, nor any direct interest which would be assuredly promoted by an open trade to China, Mr. Stewart was not above disclosing symptoms of a consciousness of having been deceived.

It cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon impartial persons, who weigh the evidence on this great question, that some of the free-trade witnesses are very peculiarly interested in it. Mr. Rickards, for example, as a large East-India consignee and factor, must be personally interested in immediately augmenting the extent of the trade, no matter whether profitable or not, his commission being computed not upon profits but upon principal. We distinctly disavow any belief, and even suspicion, that Mr. Rickards—a gentleman, we sincerely believe, of the most upright and honourable character—would *knowingly* suffer his evidence to be biassed by a sordid regard to his own interest. But men are often unconsciously biassed, on such occasions, as a very limited intercourse with the trading world will abundantly show; and really, when we read some of the opinions and hypotheses of Mr. Rickards, so peculiar to himself, and so utterly at variance even with the testimony of his own party, we are irresistibly reminded of the old axiom,

Faciunt homines id quod volunt credunt.

Before we conclude this chapter of theories, it may be worth while to advert to one or two others, whereby attempts are made to get rid of facts which are very distressing to the free-trade partizans. We subjoin the following passage, in Mr. Bates's evidence, where that gentleman ingeniously assigns reasons for the diminution of the American eastern trade.

Q. It appears by the return, page 53, in these papers before you, that in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, the tonnage cleared out from the United States for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, was respectively 35,253, 39,169, and 36,586; and in the three years 1826, 1827, and 1828, the tonnage amounted only to 19,070, 17,078, and 14,112; can you explain the causes which have occasioned so very great a diminution in the amount of tonnage clearing out for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and can you state what part of the trade, which the Americans possessed beyond the

Cape of Good Hope, has failed since the last period?—A. I should say it might be accounted for on general principles. Peace having taken place, the trade naturally went into those channels to which it properly belonged; the Americans having, in former times, from their neutrality, carried on a considerable portion of the India trade, they continued their expeditions afterwards, and that they found their mistake in about the year 1818; or perhaps the opening the trade to India might have some effect. I do not remember the precise period of that; but the American trade to Bengal is now confined to the consumption of the United States; there are no longer importations with a view to exportation to different parts of Europe; even a portion of their supply of Bengal produce is drawn from London to the United States in a variety of articles. A portion of that tonnage was employed in the trade to Batavia; the Dutch have made regulations which have destroyed their trade there; that will account for a portion of it.

Q. It appears by the account at page 28, that in the years subsequent to the opening of the trade with India, namely 1816-17, 1817-18, and 1818-19, respectively, the tonnage of vessels clearing out from British ports in India for America was 15,145, 18,003, and 23,944, and that in the three last years, 1824-25, 1825-26, and 1826-27, respectively, the tonnage of American ships clearing out from India for America has been 3,067, 5,743, and 2,389; do you know to what circumstance is to be attributed that great falling-off in the American trade with India since the year 1818-19?—A. I should attribute the falling-off to the circumstance that in time of peace all goods must go to the place of consumption in the most economical manner, and that America being a place of small consumption, they can afford to bring only the goods which they want; it will not any longer answer to export the goods to America for the purpose of being re-exported to the European markets, where they will be consumed.*

This, in homely language, means nothing more than that the Americans have found the eastern trade a losing one, and they are gradually reducing it. If Mr. Bates had given this succinct answer, he could have spared details which must shame those writers and speakers who have extolled the prodigious dimensions of the American Eastern trade, its profits, its continued increase, and the mighty advantages from which their monopoly of supply to the continent shuts out British merchants. It now appears, from Mr. Bates' acknowledgment, that they not only do not and cannot supply the continental market, but that "a portion of their own supply of Bengal produce is drawn even from London to the United States, in a variety of articles!" We may thank Mr. Bates for thus demolishing, at one stroke, the theory upon which so many skins and quires of petitions have been wasted.

Mr. C. Everett, indeed, has discovered another reason why the American trade has not increased; it is not the want of demand, the effects of the peace, or of the opening of the India trade, or because they can afford to bring only the few goods they want; it is want of capital. The trade, according to Mr. Everett, is very profitable, but although so profitable, and although the American government do not exact the duties till a year, perhaps, after the profits upon the adventure are realized, yet for want of capital, the American eastern trade has diminished from 39,000 tons in

1817, to 14,112 tons in 1828! The following questions were then put, and the succeeding very amusing answers returned:

Q. Had the trade been very profitable, do you not imagine the Americans would have found capital to have carried it on to a greater extent; that they would have borrowed capital?—A. *They may not have been aware that it was profitable!*

Q. If that had been the case, however, do you not think it would have become known?—A. *I cannot say!**

As Mr. Everett is put forward rather prominently by the free-traders, and has produced a variety of accounts, got up for the purpose of showing the wonderful augmentation and extent of the American shipments of British woollens and cottons to Canton, we will look a little further into his evidence explanatory of these accounts. He is insisting upon the immense increase, and the profitable increase, in these exports; when he is asked, apparently by a sanguine member of the Lords' Committee: "Has the export of British manufactures to China been doubled in quantity since the year 1821?" He answers: "The statements I have handed in, when compared with the reports from those three houses to which I have referred, will show your lordships that exactly." He then delivers an account of the quantity and value of cloths, camlets, long ells, cottons, and other manufactured goods purchased by him for the China trade from 1818 to 1828, whence it appears, upon close examination, that the exports in the year 1822, so dexterously chosen as the point of comparison, amounted to about one-fifth part of the exports of 1820, and one-fourth of those in the year 1821! The average of the two last years in the account (1827 and 1828) shows an actual *bond fide* falling off in the value of the exports, as compared with 1820, of nearly two-thirds. He is then asked as to the items of the quantities:

Q. By that statement it appears that, in the year 1820, the number of pieces of cloths shipped was 3,494; in the year 1821, 3,570. It appears, by another statement of yours, that since those years, the price of cloths has been diminished nearly fifty per cent.; but in the year 1827, it appears that only 508 pieces of cloth were exported, and in the year 1828 only 1,300: can you explain from what circumstance that arose?—A. *They may have been a part of finer cloth by the early vends!*

Q. Does that appear on reference to the comparative prices?—A. There is certainly a great irregularity in the quantity shipped. Of these shipments in 1826, one-half of the goods were bought in 1825.†

Q. Will you look to the article of camlets; that appears to have diminished in price from forty-two to forty-five per cent. since the year 1821; and the number of pieces of camlet exported in the year 1820 was 9,246, in the year 1821, 2,863; whereas in the last two years, notwithstanding the great diminution of price, the number in 1827 was only 1,200, and in 1828, 2,700: can you account for that?—A. *It may have been that there were too many sent the year previous!*

Q. In the year 1826 it appears that only 2,310 were sent, and in the year 1825 none at all were sent?—A. The shipments in 1825 were delayed till 1826.

Q. The shipment of 1826, which is 2,310, must be divided then, between the two years, 1825 and 1826?—A. Yes, it should be so divided!

* Lords Ev., 5340, 5350.

So that the reason why only 1,200 were sent in 1827 (there being 9,246 sent in 1820, when they were forty per cent. dearer) is the excessive quantity sent the previous year, which vast quantity was 1,155 pieces! But a few other interrogatories show completely that Mr. Everett had never given the subject upon which he came to be examined, any previous consideration.

Q. The export of British goods on American account from this country having, according to your account, increased very largely during the last three or four years, how do you account for the diminution in the sale-value of merchandize imported by Americans into China, in the course of these three or four years, 1824-5, 1825-6, and 1826-7?—A. *That may be accounted for by the cargoes having been sent to Manilla or elsewhere after touching at Lintin!*

So here is a person at first affirming the extent of the trade with China, and then *accounting* for its diminution by telling you that "the cargoes" may never have gone to China at all! One of the most ingenious attempts ever made, probably, to reconcile theory and facts.

Q. The account to which the question refers, which is No. 25 of the Papers presented to Parliament in the year 1829, refers to the sale-value of merchandize actually imported into China. By that it appears, that in the year 1824-5 the sale value was 2,439,545 dollars; in 1825-6, 2,050,831 dollars; and in 1826-7, 2,002,549 dollars; thus showing a gradual decrease in the value of merchandize imported into China by the Americans in those three years. If the export of British manufactures has increased in those three years, in what articles do you apprehend that the export of the Americans has fallen off?—A. *I cannot answer that question exactly!**

Surely it is not too much to repeat—after this additional specimen of the evidence adduced by the free-traders—that their own witnesses have put them out of court. At all events, their wild theories, incredible in themselves and incongruous with each other, the contradictions between their facts and their opinions, inspire little confidence in their testimony. But we have not done with their evidence yet.

Before we bring this article to a conclusion, we would subjoin the opinions of Mr. Davidson (of the firm of Davidson and Co., at Canton) on two heads; first, the smuggling trade; and secondly, the utility of the Company's factory at Canton as a medium of the British trade with that port.

Mr. Davidson candidly acknowledges that he entered very largely into the smuggling trade at Canton, confining his transactions, however, to opium in the import trade, and silver in the export; his rule being "to smuggle those articles which were prohibited, but not those upon which a direct duty was laid." His description of this trade is, that it was a constant sea of trouble. "Constant interruptions, owing to the exactions of the mandarins, which stopped the sales altogether, in some instances; on other occasions, after the parties who bought the opium of me had paid down the money, and had got their orders, it could not be delivered, and I was obliged to refund, because they could not make their arrangements;

and as parties in those circumstances are sometimes very unreasonable, in some instances they wanted me to indemnify them for the profits they might have got, when it was, in fact, their own government which impeded them." He added, that he risked, every day, fines and unlimited imprisonment.

In respect to the utility of the Company's factory, he states that the facilities of doing business in the port of Canton are very great, and when asked to what cause he ascribed those facilities, he says frankly, "privileges obtained by the exertions of the East-India Company's Select Committee;" in which, he adds, the Americans and all other foreigners participate.* Upon a subsequent examination, he is desired to enumerate the advantages and disadvantages which result to the British trade generally in China from the existence of the East-India Company under the present regulations.

The disadvantages, he acknowledges, "are both few and unimportant." Their servants may stop all British trade, which power may be exercised injudiciously, and for speculative good: the witness had suffered from this cause. Another disadvantage was, the jealousy entertained by the Company respecting woollens and worsteds, which prevented his exporting from Bengal in a ship with himself, a couple of carpets for the use of his house at Canton. We cannot find any others enumerated.

The advantages, he says, are of two kinds, commercial and political. Amongst the first he includes the counterpoise, "of inestimable value," which the Company's influence forms against the Hong monopoly, and which individuals could not resist; the absence of this counterpoise, he adds, "would have the direct effect of decreasing the prices given for all the imports, and of increasing the prices demanded for all the exports." Another advantage is found in the Company's support of bankrupt merchants, whereby the country and other traders have been enabled, however paradoxical it may seem, to deal with bankrupts on better terms than with solvent merchants, because "the extortions of the Chinese government are always proportioned to the wealth of the party who secures the ship." Another advantage was, the facility of remittance offered by the Company by means of bills on their Indian government. Lastly, a public body, having eighteen or twenty ships of force at their command, was a great security to British persons and property. In the political advantages, he places in the first rank the independent tone which the Company have held towards the Chinese government, and the refusal of their servants to perform degrading acts of reverence. He verily believes that, if the *ko-tow* had been performed by Lord Amherst, "the China trade would not have been in existence at this day."

* Commons Ev., 2546, &c.

SONGS OF THE ANCIENT TIME.

No. V.

A NIGHT MARCH OF AN ANCIENT BRITON.

It was a dreary night,
In the autumn of the year,
We had miles to march ere the dawn of light,
The foe was in our rear.
Coldly the black mist swept
Along our scattered train,
And pale with fear the little one crept
To its mother's knee again.
The tomb-like air was damp,
And the thick light on each face
Was ghastly and dim, as a dying lamp
In a lone death-struck place.
We heard a mighty dash,
As of a spirit's plume;
We saw the steed fling past, by the flash
Of the stirrups in the moon.
One pallid gleam did break
From the moon in darkness hid,
Like the light that creeps on a shrouded cheek
Through the coffin's broken lid.
Some were struggling with death,
As with an armed guest;
Some turn'd their faces to the earth,
Like a child unto its rest.
Upon the brow of one the stain
Of rage had left its trace;
He had flung his head with a plunge of pain,
From the touch of the Roman's face.*
By the corpse a young girl knelt,
His gasping lips she fann'd;
She could not see the face, but she felt
The cold blood on her hand.
Over the girl I bow'd,
The face was haggard and wild,
I saw by a beam through a passing cloud
One I had known a child.
And in our boyhood time,
When our hearts and feet were free,
He was unto me a blessed chime,
Yea, a glad-bird unto me.
His mother's strength was spent,
For she was a wasted one,
And she could not walk, save when she leant
Her arm upon her son.

* Alluding to his repentance, and the aversion to the stranger, for whom he had forsaken his country and friends, which naturally accompanied it.

The Chiefs of Little Bucharía.

Our elders look'd and said,
 As they turned their heads to greet,
 "That boy will be, when her light is fled,
 A lantern to her feet!"

But years passed by, and pride
 Came over that sunny boy;
 We saw that his careless hand had dried
 The widow's cruse of joy.

We heard that his plume of fight
 By the southern breeze was fann'd,
 And his name to the soul was a word of light,
 Afar in the stranger's land.

But his mother sat alone,
 By the tree at her cottage-door;
 She could not walk to the druid mount,
 And she wasted more and more.

And there was *one*—oh, brighter
 Than all our forest-girls,
 The dew-bird's feet were never lighter
 Than the dancing of her curls.

Her bosom was the nest
 Of some sweet bird-like thing,
 And Hope and Joy a song of rest
 Unto her heart did sing.

Death gathered on her face
 A shadowing of grief,
 Like the dark light in a secret place,
 Upon a violet leaf.

But my heart goes back again
 Unto my boyhood glee,
 And my early friend, with his joyful strain,
 Is looking up to me.

"My spirit waxeth faint,
 My weary eyes grow dim—
 I cannot tell of *her* resting-place,
 I cannot tell of *him*!"

THE HARROVIAN.

THE CHIEFS OF LITTLE BUCHARIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

The *Canton Register*, from which your estimable Journal gives, from time to time, very interesting extracts, always entitles the chiefs of Little Bucharía, *pachas*. This is a mistake: the Turkestani word, which the Chinese transcribe by 克伯 *pīh-kīh*, is not the Persian term پاشا *pāshā*, but the Turkish word بك *bek*, which signifies "prince."

KLAPROTH.

TRAVELS TO THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.*

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, whose travels in Ava, Persia, and Turkey we noticed three years ago,† has now presented us with the fruit of his observations, made in a pretty extensive journey through Russia, the Crimea, and the Turkish provinces in Europe, during the interesting period when those provinces were the seat of hostilities between Russia and the Porte.

The indefatigable zeal with which this young officer avails himself of every opportunity to enlarge his observation and professional knowledge, by observing *mores multorum et urbes*, and the details of foreign service, is highly commendable. A year's leave of absence was sufficient to enable him to visit St. Petersburg and Moscow, view the most remarkable objects in those capitals, cross the Scythian steppes to the Crimea, make a tour of its southern coast, join the Russian fleet in the Black Sea (the operations of which had so important an influence upon the movements of the Russian army, after it crossed the Balkan), and lastly, to join the head-quarters of General Diebitch, at Adrianople. By an unfortunate accident, namely, the malicious accusation of a Russian officer, who charged Capt. Alexander with being an English spy, he was placed under temporary restraint, and prevented from executing the ulterior part of his scheme, that of visiting Constantinople, and returning to England by way of Egypt and Italy.

Although the sketches of Capt. Alexander are necessarily rapid, they are not the superficial notes of a mere idler, who expels *ennui* by galloping along the high road—

—— to Amiens and Chantilly,
 All in a line, as strait as Piccadilly.

His experience in travel, the equanimity with which he submits to all its unavoidable inconveniences and mishaps, his readiness to adopt the customs and habits of the people with whom he is temporarily domiciled, and not to look upon the dark side of their character alone, are securities for the fidelity of the descriptions, which his professional character and other recommendations afforded him great facilities for making.

His delineations of Russia, of its government and people, are decidedly upon the whole, favourable. He observes, that "Russia must not be judged by the standard of other countries; it is as yet but a new country in civilization, and the governments are yet in their infancy. Government is under the simplest form, that of the father of a family in the person of the Czar." Capt. Alexander, though he mixed with the higher classes, has judiciously endeavoured to complete his picture by studying the traits of the inferior class. He has been induced by better information even to recant the opinion, which he gave in his former work, of the ambitious views of the Russian government on Persia, which he acquired from the partial representations made to him in the latter country.

* *Travels to the Seat of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829; with Sketches of the Imperial Fleet and Army, Personal Adventures, and Characteristic Anecdotes.* By Captain J. E. Alexander, (late) 10th Lancers, K.L.S., M.R.A.S., &c. London, 1830, 2 vols. Colburn and Bentley.

† *See Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 649.

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He does not find the morals of the people so lax as some travellers have represented them. Though the Russians are fond of strong liquors to excess, this vice has not the serious concomitants which aggravate it in other countries. An inebriated Russian is always in good humour, and our author says he never saw a drunken "set-to" in the country. Murders are sometimes frequent, and he says that the *isvostchicks*, or drosky-drivers, have an ill-reputation for making away with people in the winter; when crossing the frozen river, they will, now and then, plunder their fare, and then pop him into a hole in the ice, under which the body would be carried by the current to the Baltic. Among the *mooziks*, or peasants, a species of delinquency is prevalent, which political economists might be tempted not to stigmatise with the harsh name of vice, because it swells the scanty population of Russia: the foundling hospitals, which are numerous and extensive, receive large annual supplies from this source; in that of Moscow there are sometimes 4,000 foundlings received in one year.

The prodigious activity and perfection of the Russian police, is perhaps one instrument of correcting the morals of the people. Our traveller relates surprising proofs of the vigilance of its officers; and he says that such is its efficiency, that "a single unarmed traveller may pass from Petersburg to Odessa without interruption."

Dr. Clarke and some succeeding writers have denounced the Russian inns. Capt. Alexander is more liberal. "Unlike some travellers in Russia," he says, "who will hardly allow 'any good thing' to be found in it, and who seem to take a pleasure in exaggerating the want of those comforts to which they have been accustomed at home (and where they had much better remain, than visit foreign countries to look at them through a medium of prejudice), we found at every stage the *trackteers*,* or inns, abundantly supplied with wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of hunger; and not only excellent food, but clean and well-dressed dishes." He inserts an amusing dialogue between the passengers of a diligence and a host, in bargaining for the price of the dishes; the latter, like all tradesmen in Russia, invariably asking *le double* of what he will take for his commodities.

The diligence, a heavy vehicle, dragged sometimes by nine horses, driven often by children of only ten or twelve years old, our traveller found "roomy and comfortable." The country, from St. Petersburg to Novogorod, is flat, with forests of fir and birch. The stillness of the night was occasionally interrupted by a courier dashing past at full gallop, in his *pavosky*, or four-wheeled car without springs, whooping and hallooing to clear the way. Throughout Russia, there is a great facility of communication by post: the journey from Odessa to Petersburg, a distance of 2,300 versts, is accomplished by couriers, according to our author, in the almost incredibly short space of seven days, that is, at the rate of about 230 miles a day! The scenes on the road were occasionally of an amusing kind. "At the *trackteers* and post-houses, the servants and unemployed *isvostchicks* might be seen lying about at night on the steps of the door and in the passages, in their sheep-skin *shoobs*: a pig would occasionally occupy a berth near them, and a hen come and perch on their nose." Delightful simplicity!

* Quasi traiteurs.

Some of the customs of the lower orders in Russia exhibit proofs of the connexion which this vast empire forms between the antipodean systems of civilization of China and ancient Rome. The *geleika*, or double flute, the two mouth-pieces of which are inserted into the mouth together, whilst the tubes are held apart, and which our traveller saw played by boys at the doors of the cottages in the road to Moscow, is the Roman double-pipe; or *tibia pares*; and the *stchoti*, or Russian reckoning-board, is the Chinese *swanpan*. The Romans had also their *abacus*.

The aspect of Moscow is thus described:

As we advanced, we gradually descried, stretching across the plain towards which we were descending, the great city; domes and spires rose frequent among the trees; then the churches themselves appeared, and the white walls of the Kremlé (Kremlin) and Beligorod, with Ivan Veliki towering above the rest, its golden domes burnished with the first rays of the sun. As we neared Moscow, piles of building seemed to stretch on each side of us to the verge of the horizon, among which there were every where seen fantastic arabesque cupolas. We passed through the eagle-surmounted pillars of the barrier, and entered the wide streets. Not like Clarke, did we look around, after driving some distance, and ask, "where was the city?" and instead of finding ourselves in the midst of widely-scattered huts and palaces, large open spaces, and confusion of arrangement, we were agreeably surprised by the sight of spacious streets very clean, and neither ruins of any kind, nor the least appearance of the dreadful visitation of 1812. Though the houses in the first streets through which we passed were not continuous, yet they were all connected, one with another, as at Novogorod, with gardens enclosed with ochre-painted walls. Churches with glittering and gaily painted domes, and of every variety of architecture, continually arrested our attention.

At Moscow our traveller, unexpectedly, encountered the embassy of the Persian prince Khoosroo Mirza, despatched in consequence of the murder of the Russian ambassador Gribaedoff, at Tehran. Capt. Alexander renewed his acquaintance with some of the individuals composing the embassy, whom he had known in Persia, and from them he collected the real facts of that transaction. The Russian ambassador was a man of great natural abilities, a linguist and a poet; but he wanted the address to conciliate the Persians, by humouring their prejudices. By his incautious, and even culpable conduct, with respect to two Armenian women, he roused the indignation of the populace in the Persian capital to a degree which rendered even the Shah's interference unavailable.

Capt. Alexander relates a love affair between the young prince and a Mademoiselle Demidoff, attended by whimsical circumstances.

In crossing the steppes between the Dnieper and the Crimea, the author fell in with parties of the Nogay Tartars, in their *arbas* or waggons, described by Herodotus. On arriving at Perecop, the prospect of a transition from deserts of sand to a terrestrial paradise—the Crimean peninsula—was delightful. But it is the southern coast alone which deserves this denomination; the greater part of Crim Tartary is a flat steppe. At Sympheropol, its capital, the change began. Green hills rose on either side; in the valleys ran clear streams, the banks adorned with gardens. Sevastopol,

the new port of the Crimea, and now the Portsmouth of the Euxine, is also delightfully situated, and as the country—the ancient Chersonesus Taurica—abounds with remains of antiquity, this circumstance affords a new source of gratification to the traveller of taste.

Capt. Alexander has given, in an appendix to his first volume, a short catalogue, accompanied by etchings, of antiquities found in the steppes near the Euxine, which abound with such remains of the greatest interest. Captain Alexander has not, probably, directed his attention very closely to these archæological pursuits, or he would not have rendered the words "*Diis Manibus*," the usual dedication to the infernal deities prefixed to Roman epitaphs on Sarcophagi, "in the hands of the Gods." His explanations of the Greek inscriptions are far from satisfactory.

The great object of our traveller was to be permitted to join the Russian army in the field, and to "witness the operations of the contending powers." When he arrived at St. Petersburg, the Emperor was absent at Warsaw, in consequence of the coronation; but through Sir James Wylie, he obtained, after some delay, a sanction from the Grand Duke Michael for his joining the guards at Tulchin, which it was fortunate he declined doing, as they took no share in the campaign. When he arrived at Sympheropol, all his friends there, conscious of the jealousy of the Russians on this point, declared that it was impossible he ever should obtain permission to join either the fleet or army, for that "all foreigners had been refused permission that campaign."

Capt. Alexander, however, relied upon his influence with Admiral Greig, the commander-in-chief of the Russian Black Sea fleet, and by the intervention of Count Woronzoff, he procured an order to join the fleet. He accordingly proceeded to the *Paris*, three-decker, and experienced a hearty welcome from the Admiral.

Sir Alexis Greig, knight of several Russian orders, was born at Cronstadt. His father, who was also commander of the Black Sea fleet, was a native of Inverkeithing in Scotland, and distinguished himself in the reign of the Empréss Catherine. The present Admiral was educated in Edinburgh, and entered the British navy, where he served as an officer for several years. On his return to Russia he was rapidly promoted. Capt. Alexander sums up his character in a few words: "to the most unbending integrity and honourable bearing, he unites a truly amiable and warm-hearted disposition; and besides possessing a highly-cultivated mind, he is quite master of his profession, in all its details; and withal his appearance is noble, and his manners those of a perfect gentleman."

In the preceding campaign, of 1828, the port of Varna, celebrated in the annals of Turkish warfare, had been taken by the Russians, under the eye of the Emperor, who was on board Admiral Greig's ship for forty days, till the place surrendered. In the year 1829, the Admiral determined to clear the coast of Roumelia by the capture of all the strong places from Varna to the Bosphorus. He accordingly attacked, and took in succession, Sizeopoli, Misemvria, Ahelo, Burgas, Vassilico, Agatopol, Iniada, and Media. Some of these places were defended by the Turks

with resolution; Iniada, for example, the works of which are described as very perfect. In most places, however, their resistance was comparatively feeble. They seem to have been impressed with the belief that they were predestined to fall, and this relaxed their energies. An intercepted letter from the pacha of Iniada to his wife at Constantinople, confirms this fact.

"The great Ullah, the disposer of events, has now abandoned us to our hard destiny. The Russians drive us from one place to another, and I can get no rest. I am now in Media; but may perhaps be obliged to flee again, as my people are panic-struck. They say that, since the infidels have crossed the Balkan, of what use is it fighting, when we see that it has been written in the book of fate that we must be defeated? What can I then do, but endeavour to save the wreck of my property? and trust that one day the troubles which now encompass me may cease; and that my beard may be allowed to grow grey in quiet?"

A similar sentiment was expressed by the commandant of a little fort in the gulf of Burgas, who, when asked why he did not make a better defence, replied: "what use would it have been, and of what advantage is it for us to contend against our destiny? You have got to the south of the Balkan; we are driven from place to place; our holy Prophet is offended with us for the change of dress and the drill introduced by the Sultan; he will not intercede for us with Ullah!"

The passage of the Balkan appears to have been effected by General Diebitch with great skill. After the defeat of the Grand Vizier at Kooleffchick, whose army was then shut up in Schoumla, the victorious Russian division from Silistria relieved the troops in camp before the former place, and the General immediately directed his march to the coast, in order to attempt the passage of the Balkan by the Kempelchick pass.

The Turks were completely taken by surprise, for they never imagined that this route would be tried: the passes in sight of the Euxine were, therefore, left comparatively defenceless; and, after a slight opposition, Diebitch Zabalkansky fully succeeded in his masterly manœuvre, and one morning his army, of 30,000 men, was seen winding along the hills in view of the fleet. First a few Cossacs appeared on the top of a ridge, distinguished by their long spears; then the glittering arms of the infantry followed, guarding a long train of artillery, and supported by lancers and hussars. It was a most interesting sight, as they passed along the face of the rugged shore, and pitched their white tents on the plain to the north of Misemvria.

Expecting that great events would take place in the plains of Roumelia, Capt. Alexander was impatient to join the head-quarters of the army; and by the kindness of the Admiral he was enabled to gratify his wish. He set off from Burgas, in a post-car, with a courier, to Adrianople, where he found the war was over.

Count Diebitch, on crossing the Balkan, had pressed on at the rate of thirty versts a day, with an army of 30,000 men, to Adrianople, which, being an open city, in a vast plain, and containing only 3,000 regular troops, could make no defence. The rest is well known.

When our author reached the head-quarters of the grand army, he was conducted into the presence of General Danileffsky, chief of the executive,

who could hardly conceive it possible that an English officer had travelled all the way from St. Petersburg *merely* to join the army in the field. "You must be attached to an English embassy," said he, "and have some other business here." Capt. A. was then cross-examined by other officers, separately; and when they left him, he felt himself in rather an uneasy situation, expecting every moment to see a *felt yeger*, a government courier, to conduct him across the frontier, or something worse; instead of which, he received, by an aide-de-camp, a polite message from the Count, requesting his company to dinner at *twelve*.

Field Marshal Count Diebitch Zabalkansky has become a personage of considerable fame, or at least notoriety; the reader will therefore be pleased at an introduction to him:

After making myself as smart as the uniform of the 16th would enable me, I proceeded to the residence of Diebitch, who occupied a suite of apartments in the same house to which I had been conducted in the morning. On mounting the staircase I was shown into a large hall, open on one side; in this about a dozen officers were promenading, dressed in their green surtouts and epaulettes, and wearing their swords. Several came up and spoke to me, and examined my regimentals with great minuteness. In a few minutes a side-door opened, and a personage advanced towards us; on seeing whom all the officers fell back to attention, and saluted him with repeated bows. The object of their respect was a little man with an aquiline nose and florid complexion; his hair was dishevelled, and streamed from his head like a meteor. He also was dressed in a green double-breasted surtout and trousers, and wore round his neck the cross of St. Andrew, and at his button-hole the black and yellow riband of St. George. Advancing towards me, bowing, he said he was happy to see me in camp. This was Diebitch Zabalkansky.

Zabalkansky is considered by the Russian officers as a *petit Napoleon*, who will one day be either king of Greece, or perpetual Hospodar of Wallachia and Moldavia. To considerable talents as an engineer, he adds, they say, the activity and decision of a great general. He is, perhaps, indebted for many of the high qualities with which his admirers invest him to success, and that success was owing, in a great degree, to the condition of the Turkish army.

The military and moral strength of the Ottoman empire, in the opinion of Capt. Alexander, has been undermined by the reforms of the reigning sultan, who, like reformers in general, has proceeded too hastily. His annihilation of the Janissaries, he says, though it has secured, for a time, to himself and his family, the Turkish throne, has enfeebled the empire, of which that brave though turbulent corps constituted the defence. He condemns strongly the change of dress, and the attempt to introduce European tactics into the Turkish army. The irregular troops he considers as good troops, but of the tactics he speaks disparagingly.

Still the termination of the war was a happy event for the Russians, who were as tired of it as the Turks, and had ample reason to be so. The mortality in the Russian army was frightful. In his journey towards the head-quarters, our traveller found at all the stations soldiers dying with fever and ague. Sick officers were continually met with on their route to

the coast. "Disease and death were seen on all sides; every one was pale and haggard with care and suffering." In the beginning of October, there were only 8,000 effective men with the head-quarters. "Of the 30,000 to the south of the Balkan, at least 9,000 were sick, and dying with the plague and fever. The supposed loss this year," it is added, "was 100,000 men; and last year more, principally during the siege of Varna."

The Russian officers, who served in the campaigns against the Swedes and French, complained that the hardships of these were nothing in comparison with those they were subjected to in the Turkish war. The country was a difficult one for the passage of troops, and the population was scanty; provisions were scarce, fevers thinned the ranks, and the dreadful plague raged, which makes a man suspect his friend, and hardens the heart against the best feelings of our nature: besides, if an individual was wounded and left on the field, his head would be cut off to ornament the gate of the seraglio at Constantinople. Altogether it was a harassing warfare, and every one prayed that it might speedily terminate.

Notwithstanding the provocations to excess, the Russian troops evinced great forbearance, the result of strict discipline. It seems to have been the policy of the Russian government in the last campaign, and the great aim of Diebitch, to conciliate the Turks, and make a favourable impression upon them. Accordingly, the inhabitants were invited to remain in their habitations, and impartial justice was administered in case of complaint against the Russians. "Sufficient praise," says our author, "cannot be given to the Russians for their excellent discipline, and the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves in the conquered provinces." Even the Cossacks seem to have been patterns of sobriety and continence.

Captain Alexander gives the following opinion of the Russian army:

As the question has often been put to me, "what do you think of the Russian army?" I shall here shortly answer it. The Russians, in general, are deserving of the highest praise for their anxiety to advance themselves in civilization; besides, it is a great object of ambition with them to appear to advantage in the eyes of foreigners. In no respect do they appear with better effect than in their army: the greatest and the most unremitting attention is paid by the Emperor, his imperial brothers, and the generals, to render the troops perfect; they are both well-dressed and well-drilled, and a uniform system pervades the whole: no deviation from standing orders is ever once thought of. The officer who ventures to wear any part of his uniform differing in the slightest degree from the regulations, is immediately put under arrest; and the soldiers, being careful of their clothes, always look smart on parade. The evolutions are performed with precision, but not with that rapidity which now characterizes English manœuvres. The cavalry move slowly compared with the impetuosity of English dragoons; but the Russian horse-artillery in celerity are inferior to none. The common soldiers are patient under fatigue and privation, and, from their submission to their superiors, they without hesitation follow wherever they are led, and, unflinching, will stand exposed to the severest fire. Still, from the indifferent food on which they are accustomed to subsist, they are much inferior in physical strength to our men.

Here we must bring our notice of this work to a conclusion. On returning to the coast, with the intention of proceeding to Constantinople, our

traveller was detained in quarantine at Sevastopol, where, owing to a casual communication with the officers of the *Blonde*, British frigate, he excited suspicions which led to his detention and subsequent transmission, as a prisoner, to St. Petersburg, in the midst of winter. He returned to England by Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, &c.

We can truly say that we have been much pleased with Captain Alexander's book, which is perhaps the more interesting from the absence of all laborious efforts to render it so. The ample details of a military nature, with which the work abounds,—from the shape of a *chako* to the plan of a fortress,—will probably not prove its least recommendations to professional readers.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL LAWS OF CHINA.

It is almost unnecessary to insist, previous to offering a few cursory remarks upon the code of China, that the laws of a nation not only form, as Gibbon says, "the most instructive portion of its history," but afford a sure avenue to at least an elementary knowledge of the character and manners of the people. "The mind, the soul, the intentions, the opinions of a state," says Cicero, "are expressed in its laws." Perhaps there is no nation, not excepting the Hindus and the Hebrews, whose laws are more closely connected with their ancient history, their civil, political, and ceremonial institutions, than the Chinese.

In examining Sir George Staunton's excellent translation of the *Ta-tsing-leu-lee*,* or Digest of the (*leu*) fundamental and (*lee*) supplementary laws of the Chinese empire, compiled under the sanction of the reigning dynasty, the writer of these remarks was struck with certain peculiarities, which are probably but little known, as that valuable but voluminous work is not very captivating to general readers.

Before pointing out such of these passages in the Chinese code as appear likely to interest the reader, it may be expedient to premise some observations upon the fundamental principle of the Chinese government, which cannot be better expressed than in the following passage of the translator's preface. Sir George—after remarking that no direct objection can be maintained, on the ground of the irreconcilableness of the professedly authentic history of the Chinese with the data concerning the re-peopling of the world in the Sacred Scriptures, it seems impossible to resist the inference, that they must have segregated themselves from the rest of mankind before the patriarchal system was superseded by other forms of government—thus expresses himself:—

We do not indeed recognize, in the Chinese constitution, which the lapse of so many ages has refined and consolidated, and which has been necessarily moulded to the various purposes of a great and powerful monarchy, that original form of the patriarchal government which subsisted in detached families, and among wandering tribes, in the rude and simple ages of antiquity.

* *Ta-tsing-leu-lee*, being the Fundamental Laws, and a Selection from the Supplementary Statutes, of the Penal Code of China. Translated from the Chinese, by SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart. London, 1810.

But there is every reason to consider the foundation to be the same in both cases. The vital and universally operating principle of the Chinese government is the duty of submission to parental authority, whether vested in the parents themselves, or in their representatives, and which, although usually described under the pleasing appellation of "filial piety," is much more properly to be considered as a general rule of action, than as the expression of any particular sentiment of affection. It may be easily traced even in the earliest of their records; it is inculcated with the greatest force in the writings of the first of their philosophers and legislators; it has survived each successive dynasty, and all the various changes and revolutions which the state has undergone; and it continues to this day powerfully enforced, both by positive laws and by public opinion.

A government, constituted upon the basis of parental authority, thus highly estimated and extensively applied, has certainly the advantage of being directly sanctioned by the immutable and ever-operating laws of Nature, and must thereby acquire a degree of firmness and durability, to which governments founded on the fortuitous superiority of particular individuals, either in strength or abilities, and continued only through the hereditary influence of particular families, can never be expected to attain. Parental authority and prerogative seem to be, obviously, the most respectable of titles, and parental regard and affection, the most amiable of characters, with which sovereign or magisterial power can be invested, and are those under which, it is natural to suppose, it may most easily be perpetuated.

By such principles the Chinese have been distinguished ever since their first existence as a nation; by such ties, the vast and increasing population of China is still united as one people, subject to one supreme government, and uniform in its habits, manners, and language. In this state, in spite of every internal and external convulsion, it may possibly very long continue.

The first division, consisting of "Preliminary Regulations," bearing the character of "General Laws," will be the subject of the present paper.

These preliminary regulations commence with a concise description of the ordinary punishments. The lowest degree is "a moderate correction inflicted with the lesser bamboo,* in order that the transgressor of the law may entertain a sense of shame for his past, and receive a salutary admonition with respect to his future conduct." The degrees are five, varying from ten to fifty blows, *nominally*, but from four to twenty blows only are to be inflicted. The second division comprehends a scale of from sixty to one hundred blows, *nominally*, but from twenty to forty, really, with the larger bamboo. The third division adds to the foregoing, temporary banishment, from one to three years, to a distance of about 150 geographical miles, "with the view of affording an opportunity of repentance and amendment." Perpetual banishment to distances varying from 600 to 900 miles, with 100 blows with the bamboo, is the fourth degree of punishment; the fifth and ultimate is death, by strangulation or decollation.

* This important instrument of government is directed to be a straight polished piece of bamboo, the branches cut away, and reduced to the following dimensions: the *lesser*, about five feet three-quarters in length; its breadth at the extremity, two inches, by an inch and a quarter; the weight not to exceed two pounds English: the *greater* is to be of the same length as the other, but a little thicker at the extremity, and about two-thirds of a pound heavier.

It appears, from a preface to the Code, published by the emperor Shun-chee, the first of the present dynasty, that, anciently, owing to the simplicity of the people, with the exception of crimes of extraordinary enormity, no punishments were inflicted besides those of the whip and the bamboo. At the present day, the whip is appropriated to the Tartar inhabitants, the bamboo to the Chinese.

The supplementary law adds the power of employing instruments of torture upon investigating charges of robbery and homicide: "the offender, whenever he contumaciously refuses to confess the truth,* shall forthwith be put to the question by torture; and it shall be lawful to repeat the operation a second time if the criminal still refuses to make a confession." The instruments are of two kinds, one for compressing the ankle-bones by means of a kind of double lever; the other, consisting of five small round sticks, for compressing the fingers. There are, however, it is believed, in practice, other instruments of a still more painful kind.

Generally speaking, it appears that the execution of the law is lenient in comparison with its literal interpretation. The scale of reduction of blows, from the number awarded by the law, is, according to the translator, the result of a design on the part of the framers of the code to combine, as much as possible, "the opposite advantages of severity in denunciation and lenity in execution." He observes, that the cruel tortures which have been represented as practised in China, have no place in the ordinary course of justice; and that neither the whip or the bamboo, nor any other corporal punishments, are in such universal use, or administered with such undistinguishing severity, as has sometimes been imagined.

The next section of the fundamental law relates to the important subject of treasonable offences. These offences are arranged under ten heads, styled, in the original, "the ten abominations:" first, *rebellion*, an attempt to violate the divine order of things on earth, a disturbance of the peace of the universe by resisting and conspiring against the sovereign, who is "the sacred successor to the seat of his ancestors;" secondly, *disloyalty*, an attempt to destroy the imperial temples, tombs or palaces, which are sacred and inviolable; thirdly, *desertion*, quitting or betraying the interests of the empire, giving up a military post, exciting the people to emigration; fourthly, *parricide*, the murder of a father, mother, uncle, aunt, grandfather, or grandmother; fifthly, *massacre*, the murder of three or more persons in one family, and other such sanguinary and enormous crimes; sixthly, *sacrilege*, stealing consecrated articles from the temples, or any article in the immediate use of the sovereign, counterfeiting the imperial seal, administering to him improper medicines, or any *error* or *negligence*, whereby the safety of his sacred person may be endangered; seventhly, *impiety*, disrespect or negligence towards those to whom we owe our being, and by whom we have been educated and protected, and refusing to mourn for their death, and show respect for their memory; eighthly, *discord* in families, the breach of the legal or natural ties of blood or marriage, evinced in killing, wounding, or maltreating any of those relations or connexions to whom, when dead, the ceremony of mourning is legally due; ninthly, *insubordination*, the rising against a magistrate by an inferior, insurrection; lastly, *incest*, the cohabitation or promiscuous intercourse of persons related in any of the degrees within which marriage is prohibited.

This comprehensive section, the crimes included in which are always

* It is difficult to imagine that the rudest legislator must not have perceived, that if the truth was known, torture was unnecessary; and if not known, the person tortured might be innocent.

punished with the utmost rigour, and when capital, excepted from any act of general pardon, illustrates very fully the essential character of the Chinese theory of government, as laid down by Sir George Staunton.

The privileged classes are next defined; they are privileged either by connection by blood with the imperial family; by long and honourable service; by illustrious actions; by extraordinary wisdom and virtue; by great abilities; by zeal and assiduity; by nobility, including those of the first rank in the empire, and those in the second and third, when employed; and by birth; which latter privilege descends to the second and third generations. In practice, the imperial family and the nobles are almost the only privileged classes. The trial of privileged persons, and of their relations, as well as of government officers, is to be referred to the emperor.

The punishment of civil and military officers of rank in the government, when guilty of offences connected with their public duties, and not of a personal nature, is commutable from corporal chastisement to fine or degradation, according to a regular scale, *e.g.*: instead of the nominal ten blows, a forfeiture of one month's salary, and instead of 100 blows, degradation four degrees and removal. Offences committed by such officers unconnected with their public functions, or of a private and personal nature, are commuted to double the foregoing measure of punishment.

Tartar subjects are to be corporally punished with the whip instead of the bamboo; and instead of banishment they are to wear the *cangue*, or moveable pillory,* for a number of days proportioned to the periods of banishment, varying from twenty days to ninety days.

Degraded civil and military officers are to be deprived of the patent of rank granted to their families; and all priests of Fo-hi, or of Taou-tsze, convicted and banished for any offence, lose their license, and are divested of their sacred character.

It is provided in another section, that the Taou-tsze and the Neu-quan, like the priests of Fo-hi (all of whom are merely tolerated by the government, there being no ecclesiastical establishment in China) are regulated by the same laws: "the right and authority of masters and superiors, and the duty of submission and subordination on the part of those who are legally admitted as apprentices or disciples, shall be the same as that established between uncles and nephews in all ordinary cases."

It is remarkable that, in China, persons who are ennobled (for life only) appear to reflect back rank upon their parents. In the event of a divorce, wives forfeit the rank derived from their husbands; "but this circumstance," says the code, "shall not deprive them of any rank derived from their children, with whom, notwithstanding such divorce of the parents, the original connection shall be held to subsist."

The wives of banished criminals must follow them into exile; the parents, grand-parents, children, and grand-children of exiles, may follow them or not, according to their own choice.

The following section is entirely in harmony with a patriarchal theory of

* Properly *kia*, a square frame of dry wood, three feet and a quarter long, three feet broad, and ordinarily weighing 33lb.

government: "when any offender, under sentence of death, for an offence not excluded from the contingent benefit of an act of grace, shall have parents or grand-parents who are sick, infirm, or aged above seventy years, and who have no other male child or grandchild, above the age of sixteen, to support them, beside such capitally convicted offender, this circumstance, after having been investigated and ascertained by the magistrate of the district, shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of his imperial majesty." A sentence of banishment against such an offender may be commuted for 100 blows and a redemption-fine.

For a reason analogous, the members of the astronomical board, or tribunal of mathematics, at Pekin (consisting of seven members, of whom heretofore three were Europeans, and the president always a prince of blood), and other persons recognized as astronomers or observers of the heavenly bodies, convicted of offences punishable with banishment (except treason or crimes exposing the party to be branded), shall only suffer 100 blows, and redeem themselves from further punishment by the customary fine. This exemption Sir George Staunton considers an honourable tribute to the excellence and utility of the science of astronomy, and a proof that its cultivation is still considered in China an object of national importance.

In the next section, however, a similar indulgence is granted to artificers, musicians, and women: music, indeed, was anciently held in high estimation, and the musical board is at present one of the public offices at the capital, and under the direction of a prince of the blood.

Another criterion of the principles of the Chinese government is the indulgence authorised by the law to offenders in consideration of their age, youth, or infirmities. In such cases, the punishment is mitigated; and offenders whose age is not more than seven, nor less than ninety years, are not to suffer punishment in any case, except that of treason or rebellion. This is, perhaps, pushing indulgence to a dangerous length.

The law of restitution and forfeiture is just. When a person has dispossessed another of property, it shall be restored to the owner: when there has been an illegal transfer of property, and both parties are guilty, the property shall be forfeited to the state. In case an available pardon arrives before the execution of corporal punishment on an individual, but after the property has been sequestrated on account of government, the property if not sequestrated shall be restored; or even after the execution of corporal punishment, if the fine has not been actually levied. If the offence arises from the unlawful possession of any property which is still in existence, it shall be transferred, and when of a productive nature, with all its produce, to the rightful owner. If, however, the unlawful possessor dies after wasting the property, his heir shall not be compelled to make it good. When the offence arises from circumstances of a different nature, the fine shall be strictly levied, unless it be the wages of labour. In estimating the amount of the property and of the charges to be made good, the articles are to be rated at the price they bore at the time and place in which they were unlawfully acquired: the wages of labour are to be estimated at about 7d. for each man per day.

Voluntary confession ensures pardon. All persons who surrender and make a voluntary acknowledgment of guilt before a magistrate are freely pardoned, except as to claims of government or individuals on their property. If an offender charged with one offence shall confess himself guilty of a greater, or if it shall be discovered, without torture, that an accused is guilty of other offences, he shall only suffer for the offence charged. If an offender makes a timely confession through the intervention of another person, or if he is accused by and through the ill-will of his junior relations or dependents, he shall, in all cases not expressly excepted, receive full pardon. If the voluntary confession be inaccurate and imperfect, the offender is liable to punishment for as much of the offence committed by him as he had endeavoured to conceal. If the confession is delayed till the offender is informed that a charge is preparing against him, or if he previously absconds, the punishment shall be remitted two degrees. If the robber, thief, or swindler, repenting of his conduct, restores the plunder to the persons from whom he took it, or if the corrupt officer returns the amount of the bribe to the person from whom he received it, the restitution is equal to confession, and entitles the offender to pardon. These and other similar provisions are remarkable instances of the patriarchal character of the Chinese theory of government.

The same observation can scarcely be made, however, upon a peculiarity in the section respecting offences committed by members of public departments and tribunals in their official capacity. "In all cases of officers of government associated in one department or tribunal, and committing offences against the laws as a public body, by false or erroneous decisions and investigations, the clerk of the department or tribunal shall be punished as the principal offender; the punishment of the several deputies or executive officers shall be less by one degree, that of the assessors less by another degree, and that of the presiding magistrate less by a third degree." The explanation offered by Sir George Staunton of this anomaly, whereby the lowest officer incurs the largest share of responsibility, does not appear very satisfactory. He says that, this being confined to offences by implication only, and the offence not being directly imputable to a particular individual, it is not extraordinary that that member should be subjected to the largest share of punishment by whose suggestion and instrumentality the business had been conducted, and "whose inferior station might be supposed to have enabled him to gain a more accurate knowledge of the circumstances upon which the justice or injustice of the decision depended, than was likely to have been in the power of his superiors." This explanation would have been more satisfactory if the clerk was the only officer liable to an unequal share of the penalty; but as there is an apportionment of the punishment according to a scale in an inverse ratio to the rank of the officers, some other solution is required.

The clerk, or executive officer, is responsible for delays in a greater degree than the members of a department. "An extraordinary delay in issuing public orders from any tribunal of justice or other public department, renders all the members liable to punishment; but if any one of

them voluntarily interferes, and prevents any further delay from taking place, all the magistrates or officers of that tribunal or department shall be pardoned; but the clerk shall incur the full punishment, except he had himself acknowledged the impropriety of the delay, and interposed to prevent its continuance, in which case his punishment shall be *reduced two degrees*!† This is inexplicable.

There is a provision, in the section respecting the distinction between principals and accessaries, with regard to offences in the same family, which has a relation to the patriarchal theory. When the parties to an offence are members of one family, the senior and chief member of the family is alone punishable, unless he be more than eighty, or totally disabled by infirmities, in which case the punishment falls upon the next in succession. If a man engages a stranger to strike his elder brother, he is punishable with ninety blows and banishment, just as if he had struck the blow himself; the stranger being liable to twenty blows, the penalty of a common assault. On the other hand, if a younger relation introduces a stranger to steal the amount of ten ounces of silver of the family property, he shall only be punished for wasting, or disposing of without leave, the family property to that extent; whereas the stranger is punishable as a thief.

Another paternal provision is this: all relations connected in the first and second degree,* and living under the same roof, when mutually assisting each other, and concealing the others, one of another, and moreover, slaves and hired servants assisting their masters and concealing their offences, are not, in any such cases, punishable for so doing. Relations in the third and fourth degrees, so acting, are liable to only a proportion (three degrees less)† of the punishment inflicted on strangers.

If a nephew, being educated at a distance from his uncle, and not knowing his person, strikes him in an affray, it shall be judged to be only an ordinary case of assault; or if a thief steals any articles which are sacred or imperial, without knowing them to be so, it shall be adjudged to be an ordinary instance of theft, and not sacrilege. On the other hand, if the offence is committed under palliating circumstances, which legally reduce the amount of the punishment, the offender is to have the full advantage thereof: as, when a father strikes a person whom he supposes to be a stranger, but who in fact was his son.

The section respecting "offences committed by foreigners" is important, because, as Sir George Staunton states, it has been quoted by the provincial government of Canton and applied to the case of foreigners residing there and at Macao for the purposes of trade. Sir George adds: "the laws of China have never, however, been attempted to be enforced against those foreigners, except with considerable allowances in their favour, although, on the other hand, they are restricted and circumscribed in such a manner that a transgression on their part of any specific article of the

* Legal relationship in China is of a very comprehensive character: it is carefully ascertained, with a view of regulating the periods of mourning, as well as other legal incidents, and tables of consanguinity are drawn up with great precision. The first degree includes twenty-four relationships; the second, fourteen; the third, twenty-one; and the fourth, or remotest, forty-two. Step-fathers are included in the second degree; and a deceased father's second wife's second husband is considered a step-father!

† Degrees are ascertained by the section entitled "Rules relative to the increase and diminution of punishments."

laws can scarcely occur, at least, not without, at the same time, implicating and involving in their guilt some of the natives, who thus, in most cases, become the principal victims of offended justice."

The section is as follows: "In general, all foreigners who shall come to submit themselves to the government of the empire, shall, when guilty of offences, be tried and sentenced according to the established laws."

In the appendix to his excellent translation, Sir George Staunton has inserted a variety of documents illustrative of the mode of applying this law to the case of Europeans. He observes, "it is one of the necessary, but embarrassing consequences of the footing upon which foreigners are at present received in China, that they can neither consider themselves as wholly subject to, or as wholly independent of, the laws of the country they live in. When unfortunately involved in contentions with the government, there is generally a line, on one side of which submission is disgraceful, and on the other resistance is justifiable; but this line being uncertain and undefined, it is not surprising that a want of confidence should sometimes have led to a surrender of just and reasonable privileges; or that at other times, an excess of it should have brought the whole of this valuable trade, and of the property embarked in it, to the brink of destruction."

The second document is an imperial edict relative to an attempt made by the Russians, in 1806, to open a trade at Canton, in which trade by sea with Russia is interdicted, as well as with "any other nation besides those which have customarily frequented the ports of China." The fourth and last relates to an affair which involved the East-India Company's representatives in very embarrassing negotiations with the government. The facts were as follows: some English seamen had been engaged in a scuffle with the Chinese populace at Canton, in the course of which one of the natives received a blow which occasioned his death. The actual perpetrator being unknown, one of the seamen, who had been active in the scuffle, was seized by the Chinese government-officers to answer for the homicide. He was eventually released by means of a fictitious account of the mode in which the deceased came by his death, which was concocted by the officers, in concert with the relatives of the deceased, who were compensated. The story represented to the emperor was, that the deceased, happening to pass under a warehouse, from the window of which the culprit dropped a stick, the deceased was struck upon the temple, and died of the wound! The emperor decided that the act was one of those "of the consequences of which neither sight, hearing, or reflection could have given a previous warning;" and premising that "in all instances of offences committed under what the laws declare to be palliating circumstances, and which are therefore not capitally punishable, the offender shall be sent away to be punished by his countrymen in his own country," he sentences the sailor to pay a fine of £4. 3s. 4d. to the relations of the deceased, and then "be dismissed to be governed in an orderly manner in his own country."

RAMBLING NOTICES.

No. II.

PSALMODY.—SAVERIO MATTEI.

ONE of the most affecting specimens of sublimity I remember is the formula in which the Abbé of La Trappe announces the death of the father of any one of the community:—*mes frères, l'un d'entre nous a perdu son père*, "brethren, one amongst us hath lost his father." The grief of the brothers is at once universal and individual, and the very vagueness and uncertainty of the announcement invest it with a sublime mystery. The Scriptures present innumerable instances of this quality; there is an ethereal subtilty about the images which it is scarcely possible to preserve in any translation, certainly not in a metrical one. The poetry of Greece, though from a very different cause, is alike incapable of translation—in the Hebrew this is produced by a wild and infinite sublimity; in the Greek by the dreamy and unsubstantiated beauty of its visionings. The mind of the Hebrew poet presents the idea of a vast and magnificent temple, where the eye beholds, "as through a glass darkly," the flashings of ten thousand jewelled heads, and embroidered garments, and the ear gathers a sound of melody, as from a thousand tabors; but the glow of the vestments, and the breath of flowers, and the hymns of the harpers, seem to mingle in one dark, thick, yet beautiful twilight. The spirit of eastern poetry, indeed, dwells alone;—it is self-dependent and self-existent. The affecting simile given by Sir William Jones in the *Moallakât*—"Death stumbling like a blind camel"—is a perfect specimen of Oriental imagery. It is not sufficiently remembered, that many parts of the sacred writings were composed in metre. A German, J. L. Saalschnetz (I hope I spell his name right), in a work on Hebrew poetry, after examining the numberless opinions which have been published on the subject since the time of the Fathers, comes to the conclusion that the Hebrews made use of three sorts of feet in their metrical system—the *trochee*, the *spondee*, and the *dactyl*. I once heard a gentleman remark, that Job might be turned into very good poetry; he thought the sacred melodies of Byron superior to the beautiful lamentations of the Hebrew mourner. One would think that a similar opinion must have been entertained by men of real talent, from the many futile attempts which have been made at versions of the Scriptures. Samuel Wesley, it may be recollected, published a poetical translation of the Old and New Testament, a labour as deserving of praise for the persevering ardour by which it was accomplished, as of blame for the ridiculous idea which projected it. I wonder Mrs. Wesley, a woman, it is said, of considerable ability, did not dissuade him from the attempt.*

Crashaw's quaint yet touching saying, "the wounded is the wounding heart," is peculiarly applicable to the elegiac poetry of the Hebrews, and to that portion, especially, denominated the Psalms. The minstrel does not seek to allure us with sweet fictions frequently meaning nothing, which

* This is supposing it to have been composed after his marriage, of which, as I speak from memory, I am not certain.

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Bishop Taylor, in his odd way, calls "gay tulips and useless daffodils;" we perceive in a moment that he is in earnest, that his words are the shadows of his thoughts. It must be their inability to identify their own feelings with those of their original which has caused so many of the distinguished of all countries to fail in their renderings of sacred poetry. From the long-drawn sweetness of Sternhold and Hopkins, to the Songs of Sion by James Montgomery, we find no collection approaching to our standard of excellence: some have been more successful than others, yet the highest praise we can offer to any is the having "done better than his rivals, what no man has done well." I have often thought, it may be wrongly, that some of the gentleness breathed over Buchanan's version of the Psalms might be attributed to the tone of his mind in the prison at Coimbra, in Portugal, where he commenced it. A want of pathos, indeed, can scarcely be assigned as a cause of failure. Milton, and Klopstock, and Watts, and Heber, and Montgomery, all are pathetic in a greater or less degree, and, when their hearts were really touched, have written in the purest spirit of pathetic poetry. Milton, I think, possessed few qualifications for a metrical renderer of the Psalms; he never wrote an occasional poem in his life, with the exception of a sonnet to a "virtuous young lady," to which the humblest muse-follower of the present day would affix his name.* The loftiness of diction, which Algarotti styles the *gigantesca sublimità Miltoniana*, offered no meet accompaniment to the dovelike footsteps of the muse of Psalmody. I cannot conceive how Johnson, with the Songs of David before him, could have said that short compositions could commonly attain nothing but "neatness and elegance."

The most delightful specimens of our imaginative literature are contained in poems not exceeding six or seven stanzas; but Johnson lived in an age which, however fruitful it might have been in works of wit, and powerful and argumentative philosophy, was almost entirely destitute of any thing like real beauty of thought; and there was an unconscious—perhaps?—flattery of his self-love in calling the author of *Paradise Lost*, "a lion who had no skill in dandling the kid." The Psalms, and I do not include the 114th and 136th, composed by Milton in his sixteenth year, are probably among the worst specimens of sacred minstrelsy extant. Dr. Watts, again, a man in some respects better calculated than Milton for the attempt, has contrived, in his imitation of the Psalms, to lose almost entirely the splendour and majesty of the original. A perusal of the preface to the *Horæ Sacre* would lead one to expect a production of far greater interest. But the tone of the religious world, in the days of Watts, was peculiarly adverse to any improvement in Psalmody. Pastoral allegory had become the fashion among the religious of all denominations, and the ingenuity of the preacher was shewn in the adaptation of the most voluptuous images of the Song of Solomon to the church of God. There has ever appeared something, to me, very disgusting in this sensualizing of the spirit of Christ. Watts, in his earlier years, was infected with this strange

* Of course I do not include the *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, which, as they consist of 150 and 170 lines each, can scarcely be called occasional poetry.

enthusiasm; we meet, in the poems *peculiarly dedicated to divine love*, such lines addressed to our Saviour as

Come let me love: or is thy mind
Hardened to stone, or froze to ice?

and such titles as the "*Heart given away*," and "*Mutual love* (applied to the Deity) *stronger than death*!" But these were the errors of the age, not of the man; and I rejoice exceedingly that Watts' mild remonstrance induced Pope to erase his name from the unenviable place it occupied in an early edition of the *Dunciad*. It would indeed have been a "burning sin" that Isaac Watts, the most harmless and amiable of men, should have gone down to posterity arm in arm with Dennis, and Cibber, and "Chartres and the devil."

The French, who, according to their critic, La Harpe, are a more thinking nation than either the Italians or the Greeks, have made several attempts at a translation of the Psalms; Clement Marôt, the lively Beranger of the fifteenth century, has left some very charming passages in his version. There is a sweet plaintiveness in the following lines from the 33d Psalm:—

*Sur la douce harpe,
Pendue en escharpe,
Le Seigneur louez
De luts et d'espinettes,
Saintes chansonnettes,
A son nom jouez.*

Perhaps few writers have been less successful than Lefranc de Pompignan in his collection of the Psalms. My readers may remember Voltaire's bitter sarcasm when some one spoke to him of the *Poesies Sacrées*, then in high repute. "*Oui, elles sont sacrées sans doute*," replied the poignant author of *Candide*, "*car personne n'y touche*;"—"yes, they are sacred in all truth, for no man touches them." Voltaire's criticism was frequently the effect of spleen, not of meditation upon the subject; and he thought more of saying a witty thing, than of the disgrace attendant upon saying an untrue thing. They, who tell the anecdote, add that, from the utterance of that ill-natured jest, the works of Pompignan were never mentioned except for the sake of repeating the satire.

There are many passages in Lefranc's *Cantiques*, particularly the one from Ezekiel, describing the destruction of Tyre, which would confer lustre upon any literature. We have instances in our own country of the mean advantage, ill-will, assisted by power, will take over the gifted and the weak. The inhuman treatment of the unfortunate John Keats, in a publication, the most influential of that period, is not by any means a singular example.

I think there have been few individuals possessing more qualifications for a translator of the Psalms than Richard Crashaw, from whose splendid version of part of Marino's *Sospetto d'Herode*, Milton has evidently borrowed. The poetry of Crashaw is like the soft singing in some hamlet-

church; it is the thankfulness of a heart whose song is a prayer. How very touching are the following lines from the *Charitas Nimia*!

Alas, sweet Lord, what wert to thee,
If there were no such worms as we?
Should mankind dwell
In deepest hell;
What have his woes to do with thee?
Let him go weep.
O'er his own wounds
Seraphims will not sleep,
Nor spheres let fall their faithful rounds.
Still would the youthful spirits sing,
And still thy spacious palace ring;
Still would those beauteous ministers of light
Burn all as bright,
And bow their flaming heads before thee;
Still thrones and dominations would adore thee;
Still would those ever-wakeful sons of fire
Keep warm thy praise,
Both nights and days,
And teach thy lov'd name to their noble lyre.

The elegiac tenderness of the Italian affords it many facilities in translation. Saverio Mattei has availed himself of the variety of its metres in his version of the Psalms. The learned Italian had probably more Hebrew than poetry in his mind; but some passages are exceedingly beautiful. I could extract many fine lines from David's Song for Solomon, in the 72d Psalm, but I prefer giving a specimen from that pathetic lay, the 77th.

1.

Nè giorni torbidi, fra pene amare
A Dio ricorro! comincio a piangere,
E queste lagrime gli son pur care.

2.

Se stendo supplice ver lui la mano,
D'oscuro notte nel gran silenzio,
Non mai si spargono preghiere invano.

3.

Ah! che quest' anima non è capace.
Più di consuolo: nè in me retrovasi
La mia dolcissima, l'antica pace.

4.

Perduto ho l'unico mio caro bene,
Da lui lontano non posso vivere,
Non posso vivere fra tante pene.

5.

Ah! la memoria già non perdoi,
Ma del penduto ben la memoria
Forse fa crescere gli affanni miei.

6.

Per me non requie, non v'è riposo,
Non viene il sonno mai gli occhi a chi udermi
Son quasi stupido, parlar non oso.

7.

Ove fuggirono quei giorni, ed anni
Che non pareva che mai finissero
Schevri d'angustie, scevri d'affanni?

8.

E tu mia cetena dove pur sei?
T'avessi in questa mea solitudine
Almen questa anima consolerei.

The version I am about to offer is from the Italian, and it should be remembered that Mattei's interpretation is very different from the one in use in our churches:

In the stormy days, mine eyes
Are dim with many a tear,
To God I flee—my spirit weepeth;
Unto him my sighs are dear.
If in the hushed dark I kneel,
A suppliant in the hour of pain,
With out-stretched hands, my lowly pray'r
Never goeth forth in vain.
Alas, my sad heart heedeth not
The song of comfort more,
My sweetest one I cannot find,
My peacefulness of yore!
Yea, I have lost my dearest joy,
My bosom's beauty-spell;
Amid such woes I cannot live,
Apart from him I cannot dwell.
Ah, no! the light hath not departed
Of those days, my memory liveth,
Yea, for those gleeful days, the tear
Unto mine eye that memory giveth!
With tearful watchings in the night
My eyes are tired and weak,
To me nor dream, nor slumber cometh,
My thoughts are dark—I dare not speak.
Whither are the mornings flown
That shone with so divine a light,
My joyful heart could never deem,
They would darken with the night.
And where art thou, my gentle lyre,
With thy soft and soothing tone?
If I had thee in my mourning,
My heart would not be all alone.

At length the shadows pass away
From my soul, and in my eyes
The song of comfort wakes, as thoughts
Of nobler aim begin to rise.

I say it cannot be, my Lord,
My prayers, my weepings hath forgot,
His first, and his most tender love,
The blessed one remembereth not!

Shall thy tenderness for aye,
From our tears and mourning be,
And my early hope be vain,
I have treasured up in thee?

No, no, my spirit, kneel and pray,
And the mighty hand, that shed
The thunder-storm upon the earth,
Shall fold in peace upon thy head.

Lord! my memory recalleth
The wonders thou hast done,
And the glory of thy wisdom,
And the fights thine arm hath won.

I cannot look upon thy face,
Thy secret thoughts I cannot see,
But they are true—hath heaven or earth
Another god like thee?

Wonderful and Holy One!
The voice of Time hath told
The glories of thine arm, thy deeds,
Unto the men of old.

The waters saw thee, and they shook;
The waters saw thee, and the wave
Fled before thy breath of wrath,
Sunk into its ocean-cave.

The curtains of the clouds are scattered,
The rain descends—the hailstone boundeth,
A dark voice speaketh, with the cry
The heaven resoundeth!

The air doth glimmer with the flame,
And its breath is thick and slow;
The timid earth doth quail before thee,
And it bendeth to and fro.

Thou walkest on the sea,
As on the meadow land,
Thy footstep passeth, and it closeth
At the lifting of thy hand.

It is a curious fact, that the touching expression "*I call to remembrance my song*," so charmingly paraphrased by Mattei in the eighth stanza, is altogether omitted in the Greek version of the Common Prayer. This is one among many instances of similar negligence. The seventh verse has

recalled to my mind the pathetic line of Simonides, descriptive of the undimmed feelings of youth :

ὅστις γὰρ ἐλπίδ' ἔχει γράσσομεν, ὅστις, δάμνοται.

It is certainly no slight recommendation of the labours of Mattei that Metastasio expressed his high approbation of them. Many of the translations are certainly excellent, but my praise must be given individually, not generally. When I see a version of the Psalms composed in the spirit which dictated the delightful Bishop Horne's introductory remarks, I shall be satisfied that the work is accomplished. He who can affirm with truth, that he rose fresh as the morning to his task; that the silence of the night invited him to pursue it, not desiring rest or food before it,* he may be assured that his labour is not in vain. The study of the Psalms is of itself reward sufficient; their tenderness and love will hang about the heart like a sister's memory, and if the writer of this paper may presume to speak of his youthful experience, the fragrance which they "leave upon the mind," will be as lasting as the "remembrance of them is sweet."

THE HARROVIAN.

* Horne.

MEMOIRS OF A MALAYAN FAMILY.*

THE annals of autobiography in Europe never, perhaps, received a more curious addition than by this little history of an interesting family, belonging to an Eastern people, whose literature is but seldom heard of in the West. The memoirs seem to be of the nature of an ample journal of the family events, drawn up by a member of it, as he states at the conclusion, "for the information of all respectable persons who may be desirous of knowing their story." Mr. Marsden observes that the principal merit of the work is "that of exhibiting a genuine picture, by a native hand, of Malayan manners and dispositions, more forcibly, and it may be said, more dramatically, represented, than they could be drawn by the pencil of any stranger." Moreover, it affords a specimen of simple narrative, forming a contrast to the extravagant and romantic style of Eastern writing in general.

There is no date to the original manuscript, but from the allusions in the narrative to political events, it is clearly ascertained to have been written somewhere about the year 1788; it was sent to England in 1791. The writer states that it was transcribed for the information, and at the desire,† of the chief of Laye (Mr. B. Hunnings), a settlement on the south-west coast of Sumatra, about thirty miles from Bencoolen.

The males of this family were *Nakhodas*, a respectable class, who are owners and navigators of trading vessels: the designation the Malays have

* *Memoirs of a Malayan Family*, written by Themselves, and translated from the Original, by W. MARSDEN, F.R.S., &c. &c. London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, 1830.
† It would appear, however, from an intimation of the writer, that the Memoirs were composed long before.

borrowed from the Persian ناکدا. The head of the family, Nakhoda Mūda, was settled at Piabong, in the Lampong country, in Sumatra, where his father had fixed himself, amongst a colony of Malays, after being expelled from Borneo by the Būgis. This person, who lived in great esteem with the Pangerans and his countrymen in general, gave his son Mūda a good education, that is, "he taught him to repeat the formularies of religion, and afterwards to write." For seven years the youth visited different countries, and then was recommended by his father to apply himself to business, by making trips between Piabong and Bantam, in Java, with cargoes of pepper, and in the intervals cultivating a rice-plantation at home.

The supply of pepper to Bantam was in pursuance of a contract with the Dutch East-India Company, who paid the sultan of Bantam twenty dollars per bahar (five cwt.); he purchased it of the nakhodas for twelve dollars; its price in the country was six dollars.

Nakhoda Mūda had been engaged in this pursuit for four or five years, when his father died, urging his son, with his latest breath, to avoid contracting debts. "If your capital," said the prudent man, "should be insufficient for your employing it in mercantile adventures, cut timber in the woods, dispose of it, and raise capital; catch fish in the sea, dispose of them and raise capital; but do not dare to run in debt, either to the sultan, the Company, or to any individual:—an injunction which was faithfully, and even scrupulously, observed.

About three years after this event, Nakhoda Mūda married the daughter of a nakhoda of Samangka, the exact situation of which (in Sumatra) is not ascertained. This led to his changing his residence thither; and he continued to carry on his pepper trade between Samangka and Bantam, where, it appears, he married another wife. In process of time, his aggregate family amounted to ten children, besides three by concubines.

The first striking event in the history of the family is the part taken by the Nakhoda in the expulsion of a savage native tribe called Abūng, who lived beyond the hills. This tribe had a custom, described as a "singular" one by the writer, but which, we know, prevails, or has prevailed, in the interior of Sumatra and Borneo. When their young men proposed to marry, they underwent a year's probation before their offers could be accepted, which was employed in collecting as many of the skulls as they could of persons they murdered. They formed parties of about ten, each individual armed with a spear, a sword, and a kris, and of such straggling passengers as they met with on the road, they cut off the heads.

As soon as the invading party met with success in obtaining heads, they returned homeward. In the mean time, their countrymen, expecting their approach, prepared coco-nut shells filled with milk, and placed in the paths through which they must pass to their respective villages. Such of the youths as were provided with trophies passed on to their houses, escorted by a numerous band of young women, who met them on the road, and with every demonstration of joy, shewed their willingness to become the wives of the fortunate adventurers. Those, on the contrary, who returned empty-handed, were deterred by shame from entering the villages, when they perceived the

ranges of coco-nut shells filled with milk; because the ceremony implied that they were to be looked upon and fed as dogs;* and it sometimes happened that, to the hour of their death, these never revisited their homes. The use to which the skulls were subsequently applied was this: the young man who was about to marry put into his trophy some gold or silver, in order to present it to the parent of his intended wife, and when the nuptial ceremony was to be performed, the skull was filled with toddy of the palm tree, of which the bride and bridegroom alternately drank. The rites were then complete; whereas, if this were neglected, such an imperfect marriage would be regarded only as a state of concubinage, and the women would not receive the respect paid to a lawful wife.

In pursuit of these nuptial presents, the Abūng swains were sometimes led to the neighbourhood of Samangka, and scarcely a month passed without some of the inhabitants losing their lives; their bodies remaining headless in the woods, their skulls being converted into potation-cups. At length it became dangerous to visit the rice-plantations, or to fell timber, unless the Malays proceeded in a party.

Nakhoda Mūda, considering that, without some vigorous measure, the settlement would be ruined by these man-hunters, proposed to Kiria Mingan, agent to the sultan of Bantam, and the four pangerans, or Malay chiefs, to attack the Abūng villages. The project was agreed to; the Nakhoda was appointed leader, and the Abūngs, terrified by the fire-arms, abandoned their villages, and fled to the opposite side of the island.

When the Nakhoda next visited Bantam with his customary supply of pepper, he mentioned this incident to the sultan's chief and confidential minister, whose title was Pangeran Kasūma Ningrat. The minister reported it to the sultan, and before the Nakhoda's departure, he was invested, as a reward for this service, with a kind of judicial office, empowering him to adjust petty disputes and to survey pepper-plantations, in conjunction with the sultan's officers.

Samangka became, in process of time, a growing place; its population and commerce increased, and Nakhoda Mūda seems to have grown with its growth: he was appointed to receive the passes of the praws sailing between Samangka and Bantam; "he advanced in personal consequence, and rose in the esteem of the inhabitants of the place; the native Lampongs, the Javans, and the Malays, were equally attached to him."

Meantime, an insurrection broke out in Bantam, and the sultan's authority began to totter. Kiria Minjan, the sultan's agent at Samangka, embraced the cause of the insurgent chief; but his attempts to debauch the fidelity of the pangerans was defeated by Nakhoda Mūda, who convened the other nakhodas, and represented to them, that so long as the Dutch East-India Company held footing at Batavia it would be imprudent to abandon the sultan, and recommended them to resist Kiria Minjan. This being agreed to, he took measures accordingly, transmitting to the sultan and to the Dutch resident or governor (whom the writer calls "Mynheer Sambirik"), intelligence of the agent's treachery. A force of Europeans

* The Malays neither drink milk nor make butter.

and Bugis were immediately sent to Samangka, which soon put the traitor to flight.

The Dutch commanding officer now desired Nakhoda Mūda to convene the pangerans and proatins (heads of villages), and to inquire of them whether they were really inclined to adhere to their allegiance to the sultan and the Company. The chiefs accordingly assembled, with their dependents, in the Malay town, and "such was the number of these servants of God, that the place was not sufficient to contain them." They professed their loyalty; but the Dutch commander, with some warmth, asked why, then, they had admitted the treacherous agent, knowing him to be the enemy of the sultan and the Company, into their villages. The answer of the pangerans was as irrefragable as it was frank: "Sir, we are all here like women, in respect to our powers of resistance, and the sole occupation allowed us, by the orders of the sultan and the Company, is that of cultivating our plantations of pepper!"

The insurrection in Bantam was put down; large cargoes of pepper floated to Bantam; the sultan was pleased, and "Mynheer S." was pleased. The poor Nakhoda, however, in his next voyage, met with foul weather, and his prau, with its cargo, was wholly lost on the coast of Java. He reached Bantam in a sampan (canoe), and told the Dutch governor of his disaster. The Dutchman, with characteristic phlegm, replied that "there was no help for it; the Nakhoda was out of luck." The sultan, more compassionate, gave him a small vessel, and offered him, if he was in want of funds for commercial dealings, a loan for whatever amount his occasions might require. The Nakhoda, mindful of his father's dying injunction, declined the sultan's offer, alleging, to the minister who made it, that "he was apprehensive that, in the event of his death, it might be the occasion of trouble to his children." The minister comforted this honest man in these words: "good and ill fortune proceed from God, and do not you, Nakhoda, be the less disposed, on this account, to place your trust in him."

He soon recovered this stroke, and contemplating the relinquishment of a seafaring life to his sons, he built a house, which must have been of some splendour as well as magnitude, for it was built of teak; it took two years in building, and cost 1,000 Spanish dollars.

Before he fulfilled his intention, Nakhoda Mūda received from the sultan, in recompense of his services to him and the Company, the title of *Kei Damang Perwasidana*, borne by some of the nobles of Java. The ceremonies attending the Nakhoda's inauguration are related by his son with very excusable prolixity. This was not all. On visiting the Dutch governor, Mynheer S. was pleased to say, that if the sultan had not conferred a title on the Nakhoda, he should have done so: and he then produced a double-barrel gun, and a pair of double-barrel pistols. "How much, sir," asked the Kei Damang, whose eyes probably sparkled at such objects, "may be the price of these arms?" The governor replied: "it is not my design to sell them, but to present them to you as a gift." Nor was this all. On reaching his vessel, he found a boat alongside with a barrel of gun-

powder and a cask of bullets. This was another gift from "the captain of the guard."

The ennobled nakhoda bore his honours very meekly. When he took leave of the governor, he received some wholesome advice from him, as to his conduct towards the Lampong chiefs, the Dutchman not forgetting the main-chance: his last admonition was—"and when their pepper is sufficiently dried, do not suffer them to keep it unnecessarily long in the country."

About three years after this occurrence, which, from what follows, must have been about the year 1757, some Englishmen, from the settlement of Croee, on the south-western part of Sumatra, took refuge at Samangka, in consequence of the French capturing Bencoolen: they were hospitably received by Kei Damáng. This seems to have led to commercial dealings with the English, and when Bencoolen was recovered, two praws from Samangka carried pepper to that settlement, contrary to the earnest desire of Kei Damáng, who represented that it was against the orders of the Dutch Company. It is remarked by Mr. Marsden, that "at this period, and ever since the formation of establishments by the English in these parts, an underhand hostility had prevailed between the servants of the Dutch and English Companies, which manifested itself in constant reciprocity of ill-offices."

Governor Sambirik had been removed, by this time, from Bantam to Samarang, and was succeeded by Mynheer Poer, who learned,—by the spiteful industry of a half-caste officer, named Si-Tālib, an enemy of Kei Damáng, a man who had been nobody under the administration of the former governor, but who was the *factotum* of Mynheer Poer,—the circumstance of two praws laden with pepper having sailed from Samangka to Bencoolen. The story was told with every possible exaggeration. The informer declared that it was the constant practice for praws to slip out from Samangka to supply the English at Bencoolen; that the two praws had been despatched thither by the head man at Samangka, who had had a title conferred upon him by the sultan and the late governor as a reward for preventing this intercourse; but he was now so wealthy and powerful that no one could cope with him. The governor, thereupon, levied a fine of 200 dollars upon Kei Damáng, which, in spite of his protestations of innocence, he was compelled to pay. Not content with this, the governor sent on board the fleet of praws some Dutchmen, who conducted themselves with great harshness and insolence towards the Malays at Samangka, where they were ordered to remain.

A year and a half after this, an English vessel came to the anchorage; it was commanded by Captain Thomas Forrest, so well known by his nautical publications. He was supplied with articles of food, of which he was in need, by Kei Damáng, with the full consent of the Dutch serjeant in command at Samangka, and soon departed. This simple occurrence was the ruin of the family.

A few days after the sailing of the English vessel, the half-caste officer, Si-Tālib, arrived at Samangka, in charge of a cargo of damaged rice from

Bantam, which he obliged the Malay people to take at an arbitrary price. During his residence here, he took a great liking to the place, and finding that Kei Damáng was in high esteem among the people, he concerted a plot, with the serjeant of the Dutch guard, for the ruin of the Kei, whereby he, Si-Tālib, and the serjeant, would be able to rule the country between them. The plan was this: the serjeant was to write to the Dutch governor at Bantam, that Kei Damáng, in spite of his remonstrances, had lately sold pepper to an English ship that touched at Samangka, and to refer, in confirmation of his statement, to Si Tālib, who forthwith sailed for Java. The plot succeeded; Mynheer Poer was the dupe of the conspirators, and the Malay family were marked as victims.

Shortly after, a ketch was despatched to Samangka, and by artifice Kei Damáng and his sons were inveigled into it, and induced to divest themselves of their krises. When they were assembled in the cabin, the captain informed them they were prisoners; that he had the governor's orders to carry them away, and that he had come thither for no other purpose. Kei Damáng replied: "it is well, sir; but you took unnecessary trouble in coming here for the purpose; because a mere slip of paper transmitted to me would have met with implicit obedience from one who has ever considered himself as being under the control of the Company." When he heard the nature of the charge against him, he felt strong in the consciousness of innocence, and with a resigned air, declared, "I trust in the protection of the Almighty; if I am to be ruined, I shall still be found innocent in the sight of God."

His four sons, however, now his fellow prisoners, could not so patiently brook the indignity. They heard from the other nakhodas that all their property on shore had been seized; and they had been subjected to outrages which their haughty Malay spirit could not endure. They resolved, therefore, to attack the Hollanders; and they succeeded, but with great difficulty, in prevailing upon their father to sanction the undertaking, by pointing out the probability that they should be all made slaves, or employed in twisting cordage with Dutch criminals. Their friends contrived to send them krises concealed in a basket of boiled rice. The sons watched their opportunity; and although there were eight Dutch seamen on board, besides Javans, they "ran a-muck," *مُتَمَكِّ* and slew all the Europeans. They then went on shore, it being night, and with the assistance of their friends, attacked the Dutchmen in the house of Kei-Damáng (fourteen in number), who were unprepared for such a visitation, and despatched them. Five Dutch soldiers in the guard-room made their escape. "With the exception of these," says the biographer, with a kind of impious piety, "all the Europeans were killed, by the blessing and through the assistance of God."

Flight was now expedient, and the whole of the Malay traders agreed to accompany the Kei. Before he departed, however, he wrote a letter to the Sultan and the Dutch governor, which is really a fine specimen of temperate and dignified remonstrance:

"*Kei Damang Perwāsīdana, in the Country of Lampong-Samangka, to his Honour the Governor and to his Highness the Sultan.*"

"Respecting the circumstance of my quitting this place, together with all the Malays who have been settled here, the occasion is, our being no longer able to endure the conduct of the Hollanders towards us. Whether it was or was not by the orders of their superiors I cannot tell; but I have been treated by them like a dog; all my effects have been pillaged, my house has been taken possession of, and I have myself been confined as a prisoner. I am not conscious of having incurred any debt either to the sultan or the Company, even to the amount of the smallest coin; and during the whole time that I have been a sojourner in this land, I have never in any instance defrauded or injured them. I now humbly acquaint them, that I shall never again have the opportunity of paying my duty to the sultan, or of appearing in the presence of the (representative of the) Company. I was, some time since, honoured by Governor S. with the gift of a double-barrel gun and a pair of double-barrel pistols, both of which I now deliver into the hands of Agas Jamāli (the sultan's agent), together with the Company's ketch; and all the praws belonging to the Malay traders we leave behind us, taking with us only such articles as may be conveyed by travellers on foot. I am yet undetermined with respect to the route we may pursue, but I shall resign myself with confidence to the direction of God, who knows the future destiny of his servants."

This epistle breathes the very soul of honour, integrity, and calm resignation under unmerited wrong.

The party, consisting of about 400 souls, men, women, and children, proceeded towards the English settlement of Croce, where they petitioned for an asylum, or at least a passage to some other place. The English chief at Croce received these poor people hospitably, and transmitted their application to the governor and council of Bencoolen, which consisted (as the writer very accurately relates) of Mr. Carter, the governor, who was in that capacity till 1766, and Messrs. Wyatt, Darval, Hay, Nairne, and Steuart. The Governor in council sent for Nakhoda Lella, one of the sons of the old refugee, to Bencoolen, and interrogated him as to the cause of the massacre, the governor expressing doubts whether there had not been some provocation for the measures of the Dutch government. Fortunately for this unhappy family, Captain Forrest was at Bencoolen; and when Lella related the incident of his visiting Samangka, and the accusation which the Dutch had founded upon it, the Captain was immediately sent for, and he detailed the facts of his visit just as Lella had related them. Upon consideration, he recognized Lella; he denied having sold any goods or purchased pepper at Samangka, and assured the governor that the Malays must have been provoked to do what they had done by the insufferable tyranny of the Dutch. "As to the idea that their debts might have been a motive, it is by no means probable," said he, "nor would thousands of dollars be equivalent to them for leaving their establishment at Samangka."

To make short of the sequel, the English government not only granted them leave to settle where they pleased, but assured them of their protection against the Dutch.

The fortunes of the family, however, were ruined. Kei Damang died,

—his death perhaps hastened by grief—before the return of his son from Bantam; and the family union was dissolved by the loss of its head. The sons were separated and scattered over different countries, to which chance happened to lead them. Some remained in Sumatra, some went to Bali, and others to the parts of Java without the jurisdiction of the Dutch. The youngest son, Inclī La-uddin, the writer of the memoirs, became a juratolis, or native writer, at Palli. "Like birds, they directed their flight to wherever the trees of the forest presented them with edible fruit, and there they alighted. When it was their chance to meet with people who were inclined to shew them compassion, to those they devoted their services. Such has been the condition of Kei Damang's children since their parent's death. But God Almighty it is who alone knows what is good and evil for his servants in this world."

Thus ends the history of this Malayan family. Its details will serve to illustrate the character of the Malays, and place it perhaps in a more favourable point of view than it is generally regarded in. In the words of the able translator of this curious tract, it "may serve as an useful warning to all persons who, in those countries, are placed in situations of discretionary controul, to be just, as well as cautious, in their proceedings with a high-spirited and adventurous race of people, who have strong feelings of independance, are impatient of injury, jealous of insult, and who consider the indulgence of revenge as a duty, at least, if not a virtue."

ON FATHER HYACINTH'S "HISTORY OF THE MONGOLS."

BY M. KLAPROTH.*

EUROPE is already acquainted with what is contained in these two works, through the labours of Visdelou, Gaubil, De Guignes, sen., and Mailla, who resorted to the same Chinese texts which Father Hyacinth has adopted as his basis. It is obvious, after this statement, that we are not to expect, in these two works, a plentiful harvest of new facts; but it is mortifying to be obliged to state, that they must tend to disseminate a number of mistakes likely to involve the history of Middle Asia in fresh confusion: a history which had scarcely been sufficiently cleared up by the labours of Gaubil, De Guignes, sen., the learned president of our Society, and others competent to consult the Chinese originals. It is not, however, to ignorance of the Chinese language, that the errors of Father Hyacinth are attributable, but to his blind confidence in the later editions of the texts he has translated; for these editions are accompanied by commentaries replete with the most extravagant hypotheses.

When, towards the middle of the last century, the emperor Kéen-lung had conquered Dzungaria and Little Bucharia, and extended the western frontiers of his empire as far as the sources of the Jihoon and the Syr-daria, he caused an exact chart of those countries to be drawn up. Soon perceiving the difficulty of expressing foreign names in Chinese characters, this great monarch appointed, in 1763, a commission for the purpose of collecting all the geographical denominations of Tibet, Little Bucharia, and Dzungaria, as well as the

* Abridged from his "Rapport sur les Ouvrages du P. Hyacinthe Bitchourinski, relatifs à l'histoire des Mongols," in the *Journal Asiatique* for July. The works of Father Hyacinth here referred to are his *Notes on Mongolia*, St. Petersburg, 1828; and his *History of the First Four Khans of the House of Genghi*, St. Petersburg, 1829.

names of chiefs and magistrates of the country, which he directed to be translated and transcribed in the characters of the six following tongues; namely, Chinese, Manchoo, Mongol, Calmuck, Tibetan, and Turkestan. The commission fulfilled this task with zeal, and published the result of their labours in a work entitled *Se-yih-tung-wän-che*.^{*} Notwithstanding some hypothetical explanations, and a good many historical errors, this work is a very useful one: the only ground of reproach against the commissioners is their having concluded that they were bound to explain *every thing*, because the emperor had so ordered.

It would appear that this work was highly satisfactory to the Chinese monarch, and that it suggested to him the idea of having interpreted, by the same commission, the proper names which occur in the Chinese histories of the dynasties of Leaou, that of Kin, and that of Yuen, or the Mongols who have reigned in China. This second work appeared under the title of *Leaou-kin-yuen-kuò-yü-keae*.^{*} This task, however, was too difficult for a few Mongol and Tibetan priests, there being a vast difference between translating the geographical denominations existing in a country with which and with whose language the translators are familiar, and reforming ancient names, altered by transcription into Chinese, and the meaning of which is not given by those authors who have preserved the names in their works.

The Chinese pursue, indeed, a systematic plan in transcribing foreign names, and when this plan is well-understood, it is not always impracticable to restore their orthography: when the language to which the words disfigured by the Chinese is ascertained, a considerable number of them may easily be recovered.

The commission of K'een-lung was in this predicament with regard to the Mongol names under the Yuen dynasty; yet many of their explanations appear forced and erroneous. With respect to the Kins, we know that they belonged to the same stock as the Manchoes of the present day; the words of their language, preserved by Chinese authors along with their signification, occur, for the greatest part, and with slight variation, in the Manchoo. These same authors have transmitted but a few terms in the dialect of the Leaous or Khitans, with their explanations; they bear no resemblance either to the Mongol or the Manchoo, and appear to belong to a language essentially different from these, and which no longer exists. The members of K'een-lung's commission also left them unexplained; but, in return, they interpreted all the proper names of the Kins and the Leaous, with the aid of the Manchoo and Mongol.

The court of Peking, however, seems to have taken a liking to the labours of the commission; its members, or their pupils, appear to have been ordered to go still farther, and to explain, not only, by help of the Mongol and the Manchoo, the proper names in the history of the Leaous, the Kins, and the Yuens, but to ascend higher, and subject to the same process those of the Too-kwei, the Heung-noo, the S'een-pe, the Jüh-jan, the Ouigours, and all the races which, from the most remote ages, have figured in Middle Asia.

The persons entrusted with this office executed it without considering that the greater part of these nations had, or might have, descended from an origin altogether distinct from the Mongols and the Manchoes; and without being aware that they belonged, for the greater part, to the Turk family, whose language has but a very slight affinity with the Mongol and the Tungoos dialects.

When an attempt is made to apply etymology to foreign words, the meaning

^{*} "Topographical Account of the Western Regions."

[†] "Explanation of the Names of the Leaous, Kins, and Yuens."

of which is not known, nor even the particular language to which they belong, the experiment is generally very unfortunate. This, however, was the course pursued, in their notes, by the editors of the Chinese texts, which constitute the foundation of Father Hyacinth's labours. Assuming this false principle, that all the people who have heretofore inhabited Mongolia were Mongols, and spoke the Mongol language, these editors adapted all the proper names to that tongue. They acted as those persons would act who should explain in French the geographical names of German origin occurring in those French provinces which were inhabited formerly by Germans, because French is the language now spoken there.

It is to be regretted that Father Hyacinth should have adopted, as verities, all the blunders of the editors of the historical books which appeared in the latter portion of the reign of K'een-lung. He has not only retained them, but he has even availed himself of them in order to construct a new ethnographical system for Central Asia, whereby all its people are to be made Mongols. He begins the history of the Heung-noos in these words: "at the period of the political changes which took place in China in the third and fourth century before our era, Mongolia took insensibly a new shape; three powerful khanates were formed there by the successive union of the tribes; that of the Tung-hoos, in eastern Mongolia, that of the Heung-noos in the present country of the Ordos and the Khalkhas, and that of the Yue-ches, to the west of the Ordos." All the Chinese historians, however, agree in stating, that these three races spoke different languages; and M. Abel Rémusat and I have demonstrated that the Tung-hoos were Tungoosians; the Heung-noos, Turks; and the Yue-ches, or rather Yue-tes, the nation which, in the early ages subsequent to our era, conquered a part of northern Hindustan, principally the country watered by the Indus: they were known to the ancients under the name of Indo-Scythes, and their progeny still exist in those countries under the name of Yuts or Juts.

(The learned author then adduces a variety of examples in which Father Hyacinth has been misled by the etymological vagaries of the Chinese commissioners.)

Chinese history speaks, for the first time, A.D. 545, of the nation denominated Turks, or Too-keu, according to Chinese orthography. "At this period," it is said, "Yu-wan-tai, minister of the emperor Heaou-tsing-te, of the dynasty of the eastern Wei, despatched Gan-no-pan-to, of the tribe of the barbarians of Tsieou-tseuen (*hod.* Kan-chow, in the Chinese province of Kan-suh) as the first ambassador to the Too-keu. These people trace their descent from a small tribe in the western countries; the family of their chiefs was Aszuna (or Achina); it inhabited, some generations back, the southern face of Mount Kin-shan (the Altaï). These Turks were the blacksmiths of the Juh-jans, until their chief, Tumen, began to grow powerful, and made some incursions across the western frontiers of the Wei. When Gan-no-pan arrived in their country they were all delighted, and said, 'an ambassador of the great empire has come, the power of our kingdom cannot but augment.'" At a later period the Turks emancipated themselves from the subjection in which they had been held by the Juh-jans, destroyed their empire, and became the preponderating nation of middle Asia, from the borders of the Upper Amoor to those of the Caspian Sea. Chinese authors say that they received the name of Turk (or Too-keu) from a mountain at the foot of which their chief camp was situated, and that this mountain, having the shape of a helmet, was called *Too-keu*, which signified "helmet," in the language of that people.

Now we find that a helmet still bears in the Turkish, the Persian, and even the Arabic tongue, the name of *Turk*. The words of the Too-keus, preserved by Chinese authors, are in fact Turki, not Mongol, as I have elsewhere demonstrated.

Father Hyacinth, in blindly following all the reveries of Këen-lung's commissioners, changes the term Too-keu into Tulga, which signifies a "helmet" in Mongol. He alleges that Too-keu is the Chinese corruption of that term, although the Chinese never disfigure foreign words which they can easily express by their own characters, and nothing prevented their representing the word *Tulga* by *Too-urh-kea*, if this had been really the name of the nation in question. *Turk* was a much more difficult name for them to write, because the *k* follows immediately after the *r*; they therefore preferred rejecting the latter altogether, as they are accustomed to do in similar cases.

With respect to the Ouigours, it appears that the commission of Këen-lung baptized them *Koikhor*, for Father Hyacinth gives them this name. He adds, in a note, without citing any authority, "*Koikhor* is the Mongol denomination of this tribe; the Turkestanis name them Ouigours. The Chinese have rendered the Mongol denomination by Hwuy-hih or Hwuy-hoo, and the Turkestanis name by Wei-woo-urh, &c." He makes Mongols of them, and does not concur upon this point with Mr. Schmidt of St. Petersburg, who wants to make Tibetans of the Ouigours. As it has been sufficiently proved that this people were Turks, and spoke a dialect of the Turkish language, I shall not stop to consider either of the foregoing hypotheses, which are entirely undeserving of attention.

Respecting the origin of the Khitans, Father Hyacinth says: "the house of Ke-dan is an offset of the ancient eastern Mongols, denominated Tung-hoos. It shewed itself, for the first time, under this denomination, in 479. At that period it occupied the country now the hordes of the Kortsin, the Door-bots, and the Jalots (read Jarots). Their sovereign, Dakhoori, had a force of 40,000 men divided into eight tribes, and was under the suzerainty of the house of Tulga (read Too-keu, or the Turks)."

Father Hyacinth is mistaken if he supposes that the name of the Khitans does not occur in Chinese history before A.D. 479. He will meet with it in the Annals of China in the year 405: "the Khi-tans are a tribe of the Tung-hoos, or eastern barbarians. Their ancestors were defeated by the Heung-noos and took refuge in the mountain of Sean-pe, under the Wei dynasty (A.D. 233-236). Their chief, Ko-pe-ning, became powerful, and excited disorders, and he was killed by Wang-heung, commandant of Yeu-chow. All these tribes were then conquered, and fled to the south of the river Hwang-shwuy (the Sira-muren of D'Anville), to the north of Hwang-lung. At a later period they assumed the honorific name of Khi-tan, and their horde continued very powerful till He (or Moo-yung-he), king of the Hew-yans, attacked them (about A.D. 406)."

As to the assertion of Father Hyacinth, that the Tung-hoos, and consequently the Khitans, who descended from them, were Mongols, it appears groundless. The Tung-hoos were probably a nation more closely connected with the Tungsosian race than with the Mongols. Of the few Khitan words preserved by the Chinese historians, many bear a greater resemblance to the Manchoo than to the Mongol.

Anciently, the Chinese gave to the people who dwelt to the north of the desert of Cobi the general name of *Pih-teih*,* that is, "barbarians of the

† It is *Teh-peih* in the original Chinese, but the characters are probably accidentally misplaced in M. Klaproth's printed report.

north." The word *teih* originally designated "the northern regions." It consequently applied vaguely to the Mongol and Tungsosian tribes, and principally those that encamped in the territory situated to the north of the country traversed by the river Sira-muren, or Hwang-ho, "the Yellow River;"* and round Keroolan, the Argun and the affluents of the Upper Amoor. In later times, this country being more peopled by Mongol nomades than by Tungsosians, the name of *Pih-teih* attached to the former. The Tibetans appear to have borrowed the name from the Chinese, for, in their historical books, they give to the Mongols the name of *Be-da*, or *Ba-da*, which, as M. Schmidt conjectures, is only the transcription, with a slight alteration, of *Pih-teih*.

The name of *Mongol* is also very ancient; it belonged formerly to one of the great branches of the Mongol nation, mingled, probably, even at a very remote period, with some of the Tungsosian tribes. There is every reason to think that this branch is the same which the Chinese knew as far back as the sixth, and in the seventh and eighth centuries, under the name of *Mô-hô*, which apparently is only an imperfect transcription of *Mongol*.

A branch of the *Mô-hô* nation was known in the eighth century under the name of *Tā-tā* (or *Tā-tō*). This people dwelt at first to the north-east of the He and the Khitans (these two people occupied the country situated on the north of the present Chinese provinces of Chih-le and Shing-king), but, having been vanquished by the latter, their hordes dispersed, part being subjected by the Khitans, and part by the Poo-hae. Other of the tribes took up their dwelling in the chain of mountains called Yin-shan, the higher range of mountains which begin to the north of the country of the Ordos, or southernmost bend of the Yellow River, and extends to the east as far as the sources of the rivers which disembogue into the western part of the Gulf of Peking. These last-mentioned tribes retained the honorific name of their nation, *Tā-ta*. It was at the conclusion of the Tang dynasty, says the Chinese historian whom I cite, that this name was common in China.

The name of *Tā-tā* is but a Chinese corruption of that of Tatar, by which the whole of the Mongol tribes were soon after designated, who did not resume till a later period their ancient denomination of Mongol. The word

Tā-ta was originally written with the two characters 韃 達, the former (last in order) of which is pronounced only *tā*, with the short accent; the second has only two pronunciations, *tā* short and *chē* short; it signifies "soft leather." The oldest Chinese dictionary, the *Shuo-wên*, explains it thus: "jow *khi* yah tsung 'khi' 'tan,' shing che jē *tiē*;" that is, "soft leather, which is compounded of *khi* 'leather,' and the group *tan*, to be pronounced by cutting the *che* and *jē* (which makes *chē*)."

It hence appears that this letter, in the time of the Han dynasty, had only the pronunciation of *chē*. Another dictionary, the *Yüeh-p'ien*, composed A.D. 543 and revised in 674, explains the same character by "soft leather," and it determines the double pronunciation in the manner following: "to *ts* che *lě* *urh* *tiē*; that is, "it has two pronunciations, cut *to* and *ta* (which makes *tā*), and *che* and *tiē* (which makes *chē*)."

The dictionary *Kwang-yun*, revised A.D. 1011, gives likewise only the two pronunciations of *tā* and *chē* to this character. It is in the dictionary *Tseng-yun*, composed A.D. 1037, that we find, for the first time, a third pronunciation given, that of *tan*. There is every reason to believe that this is an error proceeding from the circumstance of the group on the right hand of the cha-

* Not the Great Yellow River, also named Hwang-ho, but written differently.

racter *ta*, being pronounced *tan*, when isolated, but which changes this pronunciation into *tā* short, when united with certain radicals.

As the pronunciation *tan* of the character *tā* dates only from the eleventh century, it cannot exist in the composition of the word *tā-tā*, which the Chinese employed in the eighth century to express the name of Tatar, the *Mō-hō* or Mongol tribe, which had come to dwell in the mountains of Yin-shan. The commissioners of Kēen-lung, however, thought proper to adopt this paradox, and to call the Mongols *Ta-tan* instead of *Tatar*.

Father Hyacinth, never subjecting this notion of the commissioners to critical scrutiny, adopts it without hesitation, and calls the dynasty of Genghiz Khan "the house of Tatan." This mistake is the more serious, inasmuch as, although the Mongols were at that period pretty generally known to their neighbours under their ancient denomination of Tatars, Genghiz Khan had nevertheless revived amongst them that of Mongols, which, in point of fact, is that of one of the ancient branches of their nation, the *Mō-hō*, met with in the Chinese annals anterior to Genghiz, but written *Mungko*.

After the time of Genghiz, the Chinese added to the first character of the word *Tā-tā* the radical *kūh*, "leather," and then wrote it as has been already shown. The best Chinese dictionaries explain the word, thus altered, by "*Tatar*, the general name of all the *Pēh-teih*, or barbarians of the north (i.e. the Mongols);" or by "*Tatar*, the general designation of the northern frontiers of the empire."

In fact, in the Ouigour-Chinese and the Persian-Chinese dictionaries, at Peking, edited at the beginning of the fifteenth century, under the Ming dynasty, the names of *Mongol* and *Mogul* are explained by *Tā-tā*.

With respect to the history of the first four khans of the house of Genghiz, it contains some useful materials. Father Hyacinth has procured them from the private or particular history of the Mongol Chinese dynasty of Yuen, and from the Chinese annals. His translation is, in general, carefully made. He has conceived the happy idea of forbearing to compile a history of his own out of these materials, but to be content to give them just as he found them in the originals, without even incorporating them together; so that the reader has before him, under each year, first the text of the history of the Yuens, and then that of the annals.

The Chinese history of the Yuens speaks of the subjection of the Russians and Muscovites by the Mongols, in the year 1237. It says: "in the ninth year of the reign of Ogodai Khan (corresponding to A.D. 1237), in the spring, Mung-ko attacked the Kin-chā (the inhabitants of Kipchak), entirely defeated them, and took prisoner their chief Pā-chih-man; he then entered the country and besieged the *Wō-lo-sze* (Russians); all the tribes of *Me-kēē-sze* (read *Me-sze-kēē*, i.e. Moscow) submitted."

In point of fact, it was in 1237 that Batoo-khan, then under the orders of Mung-ko, or Mangoo, completed the conquest of Russia, marched from the Dnieper to the Vistula, and founded the Mongol empire of Kipchak.

Father Hyacinth has incorrectly translated the character *Wō* by *Kan* or *Gan*; he writes for *Wō-lo-sze*, or O-roos (Russians) *Gan-lo-sze*. He likewise makes *Gan-lo-sze* and *Me-sze-kēē*, towns, whereas the original speaks of them as *poo*, or tribes!

It cannot be denied that Father Hyacinth has evinced zeal and assiduity; but it must be confessed that he has discovered a total absence of critical judgment, in not rejecting the hypotheses of a few Mongol priests and literati of Peking, calculated only to import into history a lamentable confusion.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA.

No. II.

It may not probably be forgotten that, in a former article upon this subject, we attempted a faint and rapid sketch of two or three interesting lineaments in the female society of the English residents in India; and amongst these, the constancy of wedded attachments held a conspicuous place. Our task would have been but imperfectly executed, had we neglected to give due emphasis to one of the most honourable among the moral causes which have stamped a bright and distinguishing colour upon the domestic life of our countrywomen in those distant regions. We traced also that splendid peculiarity in the social intercourse of the East to the very singular circumstances by which it was impressed. We have not, however, done with the theme (its fertility is inexhaustible); for the most potent influences that shape and fashion all the societies of the earth are female influences, and they are incessantly at work to produce the most striking modifications of character, which can interest the student of our common nature in his researches.

It was observed also, or rather hinted, that in our Anglo-Indian communities, there was no coterie of virginity which had passed the matrimonial Rubicon. The absence of this moral cause, which at home is in active and hourly operation, is itself a most important peculiarity, and must have a pretty perceptible effect upon the temper, and manners, and feelings of the Anglo-Indians. What a world of acerbities, of bickerings, of satirical reflections, of petty strifes and emulations, is superseded by this single circumstance! Yet, although no reasoning can be accurate or philosophical without general propositions, all general propositions are limited by sundry exceptions, perhaps not occurring so frequently as to destroy the value of the proposition. For, in our English societies in India, are occasionally to be seen about half a dozen spinsters, pale as the ghosts on the shores of that fabled stream, whose surly ferry-man has refused to carry them over, and wearing in their complexions the livery of "the hope deferred, that maketh the heart sick:" not indeed to be called old maids without the grossest perversion of language; faded rather than withered;—for those eyes, with their languid and bedimmed brightness, tell us most intelligibly, that they were not long since the lamps of joy, and were intended to be the lamps of love, had not the wayward perverseness of fortune thwarted the kind destinations of nature. It is not that time has yet begun to revel amidst the wrecks of their beauty. No such thing, Sir. Not one of them has yet seen her ten lustres; but the work of Time, in the devastations he so much delights in, has been taken off his hands by an artist quite as expert, and in that climate much more expeditious; by sorrow,—not loud but deep,—not breathing itself out into friendly ears, nor easing its load by confidential communications;—but cherished, silent sorrow, indulged in secrecy and solitude, finding no communion but with the midnight gloom, or the pale moonlight shadows, which throw over the earth a congenial sadness. Then arise the images of departed years;—the familiar groupings

of childhood;—thoughts, feelings, passions, come rushing around their couch, as with the sound of innumerable wings. And to be the subject of scorn to those who have played with better cards—scorn, indeed, more in apprehension than reality, for, bad as our nature is, we seldom cast aside our respect for misfortune. Yes, it is misfortune, the disappointment of hopes “too fondly nursed, too rudely crossed,” and there is none incident to humanity which has a better title to commiseration, and would meet with it more, were not these instances in which it is indelicate and cruel to commiserate. It is, however, natural for persons thus self-humbled, to take every smile or whisper for the complacent commentary of selfishness and contempt, even where no scornful feeling existed, and where the hearts of those who were thus unjustly suspected were much too pure and generous to triumph for a moment over those whom they had distanced in the race.

I knew one neglected beauty, for she certainly was beautiful, who felt—not her matrimonial disappointment, but the destitution to which the circumstance of not being married had consigned her—with peculiar intensity. The nerve was waked in this interesting creature, where “agonies are born.” Her meditations upon her almost insulated condition, in a society to which she was allied by no natural ties beyond those of gratitude for kindness and hospitality, cast as it were the shroud of death over every scene and object; and she sometimes sat as motionless and insensate in the lighted ball-room, amid the glare of lamps and the revelry of music, as if she had already reached the stillness of that sepulchral abode, where her sorrows not long afterwards found repose. But the error was not her’s—alas! the miseries of that error were her’s, and her’s exclusively. She had been sent out to take her chance, in common with other accomplished and amiable creatures, of meeting with a respectable husband, and a comfortable establishment;—but it was an injudicious step on the part of those who over-ruled her own instinctive reluctance to the adventure. They had not penetration enough to see a something in her character, her affections, her habitual turn of thought, her high-toned romantic sense of all that is right and dignified, which boded little success to the speculation.

Poor Isabel W——! No persons gave themselves the trouble of inquiring whether on this orb, which you hardly seemed to tread, there are not some spirits so refined above every gross and earthly ambition:—thine, dear girl, was eminently so—so dedicated to the love of all that is good or beautiful, whether in nature or in virtue, and so entranced in those mysterious but hallowed musings of the soul in which that love is fed and cherished,—as to have as little leisure as aptitude for the day-dreams and speculations, in which the greater part of the sex are immersed from morn to night. Yet such spirits there are—rare indeed, and twinkling like solitary stars on the extreme boundary of the horizon, whose wanderings no eye can follow, or note when they go or when they return. Isabel’s mind and its peculiar genius were quite overlooked by people who, with the best intentions in the world, were in the habit of computing human beings in the lump, and classing all alike with natures with which they have neither kindred nor analogy. What unhappy mistakes are constantly occurring, in this world

of ours, for want of a distinctive classification of the minds and temperaments over whose destinies we usurp an authority, which nature refuses to sanction; and this, because we still persist, right or wrong, in classing individuals by wholesale catalogues! Never was the mistake more wofully illustrated than in the case of Isabel. Here, Mr. Editor, was a soul of ethereal temper, “finely touched and to fine issues.” Yet from the gross misdirection of those, who should have watched its wanderings, or rather have studied its aspirations, it was rudely transplanted from the quiet spot in which it was embedded,—the home of its purest joys, its unpolluted affections,—from the dear familiar scenes of youth,—from the stream or grove or valley, among which it delighted to wander;—from rich landscapes fresh with verdure, and rejoicing with nature in their richest attire, where her eye never failed to trace or create new beauty, as it paused to meditate or admire,—transplanted, I say, to the cheerless, and sterile, and parched soil of a burning clime, where nature rather languishes than reposes; where her beloved melodies of birds, and of cool refreshing breezes, and of gushing brooks, are heard no more; and there is no walking by the side of fragrant hedgerows, or under the shade of embowering elms. Such a being, endued with sensibilities attuned to every noble emotion, ever in extremes, and vibrating with extacy, whether of gladness or sorrow, was unfitted for Anglo-Indian society, where no feeling is allowed to exceed its statutable limits, no sympathy to burst the bounds of that conventional complacency of look, thought, manner,—and that subdued, disciplined state of feeling, which receives with unflinching pulse alike the imparted joy or the revealed sorrow. In such a society, by such a mind, how much was to be endured, to which, unfortunately, it had been never trained! But Isabel, chained to that insipid converse, from which there is no flight—and especially during that part of an Indian *soirée*, when the ladies leave the table, and indulge themselves in the habitual topics furnished by the domestic events of the settlement, the suspected flirtation, the reprehended coquetry,—and others equally interesting and equally stale from daily recurrence and endless repetition—and her fear of imputed pedantry, should she attempt the introduction of subjects more familiar to her by thought or reading,—felt unutterable torture, and the more acutely as she was constrained to dissemble it. Now and then, indeed, a rebuke of female inanity did escape her; and it was felt the more acutely because it was expressed, not with bitterness or a contemptuous sense of superiority, but pointedly and eloquently. The women leagued in a society of sneer and sarcasm against her; and, without suspecting it, she found herself engaged in that warfare, *ἡ μάχη τῶν γυναικῶν*, that war of tongues in which no one is invincible.

Isabel W—— was the most beautiful and sylph-like female of the lesser order of figure my eyes ever beheld. Her step was graceful beyond any thing I had heretofore witnessed; it was winged rather than pedestrian: she seemed to hover about you, rather than to stand near you; and, after half-an-hour’s converse with her, such was the celestial airiness of her form, and such the silver sound of her voice, which seemed like notes

struck from an angel's lyre, and such (probably her personal fascinations should incline me to mistrust my own estimate)—such the wisdom that welled forth, pure bright and unaffected, from her lips, I always felt as if I had been conversing for that short period, with some vision indulged to us as a specimen from the world of better and happier spirits. Yet all her feelings were feminine; her perceptions of feminine propriety instinctively keen; and, in one word, it would have been almost a pardonable idolatry to have fallen down and worshipped her as the living image of Virtue. What did this avail in the society of Madras? It is certainly true, that she created a considerable sensation (to use an unmeaning, but common phrase) upon her first arrival; and many of the *eligibles* flocked around her. The kind friends, with whom she was domiciled, gave her the usual *catalogue raisonné* of the unmarried members of the civil and military services. As to the latter, except in the case of a few lucrative staff situations, they are universally sneered at. Majors, captains, and lieutenant-colonels, are only the sad refuge of desponding virgins—the straws caught hold of in the last paroxysms of despair. Moreover, the same friendly monitors could enumerate within a few fanams the amount of their respective salaries, and all their brilliant expectancies in the background;—to what Mr. B***, the Collector of Tanjore, would probably be appointed, as soon as Mr. W**** of the Revenue Board, who was happily in the last stage of a liver complaint, should make room for him; or the cholera morbus make a few fortunate inroads upon the Sudder-ul-Dawlet, or Mr. C***, the Resident at Hyderabad, fall by the tusks of a wild boar, the only event that could possibly wean him from the dangerous amusement of the boar-hunt—either of which auspicious incidents would double, or treble Mr. B***'s salary:—besides this, the good friend who was thus pulling up the curtain of futurity to her young charge, pointed out to her, and in no very distant perspective, a seat in council for Mr. B***, that *ultima Thule* of a civilian's ambition. Never did the chapter of human accidents unfold so many delightful promises. To be sure, there was a *per contra creditor* to all this; for Mr. B*** was a very dull and a very cross man, and exceedingly penurious withal, and his servants in their English jargon, used to call him “a make-afraid man,” because he was in the habit of beating them, or pulling off their turbans, when they could not understand his bad Hindostannee. A gentleman so peevish and tyrannical was not indeed exactly cut out for the fairest, the gentlest, the kindest of created beings. Added to this, Mr. B*** was very middling in point either of intellect or acquisitions; but instead of being humbled by the consciousness of his inferiority, he was weak enough to think that it would not be discerned by others, provided he could assume the bearing and consequence of a man whose knowledge was universal. He proposed to Isabel, and was feelingly and kindly refused.

Good heavens! what, after this, could be thought of Isabel in the coteries of the settlement! Deluded girl, was it for this that thou wert arrayed by nature with all this prodigality of charms, both of mind and person, and fitted out for India with so much cost to thy friends? Mr.

B***'s failure did not discourage other suitors. They came, and were repulsed. Seeing this, the rest of the eligibles kept aloof, and poor Isabel sat through the tediousness of the ball-room and the concert quite unmolested, unless perchance a straggling aid-de-camp or two in the course of a saunter through the room, ventured to expend upon her the vapid nothings of his famished intellect. Now all this on Isabel's part was error,—error fatal at length to her happiness. Oh, that she could have lowered her lofty and towering, but visionary ideas of what a husband ought to be, or what he might be made, down to the concert pitch of the world as it is;—that she had learned, by being more conversant with mediocrity, to have been more tolerant towards it;—that, instead of struggling and panting after ideal excellence, she had found out that the happiest and best of unions are rather compromises between what we expect and what we find, than the entire fulfilment of what fancy and hope are so wont to dream of! Then she might have wedded well and respectably, and in the course of things have produced children, and run the ordinary round of conjugal happiness, and in the fulness of time, have returned home, and graced the first societies of England, of which she was in every respect worthy. But she could not listen with feigned attention, scarcely with patience, to commonplace remarks propounded with as much gravity as if they were philosophical discoveries. She could take no part in the pointless satire, the stale jest, and the prosy narratives, that necessarily constitute the essence of Anglo-Indian conversation. Her's were no vulgar endowments. A large expanded soul, a cultured mind, that comprehended very considerable stores of acquired knowledge, taste, feeling, a green flourishing memory, pregnant with inexhaustible stores of entertainment and reflexion,—a perpetual stream of fresh ideas, and a voice to give them utterance that fell upon your ear as the genuine music of the heart;—with so many gifts and such natural powers, let those who know India, and the English society of India, judge whether they, who disposed of poor Isabel's destiny, acted wisely and judiciously. There was a restless pining constantly going on in her mind for the country she had quitted, the dear scenes of her childhood and her youth, and the groupe of happy faces, which fancy conjured up to her remembrance. She indulged a great deal too much that silent anguish, which is felt so acutely when the soul has no affinities, no fellowships, in the crowd of vacant faces that surround it;—but for ever was she stealing in vision to the vales, hills, woods, streams, of her native place—the modest mansion the home of her modest affections, the seat of her purest joys, and the blue wreath of smoke that curled from its roof, as if to warn her after her return from a prolonged walk, of the lateness of the hour, and the sweet affectionate chidings that rebuked her delay. From all this, the world of waters had severed her, perhaps for ever; but the chain which bound her to that spot, though lengthened by distance, was never broken. She felt its force to the last. Thus occupied, she would weep alone, benighted in her soul's gloom, for whole days and nights.

Soon after her refusal of Mr. B***, her parents had died, and Isabel, through some untoward domestic circumstance, was left without one natural

protector, save the kind friends with whom she found an asylum in India. And most affectionately was it accorded to her; for so powerful are the influences of beauty, goodness, and virtue,—virtue too enshrined in the fairest of forms,—that every one of those selfish every-day feelings, which are so apt to break out, where there is no considerable enlargement or cultivation of the mind, was restrained, and nothing was said not even by a look, that served to remind her for one moment of her destitution and dependence. Isabel however felt them; and her beauty withered, and her smile, though as delightful and interesting as ever, was mingled more and more with a languor that betokened inward suffering; and she went the unmeaning round of Anglo-Indian visits, tiffins, balls, assemblies, dinners, and listened to idle ridicule and empty gossip, and sate at feasts where daily hecatombs were offered up to vanity and ostentation,

—“joyless all, and unendeared;”

but no amusements, scarcely her own insatiable thirst for literature, could fill up the cheerless void which existed in the bosom of one who was made to love, but who could not live where she found nothing lovely. Yet what false interpretations pass amongst the ladies and gentlemen of this world for profound commentaries—what gross blunders for sagacious truths! No person thought it worth while to penetrate into the real causes of the decay of that beauteous frame. The easiest solution, and the most in unison with their own sentiments and habitudes of thought, was at hand, and they adopted it. Isabel, they took it for granted, was wasted with disappointment, because no offers were made her, and with regrets for having refused Mr. B***, who on the very day, perhaps the very hour of his rejection, had made another offer to another lady, which was accepted, that lady being luckily of a disposition and temperament not liable to be shocked by Mr. B***'s flogging his black servants, because they could not comprehend his broken Hindostanee; and gifted with an understanding that tamely brooked the usurped superiority of that of her husband. Moreover, as if to heighten poor Isabel's disappointment, there was a conspiracy of the accidents of life, and every thing happened to Mr. B*** as had been predicted. The small residue of Mr. W****'s liver soon gave way, and made the happy vacancy at the Board of Revenue; the cholera morbus did its duty at the Sudder-ul-Dawlet court, and Mr. B*** had only to wait another propitious death to arrive at the consummation of his hopes, the seat in council. But they knew her not, nor was it possible they should. She was far too high-minded for such vulgar disquietudes, and she had little in common with the minds which they agitate. Her fine frame and generous heart had been overmastered by feelings of another kind; and she was universally deemed a martyr to disappointed hopes of marriage, when those hopes were the most abhorrent from her nature. She was fascinating and instructive, even whilst she was sinking into the grave, and her wonted smile lingered on her face in death. A memorial was rudely sculptured on her grave-stone, at the expense of one who knew her well. It was borrowed from the pathetic epitaph of Shenstone on Maria, and ran thus:

Vale, vale, Isabella,
Quam melius est tui meminisse,
Quam cum reliquis versari!

But this is a melancholy theme. Yet, spite of every wish and every effort to change the strain, I find the thing impossible, and the chord being once touched, I must go on. Recollections “sicklied o'er with the same pale cast,” continue to haunt me, strive as much as I will to oppose or divert their current. And thus it must ever be so long as this orb of sorrow revolves on its axis, that he who unclasps the volume of his life, will start with horror at the sad and painful world of remembrances he evokes from their graves. Thoughts are awakened, whether of yourself or of others, that as they rush with hideous yell from the cells of memory, tear and agitate you like furies. The English society into which you are thrown whilst in India, becomes after a few years a gallery of dismal portraits, out of whose histories the tragic muse might weave many a mournful drama of real woe; and he who can meditate with a heart at ease upon the manifold chronicles registered in his mind, of vanished hopes, of disappointed ambition, of friendships passed away, of early loves buried in sudden clouds, or thrown prostrate by overwhelming storms, and can calmly pick up the links of the broken chain without grief and shuddering, is a being belonging to another nature, with whom we have nothing in common beyond the form and configuration of humanity. Amongst the specific train of causes, however, by which these unhappy results have for the most part been brought about, and which the careful observer of society and manners will not fail to have noted down minutely,—he cannot overlook, as he unfolds his tablets, the havoc, disorder, and wretchedness, superinduced in Anglo-Indian life over the other ills to which we are heirs, by the mania for ostentatious expense, which is the most fatal epidemic, whether of the country or the climate. It pervades all orders and classes, and drives on young and old indiscriminately to their ruin. Strange indeed it must seem, and it is an anomaly that baffles all set reasoning, that execrating the climate as everybody does from morning to night,—panting beneath the hot fumes of the land-winds, which it would be no poetic exaggeration to term “blasts from hell,”—punctured from top to toe with the prickly heat, a sensation that teaches you, without any help from the fancy, precisely what you would feel were your body stretched on a bed of upraised pins,—awakened in the sultry stillness of the night-watches out of some delightful dream of England and of home by musquitoes buzzing in the ear, or meeting each other by appointment on the tip of the nose,—cursing in querulous anguish the dull sameness and unvaried vapidness of existence,—compelled every returning eve to take the self-same ride or drive along the self-same road, through the same monotonous vista of trees,—to meet for ever the same faces, and reciprocate the same cold and unheartfelt greetings,—and when the nightly *promenade* is concluded, to sit down without appetite to the same bill of fare, of which that of to-day is the exact fac-simile of that of yesterday, the eternal pig with the lime in his mouth, the unfailing mulligatawny, the never-

ending rice and curry, with the same oft-repeated topics, bad puns, and tasteless reflexions; that, enduring these incommodities, and whilst every one is beating his wings against the bars and wires of his cage, from which, in due course of time, a little worldly prudence would have delivered him;—that, all this while, nearly the whole Anglo-Indian world should be busied in schemes of throwing away the means which can alone ferry them back again to the land of their fathers, is, I repeat, a most perplexing paradox.

But so it is. The climate, it is true, renders many things, which elsewhere would be termed luxuries, absolute necessities. Horses, carriages, servants, unavoidably multitudinous from the endless divisions and subdivisions of employment, palanquins, garden houses,—all, or some of these, are perhaps requisite to mitigate the inconveniences of a clime, which forbids bodily exertion. But it is not merely the indulgencies, without which nature would sicken and languish,

Quæis humana sibi dolent natura negatis,

it is not in these that European fortunes are engulfed and lost. There are other “Serbonian bogs,” in which gold mohurs and rupees sink as fast, often faster, than they are obtained. There are horse-racings, horse-breeding, horse-trainings, equipages ostentatiously swelled beyond every domestic need, carriages gorgeously splendid, postillions and even horse-keepers extravagantly liveried, and tables, on which a very few simple condiments would represent all the actual comforts of the whole bazaar, not only crammed with a superfluous heap of provisions, but glittering with a costly shew of plate, gold and silver. Add to this, that your capricious and pompous civilian, or your brief-proud lawyer, whose fees in Westminster-hall could not keep his washerwoman in good humour, but which in India have descended upon him in showers, cannot content himself with a mansion of modest proportions. No: he must roam through long suites of elegantly furnished apartments. He erects, therefore, a palace, which as it rises out of the earth like an exhalation, so it often disappears like an exhalation;—for the sun and the monsoons with their united strength are rapid artificers of ruin, and these being helped in their work of destruction by the puny industry of their active *collaborateur*, the white ant, in a few very short years, the master-pieces of domestic architecture crumble to their foundations. Yet to rear these transitory emblems of human pride and human folly, he squanders sums, which, on his return to his native land, might have repaired the ancient hall of his ancestors, redeemed the mortgaged acres, or erected a mansion anew, to illustrate him as the first founder of a name and family. Such are the riddles which vanity is perpetually framing to perplex and humble us.

The fretfulness for surpassing those among whom we live, is at all times a passion, which it requires no little philosophy to subdue; and perhaps the entire extinction of it would not be desirable, were it possible. It is in its misdirections that it works so much mischief and folly, and becomes the most sordid thing imaginable, and leads to the most sordid results, especially when it takes the mean, pitiful turn of vying in pursuits after the veriest

trifles and gew-gaws of existence; and in little societies, like those of our Anglo-Indian settlements, this paltry misdirection of a feeling which would be a noble one in its right course, may in ten cases out of twelve be with tolerable certainty calculated on. In a wider sphere of intercommunion, all this would find wholesome and natural correctives. The influence of better example would incite to worthier competitions, perhaps to literary or philosophical ones, and there is no mind, after it has acquired knowledge, but swells out to the requisite dimensions of what it contains, and becoming enlarged and lofty, looks down with disdain upon the puny emulations, in which so many foolish creatures sacrifice fortune, fame, happiness. At our Indian presidencies, moreover, there is scarce an individual of any rank or station, that, like the citizen in the Spectator, who kept a journal of his life, is not of greater consequence in his own thoughts than in the eyes of the world, and therefore imagines that he is watched in all his movements, his exits and entrances, and thus trains himself to a false theatrical appearance in society, and walks perpetually on the stilts of the most absurd and despicable of all the prides that infest our nature. I believe from my heart that poor R*****, who in a very few years contrived to spend in mere external shew, not only his own accumulations, but the hoards of others, was infected with no other vice but this. He was a vain, but in every other respect, a strictly honourable man, kind, humane, generous to excess, passionately fond of horses, and determined not to be surpassed in the stateliness of his mansion, the splendour of his table, and the excellence of his stud. His legitimate emoluments as the Registrar of the Supreme Court were considerable, but not adequate to a style of living that put to the blush the establishment of the Governor-General. It is the first step which it is so difficult to retrace. On one side of a given line lay good fame, competence, domestic peace, inward satisfaction,—on the other side of it, was a tinsel candle-light happiness that would not bear a day-light inspection, hosts of acquaintances, who grinned with envy at his hollow magnificence, or watched with delight the progress of his ruin; a heart cankered with care, and slumbers broken by fear. This line he had passed. As registrar, he was the official administrator of the property of intestates, and as intestate death is a most common accident in India, large accumulations sometimes remained for years unchecked and unaccounted for in his hands. Had the judges of the court called periodically for his accounts, as they were virtually bound to do, he might at this day have been, if not rich, virtuous and happy. For a long succession of judges, this duty was neglected; at length, a chief justice arrived, who was dazzled and astonished at the splendour of his hospitality; enquiry took place, and R***** was a defaulter to an immense amount. He lived but for opinion, and although it was a contemptible species of opinion that he worshipped, he could not exist without it, and a sudden apoplexy terminated his career. It is a sad story, but it contains volumes of admonition.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(Continued from p. 60.)

23. EVEN if we could suppose that it were practicable, without the aid of a single native, to conduct the whole affairs of the country, both in the higher and in all the subordinate offices, by means of Europeans, it ought not to be done, because it would be both politically and morally wrong. The great number of public offices in which the natives are employed, is one of the strongest causes of their attachment to our government. In proportion as we exclude them from these we lose our hold upon them; and were the exclusion entire, we should have their hatred in place of their attachment; their feeling would be communicated to the whole population and to the native troops, and would excite a spirit of discontent too powerful for us to subdue or resist. But were it possible that they could submit silently and without opposition, the case would be worse; they would sink in character; they would lose, with the hope of public office and distinction, all laudable ambition, and would degenerate into an indolent and abject race, incapable of any higher pursuit than the mere gratification of their appetites. It would certainly be more desirable that we should be expelled from the country altogether, than that the result of our system of government should be such a debasement of a whole people. This is to be sure supposing an extreme case, because nobody has ever proposed to exclude the natives from the numerous petty offices, but only from the more important offices now filled by him; but the principle is the same; the difference is only in degree; for in proportion as we exclude them from the higher offices, and a share in the management of public affairs, we lessen their interest in the concerns of the community, and degrade their character.

24. It was from a conviction of the policy of extending native agency, that the establishment of the Revenue Board Cutcherry was recommended in 1822. The right of the people to be taxed only by their own consent has always, in every free country, been esteemed amongst the most important of all privileges: it is that which has most exercised the minds of men, and which has oftenest been asserted by the defenders of liberty. Even in countries in which there is no freedom, taxation is the most important function of government, because it is that which most universally affects the comfort and happiness of the people, and that which has oftenest excited them to resistance; and hence both its utility and its danger have, under the most despotic governments, taught the necessity of employing in its administration the ablest men of the country. In this point, at least, we ought to be guided by the example of those governments, and employ intelligent and experienced natives at the head of the revenue, to assist the Revenue Board. If in other departments we give experienced natives to assist the European officers, shall we not give them in this, whose duties are the most difficult and most important? We cannot exclude them from it without injury to ourselves as well as to them. We cannot conduct the department efficiently without them. But even if we could, policy requires that we should let them have a share in the business of taxing their own country. It attaches them to our government; it raises them in their own estimation; and it encourages them, by the prospect of attaining a situation of so much distinction, to qualify themselves for it by a zealous performance of their duty. Although we can never leave entirely to the natives the power of taxing the country, we ought to entrust them with as much of it as possible, under our superintendence. We ought to make them

acquainted with our objects in taxation, and with the principles on which we wish it to be founded, in order that, in communicating their opinions to us, they may not be guided by the mere object of raising the revenue, but that of adapting the revenue to the wants of the state and the circumstances of the people. It is desirable that this knowledge should be widely diffused among the natives; but it can only be effected by their having the benefit of free intercourse with us, and of acquiring experience in important official situations. They have the advantage of this intercourse already, in the cutcherries attached to collectors and to the Board of Revenue; and under many of the collectors this advantage is rendered more general, by their hearing the opinions of the most intelligent heads of villages and of respectable inhabitants not in the service of Government, and discussing in their presence questions of revenue. This establishes confidence in us among the natives, and gradually extends among them juster and more enlarged views of the purposes for which taxation is intended.

25. This kind of intercourse, however, could hardly subsist, or be productive of any advantage, if we adopted the opinions of most of the advocates of Zemindarry settlements, that the collector ought not to enter into the details of revenue, but leave the natives to conduct them, and settle with each other in their own way, and that he should confine himself to their general superintendence, under the guidance of general principles. This appears to me to be a mistaken doctrine, which ought to be avoided; because, in order to maintain our power in India, we must have able and skilful servants, and such servants could not possibly be produced by merely learning a few general principles, without making themselves acquainted with the character of the people, and the rules and customs by which their transactions with each other and with the officers of government are usually regulated. The good government of the country must rest very much on the talents of our local officers, as it is from them chiefly that Government must derive its own information; and hence there is no country in the world in which it is more absolutely necessary to have good public servants than in this. When an European is placed in charge of a district, permanently settled and belonging to a few Zemindars, who conduct all the details of the assessment and collection of the revenue, he has very little to do; no exertion is required from him, and he naturally becomes indolent. If the affairs of the district fall into confusion, he cannot put them right; because, as he has not made himself acquainted with the revenue details and local usages, and has no practical experience, he is ignorant of the cause of the disorder, and of the means by which it is to be remedied. His knowledge of general principles, however extensive it may be, will in such an emergency be of little use, because he will not know how to apply them to the local circumstances of the country. The duties of the collector of a province should be such as to make it imperative on him to know the real state of the country, the amount of the assessment paid by the different classes of the inhabitants; its effects upon them, but especially upon the Ryots, in promoting or discouraging industry, and in rendering them satisfied or discontented with their rulers; and to know all the details of internal administration by which the revenue is developed and realized; for it is only by possessing such knowledge that he can understand either what are the actual resources of the country or the means by which they may be improved, or furnish useful information to Government. The duties of a public officer, intrusted with the charge of a province, ought to be such as to require the constant exercise of his faculties,

Without this employment they become dull, and he is satisfied with remaining at the head of a province for the management of which he is totally unqualified; and it is probably not until something goes wrong that his utter unfitness is discovered. The civil servants of the Company mix but little with the native community; they have no common interest with it, and it is only such of them as have naturally a spirit of inquiry, or as are forced by the duties of their situation to inquire, that know any thing about it, or can tell Government whether any particular law is popular or the reverse. Government itself knows nothing of the state of the country, except what it learns from its local officers. In other countries, government and its officers are a part of the community, and are of course acquainted with the effect of every public measure, and the opinion of the country regarding it; but here Government is deprived of this advantage. It makes laws for a people who have no voice in the matter, and of whom it knows very little; and it is therefore evident that it cannot adapt its laws to the circumstances of the people, unless it receive accurate information upon this subject from active and intelligent local officers, whose duty it is to investigate carefully the condition and opinions of the inhabitants, and to report upon them. But these officers can acquire this information only through an establishment of experienced native servants, who have, beyond all other men, from the very nature of their official duties, the best means of obtaining it. Intelligent collectors are necessary at all times, but more especially when it becomes expedient either to raise or lower the revenue. Such an operation requires, not judgment alone, but great knowledge of details, and if undertaken without these essential requisites, would be productive of much mischief. We ought, therefore, not to be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of the general state of the country, but make it a part of the system to obtain the most minute and accurate information concerning its internal condition, and preserve and accumulate that information in clear and detailed revenue accounts and statistical statements.

26. In comparing our internal administration with that of the native princes, it may be said that we have perhaps been more successful in our judicial than in our revenue institutions. In the criminal branch, the extent of our power has rendered the apprehension of criminals more sure; and in spite of the difficulties of conviction arising from the Mahomedan law, punishment is as certain, and justice much more so, than before. I doubt if in civil judicature we have the same advantage yet, or ever can have, until we leave to the natives the decision of almost all original suits. The natives can hardly be said to have had any regular system. What it was, has been well described by the late Commissioner of the Deccan.* But their decision, by various local officers, by ropus, punchayets, and the prince, or the court established near him, though irregular, and often corrupt and arbitrary, dispensed as much real justice as our courts, and with less delay and expense; for the native judges, whatever their irregularities were, had the great advantage of understanding their own language and their own code much better than ours are ever likely to do. Our judges will however improve every day, from longer experience; and the expense to the suitors both of time and money be much reduced. Our judges, even now, are in general more efficient than our collectors. In this country the judicial require perhaps less talent than the revenue duties; they are less complicated, and are not, like them, affected by adverse seasons, or by peace or war, but are governed by fixed rules, and require in general little more than temper and assiduity. The district moonsiffs, or native

* Mr. Elphinstone's Report.

judges, are a great improvement on our judicial institutions. They have relieved the zillah courts from a great mass of small suits; they get through a great deal of work; and there is reason to infer that it is performed in a satisfactory manner, because the inhabitants crowd to their courts, because the proportion of appeals from their decisions is not large, and because it has not been found necessary to dismiss many for misconduct. They will every day become more respectable, when it is found that the corrupt and indolent are punished, and that the diligent and upright are allowed to hold their situations permanently. Their jurisdiction was extended in 1821 to matters amounting in value to 500 rupees; and it might with great utility be extended much further. It will in time absorb almost all original suits, with great advantage to the community, and leave to the zillah judge hardly any thing but appeals.

27. There was nothing in which our judicial code, on its first establishment, departed more widely from the usage of the country than in the disuse of the punchayet. When this ancient institution was introduced into our code, in 1816, there was so much objection to it, both at home and in this country, lest it should become an instrument of abuse, that it was placed under so many restrictions as to deprive it of much of its utility. It was unknown to some of the Company's servants as any thing more than a mode of private arbitration; it was known by others to have been employed by the natives in the decision of civil suits and even of criminal cases; but it was imagined to have been so employed, not because they liked it, but because they had nothing better; and it was opposed by some very intelligent men, on the ground of its form and proceedings being altogether so irregular as to be quite incompatible with the system of our courts. All doubts as to the popularity of punchayets among the natives must now have been removed, by the reports of some of the ablest servants of the Company, which explain their nature, and shew that they were in general use over extensive provinces.* The defects of the punchayet are better known to the natives than to us; yet with all its defects they hold it in so much reverence, that they say, "where the Punj sits, God is present." In many ordinary cases, the punchayet is clear and prompt in its decision; but when complicated accounts are to be examined, it is often extremely dilatory. It adjourns frequently; when it meets again, some of the members are often absent; and it sometimes happens that a substitute takes the place of an absent member. All this is no doubt extremely irregular; but the native government itself is despotic and irregular, and every thing under it must partake of its nature. These irregularities, however, are all susceptible of gradual correction; and indeed even now they are not found in practice to produce half the inconvenience that might be expected by men who have been accustomed to the exact forms of English courts of judicature. They ought not to prevent our employing the punchayet more than we have hitherto done, because its duties are of the most essential advantage to the community, and there is no other possible way by which they can be so well discharged. The natives have been so long habituated to the punchayet in all their concerns, that not only in the great towns, but even in the villages, a sufficient number of persons qualified to sit upon it can be found. We ought to avail ourselves of their aid, by extending the range within which the operations of the punchayet are now confined. Its cognizance of all suits within a certain amount, both in the Zillah and District Moonsiffs courts, should be abolished, and neither party should have the option of declining its jurisdiction. The same

* Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, and Mr. Chaplin.

rule should hold in all cases tried by the collector. The use of the punchayet in criminal trials has been recommended by several persons, and, among others, by a very intelligent judicial officer,* who submitted a draft of a regulation for the purpose. I am persuaded that the measure would be very beneficial, and that until it is adopted facts will never be so well found as they might be. The employment of the punchayet, independently of the great help it affords us in carrying on the business of the country, gives weight and consideration among their countrymen to those who are so employed; brings us, in our public duties, into better acquaintance and closer union with them; and renders our government more acceptable to the people.

28. None of the changes in the customs of the country introduced with the judicial code were better formed for the vexation of the people than the system by which the police was in some districts erected into an establishment by itself, and separated from all others. This separation was by many regarded as a great improvement, for it was naturally supposed that the business of the police would be conducted with more regularity and efficiency by a class of men whose time should be devoted to this duty only, than by any class who had other duties to attend to. But this system, besides being objectionable in many points, had one main defect, in not being founded in any of the usages of the country; for no system for any part of the municipal administration can ever answer that is not drawn from its ancient institutions, or assimilated with them. The new police establishment resembles in some degree an irregular military corps. It was directed by the zillah magistrate; it was spread over the country in small guards, at every town and principal village; it was entirely independent of the district and village local authorities, and subordinate only to its own darogahs and petty officers; it had no common interest with the people; it seldom knew any thing of the neighbourhood in which it was stationed, and had no means of discovering offenders but the village watchers, who had been withdrawn from their ancient masters the tehsildars, and placed under its authority, for this purpose. It soon learned to make the use which might have been foreseen of the power which it possessed; it harassed the heads and curmurs of villages by constantly summoning them before it, under the pretext of inquiring into imaginary offences, and often extorted money from them as the price of exemption from this grievance; it often obtained money from some of the more respectable inhabitants, by raising reports of irregularities in their families, and threatening to bring them forward for public investigation; it also got money by releasing persons whom it had threatened to send to appear as witnesses regarding some pretended offence; and its abuse of authority was the more felt from the low rank of its agents, who were in general no better than common peons. This very circumstance, of placing the dregs of the people above the more respectable classes, was of itself a serious evil, and was regarded by them as a most oppressive measure. Such a police had no interest in the peace of the country, because it knew that in tranquil times its services were less wanted, and that its numbers would probably be reduced. Its gains were derived from disturbance, and its importance increased in such times, and it was therefore its business to exaggerate every disorder, and to keep up alarm. It was altogether a harsh and vexatious system of espionage. We have now in most places reverted to the old police of the country, executed by village watchmen, mostly hereditary, under the direction of the heads of villages, tehsildars of districts, and the collector and magistrate of the province. The establish-

* Mr. Wright, judge of North Arcot.

ments of the tehsildars are employed without distinction, either in police or revenue duties, as the occasion requires; and it is the intimate knowledge of the inhabitants and of the country, which they and the village servants acquire from their occupation in the revenue, which enables them to discover by whom offences are committed much more readily than could possibly be done by mere police servants. The village and district servants, as well as the tehsildar under whom they act, are deeply interested in the good order of the country, and they have therefore the strongest motives for exerting themselves in preserving its peace.

29. What is usually called police can seldom prevent crimes; it can seldom do more than secure the greater part of the offenders. Much has been said and written in favour of a preventive police, but I do not know that the attempt to establish it has ever been successful in any country. When a vigilant police renders detection and punishment more certain, it no doubt acts as a preventive in so far as it deters from the commission of crime. The only efficient preventive is the improvement of manners, in which the punishment of offences can have very little share. A moderate assessment, by enabling all to find employment and to live, is, next to the amelioration of manners, the thing best calculated in this country to diminish crimes. It is generally found that theft and robbery are most frequent in districts over-assessed; and that in seasons of scarcity they become common in districts in which they were before of rare occurrence. Our present system of police is very well suited to its object, and is perfectly equal to all the purposes of its institution, though it is not always so well directed as might be wished. This however is not to be wondered at; it arises from our inexperience, and is not to be removed by any new rules, but solely by longer experience. The districts in which gang-robbery and plundering are most prevalent are some parts of the northern circars; and is occasioned by our want of control over the petty hill chiefs, and by the vicinity of their unhealthy hills and jungles facilitating the escape of the offenders. Those in which murder and maiming are most common are Malabar and Canara. In Malabar it is to be ascribed chiefly to the depraved habits of the lower classes of the Moplahs; and in Canara to those of the Saddees, a race as bad as the worst of the Moplahs; but fortunately very few in number. They are the descendants of Abyssinians formerly employed in the armies of the Mahomedan kings of Bijapoor, many of whom rose to the highest ranks in the state, and enjoyed extensive jagheers, on which numbers of their countrymen were settled. Those who now remain are chiefly herdsmen or cultivators, and are in general poor. The atrocious crimes of murder and gang-robbery are much less common in districts which have been long under the Company's government than in those of more recent acquisition, and are every where gradually diminishing. The frequency of crimes in most of the countries which have fallen by conquest under the British dominion within the last thirty years, as well as in many of those received from the Nabob of the Carnatic, does not arise so much from any thing in the nature of the people, as from the encouragement given to every kind of disorder, by a long succession of wars, misgovernment, and anarchy. During those times the sovereign power was too weak to restrain the disorders of its tributaries and subordinate chiefs. Gangs of robbers were protected by every little chief; and even where they were not protected, they found security, by the number of petty independent jurisdictions enabling them to escape from one to another. Much was done by the Mysore Mussulman government to eradicate these disorders; but its duration was too

short, and it was too much occupied in foreign war, to have had leisure to remedy them effectually. The gangs which formerly lived by plunder are now much diminished by death and other causes; but there are still, probably, several thousand men scattered over our territory, whose business from their earliest days has been robbery. These men, and perhaps their immediate descendants, must pass away, before robbery, as a profession, can be destroyed.

30. In estimating the state of crime, and the efficiency of the police, we are generally guided by the calendars of the magistrates and criminal judges, and the reports of the circuit judges. But these documents alone, without the consideration of many other circumstances, will not enable us to form any just conclusion; and even with the greatest attention to every circumstance, it is difficult to arrive at any thing like accuracy. Many incidental causes tend to swell the number of crimes at one time more than another: peace or war—plenty or famine—the disbanding of troops in our own or the neighbouring countries—the passage through the country of a greater or smaller number of Banjarries, who are generally robbers. Besides these, there are causes of an official nature which give a very great increase or decrease of crime, where there is little real change: in some districts the magistrates and police apprehend great numbers of persons on groundless suspicion, or for trivial matters of which no public notice ought to have been taken. These irregularities arise from the ignorance and the over-zeal of the native servants, or from their carelessness, and not unfrequently from that of the magistrates. The best way of ascertaining with tolerable accuracy the increase or decrease of crime, would be by a comparison of the number of the higher crimes in periods of ten or fifteen years. If we include petty thefts, or even burglary, we shall be led to an enormous conclusion, for in this country most of the offences called burglary are little more than petty theft. They do not generally involve housebreaking, but are much oftener confined to the carrying away some trifling article from a hut or house, which is either open, or entered without violence. Crimes are no doubt sometimes concealed, from fear and other causes; but I believe that the number actually committed is usually over-rated, and that many of the burglaries and robberies said to have been ascertained, but none of the offenders discovered, never actually took place. If, what is not uncommon in India, eight or ten thieves from a distant province enter a district, and, after robbing a few of the inhabitants or their houses, disappear, an alarm is raised; statements are brought forward of losses which never happened, in the expectation of obtaining a remission of rent; and the magistrate himself is sometimes too easily led to give credit to these reports, and to represent the district as being in an alarming state, and to call for an increase of his establishment, in order to meet the difficulty; whereas, if he had given himself leisure to investigate the reports, he would have found that his district was just in its ordinary state.

31. From the first introduction of our judicial regulations, the people of the country have been accused, both by the magistrates and judges, of not sufficiently aiding the police. The complaint of offenders escaping because people do not choose to appear as prosecutors or witnesses, from indolence, apathy, or distance, is common to all countries, and is as little chargeable to India as to any other. I believe that if the matter were fairly examined, it would be found that the police derives much more gratuitous aid from the people in this country than in England; but we expect from them more than ought to be required in any country. As the Mahomedan law officers in criminal trials rejected not only the evidence of the police but of all public servants, it was thought advisable to remedy this inconvenience by making two

or more of the most respectable inhabitants of the village to which any criminal was brought for examination attest the depositions; in consequence of which they were obliged to make two journeys to the station of the Zillah Court, and many of them were obliged to perform this duty twice a year, because the better their character the more likely they were to be called upon as witnesses. They often complained of this heavy grievance, but it was not till lately that they were exempted from it, as it was considered by most of the judges as a duty which they owed to the public and were bound to perform. The performance no doubt facilitated the business of the judge with the Mahomedan law officer; but it was certainly most unreasonable to expect that a respectable shopkeeper or merchant should be always ready to leave his house and his own affairs, and to undertake an expensive journey, about a trial in which he had no concern, merely for the sake of public justice. Many of the judges have, however, done justice to the character of the people in their support of the law, and stated that they have of late shown great alacrity in the preservation of the peace of the country, and gallant behaviour in attacking robbers.*

32. We should be careful that, in our anxiety to form an efficient police, we do not sacrifice the comfort of the people, and establish a system of general vexation and oppression. There is nothing by which we are so likely to be unintentionally led into systematic vexation as by schemes of police. Registering the inhabitants of villages; making them responsible for each other; dividing them into classes, to keep alternate watch; making them account for their absence; all these are fond imitations of the Saxon tything—a system well enough calculated, in an ignorant age, among a poor and scanty population, to ensure peace and personal safety; but calculated, at the same time, to check every improvement, and to perpetuate poverty and ignorance, and utterly unsuitable to a populous and wealthy country. In countries which have attained any degree of civilization, it is always found best to provide for the police at the public expense, and to leave the people at perfect liberty to pursue their several occupations, without any restraint, and without any call upon them for police duties.

The number of persons apprehended, released, and punished, gives, though not an accurate, yet a general idea of the state of crime in the country. The following is the abstract for the last six months of 1823. It is taken in preference to a similar period in 1824, because in that year the number of commitments was swelled by the famine driving many poor people to seek a subsistence by robbery, and plundering hoards of grain.

Abstract of the number of Persons apprehended, released, and punished, from the 1st July to 31st December 1823.

Apprehended.	By the Magistrate.	By the Criminal Judge.	By the Court of Circuit.	Foujdary Adawlut.
23,188	Acquitted and released ... 8,356	1,957	374	86
	Convicted and punished...10,526	1,082	170	120
	Sent to the Criminal Judge 4,728	1,205	265	—
	Total ... 23,610	4,244	809	206

* Reports, 1st Judge, Southern Division, 23d December 1823, para. 47. 3d Judge, Western Division, 31st July 1822, paras. 50 and 51.

A short abstract of the civil suits for the first six months of 1824, taken from the Report of the Sudder Adawlut of the 8th of November 1824, shews that the operations of the different civil courts appear to keep pace with the demands of the country.

Abstract Statement of Suits in all the Zillahs, from the 1st January to the 1st July 1824.

In all Zillahs.	Original Suits.			Appeals.		
	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Depending.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Depending.
Before the Judge	272	—	910	295	—	1,073
Register	432	2,551	581	259	775	496
Sudder Ameen	1,719	—	1,707	312	—	171
Total	2,423	2,551	3,198	866	775	1,740
District Mooniffs...	27,333	25,678	20,594	—	—	—
District Panchayets	14	10	26	—	—	—
Village Mooniffs...	1,445	1,593	696	—	—	—
Village Panchayets	3	5	9	—	—	—

It is observed by the Sudder Adawlut, that "the whole number of suits depending on the 1st of July last, in the Zillah Courts, is far short of the number which they may fairly be expected to dispose of within a period of six months;" and that "the number of causes of older date than 1822, pending in all the courts on the 1st of July last, was but thirty original suits and forty-four appeals."

(To be concluded next month.)

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

THE success which, as far as we can yet speak with confidence, has attended the abolition of suttees, affords encouragement to the British Government in India to venture upon other attempts to check the cruelties and wicked customs which have connected themselves with Hindu superstitions.

Some well-meaning philanthropists in England are uniting in a systematic resistance to those practices, and seem to contemplate a forcible suppression, where practicable, of the horrible custom of female infanticide, exposure of the sick, and other pernicious usages throughout India. We have received a book,* written by an English missionary, who was a witness of some of the scenes which he describes, and who assures us, that "he can appeal to the Searcher of Hearts, that his object in publishing respecting India has been for the good of that country alone." We can readily believe this, and that the motives of those who urge the same subjects upon the attention of the Court of Directors at the East-India House are equally pure and laudable.

* India's Cries to British Humanity, relative to the Suttee, Infanticide, British Connexion with Idolatry, Ghaut Murders, and Slavery in India; to which is added, Humane Hints for the Melioration of the State of Society in British India. By J. Peggs, late Missionary at Cuttack, Orissa. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with an Account of the Present State of Infanticide and of Slavery in India. London, 1830. Seeley.

Nevertheless, it is not by drawing up voluminous details of these horrid practices, or stringing together in a written dissertation, facetiously termed a *speech*, crude extracts from writers who have condemned them, in terms not a whit stronger than that government has used to whom these extracts are offered, that any real progress can be made towards the end in view; because no rational plan of procedure is suggested, no practical scheme of dealing with the deep-rooted prejudices of superstition or policy from whence these customs have originated, is pointed out. It would seem that coercion, in some form or other, is tacitly recommended, whether the classes of people amongst whom the practices exist are subject to our authority or not.

So far from aiding and strengthening the government, in their humane attempt to carry their *recorded* intentions into effect, these over-zealous exertions are calculated to embarrass and impede them. The suttee-abolition was the measure of government, accomplished, in spite of the precipitate eagerness of some individuals at home, as soon as prudence permitted. Such will be the case with the rest of the shocking practices which prevail in certain parts of India, and which it cannot be the interest or the desire of the British Government to tolerate one moment longer than their suppression is safe and practicable. We recommend the perusal of Mr. Astell's remarks in the debate at the India House, reported in our present number.

Female infanticide is a practice which prevails chiefly, if not entirely, amongst the tribes of the Rajpoot stock, who are not our subjects but our allies. The only mode of dealing with people so circumstanced towards us is, by friendly persuasion, and, where the opportunity offers, by treaty. The Parliamentary records show that the East-India Company have availed themselves of the latter mode, and their instructions to their officers, for many years past, "to be unremitting in their endeavours to accomplish this humane object in the countries where the British influence can be felt or exerted," is one evidence among many that the former mode has not been neglected.

In truth, the successful agent of abolishing this practice (for a time at least) amongst the Jahrejahs—the benevolent General Walker—was supported and encouraged by the government at home and abroad. Warm, however, as was his zeal, *his* views were discreet and cautious, and therefore successful. Far from reproaching the government, as accessaries, because they did not instantly "put down" the practice amongst a people, our right of interference with whom is of a questionable nature, he distinctly said: "in offering my opinion upon the means of suppressing female infanticide in the west of India, I must first observe, that this object should be accomplished without violating the feelings of the natives, and without having recourse to actual coercion. I must beg leave to refer to my own proceedings, which succeeded in obtaining the consent of the people to relinquish this barbarous and unnatural practice. It was accomplished, no doubt, *with great difficulty*, but it was so far a spontaneous act, that it was *solely* effected by persuasion and reason. It is under this influence, *alone*, that the measure can ultimately be expected to prove successful."*

* Letter to the Court of Directors, July 1819.

The origin and peculiar motives of female infanticide in the west of India are but little inquired into: yet how necessary is it that we should be thoroughly conversant with the principles before we attempt to eradicate the customs from whence they spring! Colonel Tod has investigated this subject with his usual acumen and candour, and we cannot do better than recommend his observations—the observations of one who lived amongst the Rajpoots, and to whom that high-minded people unbosomed themselves—upon the origin and the character of female infanticide:

Although custom sanctions, and religion rewards, a sati, the victim to marital selfishness, yet, to the honour of humanity, neither traditional adage, nor religious text can be quoted in support of a practice so revolting as infanticide. Man, alone, of the whole animal creation, is equal to the task of destroying his offspring.

When a female is born, no anxious inquiries await the mother—no greetings welcome the new-comer, who appears an intruder on the scene, which often closes in the hour of its birth. But the very silence with which a female birth is accompanied, forcibly expresses sorrow. Families may exult in the satis which their cenotaphs portray, but none ever heard a Rajpoot boast of the destruction of his infant progeny.

What are the causes, we may ask, sufficiently powerful to induce the suppression of a feeling which every sentient being has in common for its offspring? To suppose a Rajpoot devoid of this sentiment, would argue his deficiency in the ordinary attributes of humanity: often is he heard to exclaim, “accursed is the day when a woman-child was born to me!” The same motive which studded Europe with convents, in which youth and beauty were immured until liberated by death, first prompted the Rajpoot to infanticide; and however revolting the policy, it is, perhaps, kindness compared to incarceration. It is, in fact, a modification of the same feeling which characterises the Rajpoot and the ancient German warrior—the dread of dishonour to the fair: the former raises the poignard to the breast of his wife, rather than witness her captivity, and he gives the opiate to the infant, whom, if he cannot portion and marry to her equal, he dare not see degraded.

Although religion nowhere authorizes this barbarity, the laws which regulate marriage amongst the Rajpoots powerfully promote infanticide. Not only is intermarriage prohibited between families of the same clan (*campa*), but between those of the same tribe (*gotra*): and though centuries may have intervened since their separation, and branches thus transplanted may have lost their original patronymic, they can never be regrafted on the original stem. Every tribe has, therefore, to look abroad, to a race distinct from its own, for suitors for the females. Foreign war, international feuds, or other calamities, affect tribes the most remote from each other; nor can war or famine thin the clans of Marwar, without diminishing the female population of Ambér: thus both suffer in a two-fold degree. Many virtuous and humane princes have endeavoured to check or mitigate an evil, in the eradication of which every parental feeling would co-operate. Sumptuary edicts can alone control it. The plan proposed, and in some degree followed, by the great Jey Sing of Ambér, might with caution be pursued, and with great probability of success. He submitted to the prince of every Rajpoot state a decree, which regulated the *dajejar*, or dower, and other marriage expenditure, with reference to the property of the vassal, limiting it to one year's income of the estate. This plan was, however, frustrated by the vanity of the Chondawut of Saloombra,

who expended on the marriage of his daughter a sum even greater than his sovereign could have afforded. Were bonds taken from all the feudal chiefs, and a penal clause inserted, of forfeiture of their fief by all who exceeded a fixed nuptial expenditure, the axe would be laid to the root, and the evil would be checked, and the heart of many a mother (and we may add, father) be gladdened by preserving at once the point of honour and their child.

When ignorance declaims against the gratuitous love of murder amongst these brave men, our contempt is excited equally by its short-sighted conclusions and the affected philanthropy which overlooks all remedy but the “*sic volo*.” Sir John Shore, when acting on the suggestion of the benevolent Duncan, for the suppression of this practice amongst the Rajkoomars, judged more wisely as a politician, and more charitably in his estimate of human motives. “A prohibition,” says he, “enforced by the denunciation of the severest temporal penalties, would have had little efficacy in abolishing a custom which existed in opposition to the feelings of humanity and natural affection;” but “the sanction of that religion which the Rajkoomars professed, was appealed to in aid of the ordinances of civil authority; and an engagement binding them to desist from the barbarous practice was prepared, and circulated for signature amongst the Rajkoomars.” It may well be doubted how far this influence could extend, when the root of the evil remained untouched, though not unseen, as the philanthropic Duncan pointed out in the confession of the Rajkoomars: “all unequivocally admitted it, but all did not fully acknowledge its atrocity; and the only reason they assigned for the inhuman practice was, the great expense of procuring suitable matches for their daughters, if they allowed them to grow up.” The Rajkoomar is one of the Chohan *sachæ*, chief of the Agnicûlas, and in proportion to its high and well-deserved pretensions on the score of honour, it has more infanticides than any other of the “thirty-six royal races.” Amongst those of this race out of the pale of feudalism, and subjected to powers not Rajpoot, the practice is fourfold greater, from the increased pressure of the cause which gave it birth, and the difficulty of establishing their daughters in wedlock. Raja Jey Sing's enactment went far to remedy this. Conjoin his plan with Mr. Duncan's, provide dowers, and infanticide will cease. It is only by removing the cause, that the consequence can be averted.

As to the almost universality of this practice amongst the Jaréjas, the leading cause, which will also operate to its continuance, has been entirely overlooked. The Jaréjas were Rajpoots, a subdivision of the Yadus; but by intermarriage with the Mahomedans, to whose faith they became proselytes, they lost their caste. Political causes have disunited them from the Mahomedans, and they desire again to be considered as pure Rajpoots; but having been contaminated, no Rajpoot will intermarry with them. The owner of a *hyde* of land, whether Seesodia, Rahtore, or Chohan, would scorn the hand of a Jaréja princess. Can the “*sic volo*” be applied to men who think in this fashion?”

Recent accounts afford reason to think that infanticide amongst this tribe prevails as much as ever. Mrs. Colonel Elwood, in her very interesting publication, tells us, from personal observation, that in Cutch, it is in full force, as appeared from a census of the Jahrejah villages in 1826.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At this meeting, on the 6th February, the secretary submitted to the meeting an account of the bite of a snake, and two specimens of the particular kind of snake, communicated by Brigadier Wilson, commanding at Nussurahabad. This account, together with Dr. Wise's observations on wounds of the intestines, and Mr. Dempster's case of tumor in the leg of a native, were then read, and made the subjects of discussion.

The case of a snake-bite occurred in a bearer returning late at night with his master in the palanquin. The reptile was killed, and found to be a *karayt*, full grown, or about two feet three inches. The bite was a little above the great toe. In ten minutes after the injury was received, the man became quite insensible, and resembled a person dead drunk; pulse feeble and irregular, and breathing hurried. Ammonia was freely administered in the form of eau de luce and spirits of hartshorn, and in less than an hour he recovered his senses: the leg was cold, and of a mottled appearance, and he complained of great pain on the wound: a large dose of opium was then administered, and the patient was allowed to sleep. Much thin blood flowed from the wound made by the upper fangs; and in the morning, when the man awoke, the whole limb was enormously swollen, from the toes to the hip, with pain, but not very severe, in all its extent. Thin blood flowed from the nostrils all day: vesications took place below the knee, which became foul and ill-conditioned ulcers, and several weeks elapsed before these local effects were entirely removed. It is remarked by the gentleman who describes the case, that in all probability the effects of the bite were rendered earlier manifest from the circumstances of the individual having been in active exercise during his turn in the palanquin, and circulation being thereby accelerated.

Dr. Wise commences his paper by remarking on the adhesion of the peritoneal sac in cases of hernia, which, by preventing the exit of the contents of the gut, had saved the life of the individual. This fact leads to the inference, that union may be produced in other cases, as of wounds. Experiments made on the inferior animals further confirms this, adhesive inflammation being the intermediate process. M. Jaubert, of Paris, has particularly illustrated the efforts of nature in accomplishing the reunion under these circumstances, and has performed many experiments on the subject, in which Dr. Wise assisted. Incisions were made into the stomach and intestines, the lips of the wounds inverted, and several stitches of interrupted suture made, so as to keep the two serous surfaces in contact. The animals were killed at different periods, and the wounds were found healed without the smallest discharge having taken place into the abdomen. By means of this tendency to adhesive inflammation, artificial anus, that most loathsome of consequences of strangulated hernia, &c. may in many cases be prevented. In cases of a very small wound in the intestine, the wounded part raised by a pair of forceps is to be encircled with catgut, and the whole returned into the abdomen. Dr. W. relates a case in confirmation of this practice, which occurred under his own observation in St. Bartholomew's hospital: the patient, sixty years of age, was admitted into the hospital labouring under strangulated hernia, which, not yielding to the taxis and other means employed, recourse was had to the knife, and the opera-

tion performed by Mr. Lawrence. A small wound, however, occurred in the gut, through which a portion of its liquid contents was discharged; this was immediately treated in the manner described, and the ligature applied tightly. No bad effects followed, and the man speedily recovered.

The subject of Mr. Dempster's case of tumor was a brahmin, a trooper, who dated the origin of his disease so far back as the first siege of Bhurtpore in 1805, where he was struck obliquely on the leg by a round shot, whence resulted a severe compound fracture of both bones. After nine months in hospital, reunion of the bones appeared to have taken place. But although after this he could walk without much inconvenience for miles, there remained at all times a slight sore, now covered with an eschar, and again open and discharging some humour. Frequent bleedings too, occurred, and at the time Mr. D. first saw him, there was an extensive fungous tumour, occupying more than one-half of the leg. The circumference of the calf of the diseased limb was nearly double that of the sound one. A profuse foetid discharge, mixed with blood, took place from the ulcerated surface. There was an evident complete disunion of the upper and lower portions of the bone. Amputation was proposed, and successfully performed. Mr. D. gives a minute description of the dissection of the amputated member, and details three kinds of structures, which were found at different points. The patient, though feverish for the first few days after the operation, soon began to improve, and every thing went on quite favourably to the cicatrization of the stump.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 10th March, a letter was read from Dr. Strong, transmitting for the inspection of the Society, a specimen of cotton raised in Italy, by Mr. Robert Kerr, from what that gentleman considered to be the seed of the Brazilian cotton, although not quite certain of the fact. Mr. Kerr states that the cotton separates very clean from the seed without much labour, whereas nearly all the cotton grown in India is very difficult of separation. The meeting appeared of opinion, that the cotton was rather weak in the staple, though not very short, and that its feel in the hand was not silky but woolly. The secretary was requested to send the cotton to Mr. Finlay, of the Gloster Mills, for his inspection and opinion.

Read a letter from Colonel Wood, commanding at Khyook-Phyoo, forwarding to the Society some oranges from that place, which he considered very superior, and which had been originally introduced from China: also stating that gardening of all kinds was proceeding prosperously at the station, and that the cinnamon tree in particular, introduced by himself, was thriving.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bombay.—This Society contemplates offering the following prizes.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to the most successful cultivator of coffee on not less than ten begas. The mode of culture to be stated, and the produce; and a quantity not less than a maund to be placed at the disposal of the Society.

Fifty rupees, or the silver medal, to the most successful cultivator of indigo. The extent and mode of cultivation to be (as above) reported to the Society.

A hundred rupees, or the gold medal, for the most successful cultivation of any improved or superior species of cotton, besides the commonly cultivated species on not less than ten begas; vouchers of the mode of culture and produce are required. A quantity not less than a maund to be sent to the Society.

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Twenty rupees, or a silver medal, to the patel of any village, the lands of which are cultivated with cotton to the extent of 100 begas, on its being vouched to the satisfaction of the committee by the collector or his first assistant, that through the patel's exertions the greater part of the cotton of his village has been gathered in what merchants consider a perfectly clear state. The bale or bales of such cotton to be pointed out to the committee, that they may be inspected in Bombay.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall successfully introduce into Bombay, or Salsette, catcomed species of European fruit, apple, pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, raspberry, gooseberry, or currant. A quantity not less than four seers to be presented to the Society.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall succeed in producing any new and improved varieties of any of the fruits indigenous to India; a quantity not less than ten seers to be presented.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall successfully cultivate the mangoe-steen, doorian, or other fruits peculiar to the eastern islands.

Fifty rupees, or a silver medal, to any person who shall make cheese equal to Warwickshire; an account of the process employed, and a cheese weighing not less than ten, or two of 5 lbs. each, to be sent to the Society.

A silver medal, or a reward not exceeding fifty rupees, to any person who shall produce before the Society the best quality of the following produce in the next cold season, February, viz. peas, cauliflowers, brocoli, potatoes, asparagus, peaches, grapes, strawberries; other vegetables and fruits, Europe and country, may be produced, and rewards will be given to such as are adjudged deserving.—*Bom. Courier*.

VARIETIES.

Scientific Expedition to Mount Ararat.—The celebrated mountain Ararat, on which, if tradition be believed, are to be seen the relics of the ark of Noah,* but whose summit has hitherto been inaccessible, has lately been explored by an expedition from Dorpat, consisting of Professor Parrot, the projector, who undertook to defray its cost out of his own private funds, and four students of the University of Dorpat selected by Professor Parrot, for the astronomical department, zoology, botany, and other branches of natural history. An imperial courier was attached to the expedition by order of the Russian government, to accelerate its operations and promote its objects, and General Count Paskevitch, of Erivan, was directed to give it every facility.

The travellers departed from Dorpat about the middle of March 1829, crossed the Don at Tcherkask, and traversed the steppes of the Cossacks, taking their elevations by the barometer, as far as the salt lakes in the neighbourhood of the Manich river. They reached Mozdok on the Terek, the former boundary of Russia, in May, and arrived at Tiflis in the beginning of June. They halted here for some time on account of the plague raging at Erivan. Mr. Parrot and his assistants employed their time there in making repeated experiments with the pendulum and needle; the latter were repeated four times every twenty-four hours. The intensity of the magnetic needle at Tiflis, compared with experiments at Dorpat, was found to be 0.933; the mean inclination 55° 33', the declination to the west 3° 31'. They made an excursion to a mountain in the Caucasian Kakhethi, the vallies and mountains of which swarm with Lesghi banditti, to such a degree that the party were

* In one of the churches of Yeuch Kallasa, near Ararat, is preserved a piece of the ark, said to have been brought down from the summit by the melted snow!

obliged to be accompanied by a well-armed force of 300 men, commanded by a chief of Kakhethi.

They left Tiflis on the 1st September, and reached the monastery of Echmiatzin on the 8th, where they were hospitably received by the venerable Armenian patriarch, ninety-three years old, the archbishops, archimandrites, &c.; and a young deacon of the convent agreed to accompany them to Ararat. On the 10th they set out on their formidable undertaking, crossed the Araxes, and arrived on the night of the 11th at the convent of Saint Gregory, on the lower slope of the mountain. This desolate dwelling was tenanted by an aged archimandrite, who suffered with Christian resignation the maltreatment of the Persians. The numbers which the expedition brought to this isolated dwelling caused an extraordinary bustle.

Their first attempt to scale the mountain was on the east; but after reaching the height of 2,166 toises above the level of the sea, it was evidently impossible to reach the summit on that side by reason of the steepness of the icy surface. After this failure, Mr. Parrot, by the advice of a peasant of Argure, or Agri,* a neighbouring village, determined, a few days after, to try the north-west side, accompanied by two of his students, Messrs. Behagel and Schlieman, the Armenian deacon Abojan, two foot soldiers, a Cossack, and five people from the village. The first day they reached the limit of perpetual snow, where they bivouacked for the night. At break of day they started for the summit, hoping to reach it before noon; but by that time they had ascended only 500 toises of perpendicular height, making an altitude altogether of 2,600 toises. There was a further ascent of 300 toises to the summit, and perceiving fogs and clouds collecting about the mountain, which, towards night, would discharge their burden of snow, the travellers thought it prudent to redescend, after having planted in the snow a large wooden cross, which the archimandrite had blessed before their departure, at the utmost limit of their ascent, with an inscription on it in the Latin language. "Ararat," says Mr. Parrot, in a letter written immediately after the failure of this second attempt, "is an immense mass of lava. From twenty versts, or thereabouts, to the perpetual snow, we saw, in both our ascents, and in all our excursions, nothing but lava. We have discovered no crater of ordinary shape, if we do not consider an enormous chasm on the north-west side to be one. All over the mountain there is not a single tree; around the convent, a few fruit trees are planted, but they scarcely deserve the name of bushes. The armies of serpents and carnivorous animals with which we were threatened, have disappeared, at all events they did not molest us. The Kurds do not molest Ararat on this side, and the plague is completely extinct."

On the 25th September, Mr. Parrot made a third and a successful attempt, accompanied by the deacon Abojan, who proved a robust and intrepid man, five peasants, and two Russian soldiers. They reached the crest of the mountain on the 27th, about three in the afternoon. "The difficulties," says Mr. Parrot, "were numerous, and I owe much, perhaps the entire success of the attempt, to the zeal of the two soldiers and of one of the peasants, the other four being unable to follow us. From the first step we set upon the frozen snow to the summit we were obliged to cut, step by step, with a hatchet, holes for our feet to rest in, which were more necessary to us in descending than in our ascent; for the *coup d'œil* extending from this height over an immense tract scarped with slippery ice, broken by deep and dark precipices, presented something really startling even to me, accustomed to such undertakings. Upon

* Hence the modern name of the mountain, *Agri Dagh*, or "mountain of Agri." Mr. Parrot says that *argure* signifies "plantation of vines," which he refers to Noah.

this occasion, as upon our second attempt, the weather was as favourable as could be. We passed the night, amidst this region of frost, in an atmosphere so calm and serene, that I scarcely felt the cold, which, in other circumstances, is so severe at such an altitude. The moon kindly guided our doubtful steps on the cone of ice, when after sun-set, we found ourselves still very far above the region of perpetual snow."

The height of the summit above the level of the sea, by barometer, is about 2,700 toises. The limit of perpetual snow is about 2,000 toises, an extraordinary elevation for that latitude, and which Mr. Parrot attributes to the circumstance of Ararat being an isolated mountain, the temperature of which is not lowered by other mountains in the neighbourhood.

This further acquaintance with Ararat furnished Mr. Parrot with nothing but lavas; no other volcanic productions occurred. "We may regard it," he remarks, "as one of the greatest volcanoes, and possessing this remarkable peculiarity, that it is situated equidistant, about eighty leagues, from the Black and Caspian Seas; it should, consequently, be considered as a mediterranean volcano. It is astonishing to see immense rocks of lava raised above the rest like masses that have been liquified, and then hardened and fixed in the air." Mr. Parrot planted upon the icy summit a cross five feet high, he says, "as a signal of the Christian religion, which will shortly enlighten those countries." As he is silent respecting the remnants of the ark, it is to be presumed that none were found, and that the last relic was transported to the church of Yeuch Kalissa, which will now prize its acquisition still more!

Mr. Parrot and his companions are, we believe, still employed in scientific researches in the country between the Black and Caspian Seas.

The Native Hindu Press.—A Hindu correspondent, in one of the Calcutta papers, has given a very curious description of the native periodical press at that presidency. He premises that "the end and aim of all periodical writers should be to reform the manners and customs of their countrymen, and to recommend the government to adopt such measures as may eventually conduce to the public welfare;" and he observes, "with regard to this point, the native editors are quite mistaken. They think they have done their duty if they can fill their papers with the recital of some pleasant stories, or of some news that is already in the mouth of every individual. Nay, they think it beyond their business to interfere with matters that concern the welfare of the community. And if they do sometimes enter into such discussions, we are generally sure to find them advocate the worst side. In making this remark, however, we do not mean to include all the native papers; on the contrary, we are glad to say that some of them give us as enlightened and liberal sentiments as can elsewhere be found." He then proceeds to give an account of the specific character, merits and demerits, of each paper. "The *Sumachar Chundrika* is considered by the natives as the first standard of prose writing, and the best paper which we at present have. But of this, we believe, our readers may doubt when they are made acquainted with its character. We cannot, however, blame the ignorant Hindus for setting so high a value upon this paper, since passions are no where else flattered in so servile a manner. It is an odd characteristic of this paper to flatter and slander in one breath. While, on the one hand, it panders to the passions of the wealthy Hindoos to gain their favour, it abuses, on the other, men of the most profound learning and morality, merely because these men do not agree with it in some abstract points of religion. The editor of this newspaper thinks that he writes accord-

ing to the spirit of the *Spectator*; but he may rest satisfied, that abuse was never the language of that inimitable paper. We may also inform him, that his slander against persons of the first character is not construed by the intelligent into wit and satire; on the contrary, it raises the disgust and contempt of every man of liberal principles. We may excuse this in him, but he must consider that he should suit the taste of his readers, many of whom are among the class of the enlightened. We therefore recommend him, now that India is advancing in civilization, to abandon the course he has hitherto pursued, as well as the supposition that abuse is argument.

"Of the periodical named the *Teemeeer Nausuok* we have very little to say. It is a servile imitation of the spirit of the *Chundrika*, and therefore contains things gross and absurd. What else can we expect from the disciple of such a master? It is said to be written in a neat style. We may observe that it has taken a very high name ("destroyer of darkness") beneath which to shelter itself, but that it by no means deserves the designation it has adopted.

"The *Sumachar Durpun* is an excellent paper, making its appearance every Saturday. It gives us, in the first and third columns, original articles in Bengalee, and in those next to them, translations of those articles in English. We feel much pleasure when we sometimes find the manners and customs of the Hindus depicted in a lively manner in this paper, as well as the critical and judicious observations made by the learned editor. Notwithstanding this encomium, however, we cannot refrain from observing, that the *Sumachar Durpun* is not written in pure Bengalee, frequently containing English sentences, dressed up in Bengalee words. In fact, we cannot deny, that it is written in what is usually denominated *Serampore Bengalee*. It would be desirable that the editor should submit the Bengalee part of his labours to a learned pundit before he sends it to the press. We may however add, that we have no objection even to his *Serampore Bengalee*, provided his sentiments are liberal. Let his observations be intelligible, and we think he will have done his duty as an editor.

"Of the *Bungo Doot* we cannot but speak in high terms. The style in which it is written is correct, classical, and elegant; and it professes liberality of opinion.

"But the journal that principally attracts our attention is the *Sumbad Cowmoody*; a newspaper which we firmly believe may stand in competition with many of the English papers of the present day. The sentiments it inculcates, we are sure, will astonish many Europeans who, but twenty years ago, thought the minds of the Hindoos unsusceptible of improvement or of cultivation. Like all earthly works, however, the *Sumbad Cowmoody* is not void of faults. While it rouses its countrymen from their lethargy to look upon their deplorable state, it is led sometimes, from a spirit of controversy, to defame the writers in the *Chundrika*. This is, indeed, below the dignity of the editor of such a liberal paper; it would be more becoming in him to convince his opponents by arguments, and if he fail, to remain silent."

After alluding to another paper, which had just appeared, the writer concludes with "a few general observations" upon the papers:—"First, then, we have remarked they are all fond of the marvellous. There is not a month passes over our heads but we see them bringing to light wonderful stories of children, one day old, walking about, and of women who bear a monkey; and these, we are sorry to add, our countrymen are ever ready to believe. We suggest to the editors of these papers not to continue imposing such ridiculous tales upon the credulous and ignorant Hindus. We would

have them discuss political questions, and all others involving the happiness of the community. That the natives are susceptible of every degree of improvement is a fact which we have the pleasing satisfaction every day to witness. The editors should, therefore, ever make it their object not to let a single subject pass unnoticed by which they can attempt a reformation in the customs and morals of their countrymen."

The Ladies of China.—The *Canton Register* contains the following examples (from the *Peking Gazette*) of the perseverance of Chinese ladies.

"The widow of a Mung-koo soldier in armour, Kin-puh-she, made an appeal, by clamorous crying, against Sin-tseih, for having usurped some land belonging to her. The Board of Revenue examined into her case, and gave her an official order to the chief of her clan to recover her land. She was not satisfied with this, but as soon as she returned home from Peking, she went into the local court and abused and scolded the officers! which contempt of court his majesty has punished by putting her under the strict surveillance of a military officer, to keep her in order; and if she offends again, to bind her with cords, and send her to the criminal court to be punished.

"Another lady, who has annoyed the government, is the widow of a Tartar officer, who died, or was murdered, in returning from the war against Chang-ki-hur. The government told her that her husband had been suffocated by accident, and wished her to take a sum of money and go home. She, however, would have her husband's remains, which she procured and examined herself, and gave her report that she saw wounds upon the body. Her *ex parte* evidence, however, could not be taken, and a re-examination took place, with experienced coroners and undertakers, who, nearly two years after death, obliged the widow and some younger brothers to be eye-witnesses of the inquest. The appearance of the body, the greater part of which was in a state of decomposition, is given with disgusting minuteness in a memorial to the emperor. The coroner and undertaker, who is accustomed to handle and examine dead bodies, declared he could find no trace of any wound inflicted. Whether suffocation by charcoal smoke caused death or not, he could not tell. The widow was required to point out the place where she affirmed wound-scars appeared; but she pointed to parts already decomposed. They told her they could see no proof; still she would not sign an acquittance, but insisted that her husband died by unfair means.

"The officers of the court tell the emperor that widow Kee-lo-she assumes the privilege of womankind, and thinks her sex will procure her impunity for her wilfulness; and the only thing they can do is, to request his majesty will order the criminal court to summon, from Sze-chuen province, a few persons who accompanied the deceased officer, and take their evidence on the subject."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The History of the British Empire in India. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., &c. In Three Volumes, Vol. I. No. XV. of the *Family Library*. London, 1830. Murray.

THIS history, or, as it ought perhaps to be called, epitome of the history of British India, was intended, Mr. Gleig informs us, to be "nothing more than a connected narrative of the rise and progress of the British Empire in Asia." He soon found it difficult, however, to separate the earlier from the later portions of Indian history; and he accordingly extended his plan so as to embrace the annals of India from the earliest times. The present volume commences with the early history of the Hindus, from the

period of their supposed arrival as strangers in India, and carries the annals of British connection with that country down to A.D. 1726.

A work necessarily so succinct and epitomized as this, is scarcely a fit subject for close criticism. We are not certain whether it would not have been more judicious, on the part of Mr. Gleig, to have adhered to his original intention; or to have commenced his history at the period of the invasion of India by the Ghazni monarch, or with the first entrance of the Mohammedans into that country, three centuries before, which is not noticed by Mr. Gleig, but which is too curious an event to deserve to be passed over even in an abridgment of the history of India. The initial chapter is, perhaps unavoidably, unsatisfactory.

We shall recur to the work, and perhaps descant upon it more fully, when it is completed. We are confident that Mr. Gleig's known talents will make the work a respectable one; but a very considerable portion of Oriental reading and erudition is demanded from even an epitomist of Indian history, in order to ensure it a rank above mediocrity.

The History of the Netherlands. By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN. No. X. of *The Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS work appears very opportunely, when the political events in the Netherlands excite a good deal of curiosity regarding a country, the history of which is seldom an object of much solicitude to the general reader, except where it is implicated with those of its neighbours and former connections.

Mr. Grattan has produced a compendious history of the Netherlands, which will be read with much pleasure; the narrative is well told, and the style agreeable.

That part of the history which relates to the transactions in Belgium in 1784 and following years, when the revolution in North America gave a similar impulse to the political reformers of the Netherlands and Holland as the recent revolution in France has done at the present moment, is interesting, since it enables a careful reader to judge of the course of events by reference to the character of the people and their conduct in the former period.

Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, from the French of M. Fauvelet de Bourrienne. By JOHN S. MEMES, LL.D. In three volumes. Vol. II. No. LVIII. of *Constable's Miscellany*. Edinburgh, 1830. Constable and Co., London; Hurst and Co.

Bourrienne's memoirs of Bonaparte are admired for their naïveté and, we believe, acknowledged to be authentic and faithful. They exhibit a very familiar portrait of the wonderful man who is the subject of them, with whom the author was, for a considerable time, on those intimate terms which afforded him ample opportunities of finishing it.

We observe that M. de Bourrienne has inserted, as illustrative of the fondness of Bonaparte for improvisation, or story-telling, and, at the same time, of his occasional gloominess of mind, a tale entitled "Julio," as "improvised by Napoleon." He thus relates the manner in which he came into possession of it. "In the midst of my serious avocations as minister plenipotentiary at Hamburg, towards the end of September (1805), I received a packet with the post-mark of Strasburg, where the empress then was. The form differed from that of diplomatic despatches, and the address shewed me immediately that it came from Josephine's establishment. On opening I found the narrative, noted by my fair correspondent from the lips of Napoleon. In the style I change nothing, as several persons can attest, who to my knowledge have copies."

It is, perhaps, *pugna de paupere regno* to make this a litigated question; but we own there appears to us no strong inducement to accept this as an authentic specimen of imperial composition. The tale, which was published some years ago, as Bonaparte's, in a monthly magazine, appeared, to our knowledge, at least ten years ago, in print, in an English miscellany, without that recommendation, under a different title, and in somewhat different language.

Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, addressed to J. G. Lockhart, Esq. By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart. No. XVI. of *The Family Library*. London, 1830. Murray.

THIS is a very curious subject, and Sir Walter has made of it, what he does of every

subject which comes under his pen, a very interesting work. He has treated the matter generally more gravely and seriously than might be expected, though there are abundant specimens of that rich humour which distinguishes Sir Walter's productions.

After a brief preliminary account of the nature of demonology and witchcraft, and the original cause of almost universal belief in an intercourse between mortals and superior beings, Sir Walter gives narratives of remarkable cases, adding such observations of his own as they suggest. He has inserted a variety of elucidations of the subject, and theories of spectral illusions and other modes of accounting for apparent supernatural visitations, of which, even in very recent times, there are examples. The locality of many of the cases is the north country, which was the very head-quarters of witchery. He concludes with an account of his own experience when passing a night in the haunted chamber of the castle of Dunvegan, about fifteen years ago, so different from his sensations, at the age of nineteen or twenty, when he slept in the castle of Glamis; and he thence infers, "that tales of ghosts and demonology are out of date at forty years and upwards; and that it is only in the morning of life that this feeling of superstition 'comes o'er us like a summer cloud,' affecting us with fear, which is solemn and awful rather than painful."

Views in the East; comprising India, Canton, and the Shores of the Red Sea. From original Sketches by Captain ROBERT ELLIOT, R.N., with historical and descriptive Illustrations. Part I. Imperial Octavo. London, 1830. Fisher and Co., Whitaker and Co.

THE three views, of which the first part of this elegant work consists—representing the Mausoleum of the Emperor Humayoon at Delhi, the celebrated Taj Mahal at Agra, and Tiger Island, at the entrance of the Canton River—are admirable specimens of the arts: the engravings are very highly finished. The view of the Taj Mahal is as beautiful as it is accurate; and that of Tiger Island combines great delicacy with boldness and vigour.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Rev. Henry Tatam and William Osburn, jun., announce, in a cheap form, and by subscription, an Egyptian Lexicon of the Coptic, Sahidic, and Bashmuric dialects; containing all the words preserved in all the accessible manuscripts and published works in the dialects of ancient Egypt; with their signification in Greek, Latin, and English.

Sir William Ouseley is preparing for private circulation, a catalogue of his manuscripts, in the Persian, Arabic, and other Eastern Languages; the number of articles amounting nearly to six hundred.

The edition of the Byzantine Historians, publishing at Rome, under the superintendence of M. Niebuhr, goes on rapidly. A new volume has just appeared, containing Dexippus, Eunapius, Petrus Patricius, Priscus, Malchus, Menander, Olympiodorus, Nonnosus, Candid, and Theophanus, and concluding with the panegyrics of Procopius and Priscian.

An abridged and improved edition of the Code of Regulations for the Internal Government of the Madras Territories, from 1802 to 1829 inclusive, by A. D. Campbell, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, is in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo., each containing about 400 pages.

Robert Dawson, Esq., late chief agent of the Australian Agricultural Company, has a volume in the press on Australia and Emigration; containing a minute account of the manners, customs, and natural dispositions of the aboriginal inhabitants, as they exist in their native forests, and the progressive effects of European society upon their morals and condition; with description of Australian forest scenery, and practical remarks upon the climate, soil, and capacities of the country; being the result of his three years' residence in Australia.

Lays from the East, a Collection of Poems, by Capt. Calder Campbell, of the Madras Army, will appear early in November.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE CHINA TRADE.—NO. III.

IN this concluding paper—*extremum nunc concede laborem*—we propose to examine the evidence with reference to the only point of inquiry which, in our apprehension, remains, after the prodigious mass of misrepresentation, wherewith the question has been heretofore embarrassed, has been cleared away by the instrumentality of the very witnesses brought forward to uphold it.* This necessary preliminary office having been completely performed in the two preceding articles, the whole question is narrowed to this single inquiry, namely, whether the Company gain too large a profit upon their importations of tea, or, in other words, whether the tax which the nation must unavoidably pay, in order to enable the Company to discharge the important political obligations imposed upon them, is susceptible of reduction.

Were it to be admitted, that the Company extort from the nation for tea, as Mr. Bates asserts, "a million and a half sterling beyond a fair mercantile profit," this would afford an argument, certainly, for legislative interference, but none whatever for throwing open the trade. "It would indeed seem," says the able and impartial Report of the Commons' Committee, "that the prices paid to the Company for their teas must be higher than those at which tea is sold in other countries, the Company relying, as it appears, upon the profits of the tea-trade, to enable them to fulfil the obligations which Parliament has imposed upon them in their two-fold political and commercial character;* while foreigners have no such obligations. It is said that the charges of bringing the tea to England and selling it would be much less in a free trade than they are at present, and therefore that tea could be afforded to the consumer at a lower rate. In answer to this it is remarked, that most of the Company's charges are controlled by law; that these might be reduced if the law were altered. According to this view, whatever the consumer of tea might gain by a reduction of the rate of profit to the importer, would either be at a sacrifice to India, not now in a situation to bear it, or must be made up by the people of England."

Of the charges on tea, some are the fruit of specific enactments, from which the Company themselves would rejoice to be relieved.

Before we proceed to examine the statements of the different witnesses who allege the exorbitant profits of the Company, it is expedient that we should take particular notice of the result of an experiment made at the suggestion of the President of the Board of Control, "to ascertain, as far as practicable, what relation the tea imported into the continent of Europe and into the United States of America actually bears, in quality and price, to that imported by the East-India Company into the United King-

* The Select Committee of the Commons on Foreign Trade, in 1821, distinctly recognized this fact.—Third Report, p. 308.

dom.* This experiment was carried into effect, at the charge of the East-India Company, by procuring samples of the several sorts of tea from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Frankfort, St. Petersburg, New York, and Boston, by the intervention of the British consuls, who transmitted the same to the India Board, with a statement of the exact prices at the respective places. Nine of the most respectable London tea-brokers were furnished with separate portions of these samples, which they examined, and affixed to them the prices which they considered the teas would fetch at the Company's sales. The cost prices (exclusive of duty) were converted into sterling money, by Dr. Kelly, and a comparative table was drawn up, which we deem it necessary to lay before our readers in full.†

HAMBURG.

	Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.		Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.
s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.
Bohea.....	0 71 51	1 4	Hyson Skin.....	0 11 50	2 20
Ditto.....	0 91 01	1 44	Ditto.....	1 31 19	2 3
Congou.....	1 01 42	2 14	Twankay.....	0 10 20	2 4
Ditto.....	1 41 30	2 6	Ditto.....	1 31 20	2 11
Campoi.....	1 04 42	2 1	Ditto.....	1 41 52	2 9
Ditto.....	1 34 00	2 04	Young Hyson.....	1 04 44	3 0
Souchong.....	0 04 70	1 04	Ditto.....	1 10 20	3 10
Ditto.....	1 0 54	2 04	Hyson.....	2 31 26	3 10
Ditto.....	1 0 25	2 3	Ditto.....	2 71 00	4 0
Pekoe.....	3 04 20	4 10	Ditto.....	3 1 52	4 10
Ditto.....	4 21 00	5 0	Imperial.....	2 11 40	3 3
Ditto.....	5 11 26	5 6	Campouder.....	3 3 14	5 3
Hyson Skin.....	0 71 51	2 1	Ditto.....	3 04 24	5 0

ROTTERDAM.

	Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.		Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.
s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.
Bohea.....	0 04 55	1 54	Twankay.....	1 71 11	2 2
Ditto.....	0 11 56	1 5	Ditto.....	1 9 12	2 11
Congou.....	1 71 11	2 14	Hyson Skin.....	1 31 24	2 14
Ditto.....	1 04 62	2 14	Ditto.....	1 71 11	2 2
Ditto.....	2 21 15	2 24	Ditto.....	1 04 15	2 7
Campoi.....	1 54 10	2 4	Hyson.....	2 91 19	3 8
Ditto.....	1 0 51	2 1	Ditto.....	3 14 71	3 10
Souchong.....	2 11 02	3 4	Ditto.....	3 6 24	3 10
Ditto.....	1 71 10	2 04	Young Hyson.....	2 91 19	3 9
Ditto.....	2 71 10	2 3	Ditto.....	3 21 22	4 1
Ditto.....	3 34 29	3 8	Ditto.....	3 71 25	4 5
Pekoe.....	4 21 29	4 2	Imperial.....	4 21 29	5 2
Ditto.....	6 64 45	5 3	Ditto.....	5 14 55	5 6
Ditto.....	7 0 40	5 2	Ditto.....	4 44 30	4 9
Single.....	1 71 11	3 0	Gunpowder.....	4 11 54	5 4
Ditto.....	1 0 51	2 2	Ditto.....	5 04 30	6 0
Ditto.....	1 9 12	2 5			
Twankay.....	1 54 10	2 14			

FRANKFORT.

	Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.		Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.
s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.
Hyson Skin.....	1 31 11	2 1	Bohea.....	1 11 50	1 11
Single.....	1 04 20	2 3	Campoi.....	2 11 29	3 1
Hyson.....	2 11 29	3 0	Souchong.....	2 64 02	2 3
Imperial.....	3 41 26	4 0	Ditto.....	3 10 22	3 10
Gunpowder.....	5 11 54	5 4	Pekoe.....	5 11 54	4 2

ST. PETERSBURGH.

	Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.		Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.
s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.
Black flower Tea.....	11 11 28	5 3	Black family Tea.....	5 04 51	2 14
Ditto.....	7 31 15	4 9	Green.....	11 11 28	Not imp. in Engl.
Black family Tea.....	5 10 37	3 8	Ditto.....	6 2 13	

* Letter from Lord Ellenborough to the Chairs, 13th June 1829.

† Deceptive abridgments or abstracts of this table have been laid before the public in the anti-charter publications.

NEW YORK.

	Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.		Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.
s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.
Hyson.....	2 10 42	4 4	Souchong.....	2 71 27	2 2
Ditto.....	2 31 21	3 9	Ditto.....	1 104 01	2 0
Ditto.....	2 04 29	3 7	Ditto.....	1 21 96	1 10
Young Hyson.....	2 7 20	3 9	Pouchong.....	1 104 01	2 0
Ditto.....	1 11 15	3 7	Ditto.....	1 41 24	2 0
Hyson Skin.....	1 71 05	2 8	Gunpowder.....	3 41 46	5 2
Ditto.....	1 04 25	2 1	Ditto.....	2 9 48	5 0

BOSTON.

	Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.		Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.
s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.	s. d. dec.	s. d.
Twankay Hyson.....	0 114 54	2 2	Twankay Young Hyson	1 21 96	2 2
Souchong.....	2 11 50	3 4	Hyson.....	2 41 86	3 8
Ditto.....	0 114 54	2 04	Ditto.....	2 04 32	3 9
Hyson Skin.....	1 11 00	2 3	Ditto.....	1 84 80	3 8
Ditto.....	0 104 47	2 2	Ditto.....	1 111 15	3 9
Young Hyson.....	1 84 80	3 8	Ditto.....	2 11 50	3 9

The inferences attempted to be drawn from this account in party publications are of the most fallacious and dishonest kind. By taking the *lowest* average price of each denomination of tea, and comparing it with the *highest* price affixed by the brokers, a writer in a London paper has, in his way, *proved*, that the excess of price obtained by the Company is, on an average, 1s. 1½d. per lb. In this calculation no notice is taken of those teas the prices of which are *lower* in England than elsewhere: the Russian teas, which would have made a material difference in the computation, are wholly excluded.

The first remark we shall make upon this account is its utter incongruity with the statements furnished, also by the consuls, in 1828 and 1829, and printed by order of Parliament;* in some instances the variations are one way, and in some the other. We subjoin the prices at Hamburg as an example of one species of discrepancy.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF TEA AT HAMBURG.

	Consul's Return, dated January 1829, (including Duty).	Consul's Return, dated February 1830, (excluding Duty).
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bohea.....	0 5 to 0 7	0 7½ to 0 9½
Congou.....	0 8½ — 0 10½	1 0½ — 1 4½
Campoi.....	0 8½ — 1 0	1 0½ — 1 3½
Souchong.....	0 5 — 1 3½	0 8½ — 1 8
Hyson Skin.....	0 6½ — 1 0½	0 7½ — 1 3½
Twankay.....	0 7½ — 1 3½	0 10½ — 1 4½
Young Hyson.....	0 9 — 1 4½	1 0½ — 1 10
Hyson.....	1 10 — 2 8½	2 3½ — 3 1
Gunpowder.....	2 4½ — 2 9½	3 3 — 3 8½

The return from Frankfort presents a contrary result, for there the prices are much higher according to the former return than the latter.

The next observation we shall make is, that there is an entire want of correspondence in the relative prices of the same denominations of tea of

* Papers relating to the Trade with India and China. Ordered to be printed 4th June 1829.

different qualities, at the very same place. For example: at Hamburgh, hyson-skin, which cost there only $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.,* is worth here 2s. 1d.; but that which sells for nearly double, or 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., is worth only 2d. more; twankay, costing there 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., is here worth 2s. 11d.; but the better sort, costing 1d. more, is worth here 2d. less. At Rotterdam, the highest-priced bohea is worth the least in this country; the same with singlo, that which cost 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. is worth 3s.; the better sort only 2s. 2d. Similar instances occur in America, particularly in respect to hyson at Boston, of which there are five sorts, worth here nearly the same, viz. 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; but the foreign prices range regularly from 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, strange to say, the highest priced there is the lowest priced here!

The inference from these two observations alone would be, either that the selection of the samples abroad has been unskillfully performed, or, which is more probable, that the teas being of very different character from those brought by the Company, the judgment of the brokers was misled in some cases, for in the higher classes of teas there is little discrepancy. We find from the evidence of Mr. Layton,† one of the examining brokers, that there was much difference of opinion amongst them, in the finer sorts of teas more particularly; and that there were several kinds amongst the samples which the Company do not import, and in respect to which the opinion of the brokers was necessarily uncertain.

The next observation is almost demonstrative of our hypothesis; the same prices are affixed by the brokers to teas, of the same denomination, which cost at different places, not far apart, and supplied from the same source, prices totally dissimilar. For example: the quality of the congou tea represented in the brokers' list at 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., costs at Hamburgh 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., and at Rotterdam 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. The same quality of black tea sells at St. Petersburg at 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. A similar example is afforded in the prices of campoi. The quality of souchong, English price 2s. 3d., costs at Hamburgh 1s. 8d., at Rotterdam 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., at Frankfort 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. A lower quality, which is represented in the brokers' list at 2s. 2d., sells at New York at 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hyson-skin, value in London 2s. 1d., sells at Hamburgh at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., at Rotterdam 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and at Frankfort 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; more than double! Hyson of the quality which sells here at 3s. 10d. is selling at Hamburgh at 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and at Rotterdam at 3s. 6d.

There is yet another observation to be made upon this account. We have procured a sale-list, for the December quarterly tea-sale, 1829, by which the brokers' prices were, of course, regulated; and upon comparison, we perceive that the brokers' prices, in the account, represent qualities of tea inferior to those put up by the Company, and probably unmarketable here. It is evident, if this be the fact, that no argument can be drawn from values affixed in this manner, by mere conjecture. Thus, the bohea at Hamburgh is valued at 1s. 4d. and 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Now there was no bohea which sold so low at the December sale; the lowest was 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., represented to

* The actual prime cost of hyson-skin at Canton, as appears by the Canton price current of 17th January 1829, was 24 to 28 taels the pecul, which, at the lowest computation, would be 1s. 1d. per lb.

† Commons Ev., 5301, &c.

be "low marks and damaged." The campoi at Hamburgh stands at 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. 1d.; whereas the putting-up price of this tea was 2s. 4d., and one break, of 130 chests, sold as high as 3s. We may assume, therefore, that the Hamburgh campoi must be a description of tea (or "stuff," as one of the brokers calls the continental tea) which is 3d. per lb. worse in quality than the worst campoi brought by the Company. It would be desirable to compare the prices of the congous, but this is impracticable, because the continental souchong is almost all congou,* some of which, as appears by the foregoing account, is "unfit for use." The putting-up price of the souchong at the December sale was 2s. 9d.; it sold at from 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 5d. The highest price which the brokers suppose the continental souchong would fetch at the Company's sale is 4s. 2d., and that quality actually sells on the continent for more; whilst the bulk of this tea is represented at 1s. 10d., 2s., and 2s. 3d.; just half the price of the brokers' standard of quality, and of course so much inferior! The hyson of Boston must be rare "stuff." Its highest quality is 3s. 9d., whereas the best hyson in the list before us sold at 6s. per lb., and the average at 4s. 9d.; and it is with reference to these prices that the brokers' estimate of the quality was formed.

If there be no grievous errors in this account, and if the prices in both lists are to be implicitly relied upon, it is then, in our opinion, a manifest evidence of a fact deposed to by many of the free-trade witnesses (Messrs. Milne, Bates,† and Coffin, for example), that both the Americans and the Dutch having lost much by their excessive importations of tea into the continent, the article is selling there below the prime cost and charges. This would reconcile the apparent incongruity between the two consuls' returns, by affording the presumption that prices were recovering their equilibrium.

Having, less briefly than we could have wished, afforded the reader the means of estimating the value of this experiment, he will not wonder that we should lay it entirely out of the question, as incurably imperfect as a guide to the object sought by it. We shall now examine the testimony of the witnesses on whose evidence must rest the opinion that the Company's profits are too large.

Mr. John Deans, a free-trader in the Eastern archipelago, states that tea could be supplied for consumption in this country at two-thirds the price it now bears, and even less, if the Company's monopoly no longer existed, "judging from the price in other countries."

Q. You have said that you think tea could be furnished to this country at less than two-thirds of the present price, and you said you formed that opinion from the price of tea elsewhere: where did you mean?—A. I mean on the continent of Europe and in America.

Q. Is the tea on the continent of Europe of the same quality as the tea that is sold by the Company here?—A. I have always understood so; I have drunk tea on the continent, and I have drunk tea in this country; I am no great judge, but I could not perceive there was any difference in the quality.

* It is all called souchong. In the list of prices given in by Mr. Milne (Commons' Ev. 1062), he states that there has been no congou (so called) in the New York market since 1825.

† Mr. Bates says, that both on the continent and in America teas have, down to last year, been selling below remunerating prices.

Q. It has been stated, that the tea with which the continent is supplied is generally an inferior description, as compared with the tea used here; is that consistent with your knowledge?—A. I have understood to the contrary; not that it is better, but that it is not generally inferior.

Mr. Deans' evidence on this point may fairly be rejected: he erects his hypothesis upon the supposition that the Company's teas and those on the continent are of equal quality: the reader will recollect that nearly all the free-trade witnesses admit the inferiority of the continental teas,* Mr. Bates observing, that the quality of the Company's teas will not answer for other markets, "they will not pay a sufficient price for it on the continent." Mr. Deans, indeed, holds another card in his hand. He assumes that, if the trade were open, the Chinese would take British manufactures in payment for their tea, which, "*it is probable*, would sell at a profit," and the merchants would be glad to realize those profits in tea; and "if they could make a remittance at par of the profits made on the cargo out they would be contented." In other words, the free-traders would sell tea in England at prime cost!

Mr. Deans is probably more familiar with the Singapore teas than the English. Respecting the former we have the evidence of a free-trade witness, Captain Hutchinson, that it is cheap and bad.†

Mr. Aken tells us, as we have elsewhere stated, that the Company make a profit of 100 per cent. upon their teas, clear of all charges; and he founds his opinion, that he could import teas cheaper than they, solely upon that hypothesis. But as he has not favoured the committee with any of the materials of his calculation, which was deduced from "what he had seen of teas sold at the Cape of Good Hope," and as he admits that the difference would be only ten per cent., we may dismiss Mr. Aken's testimony without further comment.

Mr. Bates, who is of opinion that the Company's teas "cost the country about a million and a half more than they would if brought on private account," has laid the details of his calculation before the committee. He takes the value of the dollar at 4s. 2d., and the proportion of the tale to the dollar as 72 to 100, which gives 5s. 9½d. nearly for the sterling value of the tale. At 3s. 11d. the dollar, the tale would be about 5s. 5½d.‡ He then assumes 29 tales the peul as the price of the highest quality of contract congou last year, which Mr. Marjoribanks states was 30 tales.§ At 29 tales the peul, reckoning the tale at 5s. 9½d., the price would be 1s. 3½d. per lb.; reckoning the tale at 5s. 5½d., it would be about 1s. 2½d. Mr. Bates, however, finds the price would be about 1s. 1½d., being a mistake of about 2d. per lb., or taking the tale at 5s. 2d.! This is a bad beginning. He then adds for freight 3d. per lb., instead of 1d.; interest 2½ per cent.; charges the same; insurance the same; these items, he says, make 1s. 5½d., instead of which they make nearly 1s. 7¾d. He adds for profit 10½ per cent.,

* See p. 6.

† Commons Ev., 2712.

‡ The exchange on London during 1829 was most frequently 4s. to 4s. 2d. the dollar, as our readers may see by reference to this Journal.

§ Mr. Bates admits (Comm. Ev. 5630) 29 tales to be "a very fair contract price."

though he asserts that the free-traders would be satisfied with a profit of less than 10 per cent.*

Mr. Thornley, a Liverpool merchant, is another witness to the exorbitancy of the Company's profits. He takes the value of the dollar at 4s., which gives 5s. 6¾d. for the value of the tale. He then, by a very amusing process of arithmetic, makes out that the actual loss to the country on 28,230,383 lbs. of tea, consumed in the year 1828-29, is 14d. 69dec. per lb., constituting "an annual tax upon the country of £1,727,934."†

Mr. Rickards has produced a statement, which he had intended for publication, to show what the same quantity of tea as was imported in 1828-29 would have cost if brought by private traders; and Mr. Rickards, who takes the tale at the same rate as Mr. Thornley, makes the excess half as much again; he shews the "additional amount paid by the country for tea in that year, in consequence of the Company's monopoly," to be no less than £2,588,499, though by some inconceivable perversity, this very gentleman stands alone in the opinion, which he maintains in defiance of the authorities arrayed against him, that the profits of the China trade are insufficient to pay the Company's dividends.‡ Mr. Rickards, however, is a versatile theorist; for in his last examination, he positively says that "whether the Company realize a profit upon their trade or not is of little comparative importance."§

Mr. Melvill has very ably and clearly refuted the extravagant calculations of all these witnesses; and we shall borrow largely from his valuable evidence on this point.

Mr. Melvill very fairly premises, that as the calculations submitted to the committee have reference to a trade in tea altogether different from that which the law has prescribed for the conduct of the East-India Company, the result of them must be totally fallacious when viewed as a test of the past management of a public trust; and even as a hypothetical view of the future, they can be of little value, unless the system under which the Company administer their combined trust be dispensed with by Parliament. He then points out a fallacy which reigns throughout the calculations of Messrs. Bates, Thornley, and Rickards. They have assumed the tale at a lower

* Commons Ev., 3009a, &c.

† Commons Ev., 3407a, &c.

‡ We ought to state, that latterly Mr. Rickards appeared somewhat staggered. In his later examination, he is questioned respecting the three millions annually paid in this country to the account of territorial charges; and he is asked whether, in spite of this fact, he persists in believing that the territory supports the trade. He replies, "I do." He is then asked: "Would your opinion remain unaltered if it were shewn to you that Lord Melville, Mr. Canning, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Williams Wynn, and Lord Ellenborough, in their offices, severally, as presidents of the India Board; that the Marquess of Hastings, Lord Amherst, and Lord William Bentinck, as Governors-General; that the several Chairmen and Court of Directors of the East-India Company; and that all the accountants of the India Board, of the Bengal Government, and of the Company, totally differ from you in that conclusion, and unite in agreeing that, since the accounts were separated, the territory has derived resources and aid from the trade?"—He answers: "The question, I admit, contains a host of most respectable authorities against the conclusion I have drawn; but opinions on either side do not amount to proof. I mean to say that no satisfactory conclusion can be drawn upon this head from any of the official documents I have seen in print." He is then asked: "If these documents never satisfied the public, how comes it that the successive officers who have been named should have still persisted in their opinion, in contradiction to yours?" He answers: "I am not responsible for their opinions; neither do I mean, in stating to the Committee the grounds of my own opinion, to insist upon it that I am absolutely right; I merely say that I have formed this opinion upon the official documents which have been laid before parliament."

rate than the Company have been drawn at, or that is quoted in the Canton price-current at the latest period to which their calculations could refer; and whilst they compute the tale by a supposed *late* rate of exchange, they compute the Company's charge for tea at the prices realized in periods when the exchange value of the tale was generally *infinitely higher*.* He then exposes the arithmetical mistakes of Mr. Bates, and demonstrates that, according to his own *data*, the excess he has endeavoured to make out, beyond a mercantile profit, gained by the Company on their congou, is less by one-third, or only £947,428, of which £350,280 results from biddings at the Company's sale beyond the price at which the tea was offered, that is, the effect of a fair competition in a market abundantly supplied. The real excess is thus reduced to £597,148, whereof one-third is ascribable to the difference in exchange, and most of the remainder to the items of freight and interest, owing to the legal restraints which regulate the Company's trade, and enhance their charges for the supposed benefit of the community. Mr. Thornley's excess of charge to the public is reducible by the same principles as are applied to Mr. Bates's statement. Further: Mr. Thornley has assumed the average sale-price realized by the Company upon all descriptions of tea, in 1829-30, at 2s. 8d. 00dec. per lb.; whereas it was only 2s. 2d. 55dec., making a difference on the quantity sold of £630,322, or more than one-third of his estimate! Mr. Bates has made a similar mistake in his statement of the price of congou realized by the Company at the last sale, which he says was 2s. 7d., whereas it was only 2s. 4d. 312dec.! Mr. Thornley, though a Liverpool merchant, makes no allowance whatever for interest on capital employed, or for wastage; and the allowance made by Mr. Bates for interest is only, as before stated, 2½ per cent.; he was entirely unaware† of the legal obligation upon the Company to keep a year's stock of tea in their warehouses, conceiving, probably, like the late Mr. Huskisson, that this was done by their own choice.

The arithmetical errors imputed to Mr. Bates are, in fact, acknowledged by that gentleman in his last examination, wherein he endeavours to make some kind of defence notwithstanding, but it is a very lame and feeble one. He thinks that the statement of Mr. Melvill embraces items which are not usually brought into the prime cost of tea; but he says, "I never intended to state that the Company gained the sum of a million and a half."‡ We are at a loss to conceive in what manner Mr. Bates reconciles this declaration with the passage we quoted from his evidence in our last article (p. 98), and with other passages to the same effect, wherein he deliberately and repeatedly affirms that the Company derive a profit on their tea to the extent of more than a million and a half over and above a fair mercantile profit, which he takes at 25 per cent. and upwards.§ The attentive student of the free-trade evidence will observe many instances of apparent contradictions of this kind, which are productive of these amongst other inconveniences; 1st, they delude precipitate and sanguine readers into errors which they do

* In 1818, for instance, the Company were drawn upon at 8s. the dollar, which would make the tale 6s. 11¼d.

† Commons Ev., 3071 a.

‡ Ibid., 3028a.

§ Ibid., 3429.

not relinquish; 2dly, they are available for purposes of intentional deception by dishonest writers, who cite only those passages in a witness's testimony which suit their peculiar object.

Mr. Thornley has not condescended to furnish any explanation of his statements; so that, it is to be presumed, the charge against him must be taken *pro confesso*.

Here, then, we have some delightful pledges of the accuracy of even the better portion of the anti-charter witnesses, whose calculations betray the most extraordinary mechanical blunders. It is quite unnecessary, we conclude, after the complete refutation of the mitigated extravagancies of Messrs. Bates and Thornley, to detain the reader by a serious exposure of the incongruous suppositions of Mr. Rickards, who, on this, as upon other points, is ambitiously singular.

Mr. Melvill was interrogated by the Commons Committee respecting the actual profit made by the Company upon their teas; and we subjoin this gentleman's answers on this head.

Q. Have you not given an opinion, in an earlier part of your examination, that the profit to the Company must be regulated by the quantity of tea that they put up, and the proportion that quantity may bear to the demands of the consumption?—A. I have no doubt that the quantity put up must affect the price; but as I have before stated to the committee, the Company abundantly supply the market.

Q. If the Company choose to supply that consumption so abundantly as to sell it at the prime cost, could they very easily do so?—A. That would depend upon the competition of the buyers. If the Company chose to give away their tea, I suppose they might do so.

Q. Must they not by Act of Parliament put it up at cost price?—A. All that they expose for sale, they must put up at a price not exceeding prime cost, with the other charges specified in the Commutation Act.

Q. Therefore they cannot sell under prime cost?—A. Yes, I apprehend they can. The Act of Parliament merely precludes the Company from putting it up at more than the cost price.

Q. Is it not true that the Company might, by regulating the quantity put up, produce any given price of tea, from the price which you call the giving-away price, up to almost any amount of profit that they might put upon it?—A. I have no doubt that the Company might raise the price of tea by limiting the quantity exposed to sale; but that is a power which, if they possess it, they have never exercised.

Q. Having the power, do not you presume them to exercise it, upon the calculation of giving themselves what they consider a reasonable profit?—A. I must again repeat to the committee, *what I know to be the fact*, that in fixing the quantities to be put up for sale, the Company never advert to the amount of profit that they expect to receive. They look only to the state of the market, and their object is to afford an *abundant supply*.

Q. Can you state what the per-centage of profit is, upon the average of any given number of years, upon the tea-trade?—Q. From a calculation that has been made, in consequence of Mr. Bates' computation, it would appear that, supposing the tea to have been all contract congou (the species assumed by Mr. Bates), the rate of profit, beyond interest for the use of the capital,

amounted, in 1829-30, to 12 per cent. in the *two* years that the capital is locked up; that is, 6 per cent. per annum.

Q. If the same calculation were made for a longer period, do you think it would widely differ from that?—A. I think the rate of profit would be much higher in former years. I will explain one or two of the particulars of the calculation. The Company offered to sell their contract congou tea (and although that is the tea upon which this calculation was made, yet the result would, I believe, be nearly the same as to all kinds of tea, the profit in contract-congou in 1829-30 affording a fair average of the profit of teas upon the whole sale) at 2s. 1½d.; the upset price was 2s. 1d., and the farthing was the advance at which it would have been sold, if no more had been bid. The price at which it was sold was 3d. above that upset price,* which is 12 per cent., and the capital is locked up for two years.†

Q. Is not that a particular case that you have selected?—A. It is for a particular year, 1829-30, and the calculation is made with reference to a particular tea, the contract congou; both the year and the tea are those selected by Mr. Bates. The profit that the Company made in that year upon the contract tea is about the average profit that they then made upon all descriptions of tea.‡

Nothing can be desired more satisfactory than this statement, which rises beautifully from the ruins of Mr. Bates' own calculations. This witness, as we before remarked, endeavours to extricate himself by observing, "I cannot believe that the Company's agents, who are clever men, have purchased congou tea, of the qualities generally shipped, at the *average* prime cost, in the common acceptance of the term, of 29 taels and a fraction, when the *highest contract price* was 29 taels, and the inferior qualities and the winter teas, not bought on contract, would reduce the *average* much below the price of 29."§ Yet he admits, in the fifth reply after the foregoing, that "29 taels may be a very fair contract price."

Should any discredit be thrown upon Mr. Melvill's testimony, as to the fair mode in which the Company keep the market supplied, merely because he is the Company's auditor—that is, upon the supposition that a gentleman would assert that he "knows to be a fact," what he knew was otherwise,—let us hear the evidence of the brokers who attend the tea-sales, and are unexceptionable witnesses as to this important fact.

Mr. Layton is asked:

Q. Is there a sufficiency of the low-priced teas put up at the sales?—A. I think that 1,200,000lbs. of the common boheas is sold at every sale, or as nearly as possible

Q. Is there as much as the consumption will take?—A. Quite so: in fact, we refuse tea almost at every sale. An observation has been made, from Scotland principally, that the East-India Company did not put up enough; but as soon as they put up more, they found fault directly, because it lowered the prices of their stock in hand.

Q. Do you mean to say that tea is refused at the upset price of the Company?—A. Yes.

* The highest quality of congou tea at Rotterdam, the reader will perceive from the table in p. 178, is 2s. 2½d., which is estimated by the brokers as worth 2s. 2½d.

† Mr. Bates, it will be recollected, recognises 25 per cent. as a fair mercantile profit.

‡ Commons Ev., 5080—5070.

§ Ibid., 5631.

Q. And that of qualities in ordinary consumption?—A. Yes; it has sometimes been bought at a higher price; the Company is bound by charter to put up their teas at the price it stands them in; the advance price is supposed to be their profit; but when they do not fetch the upset price, at the following sale they are put up without a price, and fetch as much as they can by competition.

Q. Where they are put up at the upset price, are there any of the teas of ordinary consumption, such as congous, ever refused at the upset-price?—A. Yes; there were last sale.

Q. Were they refused for quality, or for redundancy of quantity?—Partly from both.

Q. The trade never expresses an opinion that the quantity is too great or too small?—A. Yes, that they are *overloaded* with tea: they come there (to the sale room) with long faces, as they do in other places, but they are never much attended to.*

Mr. Thompson, another broker—whose testimony exhales, in our estimation, a little of the free-trade flavour, although his opinions are often almost neutralized by the qualifications with which they are accompanied—testifies really to the same effect as his fellow-broker.

Q. Does not the price mainly depend on the quantity put up for sale?—A. The price does depend upon the quantity put up for sale; but we have found that the Company have uniformly given quantities of tea equal to the expected consumption. The trade have considered that the Company, being well-informed, have taken care to do so.

Q. Does the trade consider that the Company make a judicious decision as to the quantity put up at the sale?—A. That I cannot say; there is a difference of opinion prevailing.

Q. What is your own opinion?—A. My own is rather a *mixed opinion*; I should rather conceive the Company have a view to their own profit in the quantity of tea they put up, and that they do not *overdo* the trade.

Q. You conceive that they do regulate their quantity with a view to the amount of profit they expect to derive from it?—A. Yes; at the same time that I conceive they do regulate the quantity so as to be fully equal to the demand they expect, and that they calculate by former experience.

Q. You do not think that the trade has much to complain of from the manner in which the Company regulate the quantity put up for sale?—A. I should think not.†

The only construction these answers bear is this, that the Company put up a quantity fully equal to the demand, but no more. What would Mr. Thompson have them do?

This witness is of opinion that, supposing teas of a lower quality than the lowest now put up were offered for sale, there would be a considerable demand for them.‡ Upon this point the Lords Committee interrogated Mr. Toone, a member of the select committee at Canton.

Q. It has been stated that the teas brought by the Americans and others to Europe and elsewhere are of inferior quality to those imported to this country by the Company; is that so?—A. I believe they are so, generally.

Q. Do you conceive that that tea of an inferior quality, so imported into Europe, is inferior to the mixture of dry sloe and ash leaves, sold in this country for tea?—A. That is, very probably, not the case; but never having

* Commons Ev., 5419—5424, 5501.

† Ibid., 5535—5550.

‡ Ibid., 5530.

drunk tea abroad, I cannot say.* But the Americans think that they drink better tea than we do here, though they acknowledge that the tea they export from Canton is not so good as ours.

Q. Why have the East-India Company never endeavoured to introduce into consumption in this country that inferior kind of tea?—A. I believe it is because the tea-brokers, and those most conversant with the trade, have strongly recommended to them not to introduce that kind of tea; and that they acted upon the recommendation of the tea trade.†

The Company undoubtedly could, if it were deemed expedient, supply this country with inferior teas at lower prices; such qualities, for example, as they send to British North America, which, though perhaps better than the American teas, are actually introduced from Canada into the United States, by their superior cheapness. This fact is proved by a free-trade witness, Mr. Brown, an American merchant at Liverpool.

Q. Do you apprehend that, before the East-India Company undertook to send teas direct from Canton to the British provinces in North America, those provinces were principally supplied from the United States?—A. I have no doubt that they were supplied to a considerable extent from the United States; the precise extent I cannot state.

Q. Do you believe that any supply now comes from the United States to the British provinces?—A. I think, if any thing, it is the reverse.

Q. You think it is more probable that teas are introduced from Canada into the United States?—A. I think it is very probable they are, under existing circumstances.‡

It is a remarkable fact, in corroboration of this theory, that the amount of tea shipped from Canton by the Americans, for American consumption,§ has *decreased* since 1824-25, when the Company began to supply British North America, whilst the Company's export of tea thither|| has *increased*. ¶ After a long, we trust not a tedious, investigation, we have now furnished the reader with materials for judging whether the cost of the Company's tea to the consumer is so unreasonably large as to justify the interference of the Legislature with a view of reducing it, for this is all which would be required. The Report of the Select Committee distinctly recognizes, as we have already shown, the necessity of the prices of tea paid to the Company being higher than those at which tea is sold in other countries, for political reasons; but there are ingredients which enter into the prime cost of tea which might probably be reduced, and to such a reduction the Company would, we apprehend, offer no sort of objection.

The charge incurred by the Company for freight is very high, compared with the rates paid by private merchants, amounting to 4½d. per lb. for

* Mr. Layton, a professional judge of tea, can say, and he has declared, that the tea he tasted abroad was much inferior to ours; that he and others went over to Holland, Antwerp, and round about, on purpose to taste it; they took tea with them, and tried the foreign tea, and found it very inferior. Elsewhere he says, "the tea I have seen on the continent was a strange sort of mixture;" it was "stuff, which is not tea."

Lords Ev., 5059—5064.

† Commons Ev., 913—915.

‡ See Papers relating to the Trade with India and China, ordered to be printed the 4th June 1839, p. 42.

§ Account of the quantity of tea exported by the East-India Company from Canton, ordered to be printed 18th March 1830.

black tea, and 5½d. per lb. for green. This has arisen from the Company being obliged by law to provide ships adapted for war and the conveyance of troops, even in periods of peace. The Act 39 Geo. III. c. 89, requires the Company, in contracting for ships, to engage for such as are applicable to warfare as well as trade, and to take them up for a certain number of voyages. Mr. Melvill states* that, if the Company were unfettered by this law, and were not compelled to make their ships applicable to political services, he has no doubt that they would engage them upon as good terms as individuals.

Another augmentation of the prime cost of the Company's tea is the obligation imposed upon them by the Act 24 Geo. III. c. 38, of keeping a stock, at least equal to one year's consumption, always beforehand, in order to secure the country against a scarcity of the commodity; to comply with which so much of the Company's capital remains unemployed, and consequently interest is charged upon it, and included in their estimate of the prime-cost. There is much difference of opinion amongst the witnesses as to the effect of this keeping upon the quality of the tea. Foreigners consider—and of course the free-trade witnesses contend—that tea is deteriorated thereby; but the Company's supra-cargoes, and even the tea-brokers, are of opinion that, if the black teas are deposited in proper places, they are *improved* by two years' keeping. To this point even Mr. Thompson speaks very strongly; he says black teas that have been properly kept are improved, become stronger, and are better liked by the public than fresh teas.† The repeal of this enactment would reduce the prime cost of the quantity of tea put up annually to sale, by about £150,000, or, upon an average, more than 1½d. per lb.; to say nothing of the cost for warehouse-room. Let this be added to the saving in freight by the repeal of the law already referred to, which would be from 1½d. to 2½d. per lb., and here is a reduction, at once, of at least 3d. per lb., in the original cost of the tea, making a difference (including duty) of 6d. to the consumer.

Persons who have been credulous enough to adopt the free-trade fallacies, perhaps, are prepared to expect, that we should include amongst the reducible items the commission of the Company's factors, which we have seen inveighed against as an intolerable tax upon the consumers of tea in England. Such persons will be surprised to learn that this commission is but *two per cent.*; that three per cent. pays not only the commission of the supra-cargoes, but "the whole expenses of the Company's establishment at Canton,"‡ from which so many advantages are derived! The private-traders' agents charge from three to five per cent. commission;§ Mr. Everett states that "five per cent. is the usual charge for commission at Canton."||

Mr. Lloyd, the Company's accountant-general, has given in to the Committee of the Commons an estimate per lb. of the cost, freight, and charges, constituting the ingredients which make the prime cost, of each species of tea imported in the year 1829. We here subjoin it.

* Commons Ev., 4373.
§ Lords Ev. 4846.

† Ibid., 5591, &c.
‡ Ibid., 5304.

§ Ibid., 347.

ESTIMATE of the Cost, Freight and Charges of each Species of Tea per Pound imported in the Year 1829.

	Bohea.	Congo. Winter purchase, and below Contract.	Congo Contract.	Campol.	Sou-chong.	Twan-kay.	Hysan Skin.	Hysan.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cost in China, calculating the tale at 6s. 4d. 624, the actual cost of a tale in China, season 1828-9, as per Account No. 1. (value, leaving the supplies from India to China according to the intrinsic value of the coin at the Mint price of silver).....	0 0 000	0 11 679	1 4 150	1 7 730	1 11 022	1 4 000	1 4 406	2 2 730
Insurance, 3 per cent. on cost, premium covered.....	0 2 000	0 3 61	0 4 09	0 6 10	0 7 12	0 4 05	0 5 00	0 8 86
Interest, from the provision of funds in China to the arrival of the investment in England (six months on cost and insurance, at 5 per cent. per annum).....	0 2 40	0 3 01	0 4 16	0 5 00	0 5 00	0 4 12	0 4 24	0 6 00
Freight and Demurrage.....	0 4 00	0 4 00	0 4 00	0 4 00	0 4 00	0 5 20	0 5 20	0 5 20
Expense of landing, housing, warehouse-room, carting, preparing for sale, and all charges of merchandise.....	0 1 00	0 1 00	0 1 00	0 1 00	0 1 00	0 1 00	0 1 00	0 1 00
Interest, from the arrival of the tale in England to the estimated realization of the sale amount, eighteen months on cost and insurance, twelve months on freight and charges, at 5 per cent. per annum.....	0 1 00	0 1 00	0 1 30	0 1 06	0 2 07	0 1 00	0 1 06	0 2 40
Supercargoes' commission, 2 per cent. on net sale amount, deducting charges.....	0 2 01	0 3 04	0 4 37	0 4 70	0 5 00	0 4 22	0 4 37	0 8 26
	1 5 313	1 7 720	2 0 841	2 4 062	2 8 705	2 1 750	2 2 308	3 2 319

Objections have been raised against the mode in which the "cost in China" is here made out. It would lead us into a very long investigation, if we attempted to develop the details of this question. It is, moreover, unnecessary, for the Report of the Select Committee of the Commons contains an excellent summary of the arguments on both sides.

The Company, according to the evidence given, consider all their consignments and remittances to China as made solely with a view to the provision of funds for the purchase of tea. They therefore compute the prime cost of the tea at the sums expended in making those consignments and remittances, adding the charges on the outward consignments, including insurance; and also adding interest from the first date of expenditure in respect to such consignments until that of the arrival of the tea in England. In this computation (which your committee have deemed it necessary clearly to explain) the Company do not observe the Board's rates of exchange, but the rates they have thought fit to adopt are founded on the old mint standard of 5s. 2d. an ounce, which, although much less than the Board's valuation, considerably exceeds the market price of silver; but it has been stated to your committee, that upon an average of *all the years* since 1814-15, there is only a fractional difference between the value of the rupee at the market price and at the old standard.

In the computation of the upset price, the Board's rates have not been used, because the Company, disapproving of these rates, would not afford to them any avoidable sanction, and because also the observance of them would have had the effect, which it is said the Company always deprecate, of enhancing

the upset price; but in the computation of profit and loss, the Board's rates are necessarily observed, as the loss to the commerce which they occasion must be so brought to account. Interest and insurance (as before shewn) form a part of the prime cost of the tea, inasmuch as the Company employ their capital, and risk their property in importing it; but they do not enter into their statement of profit and loss, because the Company, trading upon their own capital, consider that there is no actual outgoing of interest; and because, as being their own underwriters, there is no charge for sea-risk beyond actual losses, which alone are therefore charged to profit and loss.

It has been suggested, that the more proper criterion for ascertaining the prime cost of tea, or indeed of any other article, would be the sterling value in exchange upon England at the *market price* at which bills may have been negotiated in the foreign country in the year of purchase; and, with regard to the market rate of exchange at Canton, an opinion is expressed, that if the trade were thrown open, the exchange would considerably fall, a like result having taken place in Bengal when the Company's exclusive privilege of trade to India was put an end to. The cost to the Company of the tale, in their computation of the upset price of the teas, has amounted, upon an average of *all the years* since 1814-15, to 6s. 7d. 502. If the bill of exchange rate had been the principle of computation, it would have averaged for *the same period* 6s. 8d. 949 per tale. Restricting the comparison to the year 1828-29, the upset price valuation was 6s. 4d. 624, as is shewn in an account made up at the East-India House; and it has been stated, that in that year bills upon England were drawn from Canton on private merchants at rates even lower than 4s. the dollar, which is equivalent to 5s. 6½d. per tale; and that, if the monopoly did not exist, the rate would not upon an average exceed 4s. 3d. the dollar; some thinking that it would be even lower.

In reply it has been remarked, that the method adopted by the Company is in conformity with the laws prescribed to them by Parliament; that a computation of prime cost, founded on the rate of exchange prevalent at Canton upon London, would not be a proper criterion, as the Company cannot raise all their funds by bills upon themselves in England, without defeating the arrangement under which the proceeds of their imports are in part appropriated to payments for the territorial government of India, amounting, upon an average, to three millions sterling a year.

The sum so paid in England is reimbursed to the commercial branch in India, the effect of that arrangement being, to make the China trade, to the extent of two-thirds of the funds employed in buying teas, a trade of remittance for the Indian territory. The commercial branch makes this remittance at the Board's rates, the gain by which to India, compared with the market rates, amounted, in 1828-29, from the tea trade alone, to £169,174.

It has been further stated, in reference to the comparison between the value of the tale in the upset price computation in 1828-29, and its value in that year at the market exchange, that the Company's proceedings should be measured by the results, not of any one year, but of a series of years; that since 1814-15, the exchange at Canton upon London has fluctuated from 6s. to 4s. the dollar: and that the tale has, by the Company's combined operations, been more cheaply valued, taking the average of the present charter, than it would have been if computed at the rate at which bullion could have been sent to China, or at that at which bills appear to have been drawn in the same period; that, obliged as the Company are by law (24 Geo. III. c. 38) to provide a regular supply of tea, they could not risk a dependence on such a

money market as Canton for all their funds (other persons, however, contending that the supply would be certain); that if they did so, they would be subjected to the combinations of persons having the disposal of the available funds in China, and that a great rise in the rate of exchange must have followed any attempt to negotiate bills on England to an extent proportioned to the Company's demand for funds.

Before we bring this article to a close, it may be as well to notice cursorily the multifarious figured statements obtruded upon the Commons' Committee by Mr. Crawford upon the China question, got up by himself, occupying no less than twenty pages of the quarto edition of the fourth report, and which are altogether worthless, even assuming them to be accurate. They appear to have formed some of the materials out of which his precious pamphlet was manufactured. As they seem to have attracted no sort of regard from the committee, we shall content ourselves with a very few remarks upon the first two, one of which is a comparative statement of the prime cost of the Company's and the American teas, at Canton, by *computation*, for the year 1821-2! The object of this statement is to show that the East-India Company's prime cost exceeded the sum at which the Americans would have bought the same teas by £373,086. This result, which, if true, would have been better shewn by a comparison of the *recent* rates of the different sorts in the market, than by computations, often fallacious, is vitiated by the error of assuming the exports of the Americans for their own and the continental market to have been "equal in quality to those of the East-India Company," whereas Capt. Coffin tells us that the difference in congois is ten per cent. in favour of the Company's teas; and Mr. Bates says that their souchong is superior in the proportion of thirty-nine to twenty-three taels the peul! In his next account, which is an attempt to shew that the difference, in the invoice price of the Company's teas, between the rate of 6s. 8d. the tale, and that of 72 taels to 100 dollars of 4s. 3½d., is about £200,000, he makes two very palpable blunders. He supposes that the Company compute their invoice prices at the invariable rate of 6s. 8d. the tale, which is not the fact; and what is more material, he assumes that in all the years which the account includes, from 1810-20 to 1822-23, the dollar was never higher in exchange than 4s. 3½d., whereas it was not, probably, so low in any one year, and in some part of the time was as high as 4s. 6d., and even 5s.! This last blunder, if it deserve not a harsher name, infects also the antecedent statement.

A question put by the Commons' Committee to Mr. Rickards might very aptly be suggested to Mr. Crawford. "Do you not think that in a point of so much importance as that of correctly ascertaining the state of the Company's affairs, it would be more desirable that this committee should be guided by documents framed expressly for such a purpose, from official sources, than by statements compiled from different accounts, which, however correct in themselves, from being framed for different purposes, may not admit of being combined into a general result by persons not conversant with the Company's mode of keeping accounts?"

We now take leave of this subject for a time: it will not, probably, be

long before we resume the consideration of the evidence in respect to other matters.

A publication* has just reached us, in which the mass of evidence collected by the parliamentary committees is reviewed, in an able manner, by a writer who is evidently fully conversant with the details of this important question. We have drawn so largely upon the patience of our readers, that we cannot venture to devote to this publication the minute examination which it deserves, more especially as the doing so would lead us over much of the ground we have passed. The writer was induced to take up the pen, owing, apparently, to a remark which fell from a proprietor, at a late debate at the East-India House, that no report would be made upon the subject by the Court of Directors to their constituents. "Feeling that the East-India Company were no parties to the inquiry, they determined to meet, without reserve, every call for information, whether oral or documentary, which the promoters of the investigation might deem necessary to their purpose, but resolved to await the usual parliamentary notice before they came forward with a statement of the grounds for a continuance of such of their present exclusive privileges as are indispensable to an efficient discharge of the important trusts now confided to them."

We cannot resist the temptation, however, of extracting a passage from the work, in which the author bestows a very severe but just castigation upon the learned member for Yorkshire, who, in one of those exhibitions wherein he sometimes suffers himself to descend from the station to which his talents entitle him, and to sink to the degraded level of a mob-orator, told the suffering artisans of Yorkshire, that their wares were excluded from the Eastern markets, and their wages reduced one-third, for the sole benefit of "four and twenty East-India Directors, the ready tools of every government, the obsequious voters in support of every administration; men who are ready upon any given day, up to half past 2 o'clock in the morning, to vote with any government in favour of what they may deem the constitution in church and state; men who will 'hark away' down to hear a king's speech, expecting to bawl 'no popery' till their voices were cracked, and they themselves black in the face," *cum multis aliis*. The author, after shewing, with more precision than the vagueness and coarseness of the accusations deserve, their utter falsehood, proceeds thus:

As to the directors voting for, and being the ready tools of every government, has the learned gentleman forgotten the memorable chastisement which his Whig predecessor, Mr. Fox, received in the rejection of his celebrated India Bill, on which occasion the directors came forward, and opposed by every means in their power the minister and his measure, which had for its object the despoiling the Company of their rights and privileges? If the directors have not opposed as a body any subsequent minister, it may most probably be attributed to the circumstance of the country having been spared the infliction of a Whig administration.

With regard to the Catholic Question, so far from the twenty-four directors

* Considerations arising out of the late Proceedings in Parliament relative to the India Question. London, 1830. Hatchard.

having, to use the learned gentleman's elegant phrase, "harked away and bawled 'no popery!' at the bidding of the minister," only nine out of the twenty-four directors were members; and of those, five voted, as they always had voted, against the claims of the Catholics, whilst the four supported the concession, as they had done, with only one exception, on every previous debate upon the subject. So much for the accuracy of the learned gentleman's statement on the three points in his speech!

The learned gentleman appears to have uttered, without the shadow of foundation or authority, a series of charges and imputations against a set of gentlemen, who we undertake to assert are as honourable in point of character, and as independent in point of principle,—we will not say as the learned member himself, for it would be no complimentary comparison,—but as any gentleman who has the honour of a seat in the Legislature.

CHINESE APOPTHEGMS.

THE Chinese are fond of apophthegms, consisting of two or three expressive characters, which are often engraven on their seals. The following are translations of some of the mottoes on Chinese seals given in a recent *Canton Register*: they illustrate the sensual character of the people.

Delight in the doctrines of the sages.
Contentment is constant delight.
To do good gives the greatest delight.
My delight is in learning, and I learn that I may have delight.
Fine pencils and good ink, constitute one of the delights of this life.
Delight is found in the midst of mountains and streams.
The lover of flowers rises early in Spring.
He who loves the moon sits up late.
Sitting with a beautiful maid in the light of the moon.
Famous wine in a garden of flowers.
A long sail and a pleasant breeze.
A lofty tower in the midst of snow.
Curious books whenever I please.
Sound sleep at night, and in the day nothing to do.
At leisure, in a leisure place, and always at leisure.
After all, the pursuits of fame and gain are not equal to having nothing to do.
He who for one day has nothing to do, is for one day a demigod.
Let me have a whole life of leisure.
There is nothing equal to drinking.
O the joys of wine!
A field, a cottage, and wine!
Drunk, and topsy-turvy, sleeping among flowers.
Singing and drinking!
Flowers are my life.
A lover of flowers.
The cup in my mouth.
Drunk, and sleeping with a book for my pillow.
Of ten thousand things, none are so good as the cup in hand.
Every day on the banks of a river, and going home quite drunk.
The most necessary thing is a full golden cup turned upside down.
A little drunk.
Contented whatever comes, and all the day happy.

THE OVERLAND JOURNEY TO INDIA.

To a philosophical observer, it is interesting to mark the reflex course or direction into which human inventions occasionally drive the current of affairs. As fashions in taste, dress, and even opinions, are said to perform a certain revolution, passing through a regular series of phases, so the progress of improvement in science sometimes leads back the mind to former deserted tracks. Mutability seems stamped upon every attribute of humanity; doctrines revered as axioms in one age, are in the next ridiculed as fables, and in a succeeding one looked upon as at least rational and probable.

Two centuries and a half back, the intercourse between Europe and the rich countries in the East was carried on overland. When the art of navigation improved, and the Portuguese doubled the Stormy Cape, the old route to India became obsolete, and its valuable products were conveyed to the Western world by a journey of some thousand leagues across the pathless deep. A further improvement in the means of communication between remote countries seems about gradually to supersede, as to some purposes at least, the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and to re-open the antiquated channel of intercourse between the Eastern and the Western worlds.

The scheme, oft-projected of late, of establishing a communication between the Mediterranean and Western India, by means of steam-vessels and a land-journey through Egypt, has been, to a certain extent, realized by two enterprising individuals, entirely unconnected with each other—Mr. T. F. Waghorn, of the East-India Company's pilot service, and Mr. J. W. Taylor, the agent, we believe, of some speculating capitalists in England, and brother of the resident at Bagdad.

Mr. Waghorn left London on the 28th October 1829, crossed from Dover to Boulogne, and reached Trieste, *viâ* Paris and Milan, on the 8th November, a distance of 1,242 miles performed by land (except in crossing the Channel), in eleven days. He was upwards of sixteen days in going by sea, in a sailing vessel, from Trieste to Alexandria, a distance of 1,265 miles; and he reached Suez, distant 255 miles from Alexandria, in 14½ days, arriving there on the 8th December. He waited a day at Suez, in expectation of the steamer *Enterprise*, which he understood had sailed from Bombay to that port; left on the 9th, and on the 23d got to Juddah, 660 miles, in a native boat, where he was delayed eighteen days before he could get a conveyance to Bombay.

Mr. Waghorn's experiment, therefore, ought to be judged of by his journey as far as Suez; and it will then appear that he accomplished 2,762 miles in 33½ days, exclusive of stoppages, or 40½ days, stoppages included.

Mr. Taylor set off from London seven days before Mr. Waghorn, *viz.* on the 21st October 1829, reached Calais the same day, and Marseilles on the 28th. He sailed for Malta the same day, and arrived at Alexandria on the 8th November, in eighteen days from London, earlier by seven days than Mr. Waghorn. He departed from Alexandria on the 28th

November, and reached Suez in nine days, that is five days quicker than Mr. Waghorn performed the journey: the whole time he consumed in actually travelling from London to Suez was only twenty-seven days. He quitted Suez on the 9th December, and arrived at Bombay on the 22d March, performing the journey from London to Bombay (exclusive of stoppages) in forty-six days. This gentleman calculates that the passage from London to the Malabar coast might be accomplished in thirty-eight days, or the complete transit to India in about six weeks, provided steam-vessels were stationed in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, a facility which it is the object of Mr. Taylor and the persons with whom he is connected to secure, by a regular establishment of such vessels, to navigate both seas. To obviate the inconveniences attending the passage of the desert forming the isthmus of Suez, Mr. Taylor states that a carriage has been made, by one of the first tradesmen in Long Acre, with easy cross and lateral springs, so constructed as to fix into a common camel-saddle, the motion of which is as easy as that of a sedan-chair.

These, with other projected conveniences and accommodations, will tend to divest the overland journey almost entirely of the terrors which it still in some degree inspires; and if the moral condition of Egypt improve in the ratio which may be anticipated, India will be brought nearer to us, and the contemplation of a journey thither will recreate instead of appalling the mind.

Meanwhile, an English lady, Mrs. Elwood, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Elwood, of the 3d regt. Bombay N.I., has placed upon record* a proof, almost superfluous indeed, of female resolution, in the performing of the overland journey from Europe to India, being "the first and only female" who ventured upon that route: Mrs. Charles Lushington made the overland journey from Calcutta to Europe about two years later.

It is seldom that we have read a more agreeable narrative than Mrs. Elwood's. Her unpretending preface led us to expect a mere draught of a journal written for her own amusement and that of her sister Mrs. Elphinstone, to whom the letters composing the work were addressed, in which the common-place topics of the journey were related perhaps with some vivacity. On the contrary, the book is written with considerable elegance, the descriptions are neat and often felicitous; the occurrences are given with sprightliness; and, in short, if this be really the unassisted production of the fair author, of which we entertain some doubts, Mrs. Colonel Elwood must be a person of excellent understanding, extensive acquirements, and very polished taste.

The Colonel and his lady proceeded to Egypt through France and Italy, examining the various objects attractive to travellers in their way, and out of their way, for they were so far from desiring to forestall Messrs. Waghorn and Taylor, that they occupied six months in their journey from London to

Alexandria instead of three weeks. Mrs. Elwood's journal of their occurrences, and her account of objects which have been repeatedly delineated by antecedent travellers in those countries, are far from being destitute of interest, for her manner is excellent.

At the hospitable residence of the late Mr. Salt they resided a few days, visiting the sights in the vicinity in English costume, without molestation, though a European lady was a spectacle as remarkable to the natives as Cleopatra's needle to Mrs. Elwood. Even at Cairo, the talismanic aspect of a female subdued the proud temper of the Turk. When riding in the narrow streets, where the domineering castes of Osmanlis and Mamalukes ride down every one in their way—purposely and offensively sticking out their tremendous shovel-shaped stirrups—*place aux dames* was the predominant law: "one chieftain, in particular, seemed to wish to evince in what utter contempt he held the Franks; but when he saw a *female* amongst the party, it is impossible to describe the change that instantaneously took place in his whole demeanour; the proud and contemptuous air with which he surveyed the gentlemen was to me altered to one of the most perfect courtesy and civility; and the most polished Frenchman could not have reined in his steed with more grace, or have expressed more gentlemanly regret at my being annoyed and alarmed by my donkey accidentally running against his horse. Though it was evident he held the Christians in abhorrence, he saw that I was a *woman*, and he treated me with deference and respect." This was no solitary specimen of an unlooked-for trait in Oriental manners; on the contrary, Mrs. Elwood seems to have experienced generally, throughout the wild countries she traversed, that "homage to the fair" which is arrogated by European nations as a proud characteristic peculiar to themselves. Mrs. Elwood's gratification at this behaviour has inclined her to think that "all we are told of the imprisonment of the seraglio is a great mistake," and that "the Turkish ladies are under no greater restraint than princesses and ladies of rank in our own country, and the homage that is paid them seems infinitely greater." Certain it is, that the sacredness of the female person is so regarded throughout these countries, that Mr. Salt seriously recommended the author to carry all the valuable papers and money about her; so that, as Mrs. Elwood prettily remarks, "I found that in Egypt I was likely to be the guardian of the party, and that, in my utter helplessness, I might possibly be a panoply from danger to my protectors themselves."

A fortnight at Cairo enabled them to get a glimpse of the wonders there. They made a pic-nic party to the pyramids, those "time-pieces of the creation, by which the flight of centuries may be counted, as by the gnomons of our dials we reckon that of hours." Mrs. Elwood "attempted the attempt" to scale that of Cheops, but was obliged to desist. Her courage, or rather her physical strength, enabled her to go through the interior chambers, crossing dark abysses by steep, narrow, and slippery ledges, amidst dirt and bats.

Ascending the Nile, they visited Carnac and Diospolis, the stupendous architectural relics of which impressed our fair countrywoman with wonder, and of which she has given succinct and elegant descriptions. "After tra-

* Narrative of a Journey overland from England by the Continent of Europe, Egypt, and the Red Sea, to India, including a Residence there, and Voyage Home, in the Years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828. By Mrs. COLONEL ELWOOD. 2 Vols. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

versing a low tract of land, which is annually flooded by the Nile, we come upon the temple (of Luxor), and here I doubt whether Sir Walter Scott, with all his powers of description, would be able to convey even a faint idea of the overwhelming grandeur that awaits the spectator. An avenue of sphynxes which, though partly ruined, are still distinctly visible, reaches from Carnac to Luxor, two or three miles distant. In every direction sweep fine colonnades; and innumerable courts and halls puzzle and bewilder the imagination: the walls are covered with a profusion of sculpture and painting. These objects are within the reach of those who pursue the overland route through Egypt, and are no slight recommendations of this journey. The Valley of the Tombs of Kings (Biban-ool-Moolk), and the Memnonium, the Temple of Dendyrn, and the other relics of an age of wonders, are neatly and prettily delineated.

The real terrors of the overland journey were now to be encountered, in the passage of the desert, where the *camseen* and the *simoom*, moving sands and treacherous Arabs, make this sandy waste more dreadful to the traveller than the liquid element. About thirty camels formed the caravan—Mrs. Elwood's conveyance was the "taktrouan," تخت روان, *takht-i-rawan*, or travelling litter,—a vehicle composed of open wood-work, or lattices, placed upon shafts, and carried by camels, one going in front, the other behind, as a sedan-chair is borne by men. We can easily imagine that the genius of Messrs. Baxter and Pearse, of Long Acre, can contrive a more convenient carriage for this part of the journey.

At their first halt, on the borders of the *very* desert, where Mrs. Elwood and her vehicle were objects of great admiration to the peasantry of Sheraffa, a Bedouin of the Ababdè tribe presented himself to escort the party through the desert to Cosseir: an office which is little different from that of collecting a tax from passengers, the non-payment of which would expose them to plunder. He is described as a strikingly handsome figure, with a commanding and martial air; a coarse white cloth thrown carelessly, but gracefully and *picturesquely* round him; his features remarkably fine and regular, his intelligent countenance lighted up by bright and wildly-expressive eyes, &c. This is no unfaithful representation of the better order of the children of the desert.

It might have been expected that a European lady—a newly married lady too—nursed amidst the softnesses of polished life, would have passed her first night in a tent upon the borders of the desert, surrounded by Turks and Arabs, Mogrebyn hadjes, camels and camel-drivers, with some inquietude; but Mrs. Elwood says, "I slept as well and as soundly as if we had been beneath the gilded roof of a stately palace." She admits she was "born under a roving star;" but she assigns a better reason for her fortitude:

"Far from my heart was trembling fear,
For thou, my gracious God, wast near."

The accidents of the road are there, indeed, somewhat more embarrassing than in England. They found themselves unprovided with a sufficient quantity of good water, their bread failed them, and their camels and

camel-drivers also, became restive. But we will quote the account of their first march into the desert.

Our little caravan consisted of twenty-eight camels, a few donkeys, a couple of goats, one of which we brought with us from Malta, and the other we had purchased at Kennè, and we carried with us tents, beds, cooking-utensils, clothes, provisions, and water, not only for the desert, but also for the Red Sea. We had about fifteen camel-drivers, who walked by the side of their camels, two of whom constantly kept close to my takhtrouan, which moved in the centre for safety. The camels were tied two or three together; some stalked on before, whilst others lingered behind, and our attendants, darting in every direction, shouted, hallooed, or raised a wild and by no means unmelodious song, that sounded harmoniously as it floated upon the ambient air and broke the silence of the night. C——, mounted on a camel, rode by my side, whilst our Bedouin guide, our Ababdè Dandy, as we termed him, rode sometimes in front and sometimes brought up the rear. Being furnished with a mussuk of water, the coolness of which he understood how to preserve, and a wooden bowl, his appearance was most welcome to the thirsty individuals of the party, as he most courteously distributed his favours to all. The Indian Sheik Chaund, the Portuguese cook Matiste, the Maltese Giovanni, the *negro*, and a negro attendant, each one looking more foreign than the other, were all mounted upon camels, and I would have given something to have gone down Regent Street in grand procession, takhtrouan and all, *exactly* as we were at this instant: I assure you I think we should have caused a great sensation, perhaps even greater than the Lord Mayor's Show. For defence, we had C——'s pistols, gun, sword, and our Ababdè Dandy, and now we were fairly entering upon the skirts of the desert. There were still some lingering marks of vegetable life, and in the vicinity of one or two wretched-looking villages which we passed were some date-trees, and a few plants of a species of solanum, called burrambeer. We experienced several little stoppages, arising from the camels throwing off their badly-packed burdens; and once in particular, I was quite alarmed by a dreadful screaming, which was caused by our poor chickens being thrown from their elevated position on the top of a camel, and most dismal were the outcries and cackling raised. The *on dit* was, that they made as much noise as if so many *women* were there! As it grew dark, several wild and suspicious-looking personages hung upon our rear. The Ababdè was sent to remonstrate with them, but in vain. Sheik Chaund threatened them with "a pistol," but with no effect; till at length C——, resolutely riding up to them, told them with an authoritative air, "if they did not move off, he would bring Mahomet Ali upon them." The name of Mahomet Ali was at last understood, and the substance of the threat comprehended, for after a short pause, "Mahomet Ali!" said they, and immediately decamped.

About midnight the moon rose in the east, waning towards her last quarter, when we discovered that Sheik Chaund, who had under his charge our most valuable trunks, was not with the caravan. We came to a halt and held a consultation. Conceive me in my takhtrouan, interpreter-general to the party, surrounded by men on camels, and wild and clamorous Arabs on foot. I delivered C——'s orders to Giovanni in Italian, who explained them in Arabic to the Reis, or captain of our little band, and the answers travelled circuitously back again in the same way. Sheik Chaund was vociferated repeatedly in grand chorus; a gun was fired, and our Ababdè sent back in search of him. We were fully convinced he had fallen a victim to the robbers of the

desert, and we thought of our malicious-looking Arabs, till at length, after considerable delay, Sheik Chaund and his Ababdè came trotting merrily up, the former having stayed behind to bring up a tame camel.

Still there were, as it is almost invariably found to be the case, positive enjoyments which balanced the evils that must be endured: the stars, after sunset, were "brilliant beyond conception, emitting a pure and vivid light, amply compensating for the want of that of the moon;" the air was bland and agreeable, and the plain, though wild and arid, and slightly undulated, like the waves of the sea, was firm and pleasant to walk upon. Caravanserais, below the character of English pigsties, yet acceptable retreats from the scorching sun, were erected around occasional wells of bitter water, that prime commodity, the *stealing* of which is a serious crime. The description of the domestic economy of the desert tribes demands but few words: "a couple of *cocks*, with a ragged cloth extended across, forming their habitation; two stones and a third placed at the top, constituting their *archen*, a goat and its kid their flock; a blue shift was the attire of the women, and a ragged turban and coarse cloth round the middle, that of the men." They subsist chiefly upon the *bucksheesh*, or charitable contributions of travellers: the never-ending cry for *bucksheesh*, uttered from even the chief and the magistrate, down to the naked fellah, in all the various tones of demand, request, and abject supplication, is amusingly described.

In six days they reached Cosseir, and as they had fortunately met with neither robber nor *simoom*, but, in their stead, with courteous Arabs, and pleasant north winds, we are not much surprised at Mrs. Elwood's remark, that, as they wound along the noble and majestic mountains in the vicinity of Cosseir, she "really felt quite sorry this was to be their last night in the desert." She is even led to declare her preference, her "infinite preference," of the patriarchal mode of life of the wild Arabs "to the artificial stupidity of civilization;" and "when tired of the unfeelingness, selfishness, and *barbarity* of pseudo-civilized society, frequently have I felt disposed to exclaim—

"Fly to the desert, oh, fly with me!"

During their fortnight's *sejour* at Cosseir, they occupied a comfortable habitation, belonging to an African merchant, commanding a view of the sea. "Conceive my astonishment and surprise," says Mrs. Elwood, "upon repairing thither, on first entering, to gaze upon the exquisite beauty of the waves, and to watch the sun which was just emerging from the bosom of the water, to see the latter, instead of rising in its usual circular form, assume that of a *pillar of fire*! I positively doubted the evidence of my senses, and I should scarcely hope to be believed, but that I find the ancients, and Agatharchides in particular, have mentioned the same phenomenon upon these coasts, where they observed 'the sun rose like a pillar of fire.' Lord Valentia also noticed a similar appearance at Mocha, where he saw it set in like manner. We subsequently frequently saw it assume an elongated, but never again so completely columnar a figure.

We could but think of the pillar of fire, which for forty years gave light to the Israelites in the wilderness."

The climate was not unpleasant, the nights were lovely; the sea was of an exquisite hue, the shells and other marine productions were beautiful: "through the transparent waves, a beautiful mosaic pavement, composed of corallines, shells, and coloured stones, was distinctly visible." These enjoyments were as usual to be purchased by their countervailing evils. Almost all the fresh water at Cosseir is brought from a well in the desert, six miles distant, and this is so impregnated with sulphur as to be almost undrinkable. Flies and mosquitoes abounded; and provisions were dear, on account of its being the height of the Hadje season.

As other mercantile marts in the Red Sea, Cosseir exhibits a *mélange* of nations, features and complexions,—Africans and Asiatics, negroes and Hindus. Among the medley, our travellers met with two Germans, literary adventurers, who were travelling in these remote countries with the ultimate intention of penetrating into Abyssinia, "of which enterprising undertaking they spoke with as much *sang-froid* as if they were arranging a trip from London to Brighton or Cheltenham."

Our travellers took a passage for Juddah on board an Arab dow literally crammed with Hadjes, for there was not room for them to lie down at full length on the deck. Col. and Mrs. Elwood landed at Yambo, and the appearance of the latter in the streets produced a magical effect upon the population, high and low. The apathetical Turk, smoking in a coffee-house, laid down his pipe in mute wonder; the more vivacious Arabs followed them with looks of curiosity; the children thronged about them capering with ecstasy; nay, the old governor, gravely smoking in his divan, started in amaze, and actually ran to the windows. In the midst of all this ferment, the strictest politeness was observed towards the visitors, and if some of the children ventured innocently to gaze in their faces, they were prevented by the crowd from annoying them. The inhabitants of Yambo seemed miserably poor, and some wretches, probably destitute Hadjes, were literally biting the ground as if through actual starvation. The sufferings of the crowds of poor wretches, who perform their penitential pilgrimage to Mecca, in the course of which multitudes die of fatigue and privation, render it wonderful that an individual, who has once passed the cruel ordeal, should dream of repeating it.

They again set sail: their sufferings on board the wretched dow, and the enervating atmosphere of the Red Sea, seem to have been more severe than the dreaded journey through the desert; and though the pellucid water of the sea offered a more agreeable object than the wavy sands of the Thebaid, yet the barren aspect of the coast, the iron sky and brazen soil of the Hedjaz, could scarcely be more pleasing than the monotonous sand-plains of the former.

On entering the bay of Arabok or Rabogh, the cargo of Hadjes landed to perform the first rite of their pilgrimage.

All the passengers, and we among the rest, hurried instantly on shore, and as there could not have been fewer than 2,000 persons assembled, the scene of

confusion that ensued is almost inconceivable, and quite indescribable. Some fell to pitching tents and temporary awnings, others to kindling fires in small holes upon the sand, whilst a band of Bedouin Arabs came down with provisions from the neighbouring village of Arabok or Rabogh, which appeared to be about four or five miles distant, and where some date-trees were visible. They offered for sale, mutton cut up in small pieces of a quarter of a pound each, wood, water, &c. all tied up in sheep-skins. The evening was damp and chilly, when in about half an hour after their landing, the pilgrims began to perform the first rite of the Hadje, termed *Jaharmo*. Stripping off their warm and gay-coloured robes and turbans, which were carefully tied up in bundles by their attendants, they plunged into the sea, where, after bathing and praying, or rather reciting certain forms of prayer, they invested themselves in the *Ihram*, which is a long piece of cloth loosely wrapt round their waists, such as is worn by the commonest Arabs. Some few threw an additional and similar piece over their shoulders, like a lady's lace-scarf. This rite is said to have been instituted by Mahomet to inculcate humility in his followers: but the sudden transition from the warm woollen garments of the Turk to the thin cotton *ihram* must be very trying to the constitution, and the more we saw of the privations undergone by the pilgrims, the more were we convinced that the Hadje is no light affair, and that considerable enthusiasm and resolution must be necessary to enable them to support the hardships incident to the undertaking. Our servant Sheik Chaund, was much importuned to turn Hadje; but fortunately for us, as we should thereby have been deprived of his services, he declined it, for, as he told his master with much *naïveté*, "he was a young man now, and did not care for such things; some years hence, when he was an old one, he should think about the duties of his religion." The metamorphosis which took place in the appearance of the passengers, in consequence of the assumption of the *ihram*, was most amusing, and even ridiculous. He who left the ship a well-dressed, majestic, and handsome-looking man, came back the bald, shivering, shaking Hadje; and, stripped of his Turkish trappings, which certainly are most imposing and becoming, many a dignified and magnificent-looking personage was transformed, as by a magic spell, into a common-place, mean, insignificant-looking figure, seeming as if half ashamed of his appearance, and not knowing what to make of himself when divested of his flowing robes. After bathing, the Hadjes fell piously to scratching up the sand like so many dogs, and forming it into little heaps, sometimes to the number of a hundred. To judge from the disturbed state of the surface of the sand in consequence, the pilgrims must have been either great sinners or great saints. Little do our English children think, when they are making what they term "dirt pies," that they are literally only performing one of the initiatory rites of the Mahometan Hadje. The women, retiring to some little distance, apparently went through the same ceremonies, as we saw them plunging into the sea, whilst their friends kept guard over them, and waved to intruders to keep at a distance.

At Juddah they found Sir Hudson Lowe, who had hired a Bombay native merchant vessel to proceed to that presidency, and Colonel Elwood and his party obtained a passage in it. Though Juddah is considered the sea-port of Mecca, and the Hadje season was at its height, Mrs. E. says the Mussulmans appeared even more liberal than elsewhere. Swarms of cockroaches, mosquitoes, and small ants, were their fellow-passengers in the *George Cruttenden*.

At Hodeida, where Mrs. Elwood was struck with the beautiful Arabesque architecture and carving, our fair author had an opportunity of seeing the inside of a haram.

In C——'s absence I always remained in my own room; but one evening, as I went upon my terrace to enjoy the fresh sea-breeze which was just setting in, a casement which I had never before observed slowly opened, and a black hand appeared waving significantly at me. Impressed with some degree of fear I immediately retreated, but on looking again the waving was repeated; and several women peeping out, beckoned me to them, making signs that the men were all out of the way. Whilst I was hesitating, a negro woman and a boy came out upon another terrace, and vehemently importuned me by signs to go to them. I had just been reading Lady Mary Wortley Montague's description of a Turkish haram—an opportunity might never again occur of visiting an Arab one. After some conflict between my fears and my curiosity, the latter conquered, and down I went, the boy meeting me at the foot of the stairs; and, lifting up a heavy curtain, he introduced me into a small interior court, at the door of which were a number of women's slippers, and inside were about a dozen females clothed in silk trowsers, vests closely fitting the figure, and fastening in front, and turbans very tastefully put on. They received me with the utmost cordiality and delight, the principal lady, Zaccara, as I found she was called, making me sit down by her side, caressingly taking my hand, presenting me with a nosegay, and, after previously tasting it, offering me coffee, which was brought on a silver tray, in the usual beautiful little china cups. It was, however, so perfumed that I could scarcely drink it. She did the honours, and appeared as superior to the others in manners and address as an English lady would be to her maid-servants. Her figure was light and slender—her features pretty and delicate—her countenance lively and intelligent,—whilst her manners, which were peculiarly soft and pleasing, were at the same time both affectionate and sprightly. The other women crowded round me with great *empresement*; by signs we kept up a very animated conversation, and when we could not quite comprehend each other's meaning, we all laughed heartily. They asked me where I came from, whether I had many ornaments, any children, &c. exhibiting theirs with great glee. They were amazingly struck with my costume, which they examined so minutely, that I began to think I should have had to undress to satisfy their curiosity;—but what most amused them, was, the circumstance of my gown fastening *behind*, which mystery they examined over and over again, and some broad French tucks at the bottom seemed much to astonish them, as they could not discover their use. They asked me the name of every thing I had on, and when, to please them, I took off my cap, and let down my long hair, Zaccara, following my example, immediately took off her turban and showed me hers: the negro woman, who seemed the wit of the party, in the mean time holding up the lace cap upon her broad fat hand, and exhibiting it to all around, apparently with great admiration, exclaiming "caap, caap," and also endeavouring, much to their detriment, to put on my gloves, with which they were particularly amused. I sat with them some time, and it was with difficulty they consented to allow me to leave them at last.

They landed at Mocha during the festival of the *Mohurram*; and Mrs. Elwood says, "although I probably was the first English woman who ever perambulated the streets of Mocha in this fearless manner, I met with

no molestation; and though at first we never went forth without a guard of sepoy, yet subsequently, C—— and I took some *tête-à-tête* walks without any more cause for alarm than if we had been parading the streets of Paris."

They arrived at Bombay on the 29th July, more than six weeks from their embarkation at Juddah. This part of the journey seems to have been the most irksome of all; chiefly owing to the bad accommodations on board the dow and the *George Cruttenden*, which Mrs. Elwood declares she quitted with no sensations but those of pleasure.

The description of Bombay, of its local scenery, its population, its productions, its zoology, its society and manners, is sketched in a graceful and pleasing style, much more scientifically than might be expected from a lady's pen, yet with a freedom from pedantry, and a gaiety, which seem to vindicate a lady's claim to its composition. Even the graver matters of commerce are not altogether passed over; and Mrs. Elwood ventures to the brink of the free-trade controversy, thinking it "almost a pity that British tradesmen should not be rather invited than prevented from settling in the remote provinces of India," because, "independent of the benefit it would be of to our starving manufacturers at home, it would be such a convenience to residents in India to be able to procure English articles with facility."

The superstitions and mytho-history of the Hindus, their deities, allegorical fables, and sacred writings, even the languages and literature of India, are all touched upon and elucidated in so very clear, though concise, a manner, that although Mrs. Elwood says, or seems to say, she borrowed the details from "the dry volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, and other tomes of Oriental erudition," we suspect that some able masculine pen assisted in the compilation.* If our conjecture is erroneous, Mrs. Elwood will not be displeased at the commendation which it implies.

Not long after their arrival at Bombay, Colonel Elwood was selected, as "an officer of judgment and experience," to proceed to Cutch, and take the command of a regiment stationed there which had become disorderly. This afforded his lady an opportunity to visit and describe a part of India much less known than Bombay. They sailed from this presidency on the 31st October 1826, in a pattenmar, a small native vessel, and followed the coast to Mundavie, the sea-port of Cutch, from whence they set off for the capital, Bhooj, or Bhooj-bhooj, distant about thirty-five or forty miles. The cavalcade consisted of several heavy carts drawn by bullocks, laden with tents, furniture, cooking utensils, &c. (their heavy baggage having been sent before); then the retinue of the family, and their families, some on camels, others on foot; lastly came the Colonel on horseback and his lady in a palanquin, attended by an escort of horse and foot: the journey occupied several days! Such an important affair is travelling forty miles, in a country where mail-coaches, post-chaises, stage-waggons, and Macadamized roads, are yet unknown. Mrs. Elwood describes the country as "but one degree better than the desert of the Thebaid." The city and

* A few apparently clerical mistakes, such as Mount Menu for Menu, repeated, seem to support this conjecture.

cantonment of Bhooj was enveloped on their arrival in a dense fog; the climate was cold and moist; the weather dreary and uncomfortable, an occasional hurricane or earthquake, to which Cutch is particularly subject, diversifying this scene.

The province of Cutch-Bhooj, thus distinguished from Cutch Gundava, in Baloochistan, is a long strip of land bounded by the sea, the Indus and the Runn, or Rin, an extensive salt marsh, in one part eighty miles broad. A range of mountains runs through it from east to west; the hills are of the most fantastic shapes, and large insulated masses of rock are scattered in all directions; the greater part is a rock destitute of soil, and presenting the wildest aspect; few or no springs of water are to be found, and the whole face of the country bears marks of volcanic action, which has repeatedly changed its features. Mrs. Elwood says, she could imagine that "Cutch had been originally merely a rocky island of volcanic production, thrown up, at some great convulsion of nature, and that in the course of ages, soil had been washed down by the Indus, the Bhunni (*qu. Looni?*), the Puddar, and other streams which now lose themselves in the sands." Cutch offers great attractions to the mineralogist, but none to the botanist.

The inhabitants are wild and rude, like the country, of predatory habits and treacherous character; they are said to be composed of "the refuse of the Hind and Sind," and their religion is an adulterated Hinduism. The reigning family are Jharejahs; who, in Cutch, are half Mahometans and half Hindoos, believing in the *Koran* and observing some of the rites of the Vaishnavas. They marry the women of other Rajpoot tribes, but will not condescend to allow their own females to intermarry with them, and in consequence, in Cutch, female infanticide universally prevails. "As late as 1818," says Mrs. Elwood, "it was calculated that there were not less than 1,000 infants destroyed, and in a population of 12,000 males, there were not more than thirty females alive. This barbarous custom, it is to be feared, continues in full force, as was evident from a census of the Jharejah villages which we saw in 1826, though some think it is on the decrease."

The rao of Cutch is a minor, the son of the ex-rao Bharmulgee, who was deposed on account of his cruelties and excesses; the power of the state, however, is at present vested in the English government. In former times the country, from its local character and the valour of the Rajpoot tribes who inhabited it, was considered impregnable; but the Jharejahs have much degenerated, and they were subdued by the British in 1819.

Mrs. Elwood had an opportunity of visiting the interior of a Jharejah zenana, having been invited to the palace at Bhooj, by the ranee of Cutch, wife of the ex-rao, and mother of the reigning prince. It was a small dark apartment, with unglazed windows; its furniture consisted of a four-post bed and a small couch, a carpet, and two silver chairs. The person of the Ranee was handsome, her costume rich, her manners dignified and highly pleasing.

Whilst they resided in Cutch, the Captain Doria, of whom much has been said, made his appearance there. His history is almost a romance. He was one of the Italian Carbonari, and being obliged to fly his native

land, took refuge in Egypt, travelled to Persia, and was employed to take Hillah, near Babylon. He then wandered to Bombay, but not being allowed to remain there, he went to Hyderabad, in Sindh, and entered the service of the Ameers, or rulers of that country, where he was, at first, in high favour; but he was soon eclipsed by a low Irishman, and forced to make a hasty retreat from assassination by swimming the Indus and escaping into the desert, where he wandered on foot, till he arrived half-famished at the English cantonment at Bhooj. Having recruited his health and resources, he set off to find employment either under the Imaum of Muscat, or Runjeet Singh.

The descriptions given by Mrs. Elwood of the country, manners, and people of Cutch, are, as usual, very pleasing and intelligent. We must, however, hurry over the remainder of the work.

After a residence of about twelve months in Cutch, they departed for Surat, of which and the neighbouring country very interesting details are given. Our fair author took a trip to the celebrated Kubbeer bur, or enormous banyan tree on the banks of the Nerbudda, visiting on her way the hospital for animals at Broach, but "found no appearance of fleas or other insects said to be supported there."

It was commodious and spacious, closed with gates, and exactly resembled a large straw-yard in England. Round it were stalls for the invalid inhabitants; numbers of lean and old cattle, which reminded us of Pharoah's ill-favoured kind, seemed spending their last days in comfort and luxury; and some were actually breathing their last. Besides these, and some milch-cows, there were some old horses, an antelope with its young one, which seemed as if it had broken its leg, and a peacock. The whole looked so comfortable, that we could have spent the day quite as agreeably there, as in some of the serais, caravanseras, and durrumsallahs, which it has been our fate to visit.

The excavations at Elephanta were not forgotten, and are well described. Mrs. Elwood remarks the resemblance between the sculptures in these caves and those in Egypt; "there is the same placid serenity of countenance, the same amiable tranquillity of expression, with the singularly thick pouting lip." Of the famous Trimurti, or three-headed bust, she says, "I never yet saw any picture that did this triple-headed figure justice, for it is certainly a superb piece of sculpture."

In May 1828, Mrs. Elwood embarked for England, and landed in September, at East Bourne; from thence, in two hourstime, she reached Windmill Hill, the residence of her father, Mr. Curteis, M.P. for Sussex, whence she had taken her departure nearly three years before on "the overland journey to India."

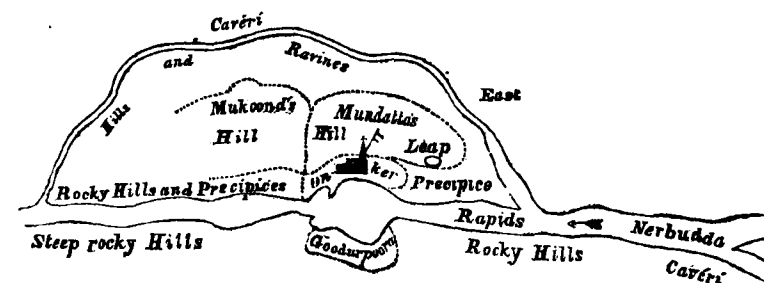
ACCOUNT OF OMKAR.

BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DELAMAINE.

THE following account of Omkar, or Oonkar, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage situated on an island, curiously formed, in the Nerbudda, is a copy of the rough notes of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Delamaine, of the Bengal army, political agent at Nemaour.

This distinguished officer, who died last year at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to Europe, for the benefit of his health, had accumulated a great variety of information respecting the obscure part of Central India which was the scene of his official duty, which would have enabled him greatly to enrich the stores of European science in the Oriental department. He was for many years under Sir John Malcolm, by whom he was held in high estimation, as well as by all who knew him. He cultivated assiduously the literature of India, including the Sanscrit and Persian languages; and as his mind was replenished with the science of his own country, he was well qualified to increase its resources by the transfusion of what was valuable in that of the East. His curious paper on the Srawacs, a remnant of the Jains of early India, inserted in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, is a sufficient pledge of his talents and erudition.

"Arrived at Goodurpoora,* on the 18th January 1825, and took post in a *pukka* (stone and mortar) abode, built by Moojgeer, the Gossayn. Here the Gossayns are numerous, and possess almost all the buildings on this side of the river. They have erected small *chhattrees* (cenotaphs) over their 'saints' feet' (*paduka*) impressed on a slab. The buildings on this side are a good deal elevated above the river, to which you descend by flights of stone steps, but are low compared with Oonkar opposite. The course of the river here is curiously impeded by the rocks on either side, which confine it, and must certainly, in great floods, cover many of the houses on both sides, were it not to find an outlet, in some degree, by the Cavéri, which encircles Oonkar, to the northward, in this manner:



"It is almost unprecedented, I believe, for a small stream to pass through a large one and retain its original name. It appears, however, that the

* A small place on the south bank of the Nerbudda.

Caveri is a stream which, though small, is of great pretensions, since the Nerbudda, on requiring it as a matter of course to become tributary to it, on their junction, found the Caveri averse to any such acknowledgment, proving its power, moreover, by passing as described; they came, however, to an amicable adjustment and explanation, brought about, no doubt, by the high hills which bound the Caveri, and force it to return to the Nerbudda.* The water is quite still in the basin of the river, opposite Oonkar; but in the rains, for want of vent, forms an immense whirlpool, in which the huge trees which are carried down remain frequently for days circling with great violence, till by some lucky chance they find their exit through the narrow gut. The number of fish of all sizes in this basin is astonishing; they become so thick when any grain is thrown in, that my dog jumped in frequently after them from the shore and the boat, snapping at them as they were struggling for the grain with his mouth, nor did they seem much to mind him. The natives assign no bottom to the water here; it has, however, been found at the depth of eighty cubits when low.

"It does not take above eight or ten minutes to ferry across. On visiting the temple, it covered and enclosed the original one, which is very small and old; the dome or *kulis* appearing only through the platform of the upper *sabha*, or portico of the new temple. To enter, therefore, the *sanctum* below, after entering the temple, you turn a little to the right, by which you come into the small original temple, which contains the *pindee*. This is extremely worn and furrowed by time, and water found in it. I pulled off my shoes to go in here, and *churhaed* four rupees. The new temple appears to have been erected by Jy Sing;† the older is lost in antiquity. The new temple is much disfigured by the ruinous *muhals* of the Raos of Mandatta, now uninhabited on account of dilapidation and ghosts. The Rao Doulut Singh has built a tolerable residence higher up the side of the hills: below is a long range of buildings of the same description filled with Gossayns. Ahlea Bye, a wife of the great Mulhar Rao Holcar, wanted to make a fine ghat and buildings in this spot, forming a kind of small bay; but the Gossayns made much difficulty, and she gave up the design. The contingency of the rocks rolling down accidentally from monkeys or storms, from the crest of the hill and breast-works, keep the inhabitants in continual jeopardy. They are also much annoyed by snakes. A few hundred yards above Oonkar is a projecting precipice, from which enthusiasts throw themselves into the rocky bed of the river. Some rubbed *sandoor* (cinnabar) marks the fatal spot where they fell. They take the leap off a small *chubootra*, (altar or terrace): but though it appears nearly perpendicular, they generally receive the first blow about half way down, from which they rebound. The fall altogether may be about 150 feet.

"On the morning of the 19th, I walked the circuit usually made by pilgrims, or the *Pykurma*.‡ The road ascending obliquely to the left

* Such is the fable, founded on locality.

† If Jy Sing of Amber, a little more than a century; if Jey Sing of Guzerat, about 700 years ago.

‡ *Pae Karma*: *Pae* is the "foot," *Karma*, not only means "action," but its result. So that *Pae Karma* is the benefit or reward of such perambulation.

leads to the hill of Mukoond Raja, represented as son of Mandatta, while the more easterly hill, divided by a deep ravine, is distinguished as that of the father. It is said that they quarrelled, having no other places left unconquered; though it is unlikely that the monarchs of India should make two hills the scene of contention. However, the extraordinary extent of the works or parapets that encircle both hills, the numerous intersections of stone enclosing temples or buildings, or for additional strength over the face of the hills, the grand ruins of the gateways, *barah durees*, temples, the enormous masses of stone which formed these, the rich sculpture and various figures emblematical or ornamental, all afford full proof of the power and wealth of the early possessors of this island. The gateways are generally totally destroyed and blocked up, and the Mahomedans have been evidently very instrumental in the destruction of this place. There is scarcely a figure that has not been mutilated. At one spot I passed a groupe of fourteen or sixteen elephants sculptured in stone, which probably formed ornaments of the building, among the ruins of which they are huddled, or brought together from some of the neighbouring gateways. These too are every one defaced; the Mahomedans no doubt considered them a part of mythology: and further on are the remains of a very fine temple, the four porticos or *subhas* of which are pretty perfect, and formed of immense masses of stone. A small temple has subsequently been erected from part of the ruins, and (as appears by an inscription on the pavement of the door-way), by a Raja of Chunderree in Bundelcund, in the last century of the Samvat. After ascending the hill obliquely, which takes you upon Mukoond's hill, a fatiguing climb, I passed on towards the temple of Mahadeo, said to have been erected (or rather the island bounded close by a deep ravine, and defended a little further off by wing) by Chunder Sah; passed then along the works at the back of the the Caveri, of which you may here and there get a slight glimpse. Having compassed this part, I descended the deep ravine which divides the two hills, and got to the top of the other by the ruined gateway, the road strewn with images and ruined buildings the whole way to the temple of the *Pandus*, some of which are represented by colossal figures on the east side. Having gone a little beyond this to the eastward, I returned along the river face, and descended by the temple to the ghat where we first landed. The mutilated elephants, and the building with the four fine porticos, were among the remains of Mandatta's hill.

"Dowlut Singh does not allow the truth of the tale, that if one who takes the leap should escape with life, he would become *Raja of Oonkar*, and that, as a precaution, they are poisoned before they take the leap.

"The tree called Kuree, common in the jungles of these hills, has great reputation for sanctity, owing to the curious marks it exhibits under the thin white peel which covers the stem; they seem to be the work of some worm: at any rate, have every appearance of inscriptions, and the word *Ram*, &c. may frequently be traced in them. It is not the least amusing part of the pilgrimage to observe the vestiges of the faith of enthusiasts, in innumerable edifices raised by them of one, two, or three stories, accord-

ing to their ambition, of small stones heaped together along each side of the road; the erection of these, on the sacred *pykurmu*, will ensure the builders such habitations as they design in a future world. These even were raised, as I observed, on route from Purnejee, some miles from Oonkar; ditto on the road to Singajee.

"In the afternoon, went up by *dingees* (a small boat) to Sylani, walking to meet them above the rapids, over which I could not get the big boat. Set off at three, returned by eight o'clock in the evening.

"23d.—Visited Singajee's Chhattree, six miles east of Moondee. This saint was of the Goulee caste, and buried alive on the spot about 150 years ago. His feet are impressed on the raised platform, as are those of ten or twelve *chélas* (disciples) who have successively died, by the side of it. The only mud platform is that of a female of Sharah in Kundwa, who became a disciple, and expressed a wish to be buried alive as well, about six or seven years ago, which was done accordingly—she was a widow (Rajpoot). The Goulee, who receives the offerings here, has promised to make a pukka platform for her. Of whatever is offered, the custom here is to return to the offerer one-half, whether it be money or other kind. All hands strenuously affirm, that although *góor* (sugar) is the thing generally presented, and consequently great heaps of it are about, during the *melas*, during the three principal days not an ant, nor a fly, nor a crow, has ever been known to intrude. Seeing ought to be believing!"

COLONEL IMLACH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Having read in your Journal for this month the death of Colonel Henry Imlach, at Calcutta, in March last, reported without any comment, permit me to inform your readers that this gentleman went out as a cadet to Bengal in the year 1781; that he had consequently been forty-nine years in the service, nearly thirty of which he had been military auditor-general. During this period, the amount of the accounts which passed through his hands, owing to the expensive wars in which we have been engaged, is wonderful; and no person holding that office ever gave equal satisfaction to individuals, or more gratification to the government under which he served.

It may be worthy of remark, that of 125 infantry cadets who went out to Bengal in the year 1781, only *three* now remain on the list of the army; and that, of the four Bengal officers recently promoted by his Majesty's brevet to the rank of major general, one of them is of fifty-two years' standing, and the remainder have been in the service half a century.

Sept. 20th, 1830.

A CONSTANT READER.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

No. II.

SINCE the publication of the first portion of these remarks, the writer has learned, by recent intelligence from China, that the *Hing-poo*, or Criminal Tribunal at Peking, has addressed the reigning emperor, recommending a new edition of the criminal code. "The late emperor," it is observed, "ordered that a revised and corrected edition of the Criminal Code should be published every *five* years; the first five being a slight revisal, and the second five, or tenth year, a thorough one. At present (the Board says), in consequence of the many alterations which have taken place during the last ten years, which is the period Taou-kwang has reigned, the alterations and modifications of criminal law have been so numerous, that the code and practice no longer correspond."*

The last remarks, it will be recollected, applied to the "Preliminary Regulations," forming the first head or division of the code, denominated "General Laws." The subject of the present will be the second division, the "Civil Laws," or such as relate to the administration of the government; the first book is on the "System of Government."

The first section relates to hereditary succession. Sir George Staunton tells us, that "although titles, descendible to the heirs male, are occasionally conferred in China by the emperor, as a reward for eminent services, they are resumable by the crown at pleasure, and the possessors of them enjoy few, if any, exclusive privileges. None of the hereditary dignities, which existed previous to the Tartar conquest in 1644, appear to have been recognized by the present government, except that attached to the family of Confucius, whose real or supposed descendants are at this day distinguished with peculiar titles of honour, and maintained at the public expense."

The regulations respecting succession provided in the code clearly demonstrate the existence, at one time, of hereditary rank and titles in China. Succession thereto is held to be in the eldest son born of the principal wife, or such eldest son's surviving legal representative. On failure of this line of succession, or if the true heir be incapacitated to succeed by incurable illness or misconduct, the succession devolves to the son next in age, or his representative. Where there are no sons, nor any legal representatives of sons, by the principal wife, capable of succeeding, the several sons of the other wives, and their legal representatives, are entitled to the succession, according to seniority; upon failure of whom the succession lastly devolves upon the sons of the younger brothers in order. Disputed claims are not determinable, as in England, by a committee of privileges, but by that universal regulator in China, the bamboo: a person who assumes an hereditary dignity to which he is not entitled, incurs 100 blows and three years' banishment.

When the claim of a son or grandson is duly authenticated, it must be reported to the council of state, and through this channel submitted to the emperor for ratification, and for the authority to continue to the heir the

* Canton Register, January 19.

emolument which may have been annexed to the dignity. There are several other provisions of subordinate moment in relation to hereditary dignities.

The appointments and removals of all officers, civil and military, are reserved to the emperor: an attempt on the part of any great officer of state to confer an appointment by his own authority is a capital crime. We are informed, however, by the translator, that the viceroys and commanders-in-chief of provinces are constantly in the habit of filling up vacancies in their respective jurisdictions; but this is done expressly by virtue of the authority conferred by the emperor, and generally *ad interim*, till the imperial pleasure is known. An example of the existence of the royal prerogative is given by Sir George in the Appendix, in a statement of the charges against the minister Ho-quen, or Ho-chung-tong, the minister and favourite of K'een-lung.

The details respecting the history and fate of this celebrated personage, whose great influence is supposed to have thwarted the objects of the British embassy under Lord Macartney, are interesting, and an epitome of them will relieve the dryness of the present remarks.

He was a Tartar of obscure birth, and raised from an inferior station, owing to the emperor's being struck, at first, with the comeliness of his person, as he stood guard at one of the palace gates, and afterwards discovering him to be a man of talents and education. He was quickly elevated to dignity, and when the British ambassador visited Peking, twenty years after, the direction of public affairs was entirely confided to him, and he might be said to possess, under the emperor, the whole power of the empire. Great as his influence really was, however, the emperor was not so blinded or so weak as to be his slave; and conceiving that the minister had imposed upon him by a falsehood, K'een-lung degraded him to his original low station, where he remained for a fortnight, when a fortunate accident exhibiting his innocence, he was restored to wonted, perhaps to greater favour: a daughter of the emperor was married to the son of Ho-quen. The general opinion was, that he took advantage of the dotage of the emperor, in his declining years, to abuse the power he possessed, and the prodigious wealth he amassed furnishes a strong presumption, if not a convincing evidence, of his corruption. An authentic statement of the property he possessed, at the period of its confiscation, represents that, besides lands, houses, and other immoveable property, bullion and gems were found in his treasury to the immense amount of twenty-three millions sterling.

In the late Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy, Ho-chung-tong is described as displaying talents estimable as well as splendid. "His manners were not less pleasing than his understanding was penetrating and acute: he seemed, indeed, to possess the qualities of a consummate statesman."

Almost immediately after the demise of K'een-lung, his son and successor, Kea-king, conceiving that this great minister, by his connexions, talents, and influence, had formed, or was capable of forming, a combination opposed to the independence of his authority, caused him to be arrested,

and articles of impeachment were exhibited against him,* comprehending the following charges: 1, betraying an important state-secret, in communicating to Kea-king the fact of his election to be the emperor's successor, and presenting him with the insignia of the rank, previous to the disclosure of the imperial edict, in expectation that such an act would win his favour; 2, riding on horseback through places where he was not authorized to pass, when summoned to the presence of the late emperor; 3, entering the interior of the palace in a palanquin, when suffering from lameness, and passing and re-passing through a certain gate before the people; 4, appropriating to himself young females educated for the service of the palace; 5, detaining reports of the military operations against the rebels, whilst the emperor was so impatient for intelligence as to be bereft of sleep and appetite; 6, uniting in his own person the powers of several high offices; 7, when the aged emperor's hand-writing became confused, through infirmity, declaring that his signature "had better be thrown aside," and issuing orders at his own suggestion; 8, concealing reports of disorders committed by rebels, and taking no measures in consequence; 9, when, on the decease of K'een-lung, his successor dispensed with the attendance of those princes and chiefs of the Mongou tribes who had not had the small-pox, Ho-quen required them to attend indiscriminately; 10, concealing the incapacity (through age and infirmity) of a minister of state, because he was connected by marriage with Ho-quen; 11, promoting dependents to high offices; 12, removing and dismissing principal officers at his sole will and pleasure; 13, building apartments of the imperial wood *nan-moo*,† and laying out terraces and gardens in the imperial style; 14, possessing gems and precious stones, of immense value, and superior to those in the possession of the emperor, including a pearl of enormous size, larger than that which adorned the imperial crown; lastly, the acquisition of immense wealth by unexampled corruption and avarice.

Frivolous as some of the crimes appear, in such a state as China, there can be no doubt, if proved—and they are said to have been acknowledged without reserve by the accused himself—they deserved retribution.

The supreme council extraordinary, which sat upon the trial of Ho-quen, condemned him to the capital punishment called slow and painful, due to high treason. The emperor, with great reluctance, and only in consideration that the culprit once held the post of highest honour and dignity in the emperor's service, consented to remit the sentence of a slow and painful death, and by his royal favour permitted Ho-quen to be his own executioner.

A law, succeeding that which led to the foregoing digression, provides an effectual remedy against the multiplication of hereditary dignities, and places some limit to the imperial prerogative, if it be not a dead letter; by it, such officers of the civil department of government, who have not distinguished themselves by extraordinary services to the state, as are recom-

* The edict containing the articles of impeachment, was not issued till the fourth year of Kea-king, in conformity to an injunction in the *Lun-yu*, a Confucian work, which recommends the virtue of three-year's forbearance from change, when succeeding to an inheritance.

† *Shih-nan-muh*, or *Shih-nan* wood, reserved for imperial use in China for Cochin China.

mended to the consideration of the emperor as deserving of hereditary honours, shall suffer death by decollation, together with those who recommend them!

Respecting the supernumerary officers of government, it is enacted that their number is permanently established by law, and whoever shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, any supernumerary officer, or shall employ more than the established number of clerks, shall be punished with blows and banishment: the supernumerary is not liable to any penalty.

In the transmission of official despatches, the messengers are to perform the services entrusted to them within the periods established by law: for one day's delay beyond the legal period they are liable to ten blows, which punishment is to be increased one degree, until it amount to forty blows, for every additional day's delay.

An important section in this division of the code is, that where partiality in the examination of candidates for literary degrees is obviated. These examinations are, as is pretty well known, conducted periodically by government-agents at each of the chief cities of the empire, and the degrees are, in fact, the sole regular channel of introduction to official employment, and consequently to rank and honours, in the empire. Sir George Staunton says that, though wealth may sometimes surmount the difficulties in the progress of these examinations, by an authorized commutation—which, though allowed, detracts from the honour of a degree—there is no reason to believe that the legal inquiry into the qualifications of the candidates can in any instance be altogether evaded. By the section in question, an officer conferring a degree upon an unworthy or a disqualified person, or refusing a degree to a person duly qualified and entitled to it, is liable to punishment by blows, and also the individual improperly graduated, if he is cognizant of his ineligibility. If the report of the presiding examiner be erroneous, not designedly false, he is still liable to a mitigated punishment.

With respect to the Tartar subjects of the empire, these examinations, it appears, are wholly dispensed with, or very much relaxed. Sir George has inserted in the Appendix a curious edict of Kea-king, dated 23d April 1800, shewing the different views he entertained with respect to the Tartars and Chinese:

Whereas we have respectfully considered the decisions of our imperial father deceased, on the subject of a petition now presented to us for permitting the establishment of colleges in various districts of Tartary, where the youth of those provinces might be examined, and receive their literary degrees without the inconvenience of undertaking a journey to Peking for that purpose. Though we are aware of the advantages that might result from such a measure, yet as the profession of arms is most congenial to the disposition of the inhabitants, as well as of the greatest local necessity in those countries, it would be a matter of just regret, that too great encouragement given to literary pursuits should ever divert the Tartar youth from the more active employments of the military and equestrian exercises. It might also be reasonably apprehended that partiality and corruption would gradually insinuate themselves into examinations which should be carried on in such remote and unfrequented stations.

It is, therefore, our pleasure, that the examinations and distribution of lite-

rary degrees amongst the Tartars should be continued solely at Peking as heretofore; and at the same time we strongly recommend to the Tartar officers, civil and military, to instruct and exhort their sons, and the younger branches of their families, to consider the art of riding, and the use of the bow, as the most desirable and appropriate objects of their emulation, and which they cannot practice or cultivate with too much assiduity.

The section respecting "cabals and state-intrigues" makes it tolerably apparent that the Chinese constitution contemplated no such legal political counterpoise to arbitrary power as what we term "an opposition;" for it is enacted that "if any of the officers about the court cabal and combine together, in order to impede and obstruct the measures of his majesty's government, all the parties to such cabal, without distinguishing between principals and accessaries, shall be beheaded, after the usual period of confinement; their wives and children shall become slaves, and their fortunes shall be confiscated." Again: any combination and collusion between officers of justice and those in the imperial court, with the view of betraying the secrets of the state, backing pretensions to office, or addresses to the sovereign for unlawful objects, is punishable capitally. "If an officer belonging to any of the departments of government, or any private individual, should address the emperor in praise of the virtue, abilities, or successful administration of any of his majesty's confidential ministers of state, it is to be considered as an evidence of the existence of a treasonable combination subversive of government, and shall therefore be investigated with the utmost strictness and accuracy: the offending party shall suffer death, by being beheaded; his wives and children shall become slaves, and his property shall be confiscated. If the minister to whom the address related was privy to the design, he shall participate in the punishment." This is a very severe enactment, but probably expedient under such a government.

The title of the second book is "The Conduct of the Magistrates." It begins with an appropriate section on the necessity of a due knowledge of the laws, which is enforced upon all officers and persons employed by government, who are required to pass an annual examination on this subject before their respective superiors, and if incompetent to explain the nature or comprehend the objects of the laws, they are punishable by fine or the bamboo, according to their rank.

This regulation contains a singularly wise provision, which is analogous to our ancient "benefit of clergy" (the *accidental*, not *intended*, effect of which, was to promote the acquirement of education amongst the lower orders), whereby all classes of private persons, whatever be their rank or employment, who shall be found capable of explaining the nature and comprehending the objects of the laws, may claim a pardon for the first offence, in respect to certain crimes.

A fraudulent perversion or change of the law, on the part of an officer of government, productive of disturbance and insurrection, is punishable capitally. A failure of executing an imperial decree, or the edict of the imperial prince, either wilfully or through neglect, and the delay or postponement of such execution, are punishable by blows.

The designed destruction or discarding of imperial edicts, or official seals of any tribunal or department of the state, is punishable with death, as well as those of individual officers, where the edict shall relate to the affairs of war. Even the inadvertent destruction of such documents is punishable three degrees less severely than the wilful offence. The loss of an imperial edict or seal of office is punishable by blows and temporary banishment. Upon the loss occurring, the salary of the offender is to be immediately suspended, and if he finds the document or seal within thirty days, he shall be pardoned.

The loss of books and registers of revenue accounts, by officers in charge of government property, is punishable by blows. "The clerks of all public offices, upon the expiration of their respective terms of service, shall deliver over to their successors all the books of official accounts, with a distinct record in each case of the actual balance, and of the state of the accounts in each department, at the time when the transfer of the charge takes place, and any failure in these respects shall be punished with eighty blows. The deputy or executive officers of the several tribunals or public boards shall be liable to similar punishment if they do not likewise ascertain and verify the state of each of the several accounts whenever any such transfers are effected:"—a regulation which, omitting, *perhaps*, the blows, might be advantageously adopted into our own code.

The next regulation, however, is exclusively Chinese. Whoever, in addressing the emperor, irreverently, or inadvertently, makes use of his imperial majesty's appellative, or that of any of his imperial predecessors, shall be punished with eighty blows, and with forty if the same is introduced improperly into any public document. Whoever assumes, for himself or any other private individual, any one of such *sacred* appellations, shall be punishable with 100 blows. "Nevertheless, it shall not be considered as a violation of such sacred names if, in any case, the sound only is imitated, or if only one of the characters of the name is employed. If any mistake or error is committed in the statements or suggestions contained in an address to his majesty, the consequence whereof may be injurious to the public service—as, for instance, writing 'inexcusable' instead of 'excusable,' writing '10 stone weight' instead of '1,000 stone weight,' the offender shall be punished with sixty blows." The force and the policy of these latter provisions can be fully appreciated by those alone who are conversant with the peculiar written language of China, which demands the minutest accuracy.

When public officers or departments of government neglect to lay reports before the emperor, or if an officer or a board, having done so, executes the laws without waiting for authority, or gives a wrong colour to facts so as to mislead his majesty (an offence probably of very common occurrence), they are punishable with more or less severity, by banishment, blows, or both, as the case may require.

Officers, detached on special service, not reporting their proceedings, exceeding the limits of their commission, or not delivering up their credentials or commission, are punishable by various inflictions of the usual instru-

ment of correction—the bamboo. The same instrument is applied to the officers of tribunals, where unnecessary delays have occurred: the punishment of a dilatory lord chancellor in China would, under this law, be the application of eighty blows, with the "straight and polished piece of bamboo," to a tender part of his lordship's body, with a view of inspiring "a sense of shame for his past, and a salutary admonition for his future conduct."

The vigilant examination and re-examination of official records is provided for by the same means; a failure of duty in this respect being punishable with blows varying in number from 10 to 100, with, in some cases, the forfeiture of the offender's salary. Where corrupt motives are apparent, the punishment is more severe.

The unauthorized transfer, exchange, or delegation of official duties, is prohibited, under the penalty of eighty blows.

The alteration of an official despatch is prohibited under the penalty of blows or banishment, according to the motives which suggested it. If government orders, in the course of transmission or re-issuing, be erroneously transcribed, or if the emendations made in the originals are omitted, the clerk of the office and the deputy are punishable in degrees inversely to their rank. Where a mistake is made in a document regarding the ordinary routine of business merely, the responsible parties are exempt from all punishment.

The official seal, in every department or tribunal of government, is to remain in the custody of the presiding officer. When a public document is issued under official authority, with only a confused and imperfect impression of the seal, or in an inverted position, those who are responsible for the sealing of it are punishable with blows, unless the authenticity of the document be doubted, and those to whom it is addressed hesitate to comply therewith, so as to occasion the failure of any military expedition, in which case the clerk of the office is to lose his head, and the other officers to suffer blows and perpetual banishment.

Military officers, employing their seals for civil or revenue purposes, are punishable, in the persons of their clerks and deputies, by blows and perpetual exclusion from the public service.

This is a summary of the laws relating to the administration of the civil government, constituting the second division of the penal code of the Celestial and Patriarchal Empire.

THE OCCURRENCES AT KITTOOR IN 1824.*

On the 23d October 1824, St. John Thackeray, Esq., of the Madras civil service, Capt. C. W. Black, Lieuts. R. Sewell, and D. B. Dighton, and several privates of the Madras Native Horse Artillery and 5th Native Infantry, lost their lives in an attempt, with inadequate means, to enforce the East-India Company's rights at Kittoor, the fortified capital of a jageer (feudal) territory, which, by the death of the reigning Jageerdar, or feudatory chief, had lapsed to the Company.

This melancholy occurrence arose from circumstances which are little understood in India; and the natural bias which influences a military society, in cases in which there appears to be undue interference on the part of a civilian in military transactions, has given rise to much misrepresentation on the subject. The situation which the writer of this article held at the time, enables him to say, that in the present case there is no ground for this feeling, and the account which he is enabled to give will prove, he trusts, that there was no unjustifiable assumption of command in the proceedings of the principal functionary present, or demur on the part of his military friends, as to the steps proposed by him.

The Kittoor territory forms a portion of the Southern Mahratta provinces. The Jageerdars of these provinces are great feudal chiefs, whose forefathers had been rewarded for their services to the Mahratta state by Sivjee and his descendants, with grants of territory, held under feudal tenure; resumable by government, and lapsing to government on the failure of the Jageerdar and his heirs. The East-India Company, having conquered and taken possession of the Poonah dominions, established or continued, most of the Southern Mahratta Jageerdars on their former footing, taking the place of the Mahratta government as paramount feudal superior of the several Jageerdars.

The Kittoor Jageerdar in 1824 was a young man who had no family, and who was understood to be the last of his race. It was known to Mr. Thackeray, the Company's principal collector and political agent in that quarter, that this chief had fallen into a very precarious state of health; and that his officers and servants were anxious, on that account, that he should adopt a son; who, had the ceremonial of adoption been duly performed, would, according to the law of the country, have supplied the place of a descendant of the chief's own body. Mr. Thackeray was also aware that the dying chief was averse to take this step; and Mr. T. had farther some reason to suspect an intention, on the part of the public servants of the native Kittoor government, to exclude the East-India Company in the event of the chief's death, by fraudulently putting forward an heir, as his adopted son.

The civilians at Dharwar, Mr. Thackeray's head-quarters, had, on the 12th September 1824, gone out on a hunting excursion in the direction of Kittoor, and were encamped at a village within five miles of the Kittoor capital. Mr. Thackeray, partly in order to gain authentic information as to the precise state of matters at the chief's court, joined the party; and, on the morning of that day, the usual messages of ceremony passed between him and the chief; in whose name regret was expressed that the state of his health prevented his exchanging visits with Mr. Thackeray. About two o'clock of the afternoon of the same day a mounted messenger galloped up to Mr. Thackeray's tent, and announced that the Kittoor chief was in extremity. The surgeon of the civil station at Dharwar, who was present, was requested by Mr. Thackeray to

proceed forthwith to Kittoor; with which request he immediately complied, but was stopped, about a mile from the fort, by messengers who intimated to him that his services would not be required, as "their rajah had just died." The medical gentleman, however, was aware of Mr. Thackeray's suspicions, and therefore deemed it advisable to proceed to the palace. On his arrival, he found the body of the chief laid out in state in the verandah of the palace-yard, which was crowded with natives: and from the appearance of the dead body, the surgeon reported officially to Mr. Thackeray his opinion that the chief must have died, certainly, several hours before the time at which his people pretended that he had expired.

It was immediately announced to Mr. Thackeray by the widow of the chief and his public servants or ministers, that, on the day of his death, the chief had appointed an heir by a formal deed of adoption. But farther enquiries satisfied Mr. Thackeray that the chief had died without making any adoption, that the deed was a forgery; and he ascertained that the parties concerned had, to save their consciences, executed it by guiding the dead chief's hand to the signature. An investigation into this fraud became necessary, and Mr. Thackeray resolved to proceed at once to Kittoor for the purpose of making it. As political agent, he required a military escort; and although not very ceremonious, he was generally attended, in his official excursions, by a company of sepoy. On the present occasion, he was aware that Kittoor was in a very disturbed state; and he accordingly applied for the largest escort which could be supplied by the garrison of Dharwar. The Burmese war, and other military movements, had drawn from the Southern Mahratta country a large portion of the force of that division; and consequently the 5th regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then in garrison at Dharwar, had been so much broken up by detachments, that there was not a fourth part of its effective strength present for duty. Mr. Thackeray's application, therefore, was met by an intimation that half a company only could be spared from duty at Dharwar. On learning this, Mr. Thackeray observed to the writer of this notice, that *half a battalion* would be more to the purpose; but, as there was no time to be lost, he must be satisfied with a *baggage guard*.

But some decided symptoms of dissatisfaction at Kittoor having appeared during the great Hindoo feast of the *Dusra*, Mr. Thackeray again applied to the commanding officer at Dharwar for an efficient escort; in consequence of which, the detachment sent him was increased to a company, under the command of a native officer. Mr. Thackeray still thinking this escort insufficient for his purpose, and being anxious to overawe the discontented natives at Kittoor by the presence of a strong force, recommended that the troop of Horse Artillery, belonging to the division, then stationed seventy miles east of Kittoor, should be moved on that place. In consequence of this suggestion, the third troop of Madras Native Horse Artillery arrived at Kittoor on the 19th October 1824, commanded by Capt. Black, under whom were Lieuts. Sewell and Dighton and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Turnbull. The complete troop consisted of 200 men and eight guns; but Capt. Black had only four guns with him, the other four having been sent for repair to Belgaum, the head-quarters of the division.

The force thus assembled at Kittoor consisted of an incomplete troop of Horse Artillery under three European commissioned officers, having attached to it a quarter-master and four sergeants, and seventy sepoys of the 5th-Madras Native Infantry under native officers. The civilians present were Mr. Thackeray, and his two assistants, Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, and the

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xx. pp. 474, 707, 858.

whole party were encamped in the following manner. The civilians and infantry were on the glacis a gun-shot to the west of the gateway of the lower fort;* and the horse artillery were about a quarter of a mile distant from Mr. Thackeray's encampment, and eight hundred yards south of the upper fort.

On the afternoon of the 22d October, while Mr. Thackeray was transacting business in the treasury within the lower fort of Kittoor, alarming symptoms of insubordination began to manifest themselves on the part of the Kittoor public officers; and as Mr. Thackeray had reason to believe that their object was to obtain possession of the late chief's treasure, amounting to ten lacks of rupees, he considered it advisable to take measures for the protection of the palace, within which the treasury was situated. He therefore brought the company of sepoy within the fort, and requested Capt. Black to strengthen them with a gun or two. Capt. Black accordingly entered the fort with two guns, and their complement of men: one of the guns he stationed in front of the palace, and the other near the gateway of the fort, and commanding the principal street of the town. These arrangements having been completed about sunset, the European officers left the fort along with Mr. Thackeray; and it was observed that the gates were immediately, and rather rudely, closed behind them. The two guns thus posted within the fort were under the command of Lieut. Sewell; but as he had by invitation dined with Mr. Thackeray, it does not appear to have been thought necessary that he should return that evening to the fort; so that there was no European commissioned officer with the guns and the Company's troops during the night.

Early in the morning of the 23d October, the Company's *cucherry* (office) servants were refused admittance to the fort. Mr. Thackeray immediately informed Capt. Black of this, and requested him to proceed to the gateway and threaten to blow open the gates, if within half an hour they were not opened voluntarily. Captain Black immediately proceeded to the gateway with his two remaining guns; and having stationed one of them under Lieut. Sewell in the covert-way, with a view to its clearing the walls, should active opposition take place, and the other under himself and Lieut. Dighton, against the first gate, he intimated to the turbulent Sirdars the decided steps he should have to take if they persevered in refusing admittance. And as, after the expiration of the half hour, the gates still remained closed, he referred again to Mr. Thackeray, who replied that it might be as well to allow the natives another half hour, observing, "that the discontented chiefs within the fort were like a set of rebellious school-boys, who would be frightened into obedience." The second half hour however passed without any indication of an intention to open the gates. On the contrary, the walls were lined with matchlock-men, who seemed prepared for the most hostile measures. Capt. Black then, without further parley, successively blew open the three gates, and got into the fort. He had no sooner accomplished this than a very heavy and destructive fire commenced from the Kittoor troops on the parapet, and within the fort. Unfortunately Sewell's gun could not be brought to bear on both sides of the gateway; and the matchlock men were thus enabled to mark off the Europeans in perfect security. Lieut. Sewell immediately fell, wounded through the chest, and was carried off the field by Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, who were looking on, without the most distant idea that any thing so serious was likely to take place. About the same time, Capt. Black was wounded and carried into the choultry in the gateway; but on seeing Lieut.

* There are two forts at Kittoor, communicating with each other. The one a hill-fort and the other a fortified town; or, perhaps more correctly, a fortified town communicating with a detached citadel standing considerably higher; having as usual a *pettah* or village outside of the walls.

Dighton brought into the same place dead, and one of his European sergeants wounded, he resumed his activity. He ordered an alternate fire of round and grape shot to be kept up from the gun which he had left over-night near the gateway, directed against the roof of the palace, where the insurgents had assembled in great force.* He also ordered his quarter-master to take such of the infantry as had now joined him, and to scour the walls. But it soon became evident that the small force under Capt. Black's command was quite inadequate to overpower the force now opposed to him—upwards of two thousand matchlock-men, so placed as to be able to fire in perfect security. He therefore resolved to retreat; but, with his usual gallantry, he also attempted to bring away the guns, by the manual exertions of the soldiers, the horses having been all slain; the consequence of which was, that his small party, on ceasing the fire from their guns, were immediately mobbed; disorder ensued, the retreat became a rout, and Capt. Black himself, fighting almost single-handed, was unhappily cut down and killed outside of the gateway.

While such was the melancholy result to the military, the fate of the civilians was not much more fortunate. Mr. Thackeray was dressing in his tent when the firing commenced; and Dr. Turnbull had joined him that he might be at hand in the event of his services being required near the scene of action. The continuance of the firing seemed to surprise Mr. Thackeray, and he expressed himself apprehensive that the matter had become more serious than he had imagined it possible that the Kittoor native officers would have made it. He determined, therefore, to try what influence his own presence might have on the insurgents; and, as his horses were all within the fort, he procured a troop-horse from the artillery lines; and, having despatched an application for reinforcements to Belgaum and Dharwar, he himself rode forward to the fort of Kittoor. Unluckily he took the nearest way, and so missed Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, who, by a more circuitous and safer route, were carrying Lieut. Sewell to Mr. Thackeray's tent. Mr. Thackeray, in the meanwhile, as he approached the fort, received a shot in the belly, on which he dismounted, and lying down by the way-side, directed an attendant to return for his palanquin. But while thus lying on the ground, in all probability mortally wounded, he was attacked in cold blood by a Kittoor swordsman, and murdered by a cut which reached his brain. He seems to have made some attempts to defend himself with his hands and arms, which were much cut. The report that he was wounded was brought to Dr. Turnbull while he was dressing Lieut. Sewell's wound; and Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot immediately proceeded to render him assistance. They were driven back, however, by a heavy fire, which was now kept up from the whole face of the fort, and compelled to take refuge in a house in the village, where, after the rout of our troops, they were discovered, made prisoners, and very narrowly escaped being murdered by the infuriated rabble.

Dr. Turnbull, with the wounded men under his care, was soon driven from Mr. Thackeray's tent; and fortunately, having a sick-carriage at hand, he was enabled to remove them to the artillery encampment, into which the fugitives who had escaped from the scene of action speedily began to pour. The survivors of the infantry made the best of their way to Dharwar, which was distant from Kittoor about twenty miles, and it soon appeared that it would be necessary that those of the artillery who had escaped should retreat on the same place, as otherwise the horses and remaining ammunition would inevitably

* This gun from some unaccountable cause was found wholly unserviceable, and consequently this important order could not be obeyed.

fall into the hands of the enemy. Dr. Turnbull, therefore, on whom to a certain extent the command had devolved, directed that the Company's tents should be struck, the harness and stores packed up, and the camels loaded, and that the remaining artillerymen should take charge of the horses; and with Lieut. Sewell's consent, they retreated on Dharwar. Lieut. Sewell himself accompanied the retreating troops in his palanquin, and reached Dharwar late in the evening; but, his wound unfortunately proving mortal, he died on the 5th November following.

An overwhelming force was immediately ordered to march on Kittoor, which did not assemble, however, before the beginning of December. In the meanwhile all the prisoners were released, with the exception of Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, who were kept in close and very disagreeable confinement at Kittoor; and the most alarming threats were held out against their lives in the event of the place being attacked by the Company's troops. But instead of those threats being put in execution, they were unexpectedly liberated on the 2d December, while the Company's troops were actually taking stations to invest Kittoor; the ringleaders of the revolt having wisely calculated that this act of lenity was most likely to mitigate the punishment which they now saw the government was resolved to inflict. On the 3d December, the day after these gentlemen were released, hostilities were commenced by the British carrying a commanding outpost, in the attack of which Mr. John C. Munro, nephew to the late Sir Thomas Munro, and Mr. Thackeray's successor, *pro tempore*, in the civil charge of the district, unhappily joined as a volunteer, and received a wound of which he died in ten days. On the night of the 4th December the insurgents capitulated, and the ringleaders gave themselves up; and on the morning of the 5th, Kittoor was taken possession of by the Company's troops, when it appeared that the whole of the native garrison, with the exception of the wounded, had made their escape during the night.

Thus terminated a revolt, in which the East-India Company had the misfortune to lose, in Mr. Thackeray, an invaluable and most zealous civilian, and in Captain Black one of the most gallant fellows in the service: the two junior European officers who fell were young men of the highest promise, and Mr. Munro, who in fact sacrificed himself to a chivalrous desire to take a part in revenging the death of his friend Mr. Thackeray, was one of the most rising young men in the civil service. On looking back to the details of this calamity it is easy to point out the means by which it might have been avoided; but let those, who are inclined to impute rashness or indiscretion to the sufferers, consider that this ebullition was only one of those unlooked-for occurrences which have frequently, in India, taken by surprise persons of the highest talent and the greatest experience; and that it was not the result of any pre-meditated design to dispute the supremacy of the East-India Company; in which case Mr. Thackeray might have been blamed for not having been better prepared, or at least for attempting to encounter the insurgents with inadequate means.

Without engaging in controversy, however, on this painful subject, the practical lesson to be derived from the event is very obvious, and will not be thrown away upon those of the Company's servants who may hereafter find themselves placed in circumstances similar to those which, in the present instance, terminated so fatally.

Edinburgh, 1st October 1830.

G. H. B.

CHINESE LEXICOGRAPHY.

DR. MORRISON AND M. KLAPROTH.

A DEFENCE of Dr. Morrison against some severe strictures by M. Klaproth in the *Journal Asiatique*, appeared recently in our Journal (N. S. Vol. II. p. 201), from the pen of Mr. P. P. Thoms, the printer of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary in China, and who is conversant with the Chinese language. To this defence, M. Klaproth has published a reply, with the title, in Chinese, of *Tze Hoen Ching*,* implying, we presume, "Overthrow of, or Triumph over, Self-conceit."

Although the note which we appended to Mr. Thoms' letter, wherein we animadverted upon "the persevering and particular hostility" of M. Klaproth towards Dr. Morrison, has not escaped the notice of the former, we disclaim all partizan-feeling in this controversy; and whilst we retain our qualified opinion of the merits of Dr. Morrison, and that his stupendous work "justifies a large measure of indulgence towards faults more numerous and more serious than those particularized by M. Klaproth," we are not blind to its imperfections, some of which we can, indeed, trace to the precipitancy and negligence of the author. Still less are we disposed to depreciate the pretensions of M. Klaproth as a philologist of the very first rank,—as a scholar whose shrewdness and sagacity evince great intellectual energy, and whose extensive acquisitions afford an astonishing proof of his unwearying diligence.

Having thus purged ourselves from the suspicion of being either an advocate of Dr. Morrison or an enemy of M. Klaproth, we shall candidly avow that we do not arrogate to ourselves that degree of critical familiarity with the language of China which would justify our assumption of the arbitrator's office in the controversy between those two sinologists,—a controversy which involves, sometimes, nice questions of philology, belonging to a more advanced state of conversancy with Chinese literature than, we apprehend, European scholars can yet be presumed to have attained.

Our office will, therefore, be limited to a somewhat cursory notice of M. Klaproth's *Dernier Mot*, sufficient to place him *rectus in curia* before our readers.

It is a debt of justice to ourselves, however, to shew previously, that if Dr. Morrison's demerits, as a Chinese scholar, are so striking as M. Klaproth represents them to be, and if the learned missionary has been the subject of eulogy, "which he does not, in any respect, deserve," the commendations bestowed upon him have not emanated, as M. Klaproth pretends, exclusively from "the ill-conceived patriotism of his countrymen," or from "incompetent judges."

We place at the head of the list of those who have spoken favourably of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, the name of M. Klaproth himself. In the *Allgemeine Litteratur Zeitung* for February 1818, appears a detailed

* *Tze Hoen Ching*: Dernier Mot sur le Dictionnaire Chinois du Dr. Robert Morrison. Par M. J. Klaproth. Paris. Broch. Lithographed. 1830.

critique upon the dictionary of Dr. Morrison, and upon the *Parallel* between his dictionary and the intended one of Dr. Montucci of Dresden, written by M. Klaproth. This critique, though indicative of a decided leaning towards Dr. Montucci, is not sparing of commendations on Dr. Morrison. The critic begins by saying that, "the first part of this *excellent work* proves that Mr. Morrison is deficient neither in *knowledge* nor in *talents*, means nor perseverance, for completing his undertaking." He then notices the vastness of the enterprize, according to the original plan, which he calculates could not be completed in less than *thirty* years; adding, "we must then wish the worthy compiler perseverance, health and long life, that such an *excellent* work may not remain incomplete *for ever*." He points out, it is true, a number of alleged inaccuracies, and especially mentions the omission of the variants,* or vulgar characters commonly used in conversation, which, we believe, it formed no part of Dr. Morrison's plan to include, owing to their number, and which are excluded from some of the dictionaries of the Chinese themselves. He, therefore, says that Morrison's work is fitter for proficients than beginners. But he declares that the author "*certainly* possesses a *profound* and *accurate* knowledge of the Chinese language;" and he concludes his critique in these words: "We must remember that it is the work of a single man, and may therefore place it beside the great lexicon of the immortal Meninski." This was the judgment of M. Klaproth in 1818, which tallies pretty closely with the opinion we have ventured to express.

The late Dr. Montucci, the great rival of Dr. Morrison, who had been employed, with indefatigable industry, upon a Chinese dictionary, since 1809, and who, on the unexpected appearance of his competitor's work, feared that the fame he looked for, and the capital he had expended on his undertaking, would have been ravished from him, and who was consequently not likely to view Dr. Morrison's capabilities with over-indulgence, thus speaks of them, in vindicating himself † from an accusation, which involved a comparison between his own and Dr. M.'s knowledge of the Chinese language: "Far be from my reader the idea that the contents of this memoir should be intended as strictures calculated to depreciate Dr. Morrison's very learned and very useful literary productions: I have only endeavoured to clear my own from the charge of *absurdity* or *uselessness*. On the contrary, I am free to assert, that Dr. Morrison, within the last ten years, has published volumes by far more useful to the European student than *all the printed and manuscript works published by the missionaries in the course of the last century*."

M. Abel Rémusat, confessedly at the very head of Chinese scholars on the continent of Europe, has examined Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, both the Tonic and the Radical parts, in the *Journal des Savans*,‡ with the utmost rigour. He makes its very excellence a ground for the strictest scrutiny. He says, "a severe examination is the best eulogium upon an excellent

* The 8,000 or 10,000 characters, in common use, have probably 90,000 variants.

† *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xiii. p. 336.

‡ *Journ. des Savans*, for June and August 1817, and July 1821.

work, and therefore we must not be reproached for pointing out the imperfections of this; and we shall be the less reserved in our observations, inasmuch as, in endeavouring to be serviceable to the reader, we shall run no risk of prejudicing the glory of the author." M. Rémusat then subjects the dictionary to a close criticism, and points out various defects and omissions, for which he finds a ready excuse in the perplexing nature of the work, "long deemed impossible," the vastness of the labour, and the embarrassing multiplicity of the materials. He refers to the "considerable abridgment" of the number of variants; but so far from regarding this as a defect, he pronounces it a recommendation of the work, for, "in a dictionary for general use, this multitude of characters is less advantageous than embarrassing." He recognizes the superiority of Dr. Morrison over his continental predecessors, and concludes thus: "in completing what he has so well begun, he will be able to flatter himself with having raised to Chinese literature a monument it has long wanted."*

The testimony of our own countrymen, being merely corroborative of that of foreigners, can hardly be excepted to on the ground of being tainted with nationality. But as that of Mr. Davis, who is reputed to be a very accomplished Chinese scholar, and who terms the English and Chinese Dictionary "that colossal labour of utility, which is an honour to the author himself and to his country," has been specially protested against by M. Klaproth, we shall select the opinion of another English sinologist, whose knowledge of the Chinese and its kindred tongues, and whose impartiality, even M. Klaproth will respect—we mean Mr. William Huttman, of the Royal Asiatic Society. This gentleman, in the course of an elaborate criticism of all the printed Chinese-European dictionaries, which is published in this Journal, examines the merits of "the extremely erudite and copious Chinese Dictionary of Dr. Morrison."† It would be worth while, in estimating the value of this Dictionary, to attend to Mr. Huttman's description of the various dictionaries previously extant, including that of De Guignes, or rather Father Basil of Glemona, which "does not contain one-third of the characters in the language (though it professes to contain the greater part), and these abounding in errors and deficiencies." The description certainly shews, as Mr. Huttman observes, "the astonishing advances made by the efforts of an unassisted individual."

Mr. Huttman goes on to speak of Dr. Morrison's dictionary as "executed in a manner that reflects much honour on the research and *correctness* of its laborious editor." He compares it with the dictionary of De Guignes, in order to shew "the vast superiority" of the former, observing, that "not only is the Parisian dictionary almost *infinitely excelled*, but Dr. Morrison's is much more copious than the Imperial Dictionary of Kang-he." Mr. Huttman censures the omission of the variants, which, it is to be observed, are excluded not only from De Guignes' dictionary, but even from that of Kang-he, which was the foundation of Dr. Morrison's; he says,

* It is remarkable that M. Rémusat begins his critique by referring to Dr. Morrison's previous works (which M. Klaproth says, prove his ignorance of Chinese), as "attesting his real and sound knowledge of the Chinese language."

† *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xii. p. 566.

"I cannot avoid expressing my regret that a dictionary *so excellent in every other respect*, so exact and beautiful in the form of its characters, so *correct and copious in its definitions and explanations*, so incomparably superior to its manuscript and printed predecessors, should be deficient in what is of such essential importance to Europeans." He adds, afterwards, "the omissions are no impeachment of his knowledge, but rather prove that his proficiency renders him insensible to some of the difficulties to which beginners are exposed."

To this testimony we might add that of Sir George Staunton (whose knowledge of the Chinese language is extolled by M. Klaproth himself),* who has pronounced Dr. Morrison "our best Chinese scholar." But his competency, at least, is established by the Chinese themselves. "It was necessary once, when I was in China," said Lord Amherst to a deputation of the Bible Society, "that a certain paper should be drawn up, which etiquette required to be *of the most faultless composition*: every rule of Chinese propriety of diction was to be strictly attended to. Dr. Morrison drew it up; and when it was submitted to some Chinese authorities for inspection, it was pronounced *altogether correct and unblameable*."†

After thus showing, to the conviction, we must presume, of M. Klaproth himself, that the merits of Dr. Morrison's work, and his qualifications as a Chinese scholar, rest not solely upon the evidence of his prejudiced countrymen and of "incompetent judges," we proceed to a brief analysis of the 征賢自 "Triumph over Self Conceit." M. Klaproth begins:

I have often had occasion to point out the errors committed by Dr. R. Morrison in translating from the Chinese, as well as the gross blunders with which his Chinese and English Dictionary abounds, and which render the work not only of little utility, but even dangerous for beginners to consult.

In a reply which I made to Mr. F. Davis, inserted in the 26th No. of the *New Journal Asiatique*, I developed these accusations against Dr. Morrison, and I imagined that I had demonstrated their justice. Mr. Thoms, however, who was formerly at the head of the Chinese and English press, which the East-India Company established at Macao, has come forward, in the last No. of the *Asiatic Journal*, of London, in defence of his late colleague. This circumstance appears the more singular, inasmuch as I can cite an opinion which Mr. Thoms has himself expressed of the merits of Dr. Morrison's labours, which is by no means conformable to that which he now enunciates in the article in question. At all events, however, I have no reason to complain of the article of Mr. Thoms, since he accedes to almost all I said respecting Dr. Morrison, endeavouring to justify him only upon a very few points.

M. Klaproth then proceeds to vindicate the accuracy of his remarks upon Dr. Morrison's *Translation of the Morning and Evening Prayers of the English Church*, &c. which really contains the Psalter only. It would appear, indeed, that there exists some mistake in the title of the translation, which Dr. Morrison alone can explain; perhaps the work has

* In the very paper in which the remarks on Dr. Morrison appeared, M. Klaproth speaks of Sir George's knowledge of the Chinese language and literature as exact. "I received," says he, "at St. Petersburg, in 1810, the translation of the Penal Code of China, made by Sir George; I compared it carefully with the original, and was struck with its exactitude."

† Facts respecting certain versions of the Holy Scriptures. By T. P. Platt, M.A. 1827.

been separated into two. But allowing M. Klaproth's objections to their fullest extent, we cannot assent to the justness of his conclusion, that "Dr. M. was therefore evidently ignorant of the contents of the manuscript which he caused to be engraved by Chinese artists."

The title of the *Morning and Evening Prayers*, in Chinese, as cited by Mr. Thoms, namely *Nēn chung mei jīh tsaou wan ke taou-seu yīh*, is represented by M. Klaproth as "full of barbarisms." The "Mornings and Evenings of the whole Year" ought to have been expressed, he says, not by *Nēn chung mei jīh tsaou wan**, but *Chow nēn mei jīh tsaou wan*†, which is doubtless preferable. M. Klaproth adds, that he does not perceive the meaning which Dr. Morrison would express by the words *seu yīh*, at the end of the title, which appear altogether out of place; for *seu* signifies "order," "disposition," or "preface," and *yīh* is the cypher "two." If he intended, he observes, "second preface," or "second order," he should have written *yīh seu*, or *te yīh seu*. Dr. Morrison doubtless intended to express "in succession."

The rest of M. Klaproth's introductory remarks refer to an alleged instance of mal-arrangement and mal-pronunciation of the character *yīh*, "country," which M. Klaproth insists, despite Mr. Thoms, should be pronounced *yūh*: a mistake which he, of course, ascribes to Dr. Morrison's superficial knowledge of the tonic system of the Chinese. He then observes:

The editor of the *Asiatic Journal* reproaches me with a "persevering and particular hostility towards Mr. Morrison." I can assure him, however, that no personal animosity animates me against him. I criticise his dictionary only because I regard it as horribly ill-done, and because I regret the enormous sacrifice of 325,000 francs, which the East-India Company so nobly sacrificed for the publication of the work. With a view of terminating these brawls (*criailleries*), I take up the pen for the last time against Mr. Morrison; and, in order to demonstrate that I have not said more than I ought in respect to him, I here reprint the whole series of characters, which, in the tonic part of his dictionary, has the pronunciation *tang* (pp. 811—814), pointing out the most important errors and omissions committed by the author. This *exposé* will serve to place beyond a doubt the mediocrity of Dr. Morrison's work, and dispense with the necessity of my recurring to the subject. It will also, I hope, preserve me, for the future, from the charge of ill-will so gratuitously made against me on behalf of this sinologist, whom the thoughtless patriotism of his countrymen and certain incompetent judges have oppressed with a reputation which he in no respect deserves.

We can of course, afford space to but a few examples of the errors and defects pointed out by M. Klaproth.

The first character, 宇 9840, is thus defined by Morrison.

From a *covert* and a *hill* or *beautiful stone*. A house built in a cavern. Eminent. To exceed. Excess. The name of a district. *Fang-tang*, loose, profligate, dissipated.

* Baldly, "the mornings and evenings of every day in the year."

† More elegantly, "the mornings and evenings in the whole circle or revolution of the year."

M. Klaproth says that the lower part of the character (superadded to the key) has no other meaning than that of "stone;" it never signifies "hill or beautiful stone." This is correct; the superadded character is the 112th radical, and is defined as M. Klaproth has defined it, by Dr. Morrison himself, in the radical part of the dictionary. He goes on to say that Dr. M. has not translated the first signification, which the Chinese dictionaries give to this character when it stands singly, namely, "to pass beyond the limits of a prudent conduct;"—"to act improperly, according to one's own caprice." The phrases "eminent, to exceed, excess," do not determine this meaning sufficiently. This old signification of the term was probably omitted as obsolete, or not in present use. The definition "a house built in a cavern," he says, has been rendered by Dr. Morrison from the Chinese dictionaries improperly, the words *tung-shih* not bearing that construction: for although *tung* signifies "cavern," and *shih* "house," yet the compound word *tung-shih* signifies a "vaulted house."

M. Klaproth then observes, that Dr. Morrison omits to say that the character now under consideration is often used for 9847. But Dr. M. has intimated so in explaining the latter; and, we apprehend, he never professed to give all the synonyms, which would have greatly increased his labour, without imparting to his work a corresponding degree of utility.

"The name of a district," M. Klaproth says, "is too inexact," and he proceeds to state the precise locality of the city of Tang-chow and the date of its foundation, all which is quite beside the end of a dictionary of words.

He states, in the last place, that Dr. Morrison has omitted to mention that *tang-hoo* implies "a workman who polishes precious stones;" and consequently it is the character *tang* which signifies "beautiful stone," and not its lower part, as he pretends.

A candid reader will hardly be inclined to consider the "errors and defects," here pointed out, as sufficiently serious to justify the conclusion drawn from them. A severe critic might take up one of the best Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian lexicons, published in Europe, and point out similar defects. Nay, let a person compare the definitions of a given word in Boyer's French Dictionary, and those in the dictionary of the French Academy, and he might, if he pleased, make a pretty considerable list of "errors and deficiencies" in the former.

The character 傷 9843, defined by Dr. Morrison, in both parts of his dictionary, "a long appearance," and which has that definition in Kang-he's dictionary, M. Klaproth says is erroneous; *tang*, singly, signifies "right," and commonly "to sleep from lassitude;" *tang-tang* implies "what appears very long."

Dr. Morrison's explanation of 湯 9845, is evidently erroneous: he has confounded that character and 9883 together. It means, according to M. Klaproth, "a vessel in which things are washed in warm water."

推 9846, "to push and stop with the hand." This explanation, M. Klaproth asserts to be taken from father Basil, who defines the word:

"*manu aliquem impellendo illum cogere ut sistat.*" But Morrison's definition is with more probability taken from Kang-he's dictionary.

In his remarks upon the character 9850, the definition of which Dr. Morrison illustrates with no less than twenty-three examples, M. Klaproth has added, what Dr. Morrison might have done, if he had deemed it necessary, eight more. The definitions are seventeen in number; and M. Klaproth has marked five as "taken from Father Basil's dictionary," which statement, if correct, seems an answer to his own accusation, regarding the mode in which Dr. Morrison *manufactured* his dictionary.

"Mr. Morrison," he says,* "applied to the execution of his work the *manufacturing system* of his country. His dictionary is the product of the aggregation of the labours of several Chinese bachelors, who received a daily stipend. As these men understood no English, or at least very little, Mr. Morrison, by help of the Canton dialect, or the Portuguese *lingua franca* used at Macao, turned into English what they explained to him verbally. Mr. Morrison himself does not appear to have *any idea* of the literature and history of China, &c." In a subsequent page (p. 111) he seems to reproach Dr. Morrison with not having consulted Father Basil's dictionary, which would have saved him from committing an alleged mistake.

Dr. Morrison defines 腔 9851, "a fat fleshy appearance." As M. Klaproth admits, this is the explanation in Kang-he's lexicon; but another Chinese dictionary explains it by "the anterior part of the breast," which explanation is *adopted* by Father Basil; and M. Klaproth pronounces in favour of the latter.

M. Klaproth has no other remark to make on the definitions in No. 9853, than that they are all taken from Father Basil's dictionary: an act of plagiarism, therefore, committed by the Chinese bachelors!

党 9855, Dr. Morrison says is "a surname;" M. Klaproth says it also signifies "an association or conspiracy of several persons for the same purpose." He should have added that this sense is assigned to the character by Dr. M. in the very next page, where he classes it with others of a synonymous meaning.

Dr. Morrison has illustrated the character 當 9857, by upwards of twenty examples; M. Klaproth gives upwards of twenty additional ones, which he represents as *omissions*. He might have added twenty more.

These are some of the most prominent "errors and deficiencies" pointed out by M. Klaproth. Others are evidently merely clerical. Thus the character 嫻, which Dr. Morrison writes *chow*, M. Klaproth says should be *teaou*. This is correct, but if he had referred to p. 830 of this very part of the dictionary, he would have seen that the character is arranged under that syllable. Other alleged errors are those of pronunciation; but Dr.

Morrison distinctly advertises the reader that he is not to expect accuracy in this particular, or that much attention has been paid to it.

That mistakes in such a publication will creep in, notwithstanding the most scrupulous attention, we cannot desire a more pregnant proof, than that in the transcript made by M. Klaproth (for the *Dernier Mot* is autographed by himself) of only four pages of the dictionary, he has been guilty of no less than at least twenty-seven errors, most of them misspellings of English words, some of them omissions, others arbitrary insertions, and a few mistakes in writing the Chinese character. For example; in p. 18, he *twice* writes 党 erroneously; in p. 22, for 黨 and 鄺 he writes 堂 and 鄺; in p. 27 for 東丁 he writes 墻東; and in page 31 for 址 he writes 址. Most, perhaps all, of these errors are accidents, which it would be hypercritical even to notice, but as examples of the need there is of indulgence towards the defects of a writer who meddles with a language foreign to his own. The apology of an Editor of Meninski's dictionary, after proclaiming the care and labour he had bestowed upon it, may be cited in this case: "*Errata et hic irrepsisse non mirum videri poterit illi, qui operæ nostræ simili, vel semel admovit manum.*"

M. Klaproth thus concludes:

After this specimen, every one will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the merit or demerit of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary; and may now judge whether this work is worthy of the eulogiums lavished upon it by Mr. Davis, in calling it 'that colossal labour of utility, which is an honour to the author himself and to his country;' or whether it ought not to be rather characterized as 'that colossal hoard of inutility, for which the author has wasted, in the most shameful manner, £12,000 so nobly allowed, for the benefit of Chinese literature, by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.*

Referring the candid reader to the honest acknowledgment of the imperfections of his dictionary expressed in Dr. Morrison's prefaces,† we shall merely remark, that such language as the foregoing is justifiable only when applied to a literary knave or empiric. That such is not Dr. Morrison's character, though we have not even a personal acquaintance with him, we have no difficulty in believing. It is even proved by the admissions of the Chinese themselves, by the candid acknowledgment of a jealous rival, and by the concurrent testimonies of European sinologists, British and foreign, including even M. Klaproth himself, who *now*, however, denies that Dr. Morrison possesses "any knowledge whatever, *tant soit peu approfondie*, of the Chinese language!"‡

* This latter part is written in English.

† E.g. in his "advertisement to the sixth and last volume," brought out after seven years of labour, during which, he says, he was occupied with other concerns besides lexicography.—a fact which he alleges in excuse for its errors, "errors which should not have been committed, but which the reader who considers the great extent of the work, and the peculiar circumstances of the writer, will not censure too severely. He that has many affairs to attend to must hurry over some; and he who has to write on every subject that a language embraces, will unavoidably be occasionally defective, and sometimes erroneous."

‡ *Journ. Asiat.* February 1830, p. 143.

Were the person, whose work is thus depreciated, and whose reputation is thus assailed, upon the spot, and thereby in a condition to meet his assailant upon equal terms, we should not have thought it necessary to say the little we have said in his behalf. But Dr. Morrison is in China, occupied with theological duties; and supposing, what is barely possible, that he is capable of vindicating himself completely from the accusations of M. Klaproth, twelve months must elapse before he can publish his vindication in Europe. Meanwhile, not merely his reputation suffers, but his pecuniary interests likewise suffer; for a part of Dr. Morrison's compensation, for a labour much more arduous than that* which occupied *thirty* Chinese literati for *five* years, is derived from the sale of the work, which these harsh censures upon it are calculated entirely to stop, the preference of students being thus indirectly led to the edition of Father Basil's Dictionary, now preparing at Paris, under the auspices of the French Asiatic Society, in which undertaking M. Klaproth is associated.

* Kang-ho's dictionary is less copious, as Mr. Huttman states, than Dr. Morrison's.

DEBATE ON IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I am induced to trouble you, in consequence of the statement in your last Journal, that the late motion for inquiry into the present state of the temple worship in India, and the annual revenue derived from it by the Company, was lost by "a very considerable majority;" the fact being that the question was decided by a *very inconsiderable majority*, and that such majority was actually formed by the votes of the Directors themselves. The same mistake occurs in the different newspapers recording the debate, and it is easy to understand how it originated, the voting having been *by shew of hands*, and the situation of the different reporters having led them rather to look *forward* to the space occupied by the Directors, than to look *around* them to that where the proprietors are placed. I can not only pledge myself to the accuracy of this statement, but will venture to appeal with confidence to any person present (whatever may have been his sentiments on the question itself), whether this representation is not correct. I am well aware, that if a motion be negatived, it is of comparatively minor importance of what amount the majority against it may have been, because the act of the majority must bind the body, as it ought to do; but since truth is always a precious thing, it appears no more than necessary, when a statement is inadvertently made (and I attribute no *design* in the present case) which is inconsistent with truth, that the error should be rectified. Relying on your kind and candid attention to this communication, and taking occasion to express my acknowledgments, on the part of the public, for what appears to me a remarkably accurate and faithful report of the debate in question,

I remain, Sir, &c.

JOHN POYNTER.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(Concluded from p. 164.)

34. The peculiar character and condition of the ryots require that some laws should be made specially for their protection. The non-resistance of the ryots in general to oppression has been too little attended to in our regulations. We make laws for them as though they were Englishmen, and are surprised that they should have no operation. A law might be a very good one in England, and useless here. This arises from the different characters of the people. In England, the people resist oppression, and it is their spirit which gives efficacy to the law; in India, the people rarely resist oppression, and the law intended to secure them from it can therefore derive no aid from themselves. Though the ryots frequently complain of illegal exactions, they very seldom resist them; they more commonly submit without complaining; and they often abscond when they have no longer the means of paying them. It is in vain to caution them against paying, by telling them that the law is on their side, and will support them in refusing to comply with unauthorized demands. All exhortations on this head are thrown away; and, after listening to them, they will the very next day submit as quietly to extortion as before. Some of the more bold and intelligent, it is true, withhold payment, and complain, but the number is so small as to have no sensible effect; for the great mass submit quietly, and will continue for generations to submit, until a total change shall have been wrought in their character. There is nothing extraordinary in this: it is the natural consequence of their condition. They had always under their native prince been accustomed to implicit submission to the demands of the government officers. Both they and their princes have long since been under a foreign yoke, first of Mahomedans and afterwards of Europeans; and the exclusion of both from all share in the government has rendered the ryots of less consideration, and made them still less disposed to resist unauthorized exactions, than under their ancient native rulers. As, therefore, they will not protect themselves by resisting injustice, we must endeavour to protect them by laws which would be unnecessary in England, or in almost any country not under a foreign dominion; and we must for this salutary purpose invest the collector and magistrate, the person most interested in their welfare, with power to secure them from exaction, by authorizing him to make summary inquiry into all illegal exactions, to recover the amount, to restore whatever is recovered to the ryots, and to punish the offenders. We suppose that our laws are founded on just principles, and that they must therefore have the same beneficial operation here as at home; but we forget that one great first principle, the freedom of the people, from which they derive their influence, does not exist here. Our institutions here, not resting on the same foundation as those of a free country, cannot be made to act in the same way. We cannot make the inanimate corpse perform the functions of the living body. We must, therefore, in making regulations here, think only of their probable effect in this country; not of what such regulations have or might have in England. We must often intrust powers here which we would not there. We must even sometimes make a man a judge where he may be said to be in some degree a party. But in this case we are to consider whether it is not indispensable to the protection of the people.

35. For some years past it has been the object of government to legislate as little as possible, and the few regulations which have been passed are less to provide for new matters than to cancel or amend former regulations, found

to be unsuitable to the circumstances of the country. Two great evils, which resulted from the joint operation of our judicial code and revenue system, were, the frequent distraint of the property and imprisonment of the persons of the principal ryots on account of balances. The confinement usually continued for many years, the prisoners frequently died in the course of it, and the debt was seldom realized. The default was sometimes occasioned by fraud, but much oftener by inability, arising from unavoidable losses; and it was always difficult to ascertain the real cause. It has been the main end of the provisions of some late regulation to lessen these evils; and if they produce the desired effect, which there is little reason to doubt, they will confer a most important benefit upon the people. The practice of distraint has been already greatly diminished; and the collector of Salem, in his report of last year, observes, that the whole of the land revenue of that province, amounting to about seventeen lacs of rupees, had been realized without a single case of distraint. It was my wish to have abolished altogether the punishment of imprisonment for arrears of land-rent, because I thought that the loss from fraud would never be very considerable, and that it would be better that the revenues should suffer it, than that a remedy so harsh and unpopular should be continued; but it appeared safer, on the whole, to adopt the opinion of my colleagues, that the power of imprisonment should be retained, but its exercise limited. The good effects of this measure have already been extensively felt. The imprisonment of a ryot for a balance of rent is now a rare occurrence. On the 30th September last, the number of persons in gaol under this presidency, confined by the several collectors for arrears of rent, was forty-five;* but of these only two were ryots; the rest were adventurers, who generally engaged in farming, the sale of spirits, intoxicating drugs, and tobacco, and are usually fraudulent defaulters. When we consider that the land-rent is collected from 954,952 individuals, holding immediately of government, this result is extremely satisfactory.

36. Our great error in this country, during a long course of years, has been too much precipitation in attempting to better the condition of the people, with hardly any knowledge of the means by which it was to be accomplished, and indeed without seeming to think that any other than good intentions were necessary. It is a dangerous system of government, in a country of which our knowledge is very imperfect, to be constantly urged by the desire of settling every thing permanently; to do every thing in a hurry, and in consequence wrong; and, in our zeal for permanency, to put the remedy out of our reach. The ruling vice of our government is innovation, and its innovation has been so little guided by a knowledge of the people, that though made after what was thought by us to be mature discussion, must appear to them as little better than the result of mere caprice. We have, in our anxiety to make every thing as English as possible, in a country which resembles England in nothing, attempted to create at once, throughout extensive provinces, a kind of landed property which had never existed in them; and in the pursuit of this object we have relinquished the rights which the sovereign always possessed in the soil, and we have, in many cases, deprived the real owners, the occupant ryots, of their proprietary rights, and bestowed them on Zemindars and other imaginary landlords. Changes like these can never effect a permanent settlement in any country; they are rather calculated to unsettle

* Defaulters in gaol 30th Sept. 1824:

Ryots	2
Land Revenue Renters and Mootadars	5
Renters of Extra Revenue	38

Total 45

whatever was before deemed permanent. We erroneously think that all that is necessary for the permanent settlement of a country is, that government should limit its own demand; and that it is of no consequence by whom this demand is collected; and that, provided the amount be not exceeded, the ryot is not injured, whether he pay it to the officer of government or to a newly-created zemindar landlord. But nothing can be more unfounded than this opinion, or more mischievous in its operation; for it is a matter, not of indifference, but of the highest importance, by whom the government land-rent is collected and paid. Every proprietor or ryot, great and small, ought to pay his own rent and that of his tenants, when he has any, to the government officer. If, instead of doing this, some hundreds of proprietary ryots are made to pay their public rents to a Zemindar, they will soon lose their independence, become his tenants, and probably end by sinking into the class of labourers. Such an innovation would be much more fatal to the old rights of property than conquest by a foreign enemy; for such a conquest, though it overthrew the government, would leave the people in their former condition; but this internal change, this village revolution, changes every thing, and throws both influence and property into new hands. It deranges the order of society; it depresses one class of men for the sake of raising another; it weakens the respect and authority of ancient officers and institutions; and the local administration, conducted by their means, is rendered much more difficult. It is time that we should learn that neither the face of a country, its property, or its society, are things that can be suddenly improved by any contrivance of ours, though they may be greatly injured by what we mean for their good; that we should take every country as we find it, and not rashly attempt to regulate its landed property, either in its accumulation or division; that whether it be held by a great body of ryots, or by a few Zemindars, or by a mixture of both, our business is not with its distribution, but with its protection; and that if while we protect we assess it moderately, and leave it to its natural course, it will in time flourish, and assume that form which is most suitable to the condition of the people.

37. If we make a summary comparison of the advantages and disadvantages which have accrued to the natives from our government, the result, I fear, will hardly be so much in its favour as it ought to have been. They are more secure from the calamities both of foreign war and internal commotions; their persons and property are more secure from violence; they cannot be wantonly punished, or their property seized by persons in power; and their taxation is on the whole lighter. But, on the other hand, they have no share in making laws for themselves; little in administering them, except in very subordinate offices. They can rise to no high station, civil or military. They are every where regarded as an inferior race, and often rather as vassals or servants than as the ancient owners and masters of the country.

38. It is not enough that we confer on the natives the benefits of just laws and of moderate taxation, unless we endeavour to raise their character; but under a foreign government there are so many causes which tend to depress it, that it is not easy to prevent it from sinking. It is an old observation, that "he who loses his liberty loses half his virtue." This is true of nations as well as of individuals. To have no property scarcely degrades more in one case, than in the other to have property at the disposal of a foreign government in which we have no share. The enslaved nation loses the privileges of a nation as the slave does those of a freeman; it loses the privilege of taxing itself, of making its own laws, of having any share in their administration, or

in the general government of the country. British India has none of these privileges: it has not even that of being ruled by a despot of its own; for, to a nation which has lost its liberty, it is still a privilege to have its countryman, and not a foreigner, as its ruler. Nations always take a part with their government, whether free or despotic, against foreigners. Against an invasion of foreigners the national character is always engaged; and in such a cause the people often contend as strenuously in the defence of a despotic as of a free government. It is not the arbitrary power of a national sovereign, but subjugation to a foreign one, that destroys national character and extinguishes national spirit. When a people cease to have a national character to maintain, they lose the mainspring of whatever is laudable, both in public and in private life, and the private sinks with the public character.

39. Though under such obstacles the improvement of character must necessarily be slow and difficult, and can never be carried to that height which might be possible among an independent people, yet we ought not to be discouraged by any difficulty from endeavouring by every means in our power to raise it as far as may be practicable in the existing relative situation of this country to Britain. One of the greatest disadvantages of our government in India is its tendency to lower or destroy the higher ranks of society; to bring them all too much to one level; and, by depriving them of their former weight and influence, to render them less useful instruments in the internal administration of the country. The native governments had a class of richer gentry, composed of Jagheerdars and Enamdars, and of all the higher civil and military officers; these, with the principal merchants and ryots, formed a large body, wealthy, or at least easy in their circumstances. The jagheers and enams of one prince were often resumed by another, and the civil and military officers were liable to frequent removal; but as they were replaced by others, and as new jagheers and enams were granted to new claimants, these changes had the effect of continually throwing into the country a supply of men whose wealth enabled them to encourage its cultivation and manufactures. These advantages have almost entirely ceased under our government. All the civil and military offices of any importance are now held by Europeans, whose savings go to their own country; and the jagheers and enams, which are resumed, or which lapse to government, are replaced only in a very small degree. We cannot raise the native civil and military officers to their former standard, and also maintain our European establishment; but we can grant jagheers to meritorious native servants more frequently than has been our custom; and we can do what is much more important to the country, we can place the whole body of the ryots on a better footing with regard to assessment than ever they have been before, and we can do this without any permanent sacrifice of revenue, because their labour is productive, and will in time repay the remission of rent by increased cultivation. The custom of all the sons inheriting equal shares of the father's property was among all Hindoos a great obstacle to the accumulation of wealth, and among the ryots the high rate of assessment was an additional obstacle. Few ryots could ever, even in the course of a long life, acquire much property from the produce of their lands; but many of their leading men, or heads of villages, however, had under the native governments other ways of acquiring it; they leagued with the revenue servants in underrating the produce and the collections, and as they were necessary to them in this work, they received a share in the embezzlement. Wherever the government dues were paid in kind, the facility of fraud was greatest; and the principal ryots have, therefore, on this account, usually opposed every attempt to convert a rent in kind into a money assess-

ment. This source of wealth still, no doubt, remains, but in a very small degree, in comparison with what it was under the native government. We are more exact and rigid in enforcing our demands, and it is therefore the more incumbent upon us to see that our assessment is so moderate as to be easily collected, and to enable them to thrive under it. We have of late years done something to raise the condition of the natives, by the appointment of the higher judicial and revenue officers, and of the moonsiffs or district judges, who have an original jurisdiction to the amount of 500 rupees. We may do much to raise it still more, by gradually admitting the natives into more important offices both in the revenue and judicial department, and excluding them from none in which they can be employed consistently with the due preservation of European control.

40. There is one great question to which we should look in all our arrangements. What is to be their final result on the character of the people? Is it to be raised or to be lowered? Are we to be satisfied with merely securing our power and protecting the inhabitants, leaving them to sink gradually in character lower than at present? or are we to endeavour to raise their character, and to render them worthy of filling higher situations in the management of their country, and of devising plans for its improvement? It ought undoubtedly to be our aim to raise the minds of the natives, and to take care, that whenever our connection with India might cease, it did not appear that the only fruit of our dominion there had been to leave the people more abject and less able to govern themselves than when we found them. Many different plans may be suggested for the improvement of their character: but none of them can be successful, unless it be first laid down as a main principle of our policy, that the improvement must be made. This principle once established, we must trust to time and perseverance for realizing the object of it. We have had too little experience, and are too little acquainted with the natives, to be able to determine without trial what means would be most likely to facilitate their improvement. Various measures might be suggested which might all probably be more or less useful; but no one appears to me so well calculated to ensure success as that of endeavouring to give them a higher opinion of themselves, by placing more confidence in them, by employing them in important situations, and perhaps by rendering them eligible to almost every office under the government. It is not necessary to define at present the exact limit to which their eligibility should be carried; but there seems to be no reason why they should be excluded from any office for which they were qualified, without danger to the preservation of our own ascendancy.

41. Liberal treatment has always been found the most effectual way of elevating the character of every people, and we may be sure that it will produce a similar effect on that of the people of India. The change will no doubt be slow, but that is the very reason why no time should be lost in commencing the work. We should not be discouraged by difficulties, nor, because little progress may be made in our own time, abandon the enterprize as hopeless, and charge upon the obstinacy and bigotry of the natives the failure which has been occasioned solely by our own fickleness, in not pursuing steadily the only line of conduct on which any hope of success could be reasonably founded. We should make the same allowances for the Hindoos as for other nations, and consider how slow the progress of improvement has been among the nations of Europe, and through what a long course of barbarous ages they had to pass before they attained their present state. When we compare other countries with England, we usually speak of England as she now is. We scarcely ever think of going back beyond the Reformation; and we are apt to regard

every foreign country as ignorant and uncivilized, whose state of improvement does not in some degree approximate to our own, even though it should be higher than our own was at no very distant period.

42. We should look upon India, not as a temporary possession, but as one which is to be maintained permanently, until the natives shall in some future age have abandoned most of their superstitions and prejudices, and become sufficiently enlightened to frame a regular government for themselves, and to conduct and preserve it. Whenever such a time shall arrive, it will probably be best for both countries that the British control over India should be gradually withdrawn. That the desirable change here contemplated may in some after age be effected in India, there is no cause to despair. Such a change was at one time in Britain itself at least as hopeless as it is here. When we reflect how much the character of nations has always been influenced by that of their governments, and that some, once the most cultivated, have sunk into barbarism, while others, formerly the rudest, have attained the highest point of civilization, we shall see no reason to doubt that, if we pursue steadily the proper measures, we shall in time so far improve the character of our Indian subjects as to enable them to govern and protect themselves.

43. Those who speak of the natives as men utterly unworthy of trust, who are not influenced by ambition or by the love of honourable distinction, and who have no other passion but that of gain, describe a race of men that nowhere exists, and which, if it did exist, would scarcely deserve to be protected. But if we are sincere in our wishes to protect and render them justice, we ought to believe that they deserve it. We cannot easily bring ourselves to take much interest in what we despise and regard as unworthy. The higher the opinion we have of the natives, the more likely we shall be to govern them well, because we shall then think them worthy of our attention. I therefore consider it as a point of the utmost importance to our national character and the future good government of the country, that all our young servants who are destined to have a share in it should be early impressed with favourable sentiments of the natives.

44. I have in the course of this minute urged again and again the expediency of lowering our land revenue, and of establishing a moderate and fixed assessment, because I am satisfied that this measure alone would be much more effectual than all other measures combined in promoting the improvement both of the country and of the people. But before we can lower the land revenue to the best advantage, we ought to know clearly what it is we are giving up. As the information requisite for this purpose can only be obtained from an accurate survey of each province, these surveys, where still wanting, should be undertaken wherever the collectors are competent to the task. When completed, they will furnish a groundwork on which the land revenue of the country may with safety hereafter be lowered or raised according to circumstances. We should look forward to a time when it may be lowered. India should, like England, be relieved from a part of her burdens whenever the state of affairs may permit such a change. Whatever surplus might remain after the payment of all civil and military charges, and of all charges connected with the improvement or protection of the country, should be remitted. The remission granted in peace might be again imposed in war, and even something additional. This would probably obviate in a great measure the necessity of raising money by loans on the recurrence of war. The people would bear the addition willingly when they knew that it was for a temporary object; and the remission which had been previously granted would dispose them the more readily to place confidence in the assurance of government, that the increase was not intended to be made permanent.

THE ISLAND OF BALI.

THE island of Bali, or Little Java, separated by a narrow strait from the eastern end of Java, is comparatively but little known, although it is an object of some curiosity, its inhabitants appearing to have successfully resisted Musulman, and even European conquerors, and continuing to the present day a Hindu people, subdivided into the four great castes of bramins, cshatriyas, vaisyas, and sudras.

Some considerable contributions have recently been made to our knowledge of this island by a visit of English missionaries. In the *Transactions* of the Missionary Society* is a tolerably copious report, by Mr. Medhurst, of a visit paid by himself and a fellow missionary, Mr. Tomlin, to Bali and its court, in 1829, in order to ascertain the state of religion and morals among the people, and the possibility of establishing a mission on the island. Another account of Bali and Baliling has appeared in the *Singapore Chronicle*,† which we find, upon comparing it with the former, was apparently written by the same person, or by a companion, although the latter is much fuller upon some points. We shall combine the most material particulars contained in both.

On approaching Bali, a hill was observed, near Bali Peak, which exhibited the grand spectacle of a volcano in active operation, emitting an immense column of thick black smoke.

The Bay of Baliling, the port, is formed by two small head-lands, which run a little way into the sea. The soil near the beach is composed of hard black sand, mixed with gravel, apparently of basaltic origin. Some of the sand, for a considerable space round the town, was as fine and sparkling as emery. There is a Mohamedan mosque seen immediately on landing, and to the right is the Bugguese campong, containing about 600 souls; the campong of the Malays, amounting, inclusive of the Balinese who have embraced Mohamedanism, to less than 1,000, stretches about half a mile into the interior. The real Balinese reside at a town called Sungey Rajah, two miles in the interior, where is the king's palace; the population amounts to several thousands, besides many thousands more scattered about in villages and paddy-fields, employed in cultivation.

The houses are fifteen or twenty feet square, and eight high, built on terraces two feet above the level of the ground. They are mostly constructed of mud, with thatched roofs and earthen floors; some are open on two or more sides, and others enclosed all round. Sometimes, several are built together, and the whole enclosed with a mud wall. In each enclosure there is generally a house more neat and respectable than the rest, built with burnt bricks, regularly laid, and tastefully ornamented, with cornices in the brick-work, carved doors, varnished windows, and painted pillars, which seemed the residence of the principal person of a family, and their treasury or store. The unburnt bricks, of which the walls are constructed, are lumps of clay dug out of a shallow pit and squeezed by the hand into shape, about the size of our bricks, but by no means regular, being small

* No. 56, October 1830.

† For May and June last.

in the middle, where grasped by the hand, and thick at the ends: these lumps are hardened in the sun. The cement is mud; the foundation mud beat together into a solid mass: some lay a foundation of rough stones and coral. To defend these structures against the rains, which would speedily carry them away, they are thatched with grass or bamboo. The walls are sometimes whitewashed with lime; the door-ways, though small, are generally more substantial and higher than the other parts, with steps leading up to them, and a good roof above, and are usually carved or painted with figures in a fantastic style. Dilapidated walls are no extraordinary sights at Bali, and the inhabitants occasionally avail themselves of holes in their dwellings for ingress and egress. The houses of the Bugguese are built on poles, and the walls are formed of split bamboos, as is common in Malay countries.

The king sent a couple of horses for the Missionaries to proceed to Sungey Rajah; the horses had no saddle, but a thick wadded pad or cushion tied round their backs. The road to the Rajah's residence is pretty wide for a horse-road, and lined, the first part of the way, by the mud walls of the Malay campong, and the rest of the way by hedges and ditches. The first thing which attracted attention at Sungey Rajah was a number of cages full of fighting-cocks, under sheds, and in front of the principal houses by the road side. In some places they were arranged in sheds built on purpose, which seemed public cockpits, where visitors were welcome to come in and take a chance with their cocks; and in other places they were set out before the houses of the principal men, by way of parade, as some are fond of shewing their stud of horses in England. At the top of the town was a *Pasar*, or market, attended entirely by women, who are the principal buyers and sellers here. They are by no means decently clothed, and the Balinese are so jealous of their wives, that no strangers are permitted to go into the market, and the women settle their bargains generally among themselves.

The king's palace is just beyond the *Pasar*; it is surrounded by a mud wall, like the other buildings, with a handsome gateway of burnt brick, having a flowery roof. In front of the wall were several long sheds full of fighting cocks. The visitors were not honoured by being permitted to enter the palace by the grand gateway; they were told to go in at a hole in the mud wall, and to sit down in one of the open sheds in the first enclosure. When the king was ready to receive them, they were ushered through a hole in the wall into the second enclosure, being obliged to pick their way, owing to the muddy and sloppy condition of the royal residence. This enclosure contained a wooden house to the left, about forty feet square, and two small brick buildings in front, each about twenty feet wide, very similar to the better sort of brick buildings in the campongs, and indeed inferior to some of them. The king, they were told, was in the one to the right, and they were directed to take their seat in the verandah, till the king should appear. But the royal palace afforded but one old broken chair and a mat, where several dogs were already comfortably reposed. The door of the small house was closed, and in a quarter of an hour, word went round that the Rajah was about to appear; when the door opened, and a poor miserable

looking young man, of about twenty years of age, came and sat in the doorway on a horse cushion. He was extremely dirty, his hair all in confusion, and with nothing but a sarong round his waist, leaving all the rest of his body bare. He received the salute of Mr. Medhurst with a wild unmeaning stare, paid no attention to any of the party, and when some of the people put forward the present, he did not so much as look at it. His person was thin and meagre, and his countenance wore a look of dissatisfaction and discontent. He was playing with a cricket, tied to the end of a string, and was amusing himself by tormenting it. Some of the people about him asked why the missionaries came there, and upon being told that it was to instruct them in religion, the service of one God, the Creator of all things, and to abstain from thieving, lying, &c.; they replied, the Balinese knew all this, and did not need their instruction.

On departing from the palace, the Missionaries visited a temple, mud-built like the house, into which they effected an entrance behind. The interior was extremely rude; there were a few shrines, the largest six feet square and twelve or fifteen feet high, and some only like a high chair, in which an idol might be placed. They were all covered with the black hairy substance called *gomutty*.* No idols were seen, and when the Missionaries enquired of the persons present where their gods were, they answered, "in heaven." Their names, they said, were Brahma (which name they pronounced with peculiar solemnity), Siwara, and Vistnu. They spoke of the *Dewa* (spirit) as being the principal object of their adoration. The Missionaries were ignorant of the Balinese language, which is a rude, simple, and peculiar dialect; and the persons they interrogated do not appear to have been brahmins, or persons of learning, amongst whom, as in Java, there is another language of deference in use, which is described by writers as copious and refined, and borrowed from the Sanscrit and Javanese. The people began to be displeased at the Europeans entering the sacred place, and the latter departed.

On a subsequent occasion, they visited another temple at Sang-sit, a town on the sea-shore, about four or five miles to the eastward, and of less importance than Baliling. The population, however, consisted of a large proportion of heathens. Within the temple was a row of images, formed of baked clay, one a Ganesa, with an elephant's trunk; another a Doorga, standing on a bull. The dilapidated state of the temple and the images shewed, says Mr. Medhurst, "either that the ancient idolatry was growing less popular, that the people were too lazy to take much trouble about their religion, or that the materials of which their idols and temples were constructed were too frail to endure even as long as their votaries." Procession and sacrifices were occasionally observed.

In an excursion into the interior, to a place a little beyond Sungey Rajah, they found the country studded with villages and abounding with people.

The Balinese have no gardens near their houses, and grow no culinary vegetables, either for their own use or for sale. Now and then might be ob-

* *Gomutty*, or *Ejoo*, is a horse-hair like substance enveloping the stem of a species of palm. It is manufactured into cables, which are more durable and buoyant than those made of *coco*, or the fibres of the *coco-nut*.

served in the market a pumpkin or calabash, and some wild brinjals or egg-plants, but with these exceptions the visitors neither saw nor heard of any kind of greens that could be used for food.

The men on Bali employ themselves in no other labours, than those connected with the cultivation of the soil. They get two crops from their ground annually, which occupies them altogether about one-fourth of their time. This done, they busy themselves about nothing but cock and cricket-fighting, gambling, opium-smoking, and sauntering from place to place, to see what they can pick up or steal. When short of money, their wives are expected to supply their wants, so that it is a common saying on Bali, that the women get money to enable their husbands to gamble and smoke opium, which they get very cheap from Singapore. There are a few who go out to catch fish, and some even assist their wives to carry their goods to the market, when the burden is too heavy, or the distance too great, for women to manage; but these are rare specimens of diligence, and rather exceptions from the general rule.

Their iron and steel articles are less rude than might have been expected. The Missionaries inspected a blacksmith's workshop; the gun-barrels they manufactured were rifles, with a spiral groove inside, which displayed no little ingenuity; the locks were English. Knives, creeses, betel-knippers and spears, are made by Balinese workmen, and they have a way of tempering or working up the steel, so as to put a very keen and strong edge on their weapons.

The condition of the women in Bali is most degraded. Girls left orphans, and without brothers to take care of them, and widows who are left childless, or with female children only, become the property of the king, who selects the handsomest for concubines; the rest are made dancing girls and prostitutes, or drudges in the palace. The money obtained by the dancing girls, by the sale of their favours, goes into the royal treasury.

Marriages are conducted at Bali, as amongst some savage tribes. When a young man takes a fancy to a young woman, he surprises her, and carries her off, with brutal violence, to the woods, pursued by her relatives, who seek to put them *both* to death. The matter is arranged by means of the man's relatives, and great presents to the women, and the poor girl becomes the wife, or rather slave of her ravisher. She must work for his support, mind the house, cook the food, attend the market, carrying the wares and produce herself, and see that she bring home gain enough to maintain the family, and support the intemperance and extravagance of her husband. Added to which, she must take care of the young family, and if she has no sons, can expect no other, than if rich to be burned, and if poor to be sold and prostituted at her husband's death.

There are instances of the widows of the lower class choosing to burn with the dead bodies of their husbands, but these are very rare; whereas, when a king dies, it is the invariable custom for several of his widows to burn with him. At the death of a king, his wives of royal blood are asked if they will follow him, as they term it, into the other world, and on their assenting, they are put to live apart, and are allowed to eat and drink the

richest viands, to dress in the most costly apparel, and to visit their friends and relations as much as they please, in order that they may enjoy all this world's delights previous to their going out of it. The king's body is consumed separately, and a distinct pit of fire is prepared for each of the women who choose to burn. Here they part with their ornaments, and scatter presents among the people; after which, taking a creese, they wound themselves slightly in the arms, and smearing themselves with the blood, mount the scaffold, and precipitate themselves into the pit. In the last year, thirteen women, some of them blooming and young, were burnt alive in Bali-ling, upon occasion of the death of the old king.* Some of them are said to feel their hearts fail them, when they see the fire; but the stage is so constructed, that by tilting up the end of the board, they are precipitated into it whether they will or not. If they by any means escape, they are creessed on the spot. The women are induced to take this resolution, from the degradation which threatens to await them should they refuse, and from the certainty of their being creessed in private if they be of royal blood: for it would be an indelible dishonour on the whole nation if the royal widows were to go astray.

The dress of the natives is very simple and sparing, consisting merely of a sarong (or chequered cloth) round the waist, falling down to the knees, and a blue and white coarse cloth, sometimes either thrown over the shoulders, or tied round the middle, and used for a covering at night. None of the people, great or small, male or female, are ever seen with a jacket, or any certain covering for the upper part of the body: the men when cold wrap their shoulders in their coarse cloth, and the women sometimes allow their scarfs to fall negligently over their bosoms; but more frequently they are open and exposed, and do not seem to feel the least reserve or reluctance at being gazed on by strangers. They never wear the handkerchief on the head like the Malays, but tie their hair, when long and inconvenient, with a strip of cloth, or even with a wisp of grass. The most favourite bandage for the hair, was generally a piece of list, taken from the edge of European broadcloth; Gusti Anam, a prince of the blood, and a man of chief influence about court, was seen strutting about with a fag end of list tied round his hair which would not be picked up by a child in England. In front, where the sarong is bound round the waist, they generally stick a small pouch made of grass or rushes, which serves them for a pocket, in which they keep their betel, tobacco, opium, and sometimes their cash. This pouch is generally a foot long and half a foot broad, and being stiff, sticks out a considerable way before them, serving them for a resting-place for their cloth, which sometimes hangs over it, or for their hands which they lazily fold in front, and recline on their pouch, to prevent their dangling down as they walk or stand. Each man has his creese, stuck into his girdle behind: their creese-handles are generally of wood, but sometimes of ivory, and, among the superior orders, tipped with gold and silver. The blades are generally manufactured on the island, and are valued according to the generations they have passed through, or the number of people

* On the death of the preceding king, seventy-four of his wives and concubines burnt with his corpse.

they have slain. The dress of the women differs little from that of the men, except that they have a finer scarf or salindong than that worn by the men, and tie their hair up much in the same way as is usual on Java. The king's women, and female relations, walk out with a profusion of jessamines in their hair, so that the whole head is whitened, and the neck covered with them; and their scarfs being of a light colour, they presented altogether not an inelegant appearance. There is otherwise no apparent distinction between the dress of the high and low.

Although the Balinese abstain from the flesh of the cow, in conformity to Hindu maxims, they make no scruple of slaughtering and eating other animals, amongst which buffaloes and pigs are the most numerous. Buffalo hides constitute a large article of their exports; and in the first house entered by the missionaries, that of the Shahbunder, the smell of putrid hides was offensive, the Balinese not having acquired the art of salting them.

Travelling in the interior by the poor is performed generally on foot; by the rich and great on horseback, and by royal personages in a chair. Traders wishing to transport their goods from one state to another, or from the villages to market, can seldom procure coolies to carry any thing on their shoulders, at least to any distance, so that horses must be used for this purpose: they travel about thirty miles a day with large panniers on their backs. A stranger might procure a supply of both saddle and pack-horses, at a moderate price, if he can first obtain permission of the rajah to travel into the interior; but without that no native would dare to lend him a single beast. No wheeled carriages of any kind were seen, neither could they be used on Bali, for want of bridges and proper roads.

Notwithstanding the pernicious customs and vicious habits of the people, the country is in general quiet and easy. The poorest are able to procure a sufficiency, and nature is so bountiful, that even the bad measures adopted by the rulers do not tend altogether to impoverish or depopulate the country.

"Slavery may be said to exist on Bali, as all malefactors among the men, and all unfortunates among the women, become immediately the slaves of the king. Some of these he employs in working for him, and some he sends out to trade, on condition of their bringing him a certain portion of the profits; some, when old and useless, or flagrant offenders, are creessed out of the way; and some of better promise are sold to the Chinese, who dispose of them to the Dutch, or to French vessels visiting the different sea-ports. Prisoners taken in war may be dealt with in the same way; and poor unprotected persons, who have no relatives to befriend them, are in danger of sharing the same fate. At Bali Badong, a person was established, on behalf of the Netherlands government, to buy up these people and transport them to Java, to be employed as soldiers in the Dutch service. The contract was, it appears, for 1,000 fighting men at twenty dollars a head; about one-half of this number has been supplied during the last two years, who have cost the government, including agency and transport, about 20,000 dollars. No persons are chosen for this purpose but young able-bodied men, the old, infirm, and deformed being rejected; and as soon as a sufficient number are collected together, the colonial cruizers come to take them away. Last year, two French ships came

from the Mauritius, one to Badong, and the other to Pundang Cove, to buy slaves. These preferred women, and valued them according to their youthful and plump appearance; for young women they gave generally 150 rupees, 80 for the middle-aged, and rejected the old ones. Boys were also bought by them; but they seldom took grown-up men, as they might prove too stiff and stubborn for their management. These vessels took away about 500 slaves between them, and talked of coming again; the time of their arrival is generally in the beginning of the year, and of their return in March. With respect to the traffic of these French vessels, there can be no demur in denouncing it as a regular slave trade, deserving to be reprobated and punished as such. The Netherlands government and their agent may, perhaps, designate the transaction in which they are engaged by some other name; they may, perhaps, call it redeeming these poor people out of slavery, or rescuing them from a still worse doom; but to the impartial observer, it would appear very nearly allied to it.*

Useful knowledge is at a low ebb among the people of Bali; they have no regular schools, except among the Mahometans, for learning Arabic; the few who do learn to read the Balinese, acquire it merely by name, or set to it by fits and starts, and few arrive at such proficiency as to be able to write it with ease and despatch. The Javanese books, which the missionaries took with them, were partially understood by the natives, who said, "this is the Balinese character."

Their conduct to Europeans appears unfriendly. They spoke to the missionaries sometimes with roughness. It had been the intention of the latter to return to Java, through the interior, by crossing the hills to Djambarana; but permission was refused, and they were not even allowed to proceed in a brig to the eastern part of the island. In the mean time, they were advised by the rajah not to go into the campongs, nor to move off the public road, "lest any thing should happen to them of an unpleasant nature." Upon observing that their case was rather hard, in being allowed neither to travel nor to remain with any degree of liberty, they got a surly reply, that "nobody sent for them there, and if they did not like their treatment they might go back the way they came." Even this course, however, was not very practicable, for it was not till they procured the intervention of the king's "man of business," and agreeing to pay the expense of navigating the royal prow of war, that they were permitted to go from Bali. The missionaries experienced, on this occasion, a singular instance of the duplicity and want of faith common among the Balinese. Having agreed with the authorities to hire the rajah's war prow, they were told to arrange matters respecting it with the interpreter of the court, named Made-bukit. He requested an advance of ten rupees, in order to provide a few things necessary for the voyage; this was readily given, not doubting but it would be deducted from the hire of the prow. But the people of the prow said they knew nothing of the interpreter, and should look to them for the full hire of the prow. The interpreter refused to refund, and told them, when they threatened to complain, to take what course they pleased: the missionaries were prudent enough to adopt the advice of a friend, and put up with their loss.

* This important passage occurs in the account given in the *Singapore Chronicle* of June 3.

COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

WE inserted, p. 79, some reflections written by a Hindu, on the subject of colonizing India from Europe. Another Hindu writer, in a Calcutta paper,* has taken the other side of the question, and we are, therefore, bound to let him be also heard. He is criticising the contents of the *Surbo-tutto-Dypika*:

Our author in his next article proceeds to show the evil effects of "colonization," against which he raises two objections: first, that in case any disputes happen between the government and the natives of this country, those Englishmen that may settle here would side with the former; because they are of the same complexion and religion. Secondly, that if these Englishmen be treated in a manner which they may not like, they will endeavour to bring the natives over to their party and raise factions against the government. In answer to the first, we will ask the writer to point out a case in which all Englishmen would join the government against Hindoos. Will there be none to commiserate the deplorable condition of the natives? This is, indeed, thinking too ill of human nature. And how is it possible that those Englishmen who will come here with a view to profit, will rise against the natives, when it is their interest to live peaceably with them? But we are arguing upon a case which has no substantial basis to rest upon, and which is the working of our author's own brain. He is too fond of giving to "airy nothings a local habitation and a name." But to descend from the region of metaphor, and speak in plain terms, we are of opinion that such a case, as our author imagines, is utterly impossible; we cannot believe that all Englishmen would join the government against Hindoos. What was done when the "stamp act" was about to be established? Did not the English as well as the Hindoos oppose such a measure? And why, we would ask, but because it was prejudicial to the welfare of both the nations? So that, after all, it comes to this, that according as the government may have recourse to good or bad measures, will the English and the natives side with or against it. If the government issue an order that will be beneficial to the former, they will join the government; if it issue an order that will be beneficial to the latter, they will side with it; but if it issue an order that will be prejudicial to both, both will oppose it. But cannot the government, even as it is, tyrannize over the Hindoos just as it pleases? Was not the prevention of suttees opposed to the feelings and the wishes of a majority of the people? While, on the one hand, we cannot but revert with pleasure to the day when Lord Bentinck put an end to this cruel and horrid practice, we cannot but admit that he acted in opposition to the wishes of the people.

The second objection of our author is as groundless as the first. He says, that he is afraid the English and the natives will combine to oppose the measures of government. But we reply, that nothing indeed can be more natural and desirable than this, when the government becomes oppressive and tyrannical. The object of every government is to protect its subjects, and not to tyrannize over them. If then the British government in India become so bad as to have recourse to any steps that will be eventually productive of pain to the greater number, we believe it will be our duty to oppose them, rather than to let them tyrannize unchecked. So that the very objection of our author proves that "colonization" is beneficial to the welfare of the Hindoos. For

* The *India Gazette*, April 19.

if they keep up a close correspondence with the Englishmen who may settle here, the government will be cautious before it contemplates or enforces any tyrannical measure.

That colonization will be productive of "greater good to the greater number," is a position which we hold to be sacredly true. No one will deny that since the coming of the British to this country, the inhabitants have improved in knowledge and increased in civilization. What was the state of India a few years ago, and how miserably ignorant were the natives! Veneration for the idols (or gods as they call them) was the sole occupation in which they are employed. A sooder dared not eat his dinner, nor drink water, before he had fed a brahmin, who perhaps, he knew, was guilty of the most horrible crimes. But, setting aside these religious absurdities, the face of India, as well as the inhabitants, has undergone a great change within a few years, and the improvement that is now very rapidly going on, induces us to prognosticate many important circumstances. We may be allowed perhaps to pierce the dim shades of futurity, and gladden our heart with the hope that India will one day be among the first of empires in civilization and happiness.

If the attempts of a few liberal Englishmen, who are at present living in this country, have so much contributed to improve the condition of the natives, how vast will the advancement be, when they will be more freely allowed to come and settle here! We have been sorry to hear one objection started against colonization, that the fate of the original inhabitants of America should be a warning to us. To this we reply, that the case between the Hindoos and Americans is quite different. The latter were nearly a set of barbarians when Europe sent colonies to their country, whilst the former are advancing in civilization. If then the Hindoos suffer by colonization, the fault is to be ascribed not to their stars, but to themselves, to their indolence and inattention.

EVENING.*

HAST thou ere seen a sunset in these climes,
And marked the splendour of our evening's close,
And heard the knell which lonely faqueer chimes
To daylight, when it sinks into repose
With blush more deep than what adorns the rose;
And calmer smile than that of dying saint,—
Reflected on the glowing mountain snows,
In tints no artist's pen may ever paint,
Lovely and lovelier still, as they become more faint?

They soften into twilight; and the peaks
Of high Himāleh mingle in the grey
Of evening,—till the slowly fading streaks
Of light concentrate, in one lingering ray,
Upon the broad horizon. Doth it stay
To promise, e'en as now it yields to night,
Another and another happy day?
Lo! it has fled,—that last loved trace of light;
And darkness reigns alone, where all so late was bright!

Rohilcund.

RAYEN.

* From the Bengal Annual.

TRAVELS IN GREECE AND ALBANIA.*

Never shall we forget the first time we looked upon the plates in the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce, de M. de Choiseul Gouffier*.—We had meditated so long upon the scenes they represented, that they had become a reality to the mind's eye, and they rose in the engravings like so many home-scenes to the memory. We sat down by the fountain of Biblis, and our eye gazed along the plain of the wandering Meander: the view changed, and we stood in the Academia of Plato, "where he discoursed such sweet philosophy, that life, spiritualized, as it were, to the imaginations of the hearers, seemed but a faint reminiscence of some former state of being." Oh, how joyfully could we have lingered in that holy place, from morn till dewy eve, without a thought of malaria, or any other evil, listening to the lute-like words of that priest of immortality!

But we gave a kind of promise, some time back, to notice other works besides those of Mr. Fuller and Colonel Leake, on Eastern Europe, and it is time to redeem it.

Mr. Hughes, accompanied by his friend Mr. Parker, left England in December, and in May they cast anchor in the beautiful Bay of Palermo. We are not so much surprised as the author appears to have been, with the anecdotes of Sicilian society.—"A nobleman seated at his own door between his cook and butler, to enjoy a social chat in the cool of the evening," is certainly rather an unusual thing in our country, and, we apprehend, is by no means universal in Sicily. We have seen even here, young men of fortune, who would be offended if a considerable share of talent and taste were not assigned to them, familiarly boxing with a groom, or interchanging repartee with a valet;—and we have seen this in public and in private, frequently. After residing a month at Palermo, the travellers prepared to visit the remains of the Grecian colonies. The ruins of Agrigentum are rendered peculiarly interesting from many historical recollections. It is said to have been in the temple of Juno Lucina that Zeuxis hung his celebrated picture of Venus:—an embodying of the charms of five of the most beautiful virgins. Most heartily do we agree with Mr. Hughes that painting among the ancients, "must have been an emulous rival of sculpture." The three volumes composed by Apelles, the head of the Athenian school, illustrative of his art, would be one of the choicest recoveries of antiquity. What a history must have been told in Parrhasius' picture of the *People of Athens*, taken perhaps at one of their public exhibitions, those festivals of pure poesy!—But we are travelling with Mr. Hughes, and have no time to enter into a history of ancient painting.

The beginning of June the travellers proceeded on their way to *Enna*, the shrine of so many glorious offerings of the spirit; their journey was cheered by the songs of the peasantry, who were celebrating the harvest-home, and as they passed along, garlanded with flowers, forming a procession after their leader, that expression of face peculiar to the Grecian, and which seems to be a living melody upon the features, attracted the strangers' admi-

* Travels in Greece and Albania, by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D. London, 1830. 2 Vols. Second Edition. Colburn and Bentley.

ration, without calling in question the truth of the assertion respecting the astronomical signification of Proserpine, Ceres, &c. We know perfectly well that the olden poets made use of them only as charming legends, and never thought for a moment that "the residence of Proserpine six months in Orcus, and six with her mother, represented the divisions of the year when the earth is divested of, or clothed with grain;" or that the touching story of Ceres seeking for her daughter was an "apt emblem of the labours of the husbandman." Mr. Hughes was right in supposing that the youthful reader would not thank him for drawing the veil from these "poetic allegories." The dark woods and the sweet flowers have vanished from the fields of Enna, but the harvests continue to be most abundant.

We cannot accompany Mr. Hughes, in our Review at least, in his course to Syracuse through Palagonia and Lentini, amid scenery so enchanting as to remind him of the descriptions of Tempe and Arcadia. After a ride of thirteen hours under a burning sun he arrived at Syracuse, the Athens of Magna Grecia. The account of the city is highly interesting—but oh, how changed from its original beauty!—A population of perhaps twelve hundred thousand, including strangers, &c. dwindled to twelve thousand; and the commerce which once gathered together every treasure of the maritime world, now reduced to a petty coasting trade!

We really have no space to afford our readers any idea of the wonders we have seen with Mr. Hughes from his residence at Syracuse, to his anchoring in the Bay of Patras. We can say nothing of the catacombs of San Giovanni, which have been ascribed "to the Syracusan Greeks, to the Romans, to the Greeks of the Lower Empire, to the Saracens," and perhaps belonged to neither: we have not even a line for the worthy old antiquary, the *Monk Varus* of Syracuse, who purposed completing the history of the antiquities of his country in the moderate number of forty volumes.

Mr. Hughes makes no attempt to express his sensations on first setting foot on the shores of Greece; we can readily imagine them to have been, as the newspapers say of the feelings of a participator in a dreadful accident, "more easily conceived than described." If we could ever be induced to sigh for the comforts of our own fireside, while sojourning among the radiant memories of that birth-place of the Muses, it would be when taking up our abode for the night in the miseries of a Turkish *Han*.

"Let the reader picture to himself a large court enclosed within a stone wall, and shut in with folding doors: two sides occupied by buildings of the rudest materials, and in the roughest style of workmanship, are destined for the reception of travellers, and the accommodation of their cattle. The ascent to your chamber is by a flight of narrow slipping stone steps, which are well calculated to break the limbs, where no surgical assistance can be procured to set them: the room itself will be found utterly destitute of furniture, appearing as if built under a settled compact for ready admission to the wind and rain: here you may cook your victuals, if you have been provident enough to bring any, and the smoke will find its way through the crevices of the roof before you are quite suffocated; if you have forgotten your wallet, you will have reason to bless your stars if you can pick up a crust of black bread, and wash it down with some resined wine; but in all probability you will go to bed supperless, where

if hunger should keep you awake, you may amuse yourself by watching the revolution of the constellations overhead, or listening to any plot that may be carrying on against you in the stable below. Such are the comforts of a Turkish Han, which, however, in comparison with a Spanish Venta, or a Sicilian Posada, is a perfect paradise."—Vol. i., p. 174.

Doubtless the enjoyments of such a place must be manifold, and we should desire no better amusement than one hour's converse with our excellent friend Sir Charles Flower, after passing a night in so delectable a situation. We know not of any more efficacious plan than the one adopted by Hajji Baba, under circumstances *to him* equally annoying—*vis.* to sit down upon the hill of patience, and open the eyes of astonishment upon the prospect of novelty.

The traveller's afflictions, however, were more than compensated upon entering the heart of Arcadia. External life had undergone little change in the course of years: the oriental planes still cast their cool shadows along the ever-singing streams; and the shepherd, as he sat beside his flock, was playing some gentle carol upon his flute. Alas! it is the spirit of man alone that groweth weak, and forgetteth, even while the face continues to shine with its early beauty, its songs of power and glory!

Mr. Hughes reached Argos at night, and it was only upon the Tchocodar's beginning to break down the door of a house that he procured admission. In wandering through the modern city, the author entered a beautiful cemetery, shaded by a grove of funereal cypresses, and groups of veiled women were seated in silent sorrow at the head of graves, which they had garlanded with flowers. We called to mind, while reading this anecdote, James Montgomery's pathetic picture of the Patriarch's burial-ground.

From Argos, which is reported to have suffered more than any other city of Greece, with the exception of Lacedæmon, Mr. Hughes came to Corinth and Megara, and on the 29th of October, upon entering the Mystic Gap between Mounts Icarus and Corydallus, the view of Athens burst suddenly upon their sight.

"The heart of him who indites these pages, even now feels a sensation of delight as he recalls that view to memory. The repose of evening was spread over the landscape, and the last rays of the sun, sinking behind the Epidaurian mountains, cast their mellow tints over the ruins of the Acropolis: the deep colours, glowing on the stately columns of the Parthenon, harmonized with the scene and with the feelings of the beholder. It is under the setting sun alone that the first view of Athens can properly be enjoyed; its meridian blaze seems to mock the decaying splendour, the magnificent desolation of a city, which, like that orb, has run a race of glory, nor parted with its radiance even in its fall. To view this scene had ever been among the most ardent of my wishes; it lay now before me, surrounded with its own elegance of decoration, and connected with the most interesting of all classical associations."—P. 245.

It would be vain, in the few pages to which our observations are necessarily limited, to attempt an analysis even of Mr. Hughes' remarks upon the remains of Athens. We perfectly agree with him, however, that the cause to which the eminence of the Greeks in the fine arts is more particularly attributable, is patriotism. The Athenian was careful only of his pos-

sessions that he might lavish them on the state; Greece was one democracy of intellect and liberty.

The 12th of November the travellers dedicated to a search after the ruins of the Academy: Mr. Hughes was accompanied by a young Greek, his instructor in Romaic. Advancing to the Dipylon Gate, they reckoned their paces, and having arrived at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from Dipylon, they enquired of an old man the name of the place, and he replied immediately—*Acathemid*.

"After searching in vain for the monument of Plato (says Mr. Hughes), we arrived at the banks of Cephissus, the ancient rival of Ilianus, and its superior in utility, flowing through the fertile plain which it still adorns with verdure, fruits, and flowers. A scene more delightful can scarcely be conceived than the gardens on its banks, which extend from the Academy up to the hills of Colonos. All the images in that exquisite chorus of Sophocles, where he meditates with so much rapture upon the beauties of his native place, may still be verified. The crocus, the narcissus, and a thousand flowers still mingle their various dyes, and impregnate the atmosphere with odours: the descendants of those ancient olives, on which the vigilant eye of Jupiter was fixed, still spread out their broad arms, and form a shade impervious to the sun: in the opening of the year, the whole grove is vocal with the melody of nightingales, and the ground is carpeted with violets, those national flowers of Athens (*ισσιδανοί Αθηναί*): at its close the purple and yellow clusters, the glory of Bacchus, hang around the trellis-work with which the numerous cottages and villas are adorned. Oranges, apricots, peaches, and figs, especially the latter, are produced here of superior flavour; and at the time I wandered through this delightful region, it was glittering with golden quinces weighing down their branches, and beautifully contrasted with the deep scarlet of the pomegranates, which had burst their confining rind: nor can any thing be more charming than the views which present themselves to the eye through vistas of dark foliage; the temple-crowned Acropolis, the empurpled summits of Hymettus, Anchesmus, and Pentelicus, or the fine waving outlines of Corydalus, Ægaleos, and Parnes.

This paradise owes its chief beauty and fertility to the perennial fountains of the Cephissus, over whose innumerable rills those soft breezes flow, which, according to the ancient muse, were wafted by the Cytherean queen herself:

Καλλιπάρῃ δ' ἐπὶ Κηφισοῦ βοαίς
ταὶ κυπρίτ' κληῖουσιν αὖφον-
ταμένα χερσὶν κατακτινύσαι
μυτρίαις ἀνέμων
ἡδυπνοῖς αὖραις

Eurip. Med. 835."

Long, long ago, when our heart was more gleeful than it has ever been since, or ever will be again, we made a version of that chorus in the *Œdipus*, to which Mr. Hughes makes allusion. The beautiful image at the commencement, of which we have given a very faint idea in the following stanza, delighted us exceedingly.

Stranger, you come to a land of might,
Where the sound of the charger is tracked in light,
And the nightingale sings in the olive dells,
When the vineyards are lit with the sun's farewells,
Fanning the leaves of the ivy
With the music of its sigh.

The remark, that we have nothing beautiful which doth not carry in its own bosom the seeds of destruction, is mournfully verified in this charming retreat; the malaria is so dangerous, that, we are told, one night passed there by the thoughtless traveller might be his last. We do not by any means coincide with Mr. Hughes in his censure of Plato's reply to his friends, who were alarmed for his constitution, which began to suffer from the atmosphere. "The health of his soul," he said, "would be improved by the mortification of his body;" we see nothing in this unworthy of his exalted mind, or which *sank him to the level of a Catholic friar*. On the contrary, we trace in the reply the sublime self-devotedness of him who pronounced TRUTH to be the body of God, and light his shadow. The very essence of his divine philosophy consisted in the spiritualizing every earthly feeling, and casting over the perishing clay of human passion, even as a garment, the loveliness of his soul's serenity.

Literature, if we may apply the word, was at a very low ebb in Athens. Mr. Hughes visited the public school, where he heard Signor Palamas, the head master, explain a passage in Homer: three hours were occupied in the lecture, "which was delivered in a harsh monotonous whine, and the fine poetry read without any metrical rhythm."

Mr. Hughes left Athens the 29th November, and the next morning obtained a prospect of Thebes, the birth-place of the greatest general, and the most original poet, excepting Homer, of ancient times—Epaminondas and Pindar. The Theban women have always been famous for their charms: Mr. Hughes saw a girl at the fountain *Dodea crunos*, or the twelve pipes, worthy to sit to Zeuxis for her portrait.

"Her figure and countenance reminded us of the finest specimens of antique sculpture; nor could sculpture pourtray a form more beautiful: the contour of her face, though peculiarly Grecian, exhibited a higher degree of expression than that style is usually allowed to possess, whilst the elegance of her person was wonderfully set off by the antique simplicity of her Albanian costume. This consisted of a flowing vest of white stuff fringed with a purple border, and tied round the waist with a silken sash, whilst her light open jacket was adorned with tassels, and embroidered with worsted of various colours; her dark tresses were partly braided over a forehead of polished ivory, and partly fell over the shoulder, in long plaits. Her person, occupation, and attire, brought to mind, and illustrated Homer's fine description of Nausicaa." P. 330.

Truly a very pleasing portraiture, and we are almost inclined to envy the scrutiny which rendered it so minutely accurate: but, alas! that pleasure should so speedily "darken into pain!" In the evening Mr. Hughes felt very unwell, and arose the next morning with all the symptoms of a tertian ague, in no means alleviated by the information, that no medical assistance could be procured nearer than Livadia, distant about nine hours.

The plain of Chæronea, the grave of Grecian independence, is described as lying "like a noble arena destined by nature for the exhibition of those sanguinary contests that have so often stained its turf with blood." (P. 344.) From the birth of Æschylus to the battle of Chæronea, is

comprised the glory of Grecian literature, the imagination throughout that period was one gorgeous, uninterrupted carnival. Its decline was as instantaneous as its origin—it seemed to be rather an apotheosis, than a death. The inspiration of the Greek was liberty; he could not endure a censorship even in idea: the coldness, which the first link of the chain of slavery sent to his heart, chilled his mind for ages.

We recommend to our readers' attention the narrative of the author's journey to Parnassus and Delphi; it is as interesting as the subject is magnificent: the history of the celebrated oracle is at once the most clear and concise we remember to have met with. After having drank copiously of the Castalian stream, and purchased 'a poetic laurel' for the moderate price of a dollar, Mr. Hughes bid adieu to that glorious place, whose sanctity gave rise to a proverbial saying in Greece—all *Parnassus was accounted holy*.

After admiring with Mr. Hughes, and we regret our inability to afford the reader any participation in our pleasure, Prevesa with its gorgeously painted seraglio, forts, and minarets, and dreaming among the ruins of Neapolis, and resting for the night in the solitary *Ilan of Five Wells*, whose peculiar solaces for a weary traveller we have before made mention of,—we again introduce the author on his arrival at *Joannina*, the residence of the too-renowned Ali Pasha. He was received in the house of Signore Nicolo Argyri, which had been prepared for their reception by order of the Vizir. A very affecting anecdote is related of the father of their host, Anastasio Argyri Brettò: he had amassed during a long life of commercial enterprise an immense fortune, which he seemed to value only as the means of exercising the most extensive charity. "He was moreover a learned man, and venerable in his appearance; when he walked the streets, in his lofty calpac and long white beard, the children used to flock around him, kiss his hand, and accompany him to his own door. At his death it is said that nearly half the city attended his funeral, when several hours elapsed before the last duties could be paid to the corpse, since each person was anxious to imprint a parting kiss upon the clay-cold hand of their former benefactor." It is a singular fact in the history of this estimable person, that he preserved the intimate friendship of Ali to the last, that eccentric tyrant rarely passing a day without spending some portion of it in social converse with him.

Mr. Hughes' accounts of Ali and his capital, where the travellers wintered, are very graphic and amusing, and we may bestow the same commendation upon the passages in the early life of the Pasha given in the second volume: but the subject has lost much of its interest, for the spoiler hath long ceased to spoil, and the greater part of those who suffered from his tyranny are, we trust, at rest. We have been reminded, by the mention of the immortal Marco Botzari, in the observations on the war in Greece, of a poem by a modern Greek, founded upon the adventures of that remarkable individual, which was put into our hands some time ago, and which we believe is about to be published, accompanied by an English translation. Botzari may well be called the Achilles of modern Greece.

Previous to their departure from Joannina, the travellers amused themselves with making visits to some of the beautiful monasteries in the neighbourhood of the city. During the grand festival to the honour of the saint at the convent of St. George, which is situate on the summit of Mount Mitzikeli, a circumstance happened which we quote for the edification of the lovers of the marvellous.

"As the time approached for retiring to rest, we returned to the convent, but before we went to bed, were induced by the extraordinary beauty of the prospect to stand for a few minutes in the balcony. There we perceived our *kaivasi* stretched upon his mat, his head resting upon a hard pillow, and his upper garment taken off and thrown over him; for the custom is very general in modern, as it was in ancient times, to sleep under the open portico. Mr. Parker, who was in his night-cap and bed-gown, went up to Mustafa and gently awoke him: the sleeper just cast his eyes upon him, and turned himself on his pillow with a groan. Mr. Parker then awoke him again, and again Mustafa turned himself and uttered a still deeper groan: as he slept with his *ataghan* and pistols in his belt, I cautioned my friend against interfering any further with his rest, and we went to bed. Next day, however, he appeared unusually dull and melancholy, and continued so for almost a week; when Antoinetti observing the change, extracted the secret by dint of entreaties, and learnt to his great horror that he had seen a spectre at the convent; the ghost of the very Gardikiote whom he had cut down with his *ataghan* at the house of Valière. As soon as I knew this, I immediately explained the whole circumstance to the poor fellow, and made some excuse for awaking him: he appeared satisfied with the explanation, but said it was not the first time he had seen that fellow, that *sigaras* of a Gardikiote; and he informed Antoinetti that nothing should ever induce him to pay another visit to the Convent of St. George." Vol. ii., p. 422.

On the 11th of May Mr. Hughes took his departure from Joannina. The scenery to Nicopolis is splendid, and the course of the *Acheron*, rolling on in darkness like the stream of man's existence, realizes all the visions of classic enthusiasm. From Prevesa Mr. Hughes came to Paxo, and on the 9th of June entered the Lazaretto at Barletta to perform quarantine. The anxiety of the travellers to reach their native land had become so intense that they only lingered one day in Paris.

We can assure any of our readers who may be tempted to make a pilgrimage to the birth-places of Sophocles and Pindar, that they will stand in need of all their enthusiasm to support them through the difficulties attendant upon such a journey. Mr. Hughes was in "peril often," from man and beast: he was frequently attacked by the Molossian dogs, a fierce animal about the size of an English mastiff;—and once, during his tour in Albania, one of these brutes leaped upon his horse's back, and had he not been fortunately provided with a heavy hunting whip, the consequences might have been fatal. But the lover of antiquity will endure these things without a murmur.

We had marked down some inaccuracies of style, and an occasional pedantry in the choice of expressions; but upon the whole we can recommend Mr. Hughes' travels in Greece and Albania, as one of the "best digested," among the many works which have been written upon Greece.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.**PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of this society on the 5th May, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was admitted a member.

Amongst the papers read were an account of a visit to Laos; extracts from some letters from Mr. Gerard, on the geology of the Himalaya range; and Mr. Wilson's paper on ancient coins found in India.

The account of Dr. Richardson's visit to Laos, given in Major Burney's letter, is a mere outline, derived from conversation with that gentleman. About six months ago, a Laos chief sent a party of men to Mouhnein, with a letter to Mr. Maingy, the civil commissioner, inviting him to send a British officer up to Laos, and Mr. Maingy availed himself of such an opportunity for obtaining some information respecting that country, by sending Dr. Richardson (a person apparently excellently qualified for the task) on a mission to the place.

Accordingly, Dr. Richardson proceeded up the Saluen River for four days, and then travelled in an E.N.E. direction. He was altogether forty-four days on his journey, but of these he was in motion twenty-seven days only, and he was absent altogether about three months. The Laos men, whom he accompanied, frankly told him that they could not think of taking him by the easy and direct route to their country, as he might hereafter guide an English army to them, and that for this reason they thought it right "to move like an elephant over a difficult road, to feel with the trunk first, and ascertain that it will be safe to move the body forward."

Upon arriving at the residence of the Laos chief, Dr. Richardson immediately discovered, that the invitation sent to Mr. Maingy was intended only as an empty compliment, the chief acting upon the implicit belief that no English officer could, or would be able to undertake and get through the journey. The arrival of the *Kula Phyo*, or "white stranger," therefore, excited a great sensation throughout the country, an old prediction being current there, as amongst most other Indo-Chinese nations, that they are destined one day to be conquered by white men. What added to the dread of the impression produced by the white stranger's arrival, was the circumstance of the Laos country having, during the past year, been subject to a great inundation—and when the waters subsided, white fish, a white crow, and several other *white* animals having been found.

In spite of all these terrible omens, Dr. Richardson seems to have been treated with sufficient kindness. The chief and people, however, expressed great apprehensions of the British power and intentions. They were particularly struck with the circumstance of our troops not having been afraid to go in open daylight to attack Martaban, although, they said, "it would have been better to have gone at night," and been able thus to burn all the inhabitants in their beds! On Dr. Richardson expressing that the British had no desire to interfere with other people, if they were let alone, and that we were a *straight-forward* race, they answered, "that is the very reason we are so afraid of you; if you would advance slyly, or in a serpentine line, like a Burmah, we might hope to avoid you; but there is no resisting you, when you come butting on, like a powerful animal."

The place to which Dr. Richardson went, is called, by the Burmese,

Laboung. It is situated about half a day's journey from the capital of Northern Laos, called by the Siamese and Laos men, *Ch'haing-mai*; by the Burmese, *Zemee*; and by the Portuguese and English travellers, *Janguma*, &c. Its latitude does not appear to have been perfectly ascertained; but lies, in all probability, between 19° and 20°. The best description of it is given by Fitch, an English traveller, who visited the spot in 1587. He says, he was twenty-five days travelling to it, from the city of Pegu, shaping his course N.E., and that he passed through many pleasant and fruitful countries. Dr. Richardson found the road difficult and mountainous, and saw few traces of habitation; and besides the town of Laboung (the population of which he does not think exceeds two thousand five hundred souls), only some small villages. The chief has the same title given him by his people as that applied to the king of Siam, "Lord of Life." The chief and people took great pains to assure Dr. R. that they are not tributary to Siam, and that they only occasionally send teak timber down to Bangkok. Major Burney, however, from what he ascertained himself at the latter place, and from all stated by Dr. Richardson, seems satisfied that this part of Northern Laos is subject to Siam.

The moment Dr. R. arrived at Laboung, an express was despatched to Bangkok, where Mr. Maingy's presents were also forwarded, and much anxiety was evinced for an answer—Dr. R. was not allowed to visit Zemee. He describes the country as abounding in elephants and cattle; he saw no wheat, and the principal grain used by the people is a gelatinous kind of rice. He saw no frost or snow—but the thermometer at eight A.M. was so low as 46°. He does not appear to have observed any very lofty range of mountains. The language of the people is the same as that of Siam, with some slight difference of dialect. The appearance of the men did not strike Dr. Richardson as being of so large and robust a make as usually distinguishes the northern race. The women are eminently handsome and fair, with fine large eyes—having none of the Tartar or Chinese character. The men wear larger folds of cloth, by way of turbans, than the Burmese. The lower garments are the same as the Burmese, being made of silk or blue striped cotton. The young women go with the bosom uncovered; but their lower garments are of a more modest fashion than in Burmah.

The priests are not held in much reverence, which is not surprising, considering the laxity of their morals. The account which Père Marina gives of the people of Lanjang, or Southern Laos, roasting their fowls with all their feathers on, is perfectly true. Dr. R. repeatedly saw fowls roasted in this manner, and without even the entrails being taken out.

The coins current in the country are the same as the Siamese. With respect to productions, Dr. R. saw a good deal of cotton, ivory, stick-lac, and some musk, which he understood are bartered for articles from China, whence a caravan, consisting of one or two thousand horses and mules, annually visits Laos. In consequence, however, of its having been plundered about three years before, the caravan had not visited Laboung for two years, but it was expected this year. Dr. R. was told that the Chinese frontier-merchants had sent a deputation to the king of Siam, with a present of gold, to solicit his majesty's protection in future to their annual caravan. Dr. R. supposes there are no copper mines at Laos, and he was assured that all the metal was brought by the Chinese Caravan. There is a great deal of iron ore in the country, and the inhabitants can forge tolerably good musket barrels. He saw a small specimen of lead ore, and was informed that there is abundance of tin ore above Zemee. Cattle is very cheap, and of a small breed—

the price is about two rupees eight annas a-head, and Dr. R. had succeeded in bringing sixty head with him to Moulmein, and about three hundred more were to follow him. Here, of itself, we have an instance of immediate benefit from the mission, for a supply of cattle for the use of the European troops at Moulmein was a great desideratum.

The people of Laos are in great dread of the Burmese, and the cruel system of border warfare and man-catching, to which our occupation of the Tenasserim provinces has put an end to the southward, still continues in force to the north, between Laos and Ava. It would appear that, as in Burmah, women are bought and sold at Laos: the price of one is ten head of cattle, or twenty-five rupees!

English broadcloths, chintzes, and cutlery, are much prized in Laos, and it is to be hoped that, before long, an useful and extensive commerce may be established between that country and Moulmein, and that even the Chinese Caravan may be induced to visit the latter place.

The extracts from Mr. Gerard's Letters relative to the fossil-shells collected by him, on his late tour over the snowy mountains of the Thibet frontier, are very curious in a geological point of view, and we doubt not will occasion much speculation, if not a modification of certain theories. The loftiest altitude at which he picked up some of them, was in the crest of a pass elevated seventeen thousand feet; and here also were fragments of rock, bearing the impression of shells, which must have been detached from the contiguous peaks rising far above the elevated level. Generally, however, the rocks formed of these shells are at an altitude of 16,000 feet, and one cliff was a mile in perpendicular height above the nearest level. "This," observes Mr. Gerard, "is an anomaly, I imagine, hitherto unanticipated, and will no doubt be received in a cautious, if not sceptical spirit. I know not how such relics of antediluvian creation are viewed by other travellers, but I am unable to express the emotion I felt, when gazing upon the myriads of extinct animals, inhabitants of a former world, perhaps coeval with its formation; and reflecting upon the manner by which so many perished at that lofty level, where they have, for ages, bleached under the skies. In some places the fields are full of them, and the densest crops now vegetate upon the pulverized alluvium of a former sub-marine soil. At what remote period these elevated spots were inhabited by fish of the sea, and how whole cliffs of rock have come to be formed out of the destruction of so many shells, is a question of no common interest to illustrate. I have only to remark, that the specimens I have collected are fresh and entire, as if they had been recently emerged from their own element, while the rock, when fractured, exhibits the most perfectly formed shells." In another place, Mr. Gerard states: "Just before crossing the boundary of Ludak into Bussahir, I was exceedingly gratified by the discovery of a bed of antediluvian oysters, clinging to the rock as if they had been alive." In whatever point of view we are to consider the subject, or under the bias of whatsoever theory, it is sublime to think of millions of marine remains lying at such a transcendent altitude, and of vast cliffs of rock formed out of them frowning over those illimitable and desolate wastes, where the ocean once flowed, 'deeper than did ever plummet sound!'

Mr. Wilson's paper on Ancient Coins found in India, is prefaced by some remarks on a communication of Colonel Tod's, contained in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, on some ancient Greek, Parthian, and Hindu Medals, from a very considerable number collected by him in India: "Two of these verify the existence of two sovereigns of

Bactria, Apollodotus and Menander. The origin of the rest is only conjecturally determined; but from the Greek letters on some of them, combined with Parthian costumes and Hindu emblems, there can be little doubt of their being the coins of Parthian or Bactrian princes ruling over Indian provinces. This has been further established by Augustus Schlegel, in a paper upon Colonel Tod's Coins, in the *Journal Asiatique*. He has also, he conceives, decyphered a name upon one of them, which he terms, 'Edobigris,' and considers it to have been the appellation of the Indo-Scythic kings, who reigned over the countries along the Indus to its mouth, in the commencement of the Christian era."

"The interest," continues Mr. Wilson, "excited by monuments of this description, has induced me to examine the collection of the society, in order to ascertain if any such are in our possession. Besides a number of coins, we have also various drawings, made under the direction of the late Colonel Mackenzie, from originals in his own cabinet, or in those of different individuals. I have also referred to a small collection of my own, and to one made by Mr. James Prinsep; and from these sources have derived a number of interesting continuations to a subject hitherto almost untouched, the numismata of ancient India. Many of the medals described and delineated by Colonel Tod have been met with in my search; and although I have not been fortunate enough to discover any that authorize, by legible inscription, or familiar devices, positive support to his deductions, or those of Schlegel, yet it may be thought by the society not altogether unimportant to verify their premises, and to establish the existence of similar coins over an extended portion of India, beyond a doubt."

Most of the *Edobigris* coins, in addition to human figures, have a trident; and a peculiar monogram, somewhat like a four-pronged fork with blunt points, the short shaft ending in a circle or diamond. The long and short trident are both to be found on ancient Parthian coins, but we have never seen on any coin a symbol like the monogram in question. The obverse represents a man in a high tunic, with long skirts and pantaloons. His left arm is bent, the hand resting on the hip. The right appears to be dropping incense on a fire-altar, near which stands a trident. The reverse has a bull, with a human figure standing by it; in others, the figure is distinctly female, and stands in front of the bull.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this society, held on the 1st May, Mr. Twining's second paper on blood-letting in the cold stage of intermittent fevers, was read and discussed. The excellent effects of the practice were confirmed by the evidence of seven medical men, besides Mr. Twining himself. He has occasionally, however, though rarely, used Quinine. From several observations on the nature of fever, which occur in his communication, Mr. T. thinks the inferences deducible point strongly to the congestive state with obscure inflammatory tendency, which is coeval with the early stages of intermittent fevers, in which bleeding is now used during the cold fit with so much advantage. Mr. T. next cited a number of cases in support of the practice by himself, and the following medical gentlemen, viz. Dr. MacAndrew, H.M. 14th foot; Dr. Berwick, Beerbhoom; Dr. Mackenzie, in Arracan—Messrs. Bacon and Kent, and Dr. D. Brown, of the Bengal service, and Dr. French, of H.M. 49th regiment. Thus, Mr. Twining observes, the practice of eight medical men, at different stations, shews that venesection, in the cold stage of intermittents, has been successful with Hindoos

and Mussulmans, as well as of Europeans, and of the latter several were persons many years resident in India. Some of them were of delicate constitution, and in emaciated condition. In many of the cases, Quinine and various other remedies had failed for a long time. On the whole, then, experience up to this time entirely corroborates Dr. Macintosh's good opinion of the treatment.

The Asiatic Society of Paris—The annual report of this Society, read at the general meeting on the 29th April last, by the secretary (M. Burnouf), has been printed. It contains some interesting details respecting the labours of the Society during the year 1829.

The report commences by an allusion to an important improvement in the application of the Society's funds to the publication of works in Oriental literature. At first it was the practice of the council to order the publication of such works as might diffuse a knowledge of those Eastern languages which are but little cultivated, at the Society's exclusive expense; but the number of these works increased so rapidly, that it was deemed more advisable to apply the Society's funds to partial subscriptions to as many works as possible, without, however, precluding it from undertaking the publication of works entirely when its resources permitted. This new plan, it is added, has afforded the council an opportunity of evincing towards foreign scholars, by efficacious aid, its esteem for their labours. Amongst the works thus encouraged are the *Hamasa*, edited by Professor Fretag, of Bonn, and the *Moallaka* of Tarafa, by Mr. Vullers, of the same place. The council has thus exhibited proofs of the impartiality with which it favours literary undertakings, which have Asia for their object, to whatever nation their authors may belong.

The report then proceeds to state the progress made in the publication of works amongst its own members, and with the encouragement of the Society. The edition of *Mencius*, by M. Stanislas Julien, which was delayed solely by the author's wish to make some important additions to the work, is finished, and affords an excellent help to the students of Chinese. The Latin edition of the Chinese dictionary of Father Basil of Glemona, undertaken by Messrs. Jouy and Kurz, the expense of which the Society has undertaken, has been carried on with as much activity as could be desired in a work so difficult: the twenty-fifth half sheet was produced this day. The progress made in the Georgian Grammar and the Manchoo Dictionary has not corresponded, so much as the council could have wished, to the well-known activity of the author. The delay is attributable to the circumstance of a part of the MS. having been mislaid at the printer's, and to the difficulty of employing the Manchoo and Georgian characters, which have yet been only partially transferred to the Royal Press.* The edition of the drama of *Sacūntala*, with a new translation, by M. Chézy, has just been completed, and the report speaks in high terms of the accuracy of the text, and the elegance of the translation. Of the *Georgian Chronicle*, consisting of the original text and a translation, by M. Brosset, though recently commenced, the text is finished, and five sheets of the translation.

* We find it stated in a report of the proceedings of this Society, that M. Klaproth required that, conformably to the condition imposed upon the Society by the keeper of the seals, the Devanagari types belonging to the Society be transported to the Royal Press, a demand the more urgent, he said, because the quadrats of the Devanagari were those of the Manchoo and Georgian characters, the want of which retarded the printing of the above works. A member observing that the Devanagari types could not be sent to the Royal Press till M. Lolsieur Deslongchamps' edition of the *Laws of Menu* was completed, M. Klaproth was charged with the office of causing the requisite number of Manchoo and Georgian quadrats to be cast.

The works which the council encourage by subscription advance with equal rapidity. The *Laws of Menu*, by M. Deslongchamps, has reached the second book: the editor will publish his translation and the notes before the close of the year. The fourth part of the *Vendidad Sadeh* has appeared, and the fidelity with which M. Jouy has preserved the style of the beautiful MS. is as conspicuous as in the edition of the Geography of Abulfeda, published by M. Jouy. The council has similarly encouraged the edition of the original text of the celebrated romance of *Yih-keou-le*, elegantly written out on stone by M. Levasseur; by whose labours "those who devote themselves to the study of Chinese literature may read in the original language this curious production which the celebrated writer who now presides over our Society (M. Rémusat) has rendered popular in France, with a natural and lively style, which has inspired some readers with groundless doubts as to the authenticity of the Chinese original." The report then refers to the Table of the Vocal Elements of the Chinese Tongue, published by MM. Levasseur and Kurz, which furnishes a list of such of the characters as most frequently serve for the pronunciation, and which, the report observes, presents in its aggregate the ingenious system whereby the Chinese, with signs purely ideographical, are able to represent sounds, and to give to their pictorial writing some of the advantages of alphabetic writing, of which they are ignorant. The report then proceeds:

"A more extensive publication, and one which must diffuse a considerable light upon the ancient condition of a people connected with China by a community of civilization, namely, the History of the Daifis of Japan, has obtained from the council the same favour. This important work, which M. Titsingh composed from numerous materials collected during his residence at Japan, and which contains the complete history of this country from the sixth century before our era, has hitherto remained in manuscript. One of the members of the council, M. Klaproth, has undertaken to enrich it with notes, and to accompany it with all the elucidations his extensive knowledge of the geography and history of Central Asia can furnish. If it be true that the Society owes its encouragement to those labours, which new studies have recently multiplied throughout Europe, some of which open to the historian and the philosopher a vast and promising field of research, it would be unjust to leave in oblivion works which would have rendered their authors illustrious, if, less disinterested, or less fortunate, they had given them to the world. It is with this view that the council was desirous of aiding in the publication of a translation of the *Y-king*, by Father Regis. In fact, when we consider the researches of every kind which have been made into the religions, the customs, and the literature, of the principal nations of Asia, and, at the same time, the vast number of vocabularies and grammars of dialects still scarcely known, which are preserved in some of the libraries of Europe, it is a subject of regret that studious men do not devote their zeal to the publication of materials, some of which might throw a great light either upon subjects completely obscure, or upon questions still contested."

The report then adverts to the Journal which is published at the expense and under the auspices of the Society; and it refers to some valuable articles with which it had been enriched during the preceding year. "Amongst the different branches of Oriental literature, it has been remarked that that of the Arabs and the Persians has not been so frequently noticed in the Journal as that of people less known, who inhabit the eastern extremity of Asia. This is not owing to the committee of the Journal having prescribed to itself a rule of admitting only articles which relate to the most novel amongst those sub-

jects to which several of the Society's members devote themselves with zeal and success; but papers designed to illustrate some of the questions to which the literature of China, of Tibet, and of Georgia, give rise, have been presented to the committee in greater number than those which had for their object the languages, poetry, and history of the Semitic nations."

After lamenting the unavoidable delay which has taken place in the publication of the Journal, which the committee hope, from the promises of the publisher who has the contract, will henceforward diminish, without their being obliged to have recourse to other measures, the report concludes:

"Such are the labours to which the attention of the council has been directed during the last year. It has been constantly guided by the principles which governed at its establishment, and if it were necessary to produce evidence of their having already yielded fruits, it would be found in the expressions of esteem which the Society has received this year from orientalists and learned societies addicted to the same studies. In Germany, such men as Schlegel, Bopp, Hammer; in England, Messrs. Briggs, Tod, and the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, have been desirous, in presenting their works to the Society, of offering a mark of their esteem for it; and to the interest which they take in your labours it is that is owing that your library has been enriched with those great publications, such as the *Râmâyana* of M. de Schlegel, the *Annals of Rajast'han*, by Colonel Tod, the sixteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches* of Calcutta, and especially the valuable collection of Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit works which have been presented to you by the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, and which contain valuable details on a variety of subjects, philosophy, legislation, history, poetry, and grammar. Thus, thanks to these honourable communications, the Society is, as it were, a centre to which all the different productions interesting to Oriental literature converge; and this advantage the Society may be proud of, inasmuch as it owes it solely to the generous efforts which it has made to spread more and more those delightful studies, to which it is dedicated, and to the truly liberal impartiality with which it has always welcomed and criticized the productions of the learned of every country."

Academy of Sciences of Paris.—At the meeting of the 30th August, M. Chevallier communicated a process which he has discovered, whereby the indigo used in dyeing blue cloth may be extracted from shreds and clippings, and even scraps of old cloth still retaining the colouring principle. M. Chevallier subjects the fragments of cloth to the action of a solution of caustic soda, which he boils till the whole is reduced to a saponaceous solution, in which the indigo is held in suspension, and may be withdrawn by filtration.

M. Navier read the report of a committee to whom was referred a memoir of M. Chabrier, wherein is proposed a method of flying, and of directing one's flight in the air! The apparatus consists of huge wings, the cavities of which are filled with hydrogen gas, and which the flying man is to move with his arms.

The report states the committee's opinion to be, not only that the apparatus proposed by M. Chabrier is incapable of effecting the object in view, but that every machine constructed upon the same principle must be equally ineffectual. To demonstrate this, M. Navier endeavours to calculate the muscular exertion made by birds in flying, in order to compare it with what man is capable of. According to his calculations, a bird, to sustain itself in the air merely, without ascending or descending, employs in a second a quan-

tity of action equal to that which would be necessary to raise his own weight to a height of 8 *mètres* (26 feet 3 inches); but if the bird desired to move horizontally with great speed, at the rate, for example, of 15 *mètres* (49 feet 2 inches) in a second, which is often the case with birds that migrate, in their annual journeys, the quantity of action which it would have to expend in a second would be equal to that which would be required to raise its own weight to the height of 390 *mètres* (1,280 feet), or thereabouts. Thus, in this case, it would employ a force nearly fifty times greater than it required merely to sustain itself in the air. It is therefore evident, that in order to support itself on wing, a bird must be less sensible of fatigue than a man in supporting himself on his legs, if we have respect to the quantity of fatigue which the one and the other are capable of enduring. It is calculated that a man, who is employed eight hours a day in turning a crane, or wheel, raises, at an average rate, in every second of time, a weight equal to six *kilogrammes* (15lbs. troy), one *mètre* (39½ inches) high. Supposing that the weight be 70 *kilogrammes* (175lbs. troy), the same quantity of action is capable of raising his own weight to a height of eighty-six hundredth parts of a *mètre* (about 33 inches); so that, *ceteris paribus*, it is not the ninety-second part of that which is exerted by the bird to sustain itself in the air. If the man was capable of expending, in a space of time as short as he pleased, the quantity of action which he exerts ordinarily in the course of eight hours, it appears that he might sustain himself in the air, each day, for the space of *five minutes*.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Prussia.—The following notice has been issued by the philosophical and historical class of this Society.

"Although the study of oriental history has, especially of late, greatly increased and extended itself, not only by the publication of valuable records and documents, but by excellent critical dissertations by eminent scholars, and although the slender beginnings of oriental philology have gradually attained a degree of strength, in critical treatises upon the history of the people and states of Asia; yet there has been but little attention paid to the internal history of oriental nations, nor has the industry of the learned yet clearly elucidated the peculiar forms of the Asiatic empires, and of their component parts. The internal history of the Arabian empire, and the remarkable administration of its provinces, has, therefore, not yet received a lucid exposition, although some historians, as well ancient as modern, drop occasional allusions, of considerable use, regarding the Arabian mode of government in several provinces: for example, Egypt and Spain.

"Under these circumstances, the philosophical and historical class of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences has determined to invite the attention of those addicted to oriental history and philology to an exact investigation and explanation of the government of the provinces composing the Arabian empire; and with that view, to propose the following question for the literary prize for the year 1832:—

"What was the nature of the government in the provinces of the Arabian empire, whilst under the authority of the Kalifs; namely, from the origin of that empire, as founded by means of the propagation of Islamism, till the end of the eleventh century after the birth of Christ?"

"The class requires, not only that the question should have reference to the entire administration of the Arabian empire, but more especially that the peculiar government of each country, subject to the dominion of the Arabs, should be diligently investigated and explained. It requires, moreover, that the con-

dition of the native population inhabiting the provinces should be developed, as it existed under the control of the Arabs, and the changes it may have undergone, in a civil and political, as well as moral and religious point of view; and that the duties of the chief and inferior magistrates should be carefully detailed, and the connection between the magistrate's and the kulif's court, as well as the changes which took place in their functions and duties. The class particularly requires that the judicial forms which prevailed in the Arabian provinces, at the period before-mentioned should be clearly stated, as well as the regulations laid down by the Arabs for the collection of taxes, and for the encouragement of the arts, literature, agriculture, trade, and other matters of this nature; and that the effects of these regulations should be shown. Nor will it be unacceptable, if the relics and vestiges still subsisting of the power of the Arabs, in the territories formerly subjected to their rule, be pointed out. Lastly, the class requires, that not only the testimonies of the authors from whence the facts are derived, shall be invariably and scrupulously noted by the candidates, but that when they may have had an opportunity of access to unpublished documents, they shall append the passages quoted from the MSS. to their own commentaries, in the exact words of the original author.

"The 31st March 1832 is the appointed day, after which no compositions can be admitted for the prize. Sealed papers must be sent with the compositions, in the usual manner, containing the name of the authors, and the same mottoes which are prefixed to the compositions. The prize, which is one hundred ducats, will be adjudged at the anniversary meeting in honour of Leibnitz, in the month of July 1832. It only remains to state, that the candidates, in writing their pieces, may employ, according to their own inclination, either the German, the French, the English, the Italian, or the Latin language."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions. By PROFESSOR LESLIE, PROFESSOR JAMESON, and HUGH MURRAY, ESQ., F.R.S.E. No. I. of *The Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, 1830. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. London; Simpkin and Marshall.

The Edinburgh Cabinet Library is a new series of publications, like the *Family Library*, the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, and other similar works, the popularity of which evinces the esteem of the reading world for these vehicles of information. The present publication is devoted to that department of knowledge which consists in "an acquaintance with the realities of nature;" and the works composing it will be "such as exhibit, under their real form, man and the objects by which he is surrounded; and trace the leading changes and revolutions through which the nations of the modern world have passed, with their present moral and social condition."

The progress of discovery, which the first number traces through the Polar regions, is a very appropriate introduction to such a work. A succinct history of the physical character and features of the Arctic world, its climate and phenomena, by Professor Leslie, is followed by an interesting epitome of the various voyages towards the Pole, and in search of a north-east and a north-west passage, drawn up by Mr. Hugh Murray; and a highly curious chapter, on Arctic Geology, is subjoined by Professor Jameson. From this specimen of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* we are entitled to recommend it as a very able digest of valuable information. It is accompanied by illustrative cuts, and is printed in a bold and clear type.

The next number, we perceive, is to consist of a *Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa*.

The Plays of Philip Massinger, Vol. II.—No. II. of the *Dramatic Series of the Family Library*. London, 1830. Murray.

THIS second volume of our early drama purified, confirms the expectation we entertained, on the appearance of the first volume, that it would prove a desirable accession to the *Family Library*. The process of purgation has been resolutely and skilfully performed. Of the "Roman Actor" only a few selections are given, though it was esteemed by the author his best piece. Dramatic writers, however, are bad judges of the comparative merits of their productions; and we never heard that the "Roman Actor" was commended, even by actors, except by the great Betterton, who was pleased with the character of *Paris*, which induced him to revive the play after the Restoration; since which time, we believe, it has been neglected.

The History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, Vol. II.—No. XI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is the second (but not the concluding) volume of the work, which we mentioned, some months back, with commendation, to which the present portion prefers a new claim. It comprehends the modern voyages of discovery from the second voyage of Columbus to the discoveries of the Russians in the middle of the eighteenth century, including the Spanish and Portuguese expeditions and conquests in America and the East, the voyages of different Europeans to the North, the curious journeys of early English travellers to India, voyages to Africa, the South Seas, &c. including the voyage of Lord Anson. The circumnavigations of Cook and others will form, we presume, the subject of the concluding volume, which will also contain "reflections on the growth of geographical science."

ANNUALS.

The Bengal Annual; a Literary Keepsake for 1830. Edited by DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON. Calcutta, 1830: Smith and Co.

AT the head of our list of annuals this year, we place a real curiosity—a *Bengal Annual*, whose soft, silky, fragile leaves, vindicate its exotic origin. It is but justice to this elegant volume to say, that, although deficient in graphic embellishments, in sterling merit its contents do not yield to any of our home-productions. The first prose piece, "The Literati of India," though a sketch, discovers an able hand. Its delineations of the oriental scholars of the last age, some departed, others still lingering amongst us—particularly that of Mr. Colebrooke—it is really refreshing to read. Mr. H. H. Wilson has contributed a pleasing tale from the Sanscrit, translated, with his accustomed smoothness, into English verse; and not the least curious and characteristic trait of this publication is to be found in the diverse races of the writers who fill its pages—English, Hindu, and Indo-British. Two Hindu gentlemen—Kasiprasad Ghos and Râc Mân Kiséen—are the authors of some elegant copies of *English* verse; and another, Harachandra Ghos, has translated the 35th ode of Anacreon into Bengalee metre!

We can have little doubt that, in the hands of its spirited conductor, the *Bengal Annual* will win its way to favour, and continue (to use the bold figure of one of its Hindu contributors), year after year, to

Shower ignited stars of thought upon
The kindling spirits of mankind.

Forget Me Not; a Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-Day Present for 1831. Edited by FREDERIC SHOBERL. London, 1830. Ackermann.

THE popularity of Mr. Ackermann's *Forget Me Not* seems to have produced the proper effect upon its enterprising publisher, and to have stimulated his and the editor's ambition to surpass, if possible, in this, its eighth year, the preceding editions of this beautiful publication. The illustrations, in particular, are all unexceptionable, and almost exclude preference. The *Boa Ghaut*, in the Deccan, by Westall and Finden; *Benares*, by Purser and Carter; the *Cat's Paw*, by Graves and Landseer; *Bessy Bell* and *Mary Gray*, by J. R. West and Finden, are exquisite. The literary contents of the volume consist of the usual variety of topics and of styles, adapted to every

taste, furnished by contributors from different and remote parts of the world, including the East-Indies and America.

We perceive that next year we are to have a new series of the *Forget Me Not*, with some improvements in its external character.

Friendship's Offering: a Literary Album, and Christmas and New Year's Present for 1831. London, 1831. Smith, Elder and Co.

A BRILLIANT little volume, like the preceding, excelling rather than falling short of its predecessors. The selection of compositions for this annual has always appeared to us judicious, and we see no reason to withhold this praise from the editor of the present volume. The merit of the plates is eminent: the Maid of Rajast'han, from a drawing by Colonel Tod, and executed by Finden in his exquisite style of finish; St. Mark's Place, Venice, by Prout and Roberts; the Halt of the Carnvan, by Purser and Brandard; Poësie, by Finden, in which the engraver has retained the inimitable beauty of the original artist, Carlo Dolci, are some of the admirable embellishments of this year's *Friendship's Offering*, which are not, however, particularized from indifference to the beauty of the others. The work is inscribed, by permission, to the Queen.

Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not: a Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-Day Present, for Youth of both Sexes, 1831. Edited by FREDERIC SHOBERL.

An excellent little work, inferior, indeed, in splendour of embellishment and elaborateness of composition, to its namesake, but a real *bijou* in juvenile eyes.

The Humourist; a Companion for the Christmas Fireside. By W. H. HARRISON. Ackermann.

THIS is a "first appearance." It is a collection of comic pieces, in prose and verse, replete with fun and drollery—pun, equivoque, and jest—a rich banquet for the votaries of Comus and "the crew of mirth." It is decorated with a vast number of plates and vignettes (no less than sixty-seven) from designs, in the broad style, of the late Mr. Rowlandson. The author enters upon his jokes even in the preface, where he says the publisher and himself are in the situation of sailors just launching a new vessel, who would be in an awkward predicament without a *salut*!

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE collection of Chinese and Tibetan books and MSS. belonging to Baron Schilling de Canstadt has been purchased by the Board of Public Instruction in Russia for 15,000 roubles (money), and an annuity for life of 2,500 roubles. The Baron has set off with Father Hyacinth for Kiachta, charged by the government with a mission, purely of a literary nature, which will detain him there probably two years.

Professor Charmoy is about to publish the second volume of his *Expédition d'Alexandre-le-Grand contre les Russes; extrait de l'Alexandride ou Iskender-Namé de Nizami*. The emperor of Russia has presented him with a diamond-ring, worth one hundred guineas, for the first volume.

The Adventures of Finati, the Guide of Mr. William Bankes, in the course of his Eastern journeys and discoveries, have been arranged for publication by that gentleman. Finati, among other interesting occurrences in which he took part, served under the banner of the present Pasha of Egypt, in the hazardous, though successful campaign against the Wahabie, for the recovery of Mecca.

Since the publication of Anastasius, Mr. Hope has not appeared before the public as an author. A new work, however, from his pen, is at this moment nearly printed, "On the Origin and Prospects of Man."

Popular specimens of the Greek Dramatists is advertised—an attempt to make English readers, principally those who have not the means of access to the originals, acquainted with the beauties of the Grecian drama, by selecting only the most striking passages from the best translations, connected together by short descriptions in prose, so as to give the plot and story entire. An attractive feature in the first volume (*Æschylus*), will be a series of engravings from the splendid designs of Flaxman.

ANCIENT CHINA.

DR. KURZ, in the concluding portion of his interesting paper, on the political and religious state of ancient China, as disclosed in the Confucian *Shoo-king*,* proceeds to remark, that besides the He and Ho, and the Sze-yò, or Four-Yò, there are the Twelve Moo, and the Hundred Kwei mentioned amongst the great magistrates of the empire. *Moo*, he observes, signifies "shepherd," "pastor;" and as the Chinese empire was, at that time, divided into twelve parts, denominated *Chow*, and as the *Moo* bore, besides, the designation of *Chow-Moo*, there can be no doubt that the twelve magistrates so called were placed respectively at the head of the twelve provinces of China. They do not occur in the first chapter of the *Shoo-king*; they first occur under Shun. As Shun divided the empire into twelve parts, it is probable that the twelve *Moo* were instituted by him.

Their functions are described in a paragraph of the *Shun-t'ien*, or chapter of the *Shoo-king*, in which it is said that Shun called together the twelve *Moo*, and enjoined them to treat with kindness those who came from afar; to instruct those who were near at hand; to esteem and make much of men of talent; to confide in the good, and to have no intercourse with those whose manners or morals were corrupt. The twelve *Moo* were subordinate to the Sze-yò; they were retained by the three first dynasties; but on the distribution of the empire by Yu into nine provinces only, their number was also reduced.

The Pih-kwei, or "Hundred Kwei," occur only in the second paragraph of the *Shun-t'ien*, which is evidently more recent than the rest; but they are referred to in the *Chow-kwan*, as a class of magistrates instituted under Yaou and Shun.

The commentators tell us, says M. Kurz, that these magistrates regulated the different branches of the government; and under the Chow dynasty, they received the denomination of the "council of ministers;" for it appears, that Yaou and Shun had only 100 mandarins, which number was doubled under the Hea and Shang dynasties, and quadrupled under the Chows.

These "hundred regulators" do not seem, however, to have actually amounted to that identical number; the numbers hundred, thousand, and ten thousand, are terms indicative amongst the Chinese of multitude in general, without specific restriction.

The magistrates separately named, and who do not form an aggregate body, are nine in number: and M. Kurz first treats of those denominated Kung-kung. In the chapter *Yaou-t'ien*, the Kung-kung magistrates are proposed to Yaou as "proper to conduct business;" but the Emperor considers that they do not possess the competent qualification, and he declines them. In the *Shun-t'ien* we find them exiled by Shun.

This Kung-kung has caused much embarrassment to Chinese antiquaries, because this magistracy occurs perpetually, from Fo-hi to Shun, and always in similar circumstances, such as causing a deluge, or at least preventing the

* See N. S. vol. ii. p. 291.

remedy of evils caused by accidental inundations. To get out of the difficulty, M. Kurz considers Kung-kung to be the name, not of an individual, but of an office, or the functions of a magistrate, which by an ingenious philological definition, he supposes to have presided over public works: a conclusion which is supported by a passage in the *Shoo-king*, where Shun, having exiled the Kung-kung, and its place being vacant, inquires of his grandees, "who can preside over my works?" They all replied that Chwei was qualified for the office. Then, said Shun, "let Chwei be Kung-kung."

The other eight magistrates were installed by Shun; thus the first, Pih-yu, was chief minister, or institutor of the other magistrates; the second, Khi, or How-tse, was intendant of agriculture; the third, Sê, became Sze-too, and was charged with public instruction; the fourth, Kaou-yaou, was created Sze, or head of the judicial department; the fifth, Chwei, was named Kung-kung; the sixth, E, had the office of Yu, or inspector of landed property; the seventh, Pih-e, was named Chi-tsung, or president of rites and ceremonies; the eighth Kwei, became T'ien-yò, or superintendent of the musical department; the ninth, Lung, was proclaimed Nü-yen, or public censor. M. Kurz conceives, upon fair grounds, that these nine ministers were identical with the Pih-kwei, or "hundred regulators," which conjecture he supports by a passage from the historian She-ma-ts'ien, who calls the "hundred regulators" the "hundred quans," or magistrates.

Besides the twelve Moo, Yaou and Shun, it is said, created two descriptions of offices, the How and the Pih, for "external affairs," meaning matters which occasioned the magistrates to remain at a distance from the imperial residence. The character and functions of these magistrates seem involved in impenetrable mystery. M. Kurz accounts for this satisfactorily, by remarking, that the fondness for system which prevails amongst the Chinese, leads them to systematise the details of their early history; and being convinced that the constitution of their government is as ancient as themselves, they scruple not to regard modern institutions as identical with those of the remotest times; hence, when they speak of their most ancient history, they assimilate it to that of modern time.—"As there existed a feudal system of government under the Chow dynasty, they conclude that it existed in the dynasties of Yaou and Shun; and their commentators perpetually allude to tributary princes and vassals, of whom no mention is made either in the *Yaou-t'ien* or the *Shun-t'ien*." We conclude, therefore, that the Chinese scholiasts have confounded the How of the *Shun-t'ien* with the How of modern times; and that the How of the *Shoo-king*, means heads or presidents generally.

M. Kurz has stated some curious facts respecting the denominations given to the Chinese people in this ancient book, 2300 years old.

The Chinese people themselves are repeatedly mentioned in the two chapters before us, sometimes under the name of *Min*, "people," sometimes under that of *Le-min*, "black people," and lastly, under that of *Pih-sing*, or "hundred families." The denomination "black people," applied to the Chinese, is singular enough. There must have been, in their neighbourhood, another race distinguished by the colour of their hair from the predominant race in

China. The commentators offer no remark upon this point, and I must be allowed to pass it over, until more extended study shall enable me to compare the different passages where this expression occurs. I shall merely remark, that more recently, the term "black people" is employed to denote youth, as we see in *Mang-tsze*, where *Le-min* is opposed to *Pan-pih-chay* the "grey and the white," and to *Laou-chay*, the "old men." The term *pih-sing* "hundred families," is in use at the present day; but its remote antiquity is unquestionable, since it occurs in the *Shun-t'ien*. I have no doubt that the number "hundred," is to be taken indefinitely, as in the case already referred to, and numberless others. The expression, however, affords ground for supposing that the Chinese people must have been formed by the aggregation of a number of families, or rather tribes, which were doubtless of the same stock. I prefer translating the word *sing* by "tribe" rather than "family;" and I find that I am justified by a Chinese lexicographer, who says, "there are three words which ought to be carefully distinguished, *sing*, *che*, and *ts'uh*. *Sing* is the root; *che* the branches; *ts'uh* the shoots from these roots and branches," &c. The commentators on the *Shoo-king* do not discuss this point, but there is, in the King's Library (at Paris), a very curious work upon this subject—the *Wan-sing-tung-poo*, "genealogy of the ten thousand families," which may be expected to contain some very curious and important particulars: I have as yet only looked into the commencement; but I hope to be able to give a detailed account of it.

It is well known that in China the members of the same family (*sing*) are prohibited from intermarrying, inasmuch as they bear the same name. It would be curious to ascertain the reason of this prohibition. Has it been provided with the view of preventing a species of deterioration, which seems to be the necessary consequence of alliances too often repeated amongst members of the same family, and which the Hindus counteract by a similar precaution; or was it a political expedient of the Chinese government, with the view of obliging the different tribes to blend together, so as to make the diversity of origin disappear among the Chinese people?

Besides the Chinese people, we also find the San-meaou, the Man, and the E. The *Shun-t'ien* says that Shun drove the San-meaou, who are said to have dwelt in Keang-nan, to San-wei in the North, retaining those who were virtuous. Some Chinese writers consider that it was only the chief or prince of this people who was expelled. The best writers, however, regard the San-meaou as a people, who were thrust out of China by reason of their vices, "their cruelty, superstition, false worship, and divination;" and M. Klaproth states, on the faith of Chinese authorities, that the Tibetans are considered to be descended from those exiles to the North, or from Prince San-meaou, if it was a prince and not a people expelled by Shun. The Chinese tradition, that the Tibetans are descended from the posterity of Prince San-meaou, said to be the grandson of Hwang-te, is discredited by M. Kurz. "Antiquity," he observes, "has ever been prone to personify both natural objects, and nations, or tribes; these personifications are always connected with illustrious characters, or divinities. In the present case, the person is Hwang-te, whose importance with the Chinese we have already seen; whatever was worthy of remark, of veneration, or of horror, in China, was connected with him, and consequently with San-meaou, who thought to have vexed the peace of the empire." He

proceeds to establish his opinion, that the San-meaou were a people, by various citations from the *Shoo-king* and its scholiasts.

But were these Meaou a part of the Chinese people or not? Were they a totally different nation, or only a degenerate tribe, a race detached from the other tribes?

The Tibetans are descended from these Meaou, and they appear to me to differ completely from the Chinese in every respect. Although this fact be sufficient to establish a difference of origin, yet it may be objected that, notwithstanding the difference of climate and habits, the long space of time which has elapsed since the separation, may have produced the great discrimination which exists between the Chinese and the Tibetans. This would be a futile objection, demonstrating nothing, and replunging the question in doubt; but, vague as it is, even this doubt may, I think, be dispelled.

In several parts of China there still are found wild and warlike tribes called Meaou-tsze, in whose name we perceive that of the San-meaou and the Yew-meaou. These people differ wholly from the Chinese in language, habits, customs, &c.; and in this case, neither difference of climate can be alleged, for they inhabit the same country as the Chinese, nor the long period that has elapsed since their separation from the "hundred families," for they still dwell in the midst of them. Moreover, these Meaou-tsze, being of Tibetan origin, are a nation totally different and well distinguished from the Chinese; consequently, the San-meaou and the Yew-meaou, who peopled Tibet, and from whom the Meaou-tsze also descended, were likewise a people different from the nation which predominates in the "kingdom of the middle."

M. Kurz hazards a very ingenious conjecture as to the name of this people. We have seen, he observes, that a portion of them was expelled by Shun towards Tibet, and that a part remained in China. "In order to distinguish those who remained from those who were expelled, there could not be a more simple denomination for the former than *Meaou*, 'they who have remained or are still there;' and such is their name in Chinese, *Yew-Meaou*."

Our author then enters upon an examination of the Man and the E, two other foreign or "barbarous" races referred to in the *Shoo-king*. The result is, that neither is of the same extraction as the Chinese; and he remarks, that "since it evidently follows, from the text of the *Shoo-king*, that these diverse nations lived in the same country, and even in close contact; and that, on the other hand, it is impossible, according to history and to reason, that two people, differing from each other in every respect, can have originated in one and the same country, one beside the other, and almost one within the other, it must necessarily be that one of them was of foreign origin." The question occurs, which of them, the Chinese or the Meaou, were indigenous? This question M. Kurz thus resolves.

The *Shun-liên* says that the Emperor Shun divided the Meaou and drove a part of them towards the north: the north, therefore, could not be the situation of their country, and this accords perfectly with tradition, and the explanations of commentators, who allege that the kingdom of the Meaou was situated to the south-east of modern China. The fact of the Meaou-tsze inhabiting, at the present day, the south of China, and the probability of their having retained their ancient habitations, which, by their nature, could scarcely be conquered,

afford additional support to the text, as well as to tradition. But this tradition, having been found to be based upon history, furnishes support to another tradition, which represents the Chinese as descending from the mountains of Upper Asia, and conquering the country to which they have given their name. Every ancient people has preserved the record, more or less pure, of its origin, which years have not effaced; and investigation has proved that these traditions contain historical truths. Since we find that in their mythology, the Chinese look towards the lofty and snowy mountains of Upper Asia, that their saints and divinities there abide, that their *paradise*, with the mysterious tree, is on the mountain Kwen-lun, are we not tempted to conclude that those mountains were really their ancient seat? and that, consequently, the "hundred families" were tribes foreign to the soil of China, and that the Meaou are the aborigines?

M. Kurz next investigates the religious constitution of the Chinese empire, under its early monarchs, which he finds more difficult to detect than its civil state. "Almost every thing," he says, "which has been hitherto written regarding the antiquity of the Chinese, has been confined to researches into their religious condition; nevertheless, we cannot be accused of temerity when we assert, that these researches, profound and learned as they may be, have been directed by party spirit, an *esprit du corps*, whence false or partial views have necessarily resulted."

The following are the facts relating to the subject of the ancient religion, which appear in the *Yaou-liên* and the *Shun-liên*: The He and the Ho were commanded by Yaou to conduct themselves *with veneration* towards the august heaven; to prepare the calendar, and compute the motions of the sun, moon, stars, and planets, and to instruct men *respectfully* in the knowledge of the seasons. He commands He-chung to welcome respectfully the rising sun; He-shüh to observe *respectfully* the length of the day; Ho-chung to attend *respectfully* the setting sun; and Ho-shüh to observe the shortness of the day.

It cannot be disputed that astronomical observations are here referred to; but I think there is something more: why are these expressions carefully reiterated, "with veneration," and "respectfully?" The *Shoo-king* never expresses a single word without necessity, nor any phrase whatever which is not imperiously required. If it be objected that the expressions thus reiterated were called for by that phraseological symmetry which is always strictly observed in the ancient Chinese books, we answer, that this symmetry is essential in the *Shoo-king*, and that its brevity of style in opposition to the multitude of the facts detailed by the author, could never have forced him to seek a word solely for ornament, and elegance of diction. If these expressions are indispensable, how can they be referred merely to astronomical observations? An astronomer might be directed to observe with precision, and to compute with care; but to tell him to consider the stars with respect, to observe their motives with veneration, is absurd, unless we suppose that the heavenly bodies were to be objects of peculiar regard. Moreover, the terms rendered "with veneration," "respectfully," in their ordinary and primitive signification imply *adorare*, *colere ut deum*, &c.

M. Kurz admits that, in one place, the He-chung is directed "to welcome the rising sun with respect, as a guest is received;" and in another, the Ho-chung is commanded "to attend the setting sun with respect, as a

guest is conducted out;" but he contends that even this is inconsistent with astronomical notions simply.

In one of the chapters of the *Shoo-king* it is related, that He and Ho, addicted to wine, made no use of their talents; that they were the first to derange the fixed numbers of the heavens; that on the first day of the last moon of autumn, the sun and moon in conjunction were not in harmony in Fang; "the blind struck the tambour; the officers and people ran with precipitation." But an eclipse, observes M. Kurz, is not a thing likely to have alarmed *per se* a people familiar, to a certain extent, with astronomical knowledge; although it may be a subject of apprehension amongst a nation which regards the stars as divinities, and is accustomed to consider all their operations as indicative of their supreme will.

With reference to the statement of Father Gaubil, taken from Chinese authorities, that the He and Ho had been charged with the suppression of false worship, M. Kurz remarks that it thence follows, that there must have been one true worship, or in short a state religion; and he infers, rather too precipitately, that the He and Ho, constituting the tribunal of celestial affairs, were the priests of this religion, which was the worship of the stars. By an analysis of the component parts of the complex character *He*, namely, a *lamb*, a *knife*, a *lance*, *grain*, and a group giving the pronunciation, he ingeniously deduces a confirmation of his theory. "There is, indeed," he remarks, "nothing in these characters which gives us reason to think that the divinities were the stars; but the occupations of the tribunal, so well defined in the *Shoo-king*, leave no doubt on the subject."

This important conclusion rests, however, upon better evidence than this species of deduction. In a Chinese compilation, entitled *Shin-yih-teen*, or "Treatise on Spirits and Wonders," in the King's library at Paris, and which has been examined by M. Rémusat, it is recorded that a predecessor of Hwang-te was "the first who sacrificed to the rising sun;" that he "threw up mounds, which he surrounded with walls," for that purpose. The same work records another monarch who "sacrificed to the sun, the moon, the fixed stars, and the planets;" and it cites passages from the classical and canonical books, shewing that the heavenly bodies were anciently objects of worship in China. M. Kurz remarks:

The worship of the stars, which was doubtless of very remote antiquity in China, and which the Chinese probably imported thither from their primitive abode, was upon the decline when we find it first referred to in the history of China, that is, 4,000 years ago. This worship was changed, not by an inroad of foreign opinions, nor by a violent revolution, but by the force of good sense, which, from the earliest times, was so manifestly displayed amongst the Chinese; and we shall soon perceive that it was only towards the close of the contest that physical force was applied.

The observation that the stars and their motions were subjected to fixed and invariable rules, had led the Chinese, at an early period, to believe that these divinities were subordinate to another god, who was omnipotent and independent of all foreign influence. As their divinities appeared only in one and the same space, and as there was, consequently, something which, as it were, embraced them all, the *sky* must have seemed to them superior in might

and power to all the other gods, who lived and moved in that alone. The first step being made, the second and more important could not fail to follow very closely. The sky, itself exposed to continual change, could no longer present to them that sublime idea which they had at first formed of it. From visible objects they passed to abstraction; the "Being who resided in the sky" became their god, and they named him *Shang-t'ien*, "supreme heaven" (that which is above the sky), *Hwang-t'ien*; "august heaven;" or finally, *Te*, "god," and *Shang-te*, "supreme god." Polytheism had then given place to Monotheism; but the latter became only by degrees universal. For a long space of time, the Shang-te was only the *first god*, adored conjointly with the other ancient divinities, the stars.

This was the moral condition of the Chinese people in the time of Yaou and Shun. The sacrifices were principally to Shang-te, and were made by the emperor in person, who united the character of priest to that of civil chief; whilst the worship of the stars was superintended by a sacerdotal magistracy. The ancient monarchs, being of the family of Hwang-te, who was called the envoy of Shang-te, bore a kind of divine character; and each emperor, being supposed therefore to have intimate intercourse with heaven, or Shang-te (for the terms became almost synonymous), he was called "Son of Heaven," and his functions were denominated celestial.

The worship of the stars required a set of priests composing a kind of sacerdotal college of astronomers; not so the worship of the supreme Deity, which required no priests, the Shang-te revealing himself not merely to the emperor, but to the meanest subject, who was pious and sincere. "What heaven sees and hears," says the *Shoo-king*, "is manifested by what the people see and hear." *Vox populi vox Dei!*

The priesthood, perceiving that the new worship would destroy their authority, and the monarchs, aware that it would strengthen theirs, were opposed to each other; and in the reign of Chung-kung, one of the greatest monarchs of China, the priests raised the standard of revolt; but the prince defeated them in a bloody battle, and exterminated them. After that period no further mention is made in history of the tribunal of celestial affairs.

A remark which cannot fail to occur to every reader of these two chapters of the *Shoo-king*, and which seems to me highly important, is that where reference is made to worship and to matters which relate to it; the indifference with which it is done seems to be less suitable to religious concerns than to the ordinary rules and customs which, for example, politeness imposes. Nothing appears to denote religious zeal, or strength of belief, nothing which reveals a fervour of soul, which might, nevertheless, be expected from what has been related. It might, perhaps, be concluded that the opposition of the emperors was less directed against the worship of the stars than against the priesthood; but it would appear that a different conclusion may be drawn, namely, that, even then, that is, about twenty-three centuries before our era, the Chinese possessed a very remote antiquity. We know, in fact, that there was a very ancient and primitive worship, that of the stars, which was overturned by another religion; and all this affords ground for assuming the lapse of a considerable space of time. But when we recollect, moreover, that

the latter religion itself is no longer regarded but with indifference, that the enthusiasm which necessarily attended its first appearance has entirely vanished, we may extend much further the interval of time betwixt the origin of the people and the age of the emperors Yaou and Shun; and I am induced to think that if we possessed no other data founded on history, if we could not demonstrate the high antiquity of the Chinese even by the nature of their language, this single fact would have authorized us to admit it.

With respect to the state of civilization of the Chinese in the time of Yaou and Shun, the two chapters of the *Shoo-king* contain too scanty details to afford any satisfactory result. It would appear that astronomy and music were not only known to the Chinese at that time, but had arrived at a high degree of perfection; and that music was considered to be an art, or rather science, indispensable to those who sought a share in the administration. "It was thought (as the Chinese still think), that the government which avails itself of the aid of music, cannot fail to attract the love of the people; and that the people who hear and who enjoy the harmony produced by music were necessarily conducted to the love of what is right and good."

The works executed by the emperor Yu for remedying the mischiefs occasioned by the great deluge, attest, in M. Kurz's opinion, the great perfection which the Chinese had attained in the mathematical sciences, hydraulics, &c.; whilst their knowledge of botany and mineralogy, as well as of geography, appears to have been extensive.

As to the usages and customs of the Chinese under Yaou and his successor, two are especially worthy of notice—polygamy and the worship paid to the dead; the latter of which appears to be of great antiquity, and is common to several ancient people. The *Shoo-king*, however, affords no other information respecting this rite, than that it then existed.

With respect to polygamy, it is plainly proved by a passage of the *Yaou-teen*, where it is said that Yaou gave his two daughters in marriage to Shun. "Some of the missionaries," observes M. Kurz, "have alleged that polygamy is not implied here, and that the Chinese text should be rendered 'I will give him my daughter in marriage, and I shall thereby perceive his conduct towards my second daughter.'" M. Kurz, however, concurs with M. Neumann in thinking, that Yaou gave Shun, not his second daughter, but his two daughters, in marriage, inasmuch as this is conformable to the unvarying tradition of the Chinese, who have even preserved the ladies' names. He observes, moreover, that polygamy is a practice which has been always national in China, and has been retained to the present time: an assertion in which M. Kurz is at issue with the best authorities amongst those who have studied the manners of the Chinese in the country. He adds: "it is mentioned in several places in the *Shoo-king*, even in times considerably earlier than that of Yaou, and there is every ground for presuming, that if this practice did not date from the most remote antiquity, but had been introduced more recently, historians would not have failed to speak of it more amply in detailing its origin and causes."

We cannot close our notice of this paper without a tribute to its ingenuity.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE HINDOO TRINITY.

WHAT is called the Hindoo trinity has nothing in common with the Christian doctrine of the trinity, or with the Platonic trinity, or any other trinity, save the simple numerical accident of *threeness*. Whether there be any analogy between the Platonic and the Christian trinity is not the object of this paper to inquire or discuss, save what may fall out accidentally in demonstrating the trinity of the Hindoos to be a *genus per se*. The Hindoo theology recognizes three gods, Brahma, Vishnu, Seeva—Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer. In the enumeration of the three, although the creator is usually put first, yet it frequently happens that the two latter change places. Sometimes Seeva, the Destroyer, is placed second, and sometimes Vishnu, the Preserver. There is a reason for this, as will be shewn hereafter. In the trinity of Plato there is a subordination, and though there be not a creation by will, there is a procession by necessity of nature. The three persons or hypostases, which he calls the Good, Mind, and Soul, are not diverse in their operation or antagonistical in their principle, but are rather gradations of deity till it becomes susceptible of intercourse with humanity, by means of creation and providential superintendence. This triad may be regarded as subordinate developments of deity, all of which might exist in the one Brahma of the Hindoos, and still leave the great riddle of being unsolved, and the phenomena of nature unaccounted for. They do not account, or attempt to account, for any appearances in nature, or for any modifications of human passion or moral condition of mankind. They have, in fact, little to do with the world and its arrangements; they are gods of the heavenly palace, save the last, which, being, as it were, the lowest step in the ladder of deity, is the only part of deity that comes into contact with humanity. The distinctions are personal, not official; so that any one person of the triad or trinity of the Hindoos is susceptible of the three modifications of Plato's trinity; and the third hypostasis, or person, of Plato's trinity is capable, in the economy of nature, of all the operations of the three Hindoo persons or gods. Furthermore; it is sufficiently manifest, that the Platonic trinity is a speculation of philosophers for philosophers, and is adapted only to the contemplative mind, and not addressed, nor indeed can be addressed, to the popular mind: but the Hindoo trinity, though founded on what may be called philosophy, yet has a certain palpability about it, which adapts it to the handling of common minds, and is not so much a solution of deity for the satisfying of a philosophical mind, as an illustrating of deity for the comprehension and practical feeling of common minds.

That the Hindoo trinity or triad of gods differs from the Christian doctrine of the trinity, is most obvious; for, though the three persons of the Christian trinity do perform all that is attributable, in mundane affairs and in the ordering of the universe, to the three gods of the Hindoo triad, yet the distinction of persons in the Christian trinity is by no means referable to that variety of operation which is carried on severally by the Hindoo three. One very usual argument for the support of the Christian doctrine of the

trinity, and of the co-equal divinity of three persons composing it, is that works, attributes, and names, which are ascribed to one are also ascribed to the other; and, according to a very common hypothesis, the three persons were all concerned in the work of creation: now, in the Hindoo triad, it is one only that creates. Moreover, the distinction in the Christian trinity is not of natural but of moral operation, and has its chief development in the work of human redemption. In the creation of the world, and its material government, the three persons do not appear to have distinct provinces; but in the economy of redemption they act separately and distinctly, with a variety of operation, but unity of purpose and oneness of end. But the trinal division of the Hindoo deity seems mostly to regard the construction and government of the material universe; and though their operation tends to oneness of end, it can hardly be said to possess unity of purpose, but rather the reverse, seeing that the three act against each other. In the Hindoo trinity, there is also one god or person, which has no analogical representative in either the Christian or Platonic trinity, *viz.* Seeva, the destroyer: this is clearly the same as Ahriman in the Persian mythology. There may, peradventure, be some analogy between Seeva and Satan; but the analogy is not complete, for Seeva is the natural destroyer, or causer of death and decay, and is only so far instrumental to moral evil, as natural is productive of moral evil.

There is also a kind of trinity gleaming in the mythology of Greece and Rome, but that is rather a local than a metaphysical or moral arrangement: such, for instance, as Jupiter ruling the heavens, Neptune the sea, and Pluto the infernal regions. There are frequently indications of other combinations, but they are uniformly mere local arrangements; they do not present to the mind any moral or physical solution of the phenomena of matter or spirit, of the material or the moral world. But the Hindoo trinity, in the simplicity of its construction and the peculiarity of its arrangement, manifests that it had its origin in a very lucid and superficial kind of philosophy. The creator, of course, holds the first place; none can and none need be antecedent to him; and the inference from things created to the existence of a creator is as straight forward as any operation in the nature of things can possibly be. It is, however, seen quite as obviously, that if things be created, they are also destroyed; there is no durability in productions; there are births and there are deaths, there are growths and there are decays. And the infancy of philosophical speculation cannot imagine that a creator will destroy his own works. There is good in the world and there is evil; but the first dawn of conjecture cannot comprehend it to be possible that one and the same being should produce both. The author of light is not supposed to be the same as the author of darkness. Therefore, the next step to the recognition of a creator, is the discernment of another power, called the destroyer, whose existence accounts for death, darkness, and decay; for every species of evil, moral and physical. There might be a pause here, and probably for a while there was; and peradventure, for a while, this solution was satisfactory. In process of time, however, there arose another and a further inquiry; that is, Which of these two is most

powerful? If the creator be the most powerful, and if he abhor evil and destruction, why does he not subdue the destroyer; and why does not being make greater progress, and why does not good make more rapid advances? Whereas, it is seen that, for the most part, things proceed in one uniform ratio of life and death, joy and sorrow, good and evil, production and decay. Yet if there be an equality of power between the creator and destroyer, how is it that there is any existence at all? How does it happen that every thing is not destroyed as soon as produced? In order to solve this difficulty, another being is supposed, to whom is given the name of the Preserver. By the intervention of this third deity, a disjunction is effected between the other two, so that things created are not immediately destroyed. And it is on this principle, and for this reason, we find that the second and third persons frequently change places. For the Preserver, though second in the order of operation, is third in the order of speculation. The Hindoo trinity is, therefore, founded upon exceedingly simple principles, and is the offspring of a rude philosophy. It bears no affinity to any other, having nothing of the metaphysic subtlety of Plato's trinity, or the incomprehensible mystery of the Christian trinity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAVES NEAR NASUK.

BY THE LATE COLONEL JAMES DELAMAINE.

On the 5th of March 1823 I visited the excavations in a hill about four miles S.W. from Nasuk, called Pandoo Lena; they face about N.E., and you reach them by mounting the hill about 150 feet.

The extreme excavations to the right as you face them are for the preservation of water; in one, however, is a rude unfinished piece of sculpture, with steps leading to it, which seems to represent a couch, or figure reclining, rather than any thing else; the present votaries have, however, rubbed *sandoor* (cinnabar) upon it, and call it Bhuwanee.

The cave immediately adjoining these is merely a small recess, about sixteen by fourteen feet, containing three principal figures, of exactly the same character and position as that of Viswacarma at Ellora; that is, sitting with the legs perpendicular, and one hand holding a finger of the other. I observed what, at Ellora, they call the cloth for binding the cut finger, here also; some having it tied round the left wrist, and the end hanging over the left thigh. It has not the appearance of a *mala*.

The usual lengthened appearance of the ears, too, I imagine as intended to represent an ornament, rather than the ear itself. The artist appears frequently to have neglected the minute delineation, though in several instances here the pendant is quite distinct. These idols have the lion supporters, and some of the usual attendants of chowree-holders and angels, raised, too, on the lotus-seat, the stem being supported by figures.

The next cave you enter by a veranda, raised upon six colossal bhyroos, or giants, represented in relief, bearing on their shoulders each a beam, of

which the square end is cut to appear to the front, and by whom the fabric is supposed to be supported.* The columns of the veranda are octagonal, and their capitals alternately representing groupes of oxen, lions, elephants, and the monster *Sunsardool*.

Two janitors guard the entry, very rudely executed; and the cave itself appears to be a square about forty-five feet, the roof flat, and quite unsupported. On the two sides and at the further end cells are excavated, and from the centre of the screens or walls of the end cells, projects a daghope, with branched ornamental chhuttrees; with a lion and a wheel, representing probably the rank and sect of the person commemorated by this cenotaph.† There is no idol here.

More reservoirs, and excavations apparently for dwellings, are interspersed hereabouts; and in one small cave, difficult of access, was an idol, in the position before described, with the umbrella and the *chakra*; perhaps the personage for whom the daghope or cenotaph was constructed.

Another cave follows, of the same dimensions and form as that described, with the daghope. The cells are constructed in the same way, but instead of the daghope, is a bhyroo, or figure of that appearance, in a similar situation, in bas relief, and two attendant female figures. The veranda has pillars, formed also as in the other cave. There is no other figure in the cave.

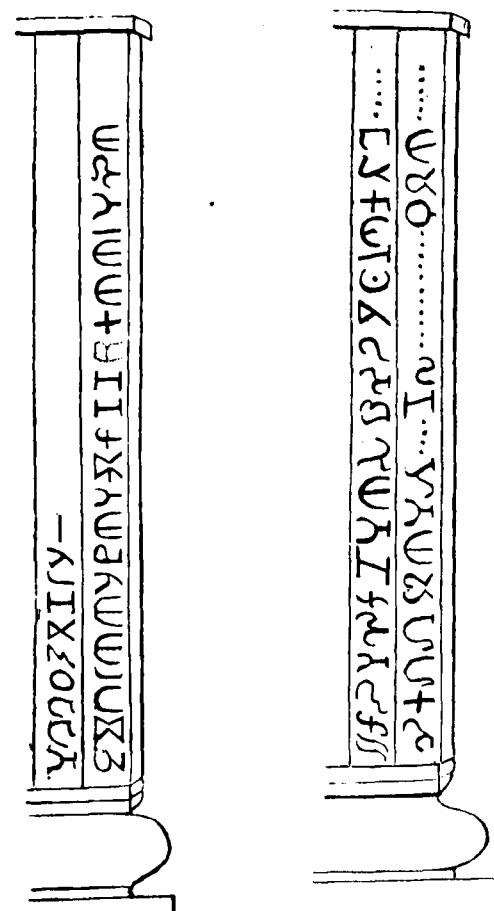
The next excavation is about thirty feet by twenty; of similar architecture; cells on either side, and a raised platform in the centre of the further end, with the lingam, which indeed seems of a piece with the rest in rudeness and antiquity. On one side, a small Buddhist figure is cut out of the wall, but not raised above its surface, and appears a subsequent operation.

The following cave in succession is of a different description, having the vaulted roof, the row of pillars on either side, joining in a circular form at the further end, and a large arched window for light in the front face. Although devoid of the richness in sculpture, and size, it is exactly of the same character as *Viswacarma's* cave at *Ellora*. Its length may be about forty feet, and width twenty-five. It contains no figure, but a daghope cleft from the solid rock, about two-thirds of the height of the cave, in the usual place, *i.e.* near the pillars which form the circular veranda at the end.

This daghope is a hemisphere upon a solid cylinder. The inscription that met my observation was here inscribed upon two of the pillars, the second and third from the daghope to the right as you face it; the pillar immediately next is split. The pillars are octagonal, and the characters are cut on the two sides of each that the light best falls on. From their situation, I should not imagine the inscription upon them to be an original intention. The character itself is very large, and of rude execution; the outside part of the cave, however, looks neater and more perfect than its neighbours, and the principal ornaments thereon are small daghopes in relief. I give the characters as I copied them:

* I pointed out these to my bearers who accompanied me, as a proof of the degeneracy of the *Kuhars* of the present day: they admitted that these things were not done now a-days.

† It forms a part of the solid wall, and is quite unfit for the purpose of the deposit of relics. See Note A. at the end.



On comparing them with the fac-similes from *Feraz's* Lat, and those numbered 3, 4, and 5, in page 141, vol. v. *Asiatic Researches*, from *Carli* and *Salsette*, I find many similar letters, though in rudeness more like the latter. They are not taken off so well as might be, being done in haste and without revision, but sufficiently distinct, perhaps, for one acquainted with the letters to recognize them.

The next cave in succession is entered by a very plain and shabby veranda, and is a flat-roofed unsupported excavation, of about sixty feet by forty. Cells are excavated to the right and left, and at the further end you pass another small veranda, with pillars, whose capitals are ornamented with sculptured animals, leading to a recess in which is a colossal figure, exactly in the position of the image in *Viswacarma's* cave before described. His features and appearance are quite Indian. Two colossal figures attend him in the recess, and in the small veranda or vestibule are two more, their right hand held up, with the *mala* in it; and the left holding apparently a flower and stem. This emblem in the left hand they call a *gada*, or club,

though it is much more like a branch, from some of them bearing the buds at the side distinctly, and the leaves of the flower. All the figures in Nasuk, however, of this description, are attendant on a superior divinity, whatever may be inferred from Mr. Salt's account of the same in Salsette. The club, therefore, to guardians, were more appropriate. A male and female dwarf are placed at the outside of these figures; the expression of countenance and figure of the male savours rather of the ludicrous. The principal idol in this cave, though what would be called by us a Boodhist figure, is known here by the name of Dhermaraja, and referring, I conclude, to the Pandoos, to whom the caves are attributed, and whose names they bear. My first conductor said he could not answer any of my questions, but that the potail of the village under the hill acknowledged the idol, and knew more about him. On getting this man, he informed me that, at certain periods of the year, referring to agriculture, the people there made offerings* to this image, as Dherma Raja: that melas too were held on these occasions.

Hitherto a good platform has been dug in front of the range of caves, but beyond this the passage to those at the left extremity is over the shelving rock of the hill, in which notches are cut for the foot to catch; this leads after a short distance to the Sootar's† cave, as they call it, though, as the principal figures resemble those of other caves, I do not see why this bears the exclusive appellation. This excavation forms an overhanging ledge of about thirty feet, and the length about fifty feet, of an irregular shape; against the sides of this shapeless cleft are several images of the kind described, to some of which are smaller attendant figures, assuming the same position of fingers, &c., which indeed seems peculiar to the caves of Viswacarma, or the Carpenter; at Ellora is the same. There are several minor figures, male and female, interspersed, and at one end of this cave or cleft, close to a groupe, is a reclining figure, his head resting partly on his hand and partly on a pillow.‡ In recesses, dug farther in, are other figures of the Sootar (Carpenter). Some of them have the lion supporters. This terminates the range. I have only noticed those figures throughout the cave which appeared to me most material. They are cut out of very hard black rock, as well as several reservoirs in different parts of the range.

It will be readily perceived, from this account, how inferior these are to Ellora and some others; but they become interesting, as far as one may collect inferences by comparing the forms of figures, inscriptions, architecture, and relative antiquity. If rudeness and deficiency of ornaments be a criterion of age, many of these afford sufficient proof of it; though I should hesitate to decide by that alone, as declining art, or local inability, might produce similar effects.

Some pillars here, I observed, of a form similar to some at Ellora, with a kind of vase cut out in the shaft, though of very inferior execution and design.

* This does not necessarily imply absolute worship. See Note B. at the end.

† Thus the same idea is handed down here as at Ellora.

‡ Reclining figures, supposed of Dherma Raja, Vishnu or Boodh, similar to this, are noted in several parts of India and Ceylon.

Little confidence can be placed in the information one receives from the natives on these subjects; for they refer the daghopes even to Seeta and Bhuvance; still I am by no means satisfied that we are altogether right in our exclusive allotment of them to the Boodhists.

It appears by the translation of No. 1, 3, 4, 5, inscriptions from Carli and Salsette (*A. R.* vol. v.), that they actually relate to the wanderings of the Pandoos; and the pundits at Benares conceived the lines must have been written by the friends of Yoodhishtira: Major Wilford (to whom it was suggested) does not say why he doubts or disbelieves it. It appears, at any rate, extraordinary, that a connected belief or system should exist, by which the bramins at Benares, the traditions at Ellora, Nasuk, Dhonnar, Baug, and many others, down to Mahabalipoor, perhaps, should concur in attaching to Dherma Raja, and the other Pandoos, what we should ascribe to Boodh. There may have been many Dherma Rajas (*i.e.* men bearing that title as forms, or disciples;*) but if the Dherma Raja noticed by the Boodhists be not connected with Dherma Raja, or Yoodhishtira, the Pandoo, how came any inscriptions relative to the wanderings of the Pandoos in Boodhist caves?

A bramini at Nasuk, with whom I conversed on the subject, said he should have no objection to go and see these caves and images, though he would not go to those of the Jains. He accounted for the fact of these Pandoo or Boodhist caves being patronized by the lower classes only, from the Pandoos not being deities, and only chhattrees by birth, which bramins need not regard. At any rate, the lowest tribes are now the only patrons of these Boodhist and Pandoo caves. At a place called Penth, I understand, lying between Nasuk and Poona, is a temple of theirs, dedicated to Yoodhishtira and Arjoon, which shews them at least to be connected with the Pandoos.

The Dehras, who reside at Carli cave, continue a kind of devotion there, and say, moreover, that it was excavated by one of their ancestors; and the Dehravara at Ellora may have obtained the appellation from some such cause: some of the low tribes now existing may be the obscure remnants of an exploded race and doctrine.

At Nasuk I was reminded, at every step, of our friends in the *Ramayan*. The name itself, *Nasuk* ("nose"), has its origin from Lachman having ungallantly cut off the nose of the female Raksha, Soorpnekha.

I went to visit the temple of Ramjee, which is quite new and perfect, and the stonework both as ornamental as excellent for strength; it is built, they say, on the site of the more ancient temple. In this are the images of Ram, Lachman, and Seeta; and in a separate edifice (a kind of open gallery, of some length, formed by several rows of pillars, the whole of excellent workmanship) stands Hunooman, in a posture of respect, fronting them. All the vicinity of the left bank of the Godavery is the Punch Buttee, so often mentioned, taking its name from five banian trees said to have flourished here: one, indeed, still remains, near Seeta's cave, but they only assert it to be the subsequent shoot of one of the five. This

* I know not how or when the Bhöt or Bhotan Raja got the title of *Dherma Raja*: he is, however, a Boodhist.

Seeta Gopha is the very spot where Rama drew the circle with his bow, as Seeta's boundary, before he went to the chase, and which the disguised Ravan induced her to overstep. A building is erected over it, and in a small cave, the descent to which is through a narrow passage, down a few steps, is Seeta personified. There is another temple, dedicated to Mahadeo, on the Punch Buttee side, said to have cost fourteen lacs of rupees, probably much exaggerated. It is small, but entirely covered with most minute and elaborate workmanship, producing an extraordinary effect.

This is the land of romance: a hill in the vicinity, on which now stands a fort, was produced by the fall of Jutace, when Ravan cut his wings, and whose obsequies were performed by Rama.

In another spot, the mother of Hunooman, on being told of the astonishing feats of her son, in derision, pressed a little milk from her breast, which swept down the hills in its way.

The Godavery divides the town from Punch Buttee. The rocky bed of the sacred stream is rendered very convenient for the Hindoos' ablutions, being built across, at different places, with steps and masonry, leaving merely sluices for the passage of the water. These form several reservoirs, or koonds, as Ram Koond, &c. &c. &c.

That of Rama is now (Maroh) not above breast-high in water; in it the bones of multitudes of bramins are cast, being brought frequently from a great distance;* but never one is seen or found again, forming immediately, as they say, a component part of the holy stream.

The town of Nasuk itself is in tolerable condition; has many gardens and enclosures about it, and a good supply of fruit, particularly grapes, which are very fine. There seems, however, to be no trade, and the town is supported principally by the wealth amassed by the bramins in the Peshwa's time. A very large house is built in the town, which was intended by the Peshwa for his occasional residence; but it is still unfinished, and he never inhabited it.

Trimbuck, a holy place, whence the Godavery takes its source, is in the hills visible to the westward from this. But I heard of no object of curiosity further.

NOTES.

A.—The etymology assigned to the word *daghope*, in *As. Res.*, viz. *Da*, "bone;" *geb*, "belly;" but still more the frequency of relics having actually been found within them, prove the intention of these structures. This cannot, however, be the case with those at Nasuk and other places in India, as at Dhommur, where they are left standing as a part of the solid rock. They may be cenotaphs or memorials. There are generally, however, some erected outside the caves, which may have been used as the depositories of relics. But we should not in this exclude the Bramins and Jains; the former have preserved Krishna's bones: and Major Wilford informs us in *A. R.*, vol. x. p. 133, that the difference between the Boodhist form in Thibet, and that of the Bramins and Jains, is, that the former has the square, and the latter the round shape. The chhutrees, too, so common with the Hindoos as memorials of the dead,† I conclude to be of the same nature, in which all the tumuli, and pyramids, and hemispheres we

* See Note C. at the end.

† Generally, but not always, erected over the spot where the body was burnt.

I read somewhere of the bones of the elephant being found under a daghope. I do not know, however, that any direct conclusion can be drawn from this, as I am informed that a chhutree still exists over the remains of an elephant buried at Tallygaum, a celebrated and favourite animal which had belonged to the Senaputtee.

hear of, may be included. We learn, further, from Major Wilford (*ibid.*), that the bones of saints, &c. were generally buried secretly and separately; that these cupolas are considered by the natives as a representation or emblem of Mount Meru, the navel of the world, or the primordial Lingam, every village almost to the eastward of Bengal erecting one, and occasionally placing on it a favourite deity; and that in the inscriptions at Jarnath, near Benares, the sacred repository is called Meru. The Jain and Boodh Nithunkers are allowed, I believe, five merus.

I doubt, altogether, if the Boodhist cave want not still a criterion: it cannot either necessarily depend on the vaulted roof, for several figures of Viswakarma are at Nasuk under flat ones. Mr. Erskine, in his account of Elephanta, says: "I am not aware that any Jaina caverns have ever been discovered." He perhaps, however, only applies this observation to the modern Jains. I had considered the figures we see in the northern caves at Ellora, with the branches entwined round their limbs, after the manner of Gomat Raja, an acknowledged Jain, as represented in *A. R.*, vol. ix., p. 262, were ancient Jain or Arhats saints; and the caves at Kenera, which I understand to have the vaulted roof and daghope, seem to contain pieces relating to the history of Parasnath. Neither do burying or burning give a clear line of distinction between the sects. Sanyassees and Goosains very commonly bury, particularly near some holy stream; Gooroos and Sadhs, too, bury, the spot being generally surmounted with a tomb and toolsee, or the impression of the feet cut in a stone, for veneration. Though bramins do not bury, it is usual with the lower classes all through India. Some, who bury from necessity, make an effigy of the deceased of otr, and burn it afterwards. In passing through the Deccan, I observed many graves rubbed with sandoor, and on inquiry found they were all Hindoos; and learned that the Soodrs in general, as Sonars, Tétees, &c., the Lingaets, who wear the linga on their breast, and eighteen out of twenty of the Koonbies of the Mahratta states and neighbourhood, bury; also Rajpoots occasionally. Even where wood is plentiful they do the same; and if they can afford it, build over that part a chabootra or a chhutree. On the other hand, if any faith could be placed on what the Cingalese say, it would appear from M. Joinville (*A. R.*, vol. vii. p. 423) that Boodh himself was burned on a pile of sandal-wood 150 cubits high.

It seems, too, from Loubère, that the Siamese burn, with the exception of the lowest classes, or such as, under particular circumstances of prejudice or superstition, may be prohibited (see *Modern Universal History*): so that burying is no criterion of faith. The ashes are afterwards deposited under some pyramid in the vicinity of a temple.

B.—It may rather be considered an act of propitiation towards a being supposed to possess the power of affecting their destiny, than the acknowledgment of a deity to be worshipped. The Hindoos will offer to any thing, from which they expect advantage or security. When at Senhore de Monte, in Salsette, I observed the frequency with which Hindoo families, among other native tribes, came to the altar of the Portuguese chapel, to propitiate the Virgin, on some occasion or other. They brought candles with them, which were lit at the altar, and an offering of some ghee, generally on a leaf, was made over to the keeping of the clerk. The visitors then made their salaam and departed. The candles were then blown out, and reserved for the use of the church. A Hindoo built, even at his own expense, one of the flights of steps leading to the chapel, in acknowledgment of the recovery from some disease: an inscription in the Sanskrit character led to the inquiry.

C.—The conveyance of bones to great distances is not uncommon. Last year, the Kot Kangra Raja died, and his bones were made up into three portions, one destined for the Nerbudda, one for the Ganges, and one for the Godavery. The pot containing that for the Nerbudda arrived at Oonkar during the great festival, and about 3,000 rupees was the donation for the bramin who would perform the ceremony of throwing it into the stream. The officiating bramin there did it at once, and received the whole remuneration. The other bramins, however, finding themselves cheated, afterwards contended, that whatever might be the custom at Kot Kangra, no bramin here was able to touch such vessel without defilement. They, therefore, expelled him from their society, until he set all right again by the distribution of a portion of his gains.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Your Journal, I fully believe, has proved very acceptable to our Eastern Empire, since, being confined to its interests, it has become a medium, through which the attention of those exercising controul over it is sure to be drawn to such points as may involve its security and prosperity; whether inclined to avail themselves of the hints now frequently offered through it, with the view of assisting their endeavours, the results can only shew. I am alone desirous, now, of availing myself of the same channel, to attract their observation to the present very unpromising prospects before the army, daily, I deeply regret to say, growing worse, which, to all interested in India, must be matter of intense anxiety, fully aware how much our security there must depend on it.

In 1824, on the division of regiments, it was ordered that, on the death of one of the old colonels, two of the new ones should come in for off-reckonings; consequently, till the whole of the former die off, every colonel of a regiment cannot enjoy his off-reckonings. The division, as carried into effect, was at the moment favourable for a few, but the result has proved, what was foretold, injurious to the army at large; many of the lieutenant-colonels on the Madras establishment, low down in the list, have served upwards of thirty years, and have the enviable prospect, if they live, of attaining their off-reckonings, after a service of half a century or more. Surely this calls for some amendment—off-reckonings to colonels on attaining their regiment, a retired list, as formerly, and retiring fund, combined with the military one, or whatever else may occur as likely to hold out a prospect to officers of the Indian army of revisiting their native country, and which at the same time must promote its efficiency, by having officers in the vigour of life,—an object of more importance than seems to be thought of, but which may be felt one of these days, if not remedied in time.

The pruning-knife has not been spared towards the military by the present Governor-General, and our Indian Army has now been reduced by it to the lowest possible ebb, so that an officer of it has nothing to look to but his off-reckonings, should he live, to enable him to return to his native country, where he may lay his bones; for he can hardly entertain any other object in revisiting the scenes of his youth, at an advanced period of life, and with a broken constitution.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

Edinburgh, 25th September 1830.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—There is a curious position taken up by the King's service in India, which cannot too soon obtain publicity. The Court of Directors have lately obtained for the Company's army the regimental rank of colonel; but to prevent the King's service from being superseded, all officers who are senior to the Company's officers thus promoted, are to be promoted also. I would, in the first place, ask where the benefit is to be found? Do they not relatively

stand in precisely the same situation with respect to each other, and did they not receive precisely the same allowances they now receive when they were lieutenant-colonels commandant? But the cream of the joke is to be found in their assertion, that the Company's service is only to receive this benefit regimentally, *and not by brevet*; so that, supposing a lieutenant-colonel who stands fortieth in the line, and belongs to any particular arm of the service—engineers for example—supposing, I say, that he is promoted regimentally to be colonel, then thirty-nine of our lieutenant-colonels are to be superseded, but every lieutenant-colonel in the King's service who may be senior to him is to be promoted, and our old officers are not only to suffer supersession by their own service, but also by that of his Majesty's, though at this moment there is hardly a station on the Madras establishment that is not commanded by a King's officer, there being to nearly every regiment a colonel so senior that he must command.

Our honourable masters are, I trust, too watchful of our interests to let this evil continue. For my part, I see no other advantage to be derived from the rank, than that of enabling the *wife of a colonel* to take rank of the *wife of a senior merchant*; and I take this plan of stating the fact, that I may draw the attention of old officers now in England to the circumstance, with the view of inducing them to plead our cause with the honourable the Court of Directors.

AN OLD OFFICER ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

STANZAS, BY AN EXILE.*

BY HARRY CORNWALL.

OLD England! many a mile doth rise
'Tween me and thee in hot Bahar;
Yet still upon my dreaming eyes
Thou shinest, like a saving star!
Dear land! though we, thy sons, depart,
And o'er far wastes of water steer,
Yet still unto the exile's heart
Are thou and all thy white cliffs dear.
More rich are Indian mountains blue,
More broad and bright her rivers roll;
Yet see I nought like England true;
And nought like England's strength of soul.
Arabian domes here meet the morn;
The winds are sweet, and clear the skies;
But where's the house where I was born?—
My father's voice?—my mother's eyes?
Oh let me quit this fiery plain,
And once more tread Old England's shore—
And ne'er will I repine again,
And never, never wander more.

* From *Friendship's Offering* for 1831.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA.

No. III.

It is true, your genuine Anglo-Indian has many prejudices, which have necessarily encrusted themselves over his understanding and feelings during a long commorancy in India. But on the other hand, how many prejudices are there from which he is emancipated; prejudices which, had he remained in England, would have stuck to him for the whole of his natural life, and created around him that dense atmosphere which chokes the moral and intellectual respiration, and condemns a man for ever to the disgrace and degradation of thinking with the multitude upon those subjects on which the multitude can hardly be said to think at all! The reason of this is not inexplicable; it is simply because he has had the advantage of handling, or rather seeing, what the rest of the world only reads or talks about. Of all our corporeal senses, the eyes are the most faithful interpreters to the understanding; and when he hears people uttering endless absurdities concerning India and Indian institutions, with as much ease and apparently as much at home as if the very objects were palpably before them; when he finds things taken for granted, and declaimed upon with zeal and fury, which he knows to be non-existent, or at best to be the mere bubbles of popular declamation—he naturally enough shrugs his shoulders, and asks whether they would talk such execrable nonsense, and give themselves so much trouble in laying down moral precepts and prescribing rules and regulations for the inhabitants of a country so removed from the circle of their experience, if they had cast the most transient glance upon that which they are in the habit of reviling, and seen in their genuine forms the usages and practices which are reflected to them, in the most distorted shapes and the falsest colours, through so many *media* of imperfect observation, of interested testimony, and of blundering zeal. “What are they making all this fuss about suttees for in England?” said a sensible old Calcutta civilian, as I was handing him some letters of recommendation which I had brought out addressed to him by my friends in this country. Upon the very threshold of my Indian noviciate, to be authoritatively given to understand, by a person of long experience, of great learning, and of a protracted residence in India—one, whom my aunts, cousins, and uncles had extolled to the skies, and urged me to cultivate by every means in my power, and to make him, in short, “my guide, philosopher, and friend,”—to receive so much as a hint from a person for whom, during my voyage, I had hoarded up so much veneration and respect as to give him credit for being an oracle of wisdom, and to prepare myself to treasure up the most casual remark that should fall from his lips, as a response of Pythian prudence—to hear from such an authority that a single word was to be said in behalf of the self-immolation of widows, which I had habitually abhorred as the foulest of the deformed family of Hindu superstitions—I, too, who had so lately been numbering groan for groan with the most sensible of my maiden aunts, while she bewailed over her nightly needle-work that hideous rite of idolatry—to be told that the invectives against it, to which in a

manner I had been trained and educated, might possibly be, after all, only nonsense, or worse than nonsense—threw me, I confess, into a fit of perplexity, which I did not soon recover. My kind patron, who had by no means been unobservant of what was passing in my mind, took afterwards an early opportunity of developing what he had only hinted, and of detailing his sentiments on what he called, sarcastically, “the home-legislation” of India, and on the folly as well as danger of making, upon slight or inadequate grounds, the notions and usages of large portions of mankind, and those civilized portions too, the subjects of such indiscriminate and unsparing vituperation. I must protest, however, against being understood to identify my own feelings or opinions with those of my Anglo-Indian friend, when I give the substance, or something like the substance, of what he said;—my purpose being merely in accordance with the plan on which I first set out, that of shewing in what manner, and in what degree, mind and its opinions are modified by a residence of considerable duration in India.

“So long,” he said, “as we are rather clamoured than philosophized into the greater part of our opinions, it will be almost a matter of peril to utter a word in behalf of many things, which, however cried down in the gross, may nevertheless be susceptible of excuse. It is enough that they are in the *index expurgatorius* of those who profess the morality of the day, which is, you well know, by no means deficient in verbal pretensions to a pure and refined benevolence, and is for the most part careful in selecting those subjects which make no further demand upon its commiseration; and so prevalent is this cheap and economizing virtue, that no one, unless he is a candidate for the downright abhorrence of half the decent, respectable, well-dressed persons he meets with in society, would venture so much as to whisper or breathe an *apologia* for them. Candid reasoners, indeed, may admit that there is a wide distinction between excuse which is merely relative, and defence which proceeds upon some unqualified and absolute principle. But where are you to look for candid reasoners? Upon the subject of the religious customs of India, there are a hundred second-hand declaimers to one original thinker. It might, indeed, be expected in an age which is proud of its philosophy and its exemption from vulgar prejudice, that understandings capable of liberal and extended views of our common nature, and familiar from the nature of their habitual inquiries with that copious chapter of its errors and obliquities implied in the word ‘superstition,’ would be aware how many palliations not merely the spirit of philosophy, but of common charity, might suggest for religious practises, however alien from our best feelings, and however discordant with the tone and genius of Christianity, which I allow, and indeed feel, to be the only perfect wisdom that has yet beamed upon mankind.

“It has always struck me as very remarkable, that the most heated enthusiasts who condemn those practices, and in particular that of the suttee, all their knowledge of which is mere heresay, disavow the expediency or the right of interfering with the religion of India. But the same consistent people, whilst they avow their tolerance towards their whole system of Hindu theology in the gross, yet in their talk about its specific rites and

ceremonials, which, though far from being the essence, in fact constitute the greater part, of all the subsisting theologies of mankind—when they talk, I say, of specific rites and ceremonials, although part and parcel of the inveterate religion of Hindustan, and entwined with it by a coeval root and simultaneous growth, the very next moment forget the forbearance they still think it politic to profess, and feel no delicacy even in calling for restrictive measures to suppress them as nuisances and abominations. Such is the marked inconsistency of their mode of speaking of the Hindu religion generally, with their zeal for the compulsory repeal of its vital and not unessential parts.

“Happily, however, it is only a verbal zeal; for words are the coin in which our modern philanthropy pays its debts. Verbal denunciations reduced to action would be fatally ominous to the repose of India, and the stability of our Indian empire; for they would evince a total departure from every maxim of justice, policy, and reason, on which it has been hitherto administered. I was strangely amused,” he continued with a sardonic expression in his looks, “in seeing by one of the English papers in the packet you brought me, that a petition signed by one solitary gentleman has been actually presented to Parliament, for an immediate penal enactment against the practice of suttee. (One individual actually lifting up his voice in the British senate for the abolition of one of the religious usages of a people removed from the natural sphere of our legislation, not more by physical distance, than the strong discriminations which the wisdom of Providence has impressed on the various families of the earth;—that usage, an integral part of an immense and venerable pile of opinions, or, if you will errors, which, for a long cycle of years, beyond the reach of all rational chronology, has been wrought inseparably into their moral identity! But as no practical result has yet happened, or is likely to happen, from the petition, one cannot help observing how vast a field is open for the overflowings of the worthy creature’s benevolence; how unrestrained his imagination may wander amidst so many soothing dreams of human amelioration with the whole chart of Brahminical superstitions, all the

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum

of Hindustan unfolded before him. What a glorious privilege is secured to him by the happy constitution of his country, that permits him to petition by lines of latitude and longitude all over the globe—and to display his benevolence on so large a scale without the slightest appeal to his pocket, or any expense beyond that of the paper on which he writes his petition. Happily for India, however, it is a species of philanthropy as noiseless and inaudible as it is cheap and economical. Long may it ‘lie upon the table,’ that limbo of unamended grievances and forgotten wrongs, and expire in the gentle euthanasia of the utter oblivion which by this time has in all probability overwhelmed it, along with many other pieces of congenial folly!

“Yes, you must allow me again to indulge a smile,”—here the sardonic expression of his features began again to display itself,—“whilst I figure to myself in fancy the enviable enthusiasm that must have glowed in the breast

of this magnanimous lover of his kind. For your English philanthropy,” he continued, “seems on all occasions to be a mighty traveller. It is a charity that neither begins nor ends at home. Make the appeal to its compassion at its own door, it is received with comparative indifference. The hungry and wretched before its eyes make but a feeble impression on sympathies which are not cultivated for home consumption; those sympathies which journey with unwearied steps over distant climes to snatch the Hindu widow from the blissful illusion of dying by the side of her lord, and living with him for long cycles of ages in the blissful mansions of Paradise; or to prevent imaginary multitudes from being crushed under the wheels of Juggernaut, a martyrdom they are supposed to seek with the most vehement emulation. Whip me a score of such philanthropists! Oh! that it were possible by some moral gauge to measure the real depth of the benevolence that is for ever fermenting in the bosoms of these sensitive individuals, and to ascertain the contemptible proportion between the few drops of pure and genuine milk of human kindness that you would find there, and the exuberant quantity of that weak, yeasty, counterfeit of it, which passes by its name. Depend on it, they scarcely wish in their hearts for the consummation of their pious projects. Destroy the whole superstitions of India, and you would compel their philanthropy to shut up shop for want of a capital to trade with.

Vixque tenet lachrymas, quia nil lachrymabile cernit,

would scarcely be an exaggeration of the pain and disappointment they would undergo. You could not do them a more unwelcome favour. They would sigh in secret for the recall of the abdicated grievance, and feel an aching void at their hearts in the absence of the *thou*, on which they had been wont to be pathetic with so scanty a waste of tears, and charitable with so small an expenditure of money. Nor is this last consideration of little weight with your rhetorical distributors of charity. The miser in Molière liked *bonne chère avec peu d’argent*; and the cruel rites of the Hindu religion afford matter for a long and benevolent speech, whilst the same display of oratory at the London Tavern in behalf of our suffering poor would entail the necessity of coming down handsomely in a public subscription. Then what fine opportunities would be lost of attacking the Court of Directors, who are of course involved in all the guilt of the Hindu idolatries;—a fact so logically proved in a late debate at the India House, when it appeared as clear as day that they were lending their countenance and support to the obscene worship of Juggernaut, because they laid a tax upon its celebration, almost amounting to the prohibition of it.

“To speak gravely. Even allowing the zeal which dictates our interference to be the most pure and exalted of its kind, let us not forget that political wisdom demands an obeisance to times and seasons. The discussion of the subject is dangerous. The natives, contemplating the matter through optics peculiar to themselves, and sensitively shrinking from the meditated invasion of their religious customs, will not probably distinguish between the mere proposition of a measure, and its actual adoption. They are too imperfectly schooled in our political constitution, and have been

nurtured to maxims of government too dissonant from the genius and frame of ours to discriminate an act done permissively under the state, from the solemn and authentic act of the state itself. That which is permitted, they will erroneously, but with their habits of thinking, or rather of feeling, naturally infer to be sanctioned. I do not complain of slow attempts at abolishing so sad and melancholy a rite. Let the suttee be prohibited as it now is, within certain distances of the presidencies. Beyond this, I question whether at present it would be wise to push our interference. Mild remedies have been found to succeed with fanaticisms much more detestable than this. What a world of wisdom did the old senate of Rome bequeath to the knights-errant of the officious philanthropy of the present day, in their memorable decree against the most execrable ceremony which ever assumed the character or dishonoured the name of religion! 'Si quis tale sacrum solenne et necessarium duceret, nec sine religione et piaculo se id omittere,' &c. &c. &c. The whole may be seen in Livy, and it is one of the best lessons of tolerance that subsists in history."

My Anglo-Indian friend continued nearly in the following words: "I have before expressed my abhorrence of this practice. As a Christian man, I feel for all the sorrows of humanity, superinduced by custom or religion upon the necessary and inevitable ills which we inherit at our birth. Yet I do not like the disingenuous spirit in which it has been loaded with unjust exaggerations and clothed in horrors not its own. For this purpose, the victim is usually exhibited, by the wholesale dealers in rhetorical misery, as uniformly in the flower of her youth (I suppose the inhumanity varies in intensity as the premium of an insurance-office, according to the increased years of the sufferer), dragged like Iphigenia with tottering steps to her death-bridal, with unworldly lingerings after life so natural to its vernal season, and closing her eyes upon the light of heaven and the cheerful scenes of day, with pangs which the greatest master of pathos could alone describe:

Ἰὼ, Ἰὼ, λάμπρα θυγὼς ἄμειρα
Διὸς τε φίλος, ἴτερον,
Ἐτι μὲν αἰῶνα,
Καὶ μαῖραν οἰχισομένην.
Χαῖρε μοι, φίλον φῶς.*

But believe me these are sufferings to which the Hindu widow is impassive. The choice of death (for the martyrdom is by no means compulsory, as many zealous but ill-informed writers have asserted) is one of the purest volition. So far from its being forced upon her by the peremptory order of her religion, one of the most authoritative of the sacred texts declares, that 'a wife, whether she ascends the funeral pile of her husband or survives for his benefit (that is, lives the remainder of her days in performing certain expiatory ceremonies in his behalf), is still a faithful widow.' It has been my fortune to have been, on one or two occasions, the spectator of this afflicting ceremony, and I can myself bear testimony against the vulgar assertion, that the widows on either of these occasions had been over-

* Iphigén. in Aul., a. 2.

powered either by the entreaties of relatives or the persuasion of the Brahmins into the execution of her resolve. On the contrary, the strongest remonstrances of her friends were aided by those of the Brahmins to call her back to life and its duties. The truth is, the sort of existence, life it can be scarcely called, to which, as a surviving widow, she knows herself to be destined, has nothing in it to render death in its most appalling form, an image of terror. It is this fearful perspective which makes her future existence appear to her eyes a long, wearisome, and distasteful series of melancholy duties. This added to the honourable distinction attached to the martyrdom, operates upon a feeble and enslaved understanding with a strength that infinitely overpowers the instinctive love of life which nature has infused into every bosom, and she dies amidst the most beatific visions of having redeemed her deceased lord from a thousand years of penance, and dwelling with him in the seats of the blessed till both are absorbed into the boundless infinity of nature. Amid these visions he knows no taste of death, or even of suffering. Is it wise, therefore, is it genuine humanity, to be making these incessant appeals to the morbid sensibilities of those who are remote from the spot, and untinctured with the slightest knowledge of Hindu institutions or Hindu society, and therefore have no opportunity of correcting by actual observation the errors into which overheated and exaggerated representations of an irremediable evil must of necessity mislead them? In your future speculations upon the people amongst whom you are now thrown, you will, I trust, avoid the mistake of considering the suttee the worst of religious usages, or as one that calls for the impertinent gossiping interference of those who talk so much nonsense about it at home."

Years have intervened since my kind friend and patron addressed this discourse to me. It has been my good fortune to revive my acquaintance with him in London, and I have lately listened with still more pleasure to his opinions as to what he calls "New India," in other words, the ominous changes that have happened there since his time. "I read in the Bengal papers," he observed the other day, "of strange doings there. Things are called by new names." I had already, from previous hints which had fallen from him, begun to conjecture the nature of the forebodings that had thrown so dark a cloud over his good-humoured brow, and what were the innovations that had grown up since my friend's departure from Europe. His prejudices on this subject were inveterate, and lay near his heart. "Our former relations to the natives of India are wholly subverted," he observed. "Only consider, now, what a vast change, moral and political, is implied in the new fashionable slang of the Bengal newspapers—'native gentlemen.' Observe here (reading a paragraph from a Bengal *John Bull* of a recent date), 'Last Thursday a grand ball and supper were given by ———, at his house in Chowringa, at which a numerous, elegant, and brilliant assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion, were present. A number of *native gentlemen* were present, who appeared to be highly delighted with a scene, which to them must have been new and striking.' I could scarcely repress a stare of astonishment at this almost microscopic prejudice of an Anglo-Indian of the old school; but I begged him to be more explicit,

when, after a few half-muttered and half-suppressed imprecations against the march of intellect, which, without circumlocution, he recommended to the devil, calling it the march of folly and madness, he proceeded in his tirade against what I thought to be quite an innocent, though perhaps an unmeaning designation. "It is not," said he, "that I am in the least wanting in all due and seasonable feelings of respect for the virtues and amiable qualities of our Hindu fellow-subjects. Far from it, I have systematically and on all occasions condemned every one of those senseless and impertinent molestations of their opinions and usages which have of late been so prevalent—and have reprobated without mercy the premature and fanatical efforts from certain quarters to engraft upon their's a system of theology to which only in the fullness of time, and in the season of God's high will, they will become reconciled; for they who have most plagued and pestered them with their restless experiments of conversion, have first in the regular process of their argument, and in order to prepare an adequate basis for their project, blackened them after the fashion of the Wards and the Careys, with every pollution of which our nature is susceptible, and attributed to them every vice and atrocity, that makes us hang down our heads in sorrow and shame for our species:—and this for the benevolent object of making them little better than nominal Christians. It is my rooted opinion, I say, that in all our intercourses with this highly interesting order of mankind, the harsh relations of conquerors and conquered, the strong and the feeble, should be banished, and free, mild, and forgiving communications, in the spirit of gentleness and affection, subsist betwixt us. But let us not forget, sir, that there are lines of expediency which circumscribe all the virtues; which place limitations even upon the too eager pursuit of right principles. Let us push these principles of social duty towards the Hindus as far as possible; they should nevertheless stop short of that complete identity and assimilation of national character, which is amongst the most deplorable of modern affectations. Native gentlemen, indeed! Invited too, to our evening parties, to teach them to laugh at our follies, to be spectators of our intemperance, to witness our convivial noise and inanity, and, however they may for a while suppress or disguise their contempt, to shrug up their shoulders when they get home, in disgust and pity at the degenerate successors of the Clives, the Cornwallis's, and the Hastings's, of those who laid the first foundations of our vast dominions in India. On the other hand, *they* are governed by maxims of much less equivocal wisdom. Every European eye is religiously excluded from their domestic privacies, and their social festivities, save on the formal and unmeaning occasions of a nautch, which is altogether a public out-of-door thing, and does not afford the English observer the slightest glimpse of their Hindu life or character, which, to this day, in spite of all the nonsense that is written and will continue to be written about them, is still a sealed mystery to Englishmen.

"Let 'the native gentlemen,' in God's name," continued my friend, "when they do come into contact with us, see our character in its more dignified position; in its official and civil aspects; administering equal and

indifferent law to rich and poor; framing wise and humane provisions for their protection, dispensing beneficent and healing measures to mitigate their indigence, and to diffuse over the wasted country which the mysterious ordinances of Heaven have subjected to our domination, the wholesome encouragements of its industry, and the seeds of its public and social happiness. It is thus they are to be taught to revere and admire us. But as to calling them *native gentlemen* (he said this with a sneer of bitter irony), exposing yourselves to their gaze and their criticism in that attitude which in their eyes is the most contemptible one in which you can be seen—especially in that most senseless occupation of jumping up and down in a heated room beneath a climate which overpowers you even in the most quiescent postures, and which you can hardly endure whilst reposing on your couch—be convinced, that these intercourses, now so frequent in Calcutta, will lower you most egregiously in their estimation. Do you know, that they esteem this amusement of ours as one of the worst deformities of our social system? Dancing, in their opinion, is a degradation, and not the better for being a voluntary degradation. They think that it is a most senseless and idle pastime—and the more disgraceful, as it is by their customs exclusively confined to the mercenary ministers of pleasure, the most despised race of outcasts that are to be found in Hindustan. God knows where these innovations will stop. Not, I suppose, till we have lost the country altogether. For in breaking down the social discriminations which till lately kept the native community at a certain distance from us, not too great to generate awe, but just wide enough to preserve respect, be assured we part with no small portion of our ascendancy. You may think this an insignificant circumstance; but national superiorities often reside in matters apparently trifling, as the strength of Sampson lay in his hair. No man can be a hero to his valet de chambre. You understand me."

Although strongly inclined to dissent from this most unaccountable of Anglo-Indian prejudices, I saw it was of no use to interrupt his invective, which flowed, I well knew, from his sincere and rooted conviction, that India had been turned quite topsy-turvy since he left it. The phrase "native gentlemen," I perceived, stuck in his throat nearly to suffocation, and he dwelt with renewed emphasis on its ludicrous inappropriateness. "When we talk of an English gentleman," he remarked, "we know what we are saying. A definite set of ideas rise up by a necessary and instantaneous association to represent the complex being whom we designate by that term; but the words 'native gentlemen' are as much a solecism in language as an absurdity in logic. All the powers of abstraction that the intellect of man ever brought into exercise, would fail of conjuring up such a monster with any sort of accuracy to the imagination. Swift's abstraction of a lord mayor without his gold chain and furred gown, is a joke to it. Aye, aye," he continued, "I know what you are going to reply." In fact, I had remained with my lips closed, and had not given him the slightest intimation of dissent beyond certain wry faces that I was constrained now and then to make as a sort of protest against his doctrine.

"You are going to tell me, that many natives of the opulent and respectable classes are persons of engaging manners, of habitual mildness in conversation, amiable, pleasing, and deferential in society; postponing themselves to others, courteous even to elegance. Yet all this does not amount to the character with which it is the fashion of the times to invest them. 'Native gentlemen,' forsooth! The Oriental qualities are wholly immiscible with those of the gentleman properly so called. They are necessarily tinged with a sense of subordination, a feeling of subserviency, between which, and stiff stately arrogance, there is in the native character no intermediate shade or softening." I perceived that my friend was, in the language of Hamlet, considering the matter somewhat "too curiously," and was glad to put an end to the conversation, if that could be called conversation which was sustained by a single prolocutor.

My Anglo-Indian's prejudice, though carried to a degree of absurd refinement, and involving distinctions almost evanescent, is, however, by no means peculiar to himself; for it tinctures, and that not slightly, the feelings and judgments of the greater part of Indians of that class and standing, with regard to many portentous phenomena now visible at our presidencies particularly at Calcutta, of which, in their days and to their vision, not the slightest speck was discernible. No doubt, our familiar intercourses with the natives may be carried much too far, and too close an inspection of our domestic and social habits may contribute in a great measure to dissipate a certain halo which ought to encircle our character in their estimation, and thus destroy the real superiority which we derive from a morality guarded by the sanctions of a purer religion, as well as the more enlightened knowledge which are the great foundations of our Indian empire. The repulsive maxims of former days indeed kept us at too marked a distance; for among the various moral causes that have so long fettered and enfeebled our efforts to improve the condition of our Indian fellow-subjects, must be reckoned the stiffness and pride of our demeanour towards them, as if we deemed them an inferior and degraded race. It were desirable, were it possible, to preserve a due mean between these extremes; not, however, overlooking altogether as quite visionary the apprehensions and solitudes of our Anglo-Indian as to too indiscriminate a commixture, from which neither party would derive increased veneration for the other.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

(Continued from p. 217.)

THE third division of the code consists of "Fiscal Laws," and is divided into four books. The first book relates to the Enrolments of the People.

All families and individuals are to be entered in the public register, with the exact age and amount of taxable property of each. Heads or masters of families omitting to make such entries, or making erroneous entries, are punishable with blows, according to the circumstances of the case. Where one or more families have evaded the insertion of their names in the public register, the head or responsible inhabitant of the division through whose neglect and inadvertency the evasion has taken place, is punishable with blows varying in number and intensity according to the extent of the omission. If so many as ten families are omitted, the governor, deputy, and clerk of the district are involved in the punishment. The first entry of children, it appears, is when they attain the age of five years, but the period of liability to public service is between the ages of sixteen and sixty. All persons are to be registered according to their professions or vocations, whether civil or military, "whether post-men, artisans, physicians, astrologers, labourers, musicians, &c."

No religious houses of the sects of Fo-hi, or Taou-tsze, except those lawfully established, can be privately maintained, either upon a new, or in addition to an old foundation. The punishment of offenders is severe. A layman shall receive 100 blows, a priest shall be divested of his sacred character and perpetually banished, and a priestess shall become a slave to government: the property to be confiscated. A person submitting to the tonsure, and joining a religious community, without the license of government, is punishable with blows. It is easy to perceive from hence that these sectarians are objects of jealousy to the government, which restrains their increase.

The law of hereditary succession has already been explained. This division contains a section affixing punishments for illegal appointment of heirs, dismissal of adopted sons, or the adopting a person of a different family name, thereby "confounding family distinctions." If a relative, appointed to the inheritance, on failure of children, is not the eldest in succession, the law is violated. A man, having no male issue, must choose an heir from amongst those who are of the same name, and known to be descended from the same ancestors, beginning with the father's issue, and so on, to the fourth degree. Upon failure of these, he may choose any one amongst those of the same name; and if he should afterwards have a son, the son and the appointed heir shall participate equally in the family property. A singular provision has been added to the original law: "when there is open enmity subsisting between a man who has no male issue, and the family of his lawful heir, the former shall be at liberty to choose the one whom he most esteems amongst his relations, descending from the same known ancestors."

The detention and enslaving of lost, strayed, or fugitive children, are

prohibited under the penalty of blows and banishment. Falsely claiming a free person as a slave, or bringing up as a slave the male or female child of a free man, are crimes created by the existence of that cruel relation in China.

Impartiality in the levy of taxes, and in the allotment of personal services, is enforced by penalties against offenders. The apportionment of services depends upon the number of the family, of taxes upon its ability to contribute; according to which the members are to be rated in the superior, middle, and inferior class. If the poor are compelled to perform services from which the rich are excused, the former may appeal, and the officers offending, and the tribunal refusing to hear the appeal, are punishable with blows. On the other hand, persons evading the performance of personal services due from them to the state, by entering the suite of a government-officer, or by concealment or desertion, together with those abetting and conniving.

In all the districts, 100 families form a division, who are to provide a head and ten assessors, to attend successively, in order to assist in the collection of the taxes, and to ascertain the performance of the public services. The elders are to be chosen from amongst the most respectable persons of mature age, who have never held any civil or military employment, or been convicted of any crime. The guards and attendants of prisons shall be selected from the most trust-worthy and experienced persons in the employ of government.

Sons and grandsons are prohibited from forming a separate establishment from their parents, or a division of the family property; and inferior members of the family are punishable for applying any part of the joint family-property to their own use without permission.

The care and protection of the destitute, the fatherless and childless, the helpless and infirm, devolve upon the magistrates.

The second book, on "Lands and Tenements," is somewhat more important.

It is doubtful, according to the learned translator, whether the tenure of land in China is of the nature of freehold, and vested in the landholder without limitation or control, or whether the sovereign is the universal and exclusive proprietor of the soil, while the nominal landholder is merely the collector of the tax. From his own knowledge, Sir George Staunton is able to state some facts which decidedly shew the existence of private property in land; whilst on the other hand, there is evidence in the code that "the proprietorship of the landholder is of a very qualified nature, and subject to a degree of interference and control, on the part of government, not known or endured under the most despotic of the monarchies of Europe." The following qualifications of the proprietary right appear in the code. 1st. The rules respecting succession to property, already mentioned, greatly restrict the disposal of land by will. 2. The family property must be divided amongst the inheritors in certain established proportions. 3. Lands not registered, in order to evade the land-tax, are forfeited to the state, even though the offender be merely the tenant or steward

of the land, not the proprietor. There is, moreover, a regulation analogous to the old Hindu law, which renders it imperative upon the proprietors of land to cultivate it.

The book in question commences with regulations against the fraudulent evasion of the land-tax, by omitting to register the land, registering it improperly, or making it over nominally in trust to another. This section provides that when families return to the district to which they originally belonged, and there happens to be a deficiency of resident population, in proportion to the extent and productiveness of the ancient allotments of lands therein, they may have an allotment of unoccupied lands. Where the cultivating population is already sufficient or excessive, a part of the unoccupied lands in the nearest vicinity shall be allotted to the applicants.

When lands suffer from temporary calamity, the customary assessments are to be proportionably reduced, or remitted altogether, according to the report of the proper officers, upon a personal visitation; the negligence of the officers, and the inaccuracy of the report, are punishable with blows.

The fraudulent sale, exchange, or purchase of lands, either belonging to government or to individuals, and the seizure of lands or tenements by violence, are punishable criminally; as are the taking of land under litigation, and presenting it to a government officer, or a person having influence and authority, as a freegift: the receiver in this case is implicated in the punishment. Officers of government are restricted from purchasing lands within the limits of their jurisdiction, which seems a very salutary regulation.

The tilling of lands belonging to another, or to government, is punishable, *in general*, by the forfeiture of the profit derived from the cultivation of the land, either to the proprietor or to the state; but, in addition, the intrusive cultivator incurs corporal punishment by blows proportioned in number to the extent of the land illicitly cultivated. The reader will have remarked already, that wrongs merely civil and private, entail, in China, a measure of criminal punishment as crimes against the state: a further illustration of the patriarchal theory of its government.

In every district, when lands have been entered on the public registers as liable to the land-tax, and as subjecting the proprietors to personal service, their cultivation cannot be abandoned: in any such case, not only the individual proprietor incurs blows, in proportion to the extent of land left uncultivated, or "of the mulberry, hemp, and other similar plantations" not kept up; but the head inhabitant, and presiding magistrate, of the city come in for their shares of the punishment.

Destruction or wilful damage of implements, utensils of husbandry, timber trees, or the produce of the earth generally, or buildings of any kind, is a punishable offence. Under this section, the destruction of tomb-stones, or the emblematical figures cut thereon, or the figures of domestic and rural deities are prohibited, under the penalty of eighty blows for the former offence, and ninety for the latter.

The law of mortgages is deserving of a minute and precise exposition. The mode of lending money upon landed security, and which, it may be

remarked, affords another proof of the existence of freehold property in China, we are told by the translator, is "a very ancient and frequent practice amongst the Chinese." Hypothecation, generally speaking, is very extensively practised throughout the empire, as a means of raising capital, insomuch that the business of a "pawnbroker" is by no means disreputable, but followed by men of wealth and respectability. The mortgage of lands is subject, however, to some peculiar regulations, intended to secure the interests of the state. For example: no mortgage is lawful unless the mortgagee actually enters into the possession of the lands, has the produce unreservedly conveyed to him, and makes himself personally responsible for the payment of all taxes; nor unless a regular contract is entered into, duly authenticated, and assessed with the legal duty by the proper magistrate. Any attempts of this nature are not void, but punishable by blows. A kind of foreclosure, on the part of the mortgagee, is sanctioned by the provision, in the original code, that he is not compelled to restore the lands or tenements pledged, after the period specified in the deed of mortgage has expired, unless the mortgagor be really able, at the expiration of the prescribed period, to redeem them.

An abstract of some of the clauses, by which the original law is modified, has been given by Sir George Staunton. No mortgage, or redemption of lands mortgaged, can be reversed or set aside, after being signed by the parties, or after an acquiescence of five years. In a deed of sale, if it be not expressly declared to be absolute, or if there be a general or specific clause of redemption, or if there is a clause providing for a further payment to the seller, the transaction is considered in the light of a mortgage, and the original proprietor may recover his land upon repayment of the consideration. If the original proprietor, at the end of the period specified in the contract, is unable to discharge the mortgage, he shall have the option either to retain his right to a recovery of his land, at any future period, or to make the sale absolute, in consideration of a further sum to be agreed upon between him and the mortgagee, or between arbitrators duly appointed by the parties. If they cannot agree, the mortgagee shall have the option of either continuing in possession, or of reimbursing himself by a re-mortgage of the land to another, the right of redemption still remaining with the original proprietor. These later provisions in favour of landholders afford a further evidence of the existence of property in land.

There appears some incongruity between the power of alienation thus unreservedly secured to the proprietor of land, and the provisions contained in the law of succession, which recognize an indefeasible right to the property latent in the family.

The last book of this division of the code is dedicated to the law of marriage; and Sir George tells us that the peculiar customs and usages adverted to therein, are well illustrated and exemplified in a Chinese novel, which, since he wrote, has been so ably translated by Mr. J. F. Davis, namely, the *Haou-kew-chuen*, or "Fortunate Union."

Prior to a contract of marriage, it must be clearly understood whether

the parties are or are not diseased, infirm, aged, or under age, and whether they are children by blood or only by adoption. If, when these facts are known, neither of the contracting families shall object, the marriage-articles may be drawn up, and the amount of the marriage presents determined, in conjunction with the negotiators of the marriage—the "go-betweeners."

After the recognition of the marriage-articles, or acceptance of the marriage presents, or by a personal interview and agreement between the families, the bride's family should refuse to execute the contract, the person authorized to give her away is punishable with fifty blows, and the marriage shall, notwithstanding, be celebrated. If another man accepts the promise of marriage with a female whom he knows to be affianced to another, he shall participate in the punishment, and the marriage presents are forfeited to government.

When the bridegroom repents of his contract, and makes marriage presents to another woman, he incurs the same punishment; he is, moreover, obliged to receive his originally intended bride, and the female to whom he was subsequently affianced shall retain the marriage-presents and be at liberty to marry another. This law against breaches of contract cannot be enforced in cases where either of the contracted parties are guilty of theft or adultery.

If the family of the bride or bridegroom be guilty of deceiving the other into a contract of marriage, by misrepresenting the person of the man or woman, they are punishable by blows; and if the marriage be not complete, the true person shall be substituted; if complete, the parties shall be separated.

These are a few only of the regulations respecting the formalities of marriage, upon which their validity depends.

An erroneous impression prevails in Europe respecting the polygamy tolerated in China. Mr. Davis, in the preface to his translation of the *Haou-kew-chuen*, remarks that "it is not strictly true that their laws sanction polygamy, though they permit concubinage. A Chinese can have but one *tse*, or wife, properly so called, who is distinguished by a title, espoused with ceremonies, and chosen from a rank of life totally different from his *tse-č*, or handmaids, of whom he may have as many or as few as he pleases; and though the offspring of the latter possess many of the rights of legitimacy (ranking, however, after the children of the wife), this circumstance makes little difference as to the truth of the position. In fact, the wife is of equal rank with her husband by birth, and espoused with regular marriage-ceremonies; the handmaid is bought for money, and received into the house nearly like any other domestic."* Sir George Staunton, also, who finds a difficulty in rendering the text, from the impossibility of expressing in single terms the different characters of *tse* and *tse-č*, explains that "the first or principal wife is usually chosen for the husband by his parents or senior relations, out of a family equal in point of rank

* The peculiar construction of the Chinese language helps us in comprehending the exact meaning of terms. Thus the word *tse-č* is compounded of *kien*, "a crime," and *neu*, "woman," implying a woman who has been guilty of some fault; whereas the term *tse* signifies "a person who is equal to one's self." One of the commentators on the *Lew-ke* expressly states that the meaning of *tse* is "a wife on an equality with her husband."

and other circumstances to his own, and is espoused with as much splendour and ceremony as the parties can afford; a Chinese may afterwards lawfully espouse other wives, agreeably to his own choice, and with fewer ceremonies, as well as without any regard to equality in point of family and connexions: these wives are all subordinate to the first wife, but equal in rank among themselves." The *inferior wife* (a term preferable to *concubine*) is espoused with certain forms, and her children have a contingent right to the inheritance.

By the code, whoever degrades his principal wife to the condition of an inferior wife is punishable with 100 blows. Whoever raises, during the life-time of the first wife, an inferior wife to the rank and condition of a first wife, is punishable with ninety blows. A marriage with another principal wife, whilst the first is living, is punishable with ninety blows: the marriage is also void.

Marriages during the legal period of mourning for relatives are forbidden; the penalties, that is to say, the blows, are nicely adjusted to the rank and relation of the parties, and to the nature of the marriages, whether *equal* or *subordinate*. Marriages during the confinement in prison for a capital offence of a father, mother, grandfather, or grandmother, is punishable with eighty blows, unless such marriage be by the express command of the party imprisoned, and provided the usual feast and entertainment be omitted.

Marriages between persons having the same family name are prohibited: the penalties attending a breach of this law are sixty blows to the parties and the contractor of the marriage, the avoidance of the contract, the separation of the parties, and the forfeiture of the marriage-presents to government. Sir George Staunton remarks that the names of families in China are very few in proportion to the immense population, so that this restriction upon marriage must be often embarrassing and inconvenient.

The impediments to marriage on the ground of consanguinity and relationship are numerous. Persons may not marry who are related in any of the four degrees already explained,* even when thus remotely connected by marriage only; all marriages with sisters by the same mother, but by a different father, or with the daughters of a wife's former husband, are considered incestuous. A man may not marry his father's or mother's sister-in-law, his father's or mother's aunt's daughters, his son-in-law's or daughter-in-law's sister, his grandson's wife's sister, or his mother's brother's, or mother's sister's daughter. Marriage with a father's or grandfather's former wife, or father's sister, whether they had been divorced or remarried, or with a brother's widow, is a capital crime.

Officers of government may not marry, while in office, the wife or daughter of any person within their jurisdiction, or of any person having an interest in legal proceedings then under investigation; nor may they give the female in marriage to relations or dependents.

Whoever marries a female criminal who had absconded from punishment, knowing her to be such, incurs the punishment from which she had fled, with an abatement of two degrees if it be capital: the marriage is void.

* See p. 136.

Whoever seizes a wife or daughter of a free man, by violence, to make her one of his wives, or gives her in marriage to a relation or dependent, is liable to strangulation.

Any government-officer or clerk, civil or military, who marries a female musician or comedian, is punishable with sixty blows: the marriage is void, and the female is disqualified from returning to her profession. An heir of any officer with hereditary rank committing this offence forfeits, in addition, one degree of his rank when it shall descend to him.

A priest of Fo-hi, or of Taou-tsze, who takes a wife, is punishable with eighty blows, and expulsion from his order.

The master of a slave marrying him to the daughter of a free-man is punishable with eighty blows, and the member of the family who gave the female in marriage incurs the same punishment. Marriages between slaves and free persons are void, and the parties and their aiders are punishable with blows.

The mode in which marriages are contracted in China, not by the parties contracted, but by the intervention of relatives and go-betweens, has occasioned the introduction of a severe law against "giving in marriage unlawfully," in which the persons procuring the marriage are punishable according to circumstances and their relation to the parties. It is provided that "in general, in every case in which it is directed that an unlawful marriage shall be annulled, the parties shall be placed in the same condition as that in which they were previous to the marriage;" though it is not apparent how that can be, in some cases, practicable.

Divorce of a wife is justified by seven causes, some of which are amusing: 1, barrenness; 2, lasciviousness; 3, disregard of her husband's parents; 4, talkativeness; 5, thievish propensities; 6, envious and suspicious temper; 7, inveterate infirmity. These are termed "the seven justifying causes of divorce," which, besides the actual rupture of the matrimonial contract by adultery or otherwise (in which case divorce is compulsory), can alone authorize the repudiation of a principal wife. But none of the seven justifying causes will suffice if either of the following reasons against a divorce should exist, unless the parties desire to separate: 1st, the wife's having mourned three years for her husband's parents; 2d, the family's having become rich, having been poor previous to and at the time of the marriage; 3, the wife's having no parents living to receive her back again.

If, upon her husband's refusing to consent to a divorce, the wife absconds from her home, she is punishable with 100 blows, and may be *sold* by her husband *in marriage*; and if, during such absence, she contracts a marriage with another, she is to be strangled! Desertion by the husband for three years, not less, authorizes the wife to quit her home and marry again.

There is a provision in this part of the code respecting a practice as odious as it would be incredible but for this decisive testimony to its existence. It is a prohibition of lending a wife or daughter to be hired as a *temporary* wife, which is punishable with eighty blows in the former, and sixty in the latter case, to be inflicted both upon the hirer and the hiree.

STATE OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE IN EUROPE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In giving publicity to such a discouraging account of the state of Oriental literature in England, as appeared in the number of your Journal for August last, did you for a moment consider that you were very probably putting a complete extinguisher on the literary flame that glowed in the bosom of many of your readers, who were flattering themselves that by the study of this very literature they might possibly acquire some little degree of fame? For, in p. 183 of that number, occurs this passage, in a letter from Professor Lee to Sir Alexander Johnston: "but suppose an individual hardy enough to get through all these difficulties, and to publish the result of his labours for the benefit of others, suppose him to have laboured for years to translate [and, I suppose, the learned Professor might have added, 'to produce'] some valuable and interesting work, and then suppose him to print it for the benefit of mankind; what must now be his mortification to find that he can perhaps sell six copies; and that he must labour for years to pay the debts he has contracted in printing and publishing his book!" It is farther observed, in p. 187, in the introductory remarks to the review of Lieutenant-Colonel Tod's work, "it is common to hear complaints of the backwardness of persons who have been in India to communicate the result of their experience and observation there; they are taunted with charges of sloth and indifference; yet nothing is more true than, that of the works which have issued from the press for several years past relative to India, some of them the fruit of great labour as well as talent, the major part, perhaps nearly the whole,* have inflicted a serious loss upon the authors or the publishers." And, to clench the business, it is added, in the same page: "there exists a general aversion, in this country, to writings upon Oriental topics, which seems unconquerable."

The justness of these remarks is, I believe, incontrovertible; but before the English public is blamed for that aversion, two questions require consideration; the one, whether it proceeds from the very nature of Oriental literature; and the other, whether it may not have been produced by the manner in which it has been hitherto presented to the public. I am, however, inclined to think that every unprejudiced person, and every Oriental scholar, who can divest his mind of that bias which inevitably results from the prosecution of a favourite pursuit, must admit that both these causes have operated to bring what is generally termed Oriental literature into complete discredit, if not contempt.

Two hundred years ago, indeed, in the age of folios and erudition, had Oriental literature been cultivated, a very different opinion would have been formed of it. But in the present times of octavos and light reading, when the purpose for which a book is written is, not to excite thought, but to save the reader the labour of thinking, it should not excite surprise that

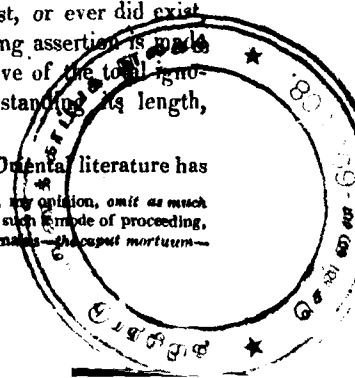
* Why this qualification? for has the sale of any one of those works defrayed merely the expenses of printing and publishing it, without taking into consideration the cost of books and manuscripts, the purchase of which was indispensably requisite for the composition of the work?

the literary public is averse to taking the trouble of making itself acquainted with an antiquated literature, which might certainly be useful in rectifying error and improving knowledge; but which, to be understood, would require some exertion of the mental faculties, and, until understood, could afford no amusement. It must at the same time be admitted, that as criticism has never been cultivated in Asia, Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit works are deficient in all the graces of classic composition; and the European reader, therefore, in perusing them, is apt to be offended with the total want of proper arrangement, the prolixity and needless repetition, and the improper and inelegant use of tropes and figures, which too frequently occur in the very best of these works. The beauties, also, which compensate for these defects, can be duly appreciated in the original only, as they are of too evanescent a nature to admit of their being adequately preserved in a translation. The more, consequently, that Oriental works are known, the more evident will it become that there is not a single Arabic, Persian, or Sanscrit work which would in the least interest the general reader in Europe, were it to be translated faithfully, without omission or addition, into any European language. The objections, however, to these works are occasioned by *superfluity* only; and all, therefore, that is required to render them perfectly readable, and perhaps attractive, is judicious retrenchment: precisely what takes place, I believe, in England, with respect to many a manuscript before it is published—a revision by some literary friend of the author. In the same manner, if the translator of an oriental work does not wish to depend on his own judgment in lopping away all useless excrescences, he has merely to translate the whole, and then entrust the revision to some literary friend. But I must protest most strongly against Oriental works being travestied under the form of what the French are pleased to call *imitations*, in which every thing that is Oriental is recklessly sacrificed, in order that the taste of the Parisian reader may not be offended. Even paraphrastic versions, unless executed with great ability, and with an intimate knowledge, not only of the language, but also of the manners, customs, modes of thinking, and religion of the people among whom the work was produced, are too apt to introduce diction, imagery, and thoughts, quite foreign to the original.*

Translation, however, in whatever manner executed, presupposes the existence of persons acquainted with the Oriental language from which the translation is to be made. But if a learned Theban, who has favoured the public with his remarks in the No. of the *British Critic* for January 1829, is to be believed, no such Oriental scholars exist, or ever did exist at least in India. The passage in which this astounding assertion is made (p. 81) is so inconceivably absurd, and so demonstrative of the total ignorance of Oriental literature in England, that notwithstanding its length, you must allow me to transcribe it.

The more, indeed, we know of the manner in which Oriental literature has

* The simple rule, with respect to translation from Oriental works is, in my opinion, omit as much as you please, but add nothing. I am at the same time quite aware, that in such a mode of proceeding, all the beauty and elegance of the original may disappear; but still what remains—the *caput mortuum*—will have an Oriental and not a merely European aspect.



been hitherto pursued by Europeans in India, the more are we satisfied that none of the ancient languages of Asia* can have been thoroughly understood by them. The first step is to engage a pundit, [what is he?] who, supplied with a certain apparatus of grammars and manuscripts, undertakes the office of teaching; [what?] and finding, as he does find in most cases, that the object of his pupil is to translate a poem, or a historical narrative, or a commentary on the *Vedas*, he contrives, in the course of their readings, to furnish the young scholar with a version of his favourite author, which is forthwith copied for the press, and published as the fruit of European industry. We know that even Dr. Leyden got up some of his translations in the way now described. The version of Baber, so far as he conducted it, was accomplished by the aid of a native, whom he had engaged to read with him. We have no doubt, indeed, that the accounts we hear of the almost miraculous gift of tongues which falls to the lot of our fellow-subjects in the East, would be stripped of half their wonder, were we made fully acquainted with the precise nature of the attainments with which many of them rest satisfied, and with the means by which some of them have arrived at the honours of authorship.

This is not the first time that the *British Critic* has attempted to depreciate Oriental literature, and to cast ridicule on the labours of Oriental scholars, even on those of Sir Wm. Jones. But, whatever may be the object of these attempts, it might have occurred to the conductors of this review, that their very praise-worthy endeavours would be more likely to be successful, were they not to expose so completely their gross ignorance of the subject which so much excites their contempt. In the passage, indeed, just extracted, their gratuitous assertions are expressed in so indistinct and unintelligible a manner, that it is scarcely possible to ascertain the meaning of them. It must, therefore, be observed, that the Oriental languages studied by European gentlemen resident in India, are Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit; and that, by the regulations of each of the three presidencies, no civil servant can rise higher than a writer, unless he passes an examination in Hindustani, the *lingua franca* of this country, and in some one of the different vernacular dialects of India.† But an elementary knowledge, at least of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, has probably been acquired by the individual in England, previous to his arrival in India; and what, consequently, can there be *almost miraculous* in his afterwards acquiring a more complete acquaintance with these languages, and in adding to it a knowledge of Sanscrit and of one of the vernacular dialects?

But what could the reviewer mean, if indeed he had any meaning at all, by engaging a pundit, "who, supplied with a certain apparatus of grammars and manuscripts, undertakes the office of teaching,"—and who "contrives to furnish the young scholar with a version of his favourite author?" Did he intend to insinuate, since he dared not to assert, that the *English* version was actually made by the pundit, for the words here used certainly seem to imply this? The brahmins, however, in this part of India, and I believe in all other parts, are the only persons capable of

* What is here meant by the ancient languages of Asia? Is it intended to include Arabic and Persian, or merely Sanscrit, under this denomination? A critic might, at least, be expected to write so as to be understood.

† In the army, also, there are interpreterships to each regiment, which are bestowed solely on those officers who have passed a similar examination.

teaching Sanscrit; and not a brahman (except in some parts of the Madras territories, and perhaps at Calcutta) can be found, who understands a word of English, and very few who even understand Hindustani. A person in India, therefore, who wishes to learn Sanscrit, must first learn one of the vernacular dialects of the country, in order to acquire a *medium* of communication between himself and his teacher. The munshis, also, are in general equally ignorant of English; but as they are acquainted with Hindustani, which every person in India must acquire, in some degree or other, this difficulty does not occur in learning Arabic or Persian. It will be hence self-evident, that as far as the mere English of the version is concerned, the translator could derive no assistance whatever from his pundit or munshi; and, consequently, that the supposition of the *pundit's furnishing the young scholar with such a version* is preposterous in the extreme.

It is in the same spirit of ignorance, if not worse, that the reviewer attempts to detract from the acknowledged merits of Dr. Leyden as an Oriental scholar, by mentioning that he was assisted by a native in the version of Baber. I can scarcely, however, suppose that the reviewer was really ignorant that the natives by whom European gentlemen are assisted in their Oriental studies, answer precisely the same purpose, and no other, that the grammars, dictionaries, mythological and historical lexicons, antiquities, and all the rest of the learned apparatus (with which the student of Greek and Latin is so abundantly supplied) in Europe are applied to;* and that it would be just as reasonable, and just as equitable, to blame the translators of Æschylus and Thucydides, of Plautus and Tacitus, for having availed themselves of such assistance, as to imagine for a moment that the merits of an Oriental scholar were in any degree rendered questionable by his availing himself of the assistance of a well-informed native. The use of the native is to obviate the difficulties occasioned by any unusual grammatical inflexion, or construction, or obscurity, in the text, and to explain the incessant allusions to geography, mythology, history and philosophy, that occur in Sanscrit works, for the explanation of which no books exist; and, consequently, if recourse was not to be had to a well-informed native, all hopes of properly understanding Sanscrit literature must be completely given up. The truth of this remark is, I fancy, painfully experienced by the learned men in Europe, who are now devoting their attention to this subject; and who must be continually meeting with passages in Sanscrit works, the real meaning of which they must find it impossible to ascertain, on account of their being deprived of the assistance of a brahman, and of there being as yet none of those aids for the explanation of Sanscrit literature which have been so amply provided for the elucidation of the minutest points relating to that of Greece and Rome.†

* To every person, also, who is in the least acquainted with the present state of literature in India, it will be obvious that even the best-informed native answers this purpose but imperfectly; and that, though he no doubt saves the student much labour, and often furnishes him with valuable information, still every person who wishes to understand thoroughly any Arabic, Persian, or Sanscrit work, so as to enable him to translate it correctly, must not depend solely on the assistance of any native, but must have frequently recourse to original grammars, lexicons, and commentaries.

† As I suppose M. Von Schlegel intends adding notes and illustrations to his translation of the *Ramayan*, I am much at a loss to understand in what manner he will be able to carry such an intention into effect.

But it must appear incredible that any reviewer would have the audacity to publish a calumny so false and malignant as the following, which occurs in p. 101 of the same number of the *British Critic*: "*such remarks are naturally suggested by the fact, which thrusts itself upon us at every step, that the best of our Oriental scholars hitherto have possessed but a smattering of two or three dialects, and that with no better aid than the tuition of knavish pundits and jealous brahmins [is not the pundit a brahman?] they have ventured to lay before the world schemes of universal language and polyglot expositions of the literature and science of India.*" To what works the reviewer may here allude I cannot imagine, for no Oriental scholar in India has hitherto proposed *schemes of universal language*; and the only work with which I am acquainted that has the least pretension to being an exposition of the literature and science of India is that of Ward, which is most certainly written in English, and not in five or six different languages.

It would, however, be an insult to the distinguished Oriental scholars of Great Britain, were I to suppose for a moment, that any refutation of such a calumny as this could be requisite. But I must again reproach the reviewer with his singular want of precision, whether proceeding from design, or from inability to express himself more clearly: for what does he mean by the term "*oriental scholar*," particularly as applied to the persons who have published works relating to India? Is it a knowledge of one or more of the Oriental languages, though this knowledge may have been directed to political and not to literary purposes, that is to be considered to constitute an Oriental scholar; or shall this name be given to him only who has employed his time in the cultivation of Oriental literature? This question, however, is of the utmost importance; because, with the exception of that of Ward,* I know not of a single work published in English in which any subject of Oriental literature, *properly so called*, is discussed; and on the contrary, not a work, however valuable it may be for the statistical, political, and historical information with respect to India and Persia that it contains, has yet appeared, which did not at the same time contain most serious and sometimes ludicrous mistakes with respect to Oriental literature.

But, if this be the case, the remark in your Journal above alluded to, that "there exists in England a general aversion to writings upon Oriental topics which seems unconquerable," is too premature and unqualified an expression of opinion. For it would appear that no attempt has yet been made to attract the attention of the public to any *Oriental topic*, except such as relates to the statistical and political state of India, since it came

effect. For there are numerous allusions in that poem which not a native at the present day can explain; and the explanation of which, consequently, can be derived only from the perusal of a multiplicity of Sanscrit works. For instance, in book I. chapter 24, Vahwamitra, in order to induce Rama to slay a female Rakshasa (the killing of a female being held to be one of the five deadly sins), quotes the example of Vishnu having killed the wife of Bhrgu, and of Indra having also slain a female Rakshasa named Dinghajiwa. No native, however, to whom I applied, was acquainted with these legends, though I afterwards found the first of them in both the Matsya and Padma Purana; but I have not yet met with the legend relating to Indra.

* The valuable writings, also, of Mr. Colebrooke deserve to be excepted, and it is of course unnecessary to mention the works of Sir Wm. Jones.

under the British government,* or to the political connexions between Great Britain and Persia.† Can the English public, however, be blamed for taking no interest in a history of the petty kingdom of Mysore, after it had been conquered by the English; especially as "this history of the two reigns of the house of Mysore (as the *Quarterly Review* observed) occupied nearly as much space as Hume's History of England;" or in the History of the Mahometan Empire in India, long after it had ceased to exist; or a history of the Mahrattas after their power had been reduced to insignificance? There can, however, be no doubt that, had these three works been published at a time when the subjects discussed in them occupied the public attention, they would have obtained many purchasers and many readers. But in the daily and unceasing publication of new books, what person can be expected to interest himself in events long past, which have left no permanent results behind them? Still less can it be supposed, that statistical and political accounts of the different provinces of India can be a subject of the least general interest. Such, however, is the kind of Oriental works which have been hitherto presented to the public; and consequently their falling almost still-born from the press cannot be considered as a just criterion for determining that the aversion in England to writings on Oriental topics is unconquerable.

It cannot, also, be denied that, if the subjects discussed in these works be in themselves unattractive to the general reader, they become unquestionably more so in consequence of the defects in style and composition which must, I fear, be so justly attributed to almost all that has been yet published by persons who have passed the greater part of their life in India. But such defects are the inevitable consequences of the circumstances under which such a life is passed. For a civil servant arrives in India before he is nineteen or twenty years of age, and a cadet before he is sixteen or seventeen; and, however decidedly inclined to literary pursuits the individual may be, he finds his studies obstructed by innumerable obstacles, and but few, if any, means for remedying the defects of an incomplete education. To censure, therefore, such a person, in case of his publishing a work, for its being perfectly unreadable in consequence of want of arrangement, of obscurity and barbarism of style, and of wearisome prolixity arising from the introduction of trivial and irrelevant details, would be unreasonable; but he is certainly censurable for not being aware of his own defects, and for not putting the valuable materials which he may have collected into the hands of some *redacteur*, who would give them proper form and consistency, and thus prevent Oriental literature from sustaining the blame due to the writer alone. For I fancy it will be readily admitted, that all works written by persons not initiated in the mysteries of book-making, and unaccustomed to all the niceties of composition required in this fastidious

* I am however greatly surprised that, as far as I have been able to observe, Mr. Wilson's most ably executed translations of the Sanscrit drama should not have attracted the least attention either in England or on the continent, though the drama of Sacuntala has long extorted justly merited praises from even the most fastidious critics.

† The literary part of Sir John Malcolm's voluminous History of Persia I must be allowed to consider as being a complete failure.

age, would be greatly improved by such a process; and that none could possibly be injured, except travels, or similar accounts of what had actually come under the personal observation of the writer. But many a weary yawn has often convinced me that even this last description of books would have been rendered much more interesting, had they been subjected to not a little judicious retrenchment. The success, also, which has attended the publication of Sir John Malcolm's "Sketches of Persia," and "Central India," and Bishop Heber's "Journey," seems to evince that it is not *Oriental topics* in themselves to which the public has an aversion, but merely to a dull and tiresome book, written on some dry and uninteresting subject; and any individual in India, therefore, who labours under the *cacoëthes scribendi*, has merely to select some attractive subject for his lucubrations—collect the necessary materials for its proper discussion—digest them as far as in his power—and then, if he doubts his own ability to adorn the work with the requisite graces of composition, to place the rough manuscript in the hands of a *redacteur*, and by this mode of proceeding he might be almost certain that a work so prepared and revised would attract some degree of public attention.

In the present state, however, of Oriental literature in England, where even the meaning of the term itself seems to be misunderstood, I cannot but think that the Oriental Translation Fund has acted injudiciously in committing to the press the works which it has already published; for not one of them is in the least calculated to interest the general reader, or to remove the prejudice that exists against such works. I doubt even whether the mere publication of such translations is at all calculated to excite a taste for Oriental literature, unless the uncertain and at least progressive operation of this measure be not accelerated by some subsidiary means: a well selected and well translated extract might fix the attention of many a person who would never have thought of reading the work from which it was taken, and might thus induce him to form a more favourable opinion of Oriental literature, and if not to engage in its cultivation, at least to promote and encourage it.

The most effectual means for promoting the cultivation of Oriental literature is for all the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, possessing property, to direct their booksellers to furnish them with all works, original or translated, that may be published on Oriental subjects (or a certain proportion of them), whether good, bad, or indifferent, and whether it was intended to read them or not. The reader may perhaps smile at this proposition, and think that it cannot be made seriously. But, when it is considered that the expense resulting from such an order would not probably amount to more than £15 or £20 each year, and that the persons alluded to no doubt expend every year such a sum as this on some unnecessary superfluity, of which they very likely never make any use, it will not perhaps be denied that these few pounds would be much better employed in relieving Oriental scholars, by the purchase of their works, from those difficulties and embarrassments which are so feelingly described by Professor Lee. It is further to be remarked, that this encouragement would in all

probability be required for only a comparatively short period: because in ten or fifteen years it would be pretty well ascertained whether any advantage was to be derived from the cultivation of Oriental literature or not; when, in the latter case, the proposed encouragement would of course cease; while, in the former case, such a reading public would perhaps have been found for the perusal of works on Oriental subjects, as would ensure the authors a sufficient number of purchasers to defray, at least, the expenses of printing and publishing—all that most Oriental scholars would require; for it is the expectation of fame, not of profit, which animates them to perseverance in those toilsome labours, by which alone can be produced a work on any Oriental subject that would be deserving of public attention.

I remain, Sir, &c.

CRITES.

Bombay, 14th March 1830.

THE BOA GHAUT.*

BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

THE cataract, the mountains, and the sweep
Of the far onward country, still as air,
In noon-day sunshine those reposing clouds
And shades—Oh! they are beautiful as dreams
Of Elfin lands.—But, listen! Here was heard
The shout of English battle, and the roar
Of red artillery, that swept the ranks
By thousands; here, amid the din and smoke,
And frowning masses of stern soldiery,
Brave Wellesley stood, and waved his sword, and cried
"Victory!" and the dead were at his feet.

Now all is still: the white wings of the bird
Glance far beneath the darksome crags; above
No sound is heard but of the cataract
Descending and descending, with its foam
And rainbow-tinctured spray.—Along the road,
That, seen at intervals, winds to the right,
Where the palm sleeps beneath the sultry sun,
The harnessed elephant, step after step,
Toils, though in slow descent: amidst the train
Of weary soldiers, one upon the bank
There sits, and seems to woo the airs that breathe
Faint, listening to the solemn cataract.
The picture is the shade of human life.

And can I look upon this sunny scene
Of Asia, can I look upon those hills,
The distant ghauts, and not remember him,
The poor youth bound to me by dearest ties,
Whom there with yells the murderous savages
Hunted to death? Ah! faint upon the sands
He sinks, he bleeds! His hand is on his breast!
He thinks upon his mother!—He is dead!†
Mother and brothers, all he loved on earth,
Mourn his untimely doom, yet mourning, say,
"There is another and a better world!"

* From the *Forget-Me-Not* for 1831.

† Lieutenant Buriton, a most intellectual brave young man, the nephew of the writer, was barbarously massacred, in his 24th year, when he had just prepared most interesting memorials of the Burmese. He perished universally beloved, and with the highest character in the corps to which he belonged—the artillery.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In perusing the evidence of the first witness before the Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East-India Company, which appears in p. 167 of your last number (Mr. John Aken), I was struck with an account of the seizure of the *Lady Flora* at the Cape of Good Hope which he gives there. According to his account, it would appear that the ship was liberated because the Cape was determined by the King in Council to be an intermediate port in the terms of the ordinary license of the Governor-general to export tea from Canton. Now, sir, the facts of the case are as follow: the ship was seized at the Cape, and was subsequently liberated by the court of justice there; and from that decision no appeal was instituted. The master subsequently brought an action for damages, on account of the detention of his vessel, against the collector of customs there. Against the decision of the courts of the Cape, in that case, there was an appeal to the King in Council, and the case was heard before a Committee of the Council. Their judgment, which was delivered by the Master of the Rolls, is reported in Knapp's Privy Council Reports, p. 121, under the name of "*Balston v. Bird*;" and you will there find that they decided that the Cape of Good Hope could not be considered as an intermediate port, under the terms of the license which Mr. Aken mentions, and that therefore the action for damages, on account of the detention, could not be supported, and the captain had met with an indulgence he was not entitled to in being permitted to land his cargo. Sir John Leach also intimated that it was extremely questionable whether the Governor-general of India, or the East-India Company, could have granted a license at all to a ship to convey tea from Canton to the Cape. The law, therefore, upon this point seems to me to be directly the contrary to what it would at first sight be inferred from Mr. Aken's evidence.

As the trade between the Cape and China is likely to engage considerable attention in the discussions in this session of Parliament, I have taken the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of these licenses, which of course are of the greatest consequence to that trade, and which probably you may think worthy of noticing in some of the able articles on the trade of India, which you are in the habit of introducing in your most valuable publication.

I remain, Sir, &c.

N. L.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: It were to be wished that many, who very confidently give opinions in print on the subject of the renewal of the East-India Company's charter, would previously take due pains to become acquainted with the manner in which India is governed from this country, through the agency of two important public bodies. Farther, they ought, with requisite attention, to peruse clear evidence recently given before Parliament by those highly qualified for the task, from local knowledge derived from length of service and practical experience in the minute details of current business of the various departments of the administration of British India. As one proof how little the declamatory writers alluded to are really conversant in what they unhesitatingly advance, measures are frequently ascribed to the Court of Directors without stating that, previously, no transactions beyond those merely commercial, or

relating to service-details, can be valid without the sanction of the Board of Control, instituted by Mr. Pitt after the all-grasping plan of Mr. Fox had been thrown out. Without adverting to so leading a fact, most of the flippant and uninformed writers of the day do not seem to know that the public letters sent to India must in the first instance be laid before this Board for their approbation or veto. We are told by the country writers, that the Directors prevent the ladies of their localities from drinking better tea at half the present price. Now, if they had perused your reasoned proofs to the contrary, they would have seen the manifest fallacy of such expectation, in the plain fact that, let the article go to the India House, or to Liverpool and to the out-ports, Government must still have the tax on it, and collected at an expense from which they are now exempt. Nay more: if not imported with all the care and precaution used to prevent adulteration, the quality would be inferior, while smuggling would be practised to a great extent. Thus, in every point of view, throwing open the tea-trade would be both a public and private evil. Your statements have also made it appear, that on the aggregate of goods sent to India by commercial adventurers a positive loss has arisen; and when the charter is renewed, with some modifications, there is more than a probability that a heedless spirit of adventure may occasion a serious commercial embarrassment. It will, no doubt, be the care of government, in granting permission of residence, to prevent a roaming over the face of the country, where, from ignorance of the language, customs, and prejudices of the natives, the peace of the country has frequently been endangered.

The pages of history may be searched, without finding an instance where a hundred millions have been governed to their own satisfaction, by a mere handful of foreigners. The higher natives, now enlightened by education, frequently bear a willing testimony to this truth, and, as it were, standing miracle; saying, that freedom and security to person and property were at former periods unknown in the country.

In the face of all this, we see the commercial gentlemen of the out-ports, and their clamorous supporters, writing intemperately against the grant of any charter; and without adducing any stable or valid argument in support of such extravagant expectation. Supposing for a moment the eligibility of what would be an act of *political suicide*, where are the large sums to come from for carrying into effect a measure of an unjustifiable description? The commercial capital of the Company, 1st of May 1828, abroad and at home, appropriated to territorial purposes, was £21,731,869. The present amount of the claims of the Company on the territory, exclusive of territory acquired by grant, cession, or purchase, previously to the grant of the Dewannie, is admitted to be £12,044,934. At what sum shall we estimate the value of the India House, warehouses, docks, and dead stock? What should we demand for Fort William, the finest in the world; for Fort George, with its valuable and extensive works; for near three miles of fortifications surrounding Bombay; for multiplied defensive works constructed by the East-India Company all over India; for government-houses, public offices, and warehouses at the three presidencies, and elsewhere, and for a variety of other expensive property? This evinces that, independently of the moral propriety of renewing the charter, the holders of India stock have nothing to fear: confident that such alterations and improvements as are contemplated will be based in justice, and calculated to maintain the stability and prosperity of India, the brightest jewel in the British crown.

Summerlands, Exeter,
3d October 1830.

Yours, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

GEOGRAPHY OF MALABAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: As every thing relating to the salubrious climate of the Neelghurries, *Anglice* "Blue Mountains," on the coast of Malabar, must be interesting to all sojourners in India, I venture to submit the accompanying revised journal of a route from Calicut, *viâ* the river of Beypoor and passes of Carcote and Neddibett, in the year 1823.

With reference to the account given therein of the gold mines, and the mode in which that valuable metal is obtained, it appears to be deserving of the consideration of scientific persons, how far it would be a desirable speculation to apply to the East-India Company for their permission to send out qualified persons to make the attempt to ascertain, by a local investigation and examination, the probable extent of the riches contained in the bowels of the earth in *that portion* of our Indian empire.

I am, Sir, &c.

Huntell, 15th Nov. 1830.

T. H. BABER.

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE TO THE NEELGHURRIES FROM CALICUT.

BY T. H. BABER, ESQ.

Left Calicut at 5 P.M., 5th June 1823, and reached the ferry called *Mammaly Kadawer*, on the Beypoor river, at sun-set, (distance six miles); embarked in one boat, my servants following in another: after rowing all night, reached *Ariacotta*, (a bazar on the banks of the Beypoor river,) about 7 A.M.—Average distance from Calicut to Ariacotta eight Malabar coss, or thirty-two English miles. I found Ariacotta Angady very much fallen off since I last visited it (1803); then there were between two and three hundred houses; at present the number is hardly one hundred; owing, as the three head men stated, to the timber,* tobacco, and salt monopolies, particularly the first, which gave employment to a large proportion of the population of both this and the neighbouring Angadies and Deshoms, on the banks of the Beypoor river.

Left Ariacotta on the 7th at 8 A.M. The first two miles is by the high road from Ariacotta to Manjerri, after which a path to the left leads through a jungle for about half-a-mile to an open country for about two miles, terminated by a paddy field, intersected by a nulla, dry in the fair, but with about four feet water in the rainy season. About a hundred yards to the right is the illum (house) of the Pooliora Namboory, a land proprietor of considerable influence. After crossing this nulla, the road leads through a jungle for about a mile-and-half; about midway there is a nulla fordable during the fair season, but containing from five to six feet water during the monsoon. Here the road takes a circuitous direction to the right, open ground the whole way (about four miles) to the paddy fields in the vicinity of the *Yadamunna Angady*, in the centre of which is a nulla very difficult for a horse or palanquin to pass in the rainy season; for foot passengers there is a log of wood over a narrow part of the nulla.

Arrived at *Yadamunna* about 1 P.M. This bazar is also on the banks of the Beypoor river, and is in a very deplorable state, partly owing to the same

* The timber monopoly has been abolished since this was written.

causes as Ariacotta, and partly to the turbulent disposition of its inhabitants. All the worst characters have, however, been removed by death or banishment, and there is little danger to be apprehended of any further attempts to disturb the peace of the country. There are about eighty houses, most of them in very bad condition.

Started at 3 P.M. for, and arrived at, *Mombât Angady*,* at 5 P.M. The first part of the road leads through jungle along the banks of the Beypoor river; about a quarter of a mile from Yadamunna is a nulla at all times fordable, and another about two miles and a half further on, only passable in boats in the rainy season. Here the country becomes more open, and continues so the whole way to the nulla at the foot of the *Mombât Angady*, which is always fordable, excepting for a few days during the height of the monsoon. *Mombât* is a Mopilla town, also on the banks of the Beypoor river; it contains about eighty houses, or about half the former number; until within the last twenty years a considerable trade used to be carried on here with the Balagât inhabitants, *alias* highlanders, *viz.* Nambolacotta, Parakameetil in Wynaad, Poonât or Mysore, Davaraiputton, and the Neelghurries, but has ceased since the plunder and massacre of a Baddagur, native of the Neelghurries, at *Mombât*, by a Mopilla marauder named Cunhy Olan Cooty, who was executed in 1802. The people expressed a strong desire for the revival of this trade, which they said would be much facilitated by the establishment of an Oopakood, or salt gola, and of a shandy, or weekly fair, at *Mombât*, and probably nothing would contribute so much to humanize the Mopilla population, or tend more to the prosperity of this and the rest of the towns bordering on the Beypoor river, as the renewal of this trade.

Left *Mombât* on the 8th at 8, and arrived at Nellumboor at 10 A.M. The first two miles of the road is a mere jungle path, where it joins the high road from Manjerri by Wandoor, to Nellumboor. About a mile further on is the river Triakakoon, fordable only during the fair season. It takes its rise at the Munjerri Mâla, one of the Gâat mountains, and joins the Beypoor river about a mile east of *Mombât*, at a place called Moothraketty: I crossed it by means of a bamboo raft. From this river to Nellumboor, the distance is two miles and a half. Here I was met by the Kâristary, or Minister of Tachârâ Kâwîl Teeroopad, the Nellumboor Nadwârî, who had had the politeness to have the road opened the whole way from the Triakakoon river to his easternmost farm called *Eddakarra*, a distance of about ten miles. Within one hundred yards of Nellumboor I was met by the Teeroopad himself, who conducted me to a house he had prepared for my reception.

Nellumboor is the ancient residence of this Nadwârî. The kowlum† or palace is on the bank of the Beypoor river, surrounded with a high mud wall. There are from twenty to thirty Nair houses, occupied exclusively by his dependants, and a pagoda dedicated to Wâtâkârâ the Paradevar (household god) of the Teeroopad family. The Teeroopad and his Kuriastan were very earnest in their wishes for the re-establishment of the commercial intercourse between the lower and upper countries by the Caracote pass, and seemed to think that the facilities for trade were much greater by this than any of the other passes leading through Wynaad.

Left *Nellumboor* at 8 A. M. on the 9th, and arrived at *Eddakarra* at 12. For the first mile the road is through jungle over paramba, or high ground, terminated as usual by a slip of paddyfield, and continues so, alternately, pa-

* In November 1827, when I again visited the Neelghurries, I came by water as far as *Mombât*.

† An upper room has been lately built by the Teeroopad over the outer gate-way or entrance, purposely for the accommodation of travellers.

ramba and low lands, to the *Karunbara* river, which also takes its rise at *Mangerri Mala*, and falls into the *Beypoor* river about three miles east of *Nellumboor*. The ferry is called *Yanandy* and *Pallikote Kadiwā*. Here I found a small ferry, and three or four bamboo rafts ready for me: it is fordable only in the fair season. From this river the road leads, as before, over high and low lands to the *Kalakumpora* river, which takes its rise in the *Ella Mala*, south of *Caracote*, and falls into the *Beypoor* river at *Wallooherry*: the ferry is called *Neddumbary Kadawa*: though deep and rapid, it is less difficult to cross than at *Yanandy*. Here also I found a ferry and rafts. From this river the road leads through an extensive forest jungle, intersected here and there by uncultivated marshes, to the *Neddumbary Kollum*, a farm belonging also to the *Teeroopad*, in the middle of an extensive range of paddy fields, whence the road is chiefly paramba or high land, for about two miles, to a range of paddy-fields named *Eddakerrapolel*, at the south-east end of which is a kollum belonging also to *Tachara Teeroopad*. The river (*Beypoor*) approaches it about half a mile to the eastward, and is practicable, for small boats, for ten months in the year. The distance from *Nellumboor* to this kollum is about eight miles. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the scenery from the openings in the low lands: both to the right and left, as well as in front, an endless succession of huge mountains, ranging from 3000 to 5000 feet high, clothed with forest jungles, the highest peaks of some of which are 1000 or 2000 feet above the table land of the great chain, called the *Gāat Mountains*. Those to the right form the table land of the *Koondē hills* in the *Neelghurries*. Here literally, as *Mickle* says, "hills peep o'er hills, and gāats on gāats arise." Although the monsoon has set in only five days, the rain is pouring in torrents down the sides of the mountains, forming some most beautiful cascades and cataracts. These mountains are the famed teak forests. The chief owner of them is *Tacharūkiwīl Teeroopad*. The largest is *Kalla Mala*, and runs south-east and north-west, and divides *Tiroowambady*, or the north-easternmost deshums of *Porawye*, from *Ernaad*; up the *Waddakarry*, there is a pass into *Ernaad*, that comes out at *Koonyote Cōta*.

Left *Eddakarra* at 4 P.M., and reached *Caracote Eddom* at sun-set. The road leads through forests, chiefly of teakwood of the largest description, the property of the *Nambolacōta Waranoor*. Halfway there are two small rivers, one called *Calcum* (which takes its rise in the *Kombula Mala*, and falls into the *Beypoor* river, near *Eddakarra*); the other, *Caracote*, and takes its rise at *Davālla*, at the top of the *Caracote Pass*; both are at all times fordable. Boats have been known to go up as far as the *Kodderrypara*, which is only two miles west of *Caracote*. The *Caracote Eddom* is a farm belonging to the *Nambola Cōta Waranoor*; it is a miserable building, and the only one, excepting a few surrounding huts, inhabited by *pariars* (slaves).*

Left *Caracote* at 8 A.M. on the 10th. The first mile and a half is through forest jungle, and so very thick that, had not the road been opened for me, it would have been impossible to have taken my palanquin further on. The pass is over a succession of mountains covered with forest jungle, until within a mile of the top,—the whole of which space is nearly bare of trees. The ascent commences at the southern bank of the *Wellakatta* river, which is fordable at all seasons. For the first few hundred yards, the ascent is not at all difficult; it then becomes exceedingly rugged, and thus it continues alternately easy and steep, in some places precipitous, to within a mile of the top, where it is one continued ascent (forming an angle of 45°) to *Nadkhang*,

* A small building has been lately erected here for the accommodation of travellers by the *Waranoor*.

the name given to the summit of the pass, which I reached about midday, having walked nearly the whole of the way.* To the left of the pass, within a mile of the top, I observed several persons working in two places in the vicinity of ravines or breaks in the mountains, where golden ore was being extracted. The surface of the ground appeared to have been excavated about a hundred yards in circumference. There was no getting to them owing to the immense chasms between them and me. From *Nadkhang*† to *Davālacota*, the distance is about four miles: the road, which is a mere foot-path, goes over bare hills (very steep) nearly the whole way. *Davālacota* is the occasional residence of the *Nambolacōta Waranoor*. I found here a chetty named *Kalapan*, whose business it was to light up the shrine of the *Waranoor's* household god (named *Ayrawelby Paradawar*). The approach is extremely difficult, and utterly impracticable for horse or palanquin.

I halted here about an hour; during which time I ascertained that there was a pass leading direct from *Davālacota* to *Caracote Eddom*, over the *Koothrakela Mālla*, and about two-thirds of the length of the *Caracote* pass, and comes out at a place called *Kallankooty Manna*, about three miles from *Caracote Eddom*. By the *Malabars* this pass is called *Katā-Mooka*; by the *Baddagurs* of *Davālacota*, *Gullikotoo*.

From *Davālacota* I proceeded to *Ottakail-Karumba*; the distance is about one mile and a half. This *karumba* is a farm belonging to the *Nambolacōta Waranoor*, *Narangawittel Arashen*, the steward of the *Waranoor's* estates, as far as the *Kakkhang Tode*, or *nulla*, within four miles of *Nambolacōta*. There are about a dozen houses in its vicinity. I halted here during the night, and had a long conversation with the inhabitants, who are chiefly *Baddagurs*. Speaking of the *Neelghurries*, they (the *Baddagurs*) said, "they originally came from those hills, and were more or less connected with all the *Baddagurs*, and particularly with those in *Koondē-Nād*; they spoke in grateful terms of the improved condition of the *Neelghurries*, since Mr. Sullivan took up his abode amongst them, having previously been left to the mercy of those to whom the hills were yearly farmed out.

The following information I also gathered from the chetties and a putter brahmin, in the service of the *waranoor*, respecting the situations where, and mode in which, golden ore was extracted in *Nambolacōta* hobely.

The whole of the soil in the mountains, hills, paddy fields, and beds of rivers, is impregnated with this valuable metal; but it is only in or near *water-courses*, and consequently in the *cholas*, *nullas*, *ruts*, and breaks in the mountains, and in the beds of rivers, that gold was dug for. The operation commences by removing the crust of black earth; when the soil becomes reddish, it is dug up, and put into a patty (a kind of wooden tray hollowed in the centre) which is then submersed in water, just enough to overflow it and no more, and kept in an undulating motion with one hand, while the earth is stirred up with the other, until all the earthy particles are washed nearly out of it; a black sediment is left in the hollow, consisting of a mixture of black sand, iron, and gold particles. The patty is then taken out of the water, and one end of it being elevated, the other resting on the ground, the sand, &c. are separated from the gold, by throwing water gently with the hand down the board. The golden particles are then obtained by amalgamation with quicksilver, and in this state

* Since this was written, a road has been constructed half-way down the pass, as far as the *Polatadum*, by Mr. John Sullivan.

† The same gentleman has also had a direct road made from *Nadkhang* to *Koodaloor*; it joins the road from *Mamanoddy* to *Nambolacōta*, at a place called *Poolemparra*, about five miles from *Koodaloor*.

are enclosed in a piece of wet tobacco-leaf, which being placed in a crucible, or more generally, between two pieces of lighted charcoal, the heat causes the quicksilver to evaporate, and simultaneously to consolidate the particles of gold. When gold is found in small lumps, which is often the case in the beds of rivers, there is no occasion for the use of quicksilver or heat. Two persons are employed to each patty, one to dig the earth, the other to hold the patty, wash the earth away, and extract and unite, by means of quicksilver, the golden particles. Each patty pays a tax to government of 3 rupees per month, which, my informers added, absorbed two-thirds of the net profits; and from the wretched appearance of the persons employed in working the patties, it is evident they are miserably paid. There are remains of pits in which gold was extracted formerly, but they are in utter disuse, owing, it is said, to the danger from the earth falling in, not having the skill to support the earth. Gold is to be met with in the beds of rivers, both above and below, to the west and south-west side of the Neelgherrie and Coondanad mountains, as well as in the mountains; nothing, however, is known of its geognostic habitudes, or even localities, as far as regards veins, than that it is found in *red earth*, as far as the strata extend, in *high grounds*; and in *white earth*, below the black crust, in *swamps* and *paddy fields*; also in stones dug up at a *great depth* in the beds of rivers. But the most productive places are small nullas, or rather ruts and breaks in the ground, into which the course of the water is most likely to drive the metal during the rainy season. Hence it is that more patties are worked in the rainy, than in the fair season. From the above description, the following conclusions may be drawn;—first, that golden ore is homogeneous to the soil in the mountains and hills; and, secondly, that what is found in beds of rivers, and water-courses, has fortuitously been brought down by the rains. The very existence of gold would seem to call for a more extended examination, as it might lead to the most important results, both in greater quantity and better quality than any yet met with.

I left *Ottakail Karumba* at 10 A. M. on the 11th, and arrived at *Koodaloor* about 1 P. M. About half-a-mile from the *karumba*, I reached the road I constructed in 1806, from *Nelliala* in *Parakameatil*, to *Nambolacota*, and continued along it until within three miles of *Koodaloor*, where is yet to be traced the course of the high road formerly constructed by *Tippoo*, by the *Caracole Pass* to South Malabar; after going about a mile along it, I struck off to the right, by a path which led to *Koodaloor*, a village at the post of *Neddibett*, the pass leading up the famed *Neelghurries*. *Koodaloor* is a village of *Baddagurs*, containing between 20 and 30 houses. There are a few *Kottara's* houses in its vicinity. Here I was met by the *Nambolacota Wáranoor*, attended by his dependants, and nearly all the inhabitants of *Nambolacota*. I halted in consequence here for the night, and obtained from them the following information respecting the *Neelghurries*.

The summits of these mountains comprise a table-land of about forty miles in length, and about twenty broad; it is formed into four náds, or divisions, viz. *Nanganad*, or *Todanad*,* *Makanad*, *Poranad*, and *Koondenád*; the three former are under the collector of *Coimbatoor*. The revenue collected from the three náds was about 18,000 rupees; it has since been reduced to 6,000. *Koondenad* is under the collector of *Malabar*, and pays annually into the *Manár Gát Hobely Cutcherry* (in South Malabar) about 1,000 gold fanams. The *Málewárom* (proprietor's share of the produce) is about double that sum, and belongs to the *Padignacar Kolgum*, *Rajah* of the *Samoory* family,—

* This includes the tract of country below the hills as far as *Davaral-patten*.

to the *Pundalore Nair* in South Malabar, and to the *Nambolacota Wáranoor*, which latter lays claim indeed to the whole western portion of the *Neelghurries*, bounded by the river *Keellaata*, as called by *Malabars*, and *Paikara* by *Baddagurs*. The *Koondée Nád* pays also to the *Nambolacota Wellakara Mal-len Davasom*, 101 gindees (about six pints) of ghee, and 120 old fanams. The grains and products peculiar to these mountains, are wheat, barley, watta *kadála* (a kind of pulse), *parápá* (dhall), *ruggy*, *corály*, *keera*, *chama* (millet), and *kadoo* (mustard); also *affeen* (opium), *ooly* (onions and garlick), ghee in large quantities; bees'-wax and honey. The extent of the population my informers could not tell me, though they said they knew of about forty attys (*Baddagur* villages), about twenty *Muxidoos*, or *Todara* villages, and about half that number of *Kotageerees*, or villages of *Koturs*; the whole population they estimated at about 5,000 souls. The *Baddagurs* are both merchants and cultivators. They emigrated from *Oomatoor* in *Poonat* or *Mysore*, about three centuries ago; their language is a dialect of *Canareese*.* The *Todara* are exclusively herdsmen, and the *Kotara*, artificers, viz. blacksmiths, carpenters, and potters. They also are cultivators. The *Koturs* and *Todars* are the aborigines; their language appears to be a mixture of *Tamil*, or *Malialum*, and *Canareese*. Neither the *Todars* or *Kotars* follow any acknowledged Hindoo customs; they worship tutelary deities unknown among the people of the plains, while both complexion and features point them out as a race distinct from both *Hindoos* and *Mahomedans*. The whole of the inhabitants are remarkable for their simple and inoffensive demeanour. Alluding to the revival of the trade carried on formerly with *Malabar*, the people seemed to think that nothing would restore it so effectually as by re-opening the high-road formerly constructed by *Tippoo*, and by the establishment of a salt gola near the foot of the *Caracote* pass; and of weekly markets or fairs at *Koodaloor* in *Nambolacotta*, and at *Nellumboor* or *Mombát*; and certainly nothing is more feasible, since the *Caracote* pass has advantages over every other, viz. water conveyance from the coast, to within a few miles of the foot of it, a level country the whole way from *Nellumboor* to *Caracote*, and a pass that is capable of being made practicable for beasts of burden, and even wheel carriages; the distance through *Nambolacota* to the *Mysore* frontier, is little more than half what it is through every other part of *Wynaád*, and all the nullahs and water-courses are passable throughout the year.

I left *Koodaloor* on the 12th, at nine, and reached *Neddibett*, or the summit of the mountains, about eleven. There is a good path-way up this pass.† Within a mile of the top the ascent becomes exceedingly steep, the last half mile so much so, as to require considerable labour to carry an empty palanquin even up it; though the whole distance from *Koodaloor* does not exceed four miles, I was nearly three hours‡ performing it. The distance from *Neddibett* to *Ottakamund* cannot be less than twenty miles; the first part of the road is rugged, and broken by cholas or vallies, some of which are very steep, particularly the first, called *Poolee Chola*. I counted eight of those cholas at from half a mile to a mile and a half from each other, but generally the road is over bare hills, especially in the vicinity of the *Keelaketta* or *Paikara* river. During the fair season the river is fordable, on account of the rocks, the whole way across; in the rains it is passed in a basket boat. Here

* The *Nelliala Arashen* (or chief) claims the sovereignty over the whole of the *Neelghurries*, excepting *Koondenad*.

† A road has since been made up this pass, about three miles in length, by Mr. Sullivan.

‡ In 1827, I was exactly one hour going by the new road.

§ A new road has been made since this was written.

I encamped for the night, on account of my bearers and coolies, who suffered more this, than any preceding day's journey, in consequence of the heavy rain and bleak winds. From this river to Ottakamund the distance is about ten miles, for the most part over downs more level than those on the western side of the river. The whole face of the country between Neddibett and Ottakamund is decked with the richest verdure, and watered by rivulets and springs in every direction, interspersed with patches of jungle in deep glens and vallies. The productions of these hills are totally different from those in the lowlands. Here are white dog-rose, honeysuckle, jasmine, marigolds, balsams without number (*tomentosa*), hill gooseberry, wild strawberry, Brazil cherries, violet-raspberries (red and white), &c. &c. Many parts are literally covered with ferns and lichens in great variety. The climate is most grateful to an European in health, and reminds one more of his native air than any part of India I have visited.

Arrived at Ottakamund on the 13th of June, where I met with a most hospitable reception from Mr. John Sullivan, the principal collector of Coimbatore.

CHINESE LEXICOGRAPHY.—M. KLAPROTH'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The spirit of equity which you have always manifested in your Journal, induces me to hope that you will not reject my reply to certain passages in the review of my *Dernier Mot sur le Dictionnaire de M. Morrison*, inserted in the number for November. My intention is not to fatigue your readers by quotations and passages in Chinese; those persons who understand the language, and will compare my pamphlet with the review, will easily decide whether I was wrong in writing against Dr. Morrison, and whether the author of the review has given a correct idea of the errors with which I charge him. I only wish to speak at present generally, and with reference to certain particulars which concern me personally.

Your reviewer says, that I was the first to speak favourably of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, in an article in the *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung* of 1828. This is perfectly true; and Sir George Staunton and Mr. Huttman did the same. But observe: these gentlemen, as well as myself, spoke of the first part of the Dictionary, according to the radicals, which appeared at Macao in 1815. This part, which extended to page 188, as well as all the first volume of the first portion of the work, is, in general, tolerably well done, very copious (often even *too copious*), and useful to consult, notwithstanding some errors which have crept in there. But what a difference between these and the succeeding volumes! A mere glance, and the slightest comparison, must convince even those who do not understand Chinese, that it is a totally different work. In the first volume, according to the radicals, a very large portion of the characters are accompanied by explanations of one, two, and as many as five and six columns; a great number of Chinese texts are given, with their translations, quotations, and in short whatever could be useful to a student of the language. But when we open the second and third volumes, it is perfectly surprising to find only a few words of explanation to each character, which cannot be at all useful, and are often completely wrong.

I must confess that this discordance in the composition of the work is one of the chief reasons which have induced me to consider the first volume and the two succeeding volumes as done by different hands; for it seemed to me impossible that the author of the one could be the author of the others.

With respect to the second portion of Dr. Morrison's work, which contains the Tonic or Alphabetic Dictionary, I do not wish to recur to it: my *Dernier Mot* applied principally to that. The third, or the English and Chinese Dictionary, is much better done, and I consider it a useful book, although the author does not always give the equivalent of the English term, frequently explaining it, instead of translating it by the proper word: this is particularly the case with the verbs.

Permit me, sir, to explain to you, in a few words, the opinion I have formed of the manner in which Dr. Morrison's Alphabetical Dictionary was made. I should premise, that almost all the individuals who principally direct their studies to Chinese romances, and other works written in the more familiar style termed *Seaou-shwö*, find in this lexicon a vast number of phrases which they are in search of. The reason of this is, that Dr. Morrison, in reading Chinese romances, and particularly the *San-kuö-she* (or "History of the Three Kingdoms"), transferred to his dictionary the forms of speech which his Chinese master explained to him, and which are consequently well rendered. But it is otherwise with the explanations given in the original dictionaries of the Chinese, which he has attempted to translate by himself. These explanations are, it must be admitted, often obscure, and one is obliged, many times, in order to comprehend them, to have recourse to the texts cited, and often even to the commentaries on those texts, which is almost always the case with the works of Confucius, the *Kings*, and other classical works of China. This is an undertaking to which, in my opinion, Dr. Morrison is not competent, or at least which he has not performed. In his Alphabetical Dictionary phrases may, therefore, be, in part, well explained; but the primitive significations of the characters are not always so, when he has not borrowed them from Father Basil; whence it follows, that it may be advantageously used in reading a romance, but not in reading a classical or historical book, if unaccompanied by a commentary; for the commentaries of the Chinese scholars generally remove all the difficulties of the text, and are very clear. For this reason, Dr. Morrison's work may do well enough at Canton and Macao, whilst it provokes the dissatisfaction of the sinologists of Europe. *Dixi et animam salvavi.*

It now only remains for me to reply to two imputations of your reviewer. My *Dernier Mot* was not autographed by me; the mistakes of the copyist in the English words, and his omissions, are, therefore, in no respect, imputable to me, as every one knows that corrections are almost impracticable in a work autographed in very small characters: being unable thus to correct the mistakes of the copyist, I preferred leaving the work as it was, rather than disfigure it by blots. I am only responsible for the errors in the Chinese characters, two of which I had corrected, but my corrections were not attended to at the press. I must also repel the insinuation, that I have endeavoured to depreciate Dr. Morrison's Dictionary in order to give indirectly the preference to that of Father Basil, which the Asiatic Society of Paris wished to have lithographed; and that I am a *partner* in this undertaking. M. H. Kurz was alone entrusted with the publication of this work, with which I have positively nothing to do. The accusation of your reviewer is the more unjust, inasmuch as, at the moment when my *Dernier Mot* was lithographed, I knew that M. Kurz would remain no longer at Paris, and consequently, that the printing of Father Basil's work would probably be relinquished by the Asiatic Society.

KLAPROTH.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.*

MR. HAYMAN WILSON, whose contributions towards the illustration of the Sanscrit drama have endeared his name to every lover of oriental learning, having, in the exercise of his official duty, instituted an inquiry into the amount of bullion annually imported into Bengal from the year 1813-14 to 1827-28, and the causes to which its fluctuations were attributable, was of course led by the nature of that inquiry to advert to the fluctuations of the external commerce with that important part of our Indian empire. He prepared, in consequence, a series of tables to shew its value and extent in each year of that period. The report was submitted to the government, who, considering that it embodied information of the utmost consequence to the mercantile community of Calcutta, sanctioned its publication. Our readers will probably perceive, that it establishes many inferences, that bear strongly on the great point now at issue between the East-India Company and those who are endeavouring to destroy their privileges. At any rate, they tend to lower the immoderate expectations of inordinate profit from the unlimited opening of the British trade, which seem to have misled so many sound and sensible minds who have lent the weight of their authority to those plausible but delusive theories. From Mr. Wilson's deductions, it appears, beyond all contradiction, that the trade has, indeed, increased during the period in question; but that it has not increased in the degree generally supposed, but, in many instances, has sustained serious injury from the extension of the eastern commerce of Great Britain. "Such statements," Mr. Wilson rightly observes, "are calculated to moderate expectation, and to recommend a cautious reception of the confident theories which contemplate no bounds to the wealth and capabilities of Bengal. (British India is a poor country, and must remain so, whilst its population has a perpetual tendency to exceed the means of subsistence, and whilst a large portion of its scanty capital is annually abstracted to enrich a foreign state, and to swell the resources of Great Britain.)"

We are necessarily constrained to pass over the successive tables of Mr. Wilson's estimate, from the year 1813-14. But in the year 1818-19, the rate of increase, contrasted with that of 1813-14, the first year of the series, is, with respect to merchandize, as 1 to 2.27, and to treasure as 1 to 8.26; so that the private import trade had, during these six years, been quadrupled, the Company's import trade for that period having undergone very considerable alteration. The year 1818-19, therefore, confirmed what the preceding year had indicated, and shewed that the import trade had been pushed both beyond the demands of the country, and beyond its capability to afford adequate returns. The far greater number of articles were sold much below their invoice prices, and large quantities found no purchasers, whilst the exports on private account decreased forty-five lacs of rupees, and those of the Company fifteen, making a total diminution of sixty lacs; and, as it appears from the official returns, the exports were actually less

than the imports by above 2 crores: but Mr. Wilson remarks, that the real or proximate deficiency was considerably less. Cotton still continued an article of speculation, although its high price, and a season much less productive, considerably diminished the export. Indigo also declined in export value from a partial failure. The joint amount of these articles being deducted from the total exports of the private trade, and ten per cent. added to the remainder, this approximate amount, added to the valuation of indigo and cotton, and the other items of the exports, gives a total still leaving an excess of imports to the amount of 52 lacs of rupees, and throwing on the market all the extra means of investment, in the form of bills and private remittances. The amount of the former was comparatively inconsiderable, being less than 4,400,000 lacs; the amount of the latter cannot be well estimated at less than 10,000,000. The money-market, therefore, felt the effects of this accumulation. The two or three subsequent years more unequivocally exhibited their operation, yet they were soon manifested in the abundance of money, the great increase of the value of land, the decline of the exchange to 2s. 6d., and the reduction of interest to 6 per cent. Another consequence of the excessive import, and the defect in export, was the difficulty of obtaining cargoes homewards, and the consequent reduction of freight, which became lower by 60 or 70 per cent. than it had been for the previous 20 years, and cargoes even on those terms not being procurable.

From 1819-20, the retrograde course commenced; but the chief falling off was from Great Britain; the whole import from thence being but 86 lacs, of which 19½ were Company's goods; whilst in the preceding year, the private merchandize alone was valued at a crore and a half. The most remarkable fall occurred upon glass-ware, queen's ware, crockery, &c. &c., which had, in the two preceding years, run up to 21 lacs, but which now declined to four and a half: "a value," observes Mr. Wilson, "much nearer the natural demands of the Calcutta market than the high amount to which they had been strained by injudicious speculation."

In 1820-21, the export trade must be regarded as continuing in a state of decline; and if the total did not present a heavy defalcation, it was chiefly owing to extensive speculations in opium to China and the eastward, which raised the nominal value of the exports to China, to which the opium alone added 60 lacs. The rest of the increase was in cotton sent on account of the Company (a surplus stock), transmitted to China in the absence of a better market, and sold at a heavy loss. The total amount of the exports this year was 6 crores 21,000 lacs, being 24½ lacs less than those of the former year, and presenting an excess of 2 crores above the imports. There was, in consequence, scarcely any channel for the remittance of private capital, and the exchange fell to 2s. 3d.

In the years 1821-22, and 1822-23, the importation of bullion continued to decline, in the latter remarkable year amounting to but 1 crore 72 lacs 89,000 rupees, although the merchandize continued on the increase; though there were many instances of decrease in 1822-23, they were more than covered by the additional imports from Great Britain, which added 30 lacs to the value of its merchandize, the value amounting to nearly 1 crore 81

* A Review of the External Commerce of Bengal, from 1813-14 to 1827-28. By Horace Hayman Wilson, Calcutta, 1830.

lacs,—the highest value of British imports hitherto recorded in the annals of Calcutta commerce. This augmentation is to be accounted for by the state of the mercantile and manufacturing community at home, still labouring under excessive production. The prices at which British piece goods were sold, occasioned heavy losses to the importers. The exchange was at 2s.

The year 1823-24 presented many remarkable fluctuations. The value of merchandize exported was 6 crores and 82 lacs, a crore and 37 lacs less than the preceding year. The export value exceeded the import by above 4 crores. Of this sum, the Company's export, including treasure, amounted to 2 crores. Money from various causes was abundant; the exchange was 1s. 11d., which induced persons who sought a channel of remittance, to adopt indigo or other commodities, thus forcing the export to the highest level.

In 1825-26, the total of the exports exceeded the imports by 4 crores, and in the following year a large deficit in the export occurred, the deficiency on private export being about 74 lacs. Of the year 1827-28, the total value of the export trade is the highest of the whole series, with the exception of 1822-23. But though we must be under the necessity of omitting the curious analysis of Mr. Wilson, we ought not to omit a novel, but in our opinion a cogent argument, to shew the reduction in actual value of the surplus export; and it furnishes an important supplement to the evidence respecting British commerce with India, given before the Committees. Mr. Wilson having pointed out the consequences of a superabundance of remittable capital, and the want of a channel of remittance, in the alteration of the exchange, and the reduction of the value of remittances by more than one-sixth, so that the 3 crores which before 1813-14 would have yielded in the English market £3,750,000, came in 1827-28 to realize barely £3,000,000, making 4 crores and a half in the latter year equal to little more than 3 crores in the former; and though the surplus exceeded the old average in nominal amount by a million and a half, yet was little more than half a million in actual out-turn;—proceeds to the following remarks:—

There is also another consideration, from which it will be inferred that the surplus export is an actual value still further reduced. The total amount remitted in merchandize must depend not upon the cost, but upon the sale of the articles; and there can be no doubt, that, in general, the prices in the home market yielded much larger profits in 1813-14, than they have done of late years, in consequence of the enhancement of prices in India. At present the chief object is to realize the cost price at a moderately low exchange; but if an article, as indigo for instance, costs above twice the sum it did, and sells for the same sum at home, at both periods, it follows, the English prices remaining the same, that in 1813-14, the difference of the Indian price was the amount of the profit, or that the 120 per cent. which is now absorbed in the cost price in Bengal, was then realized as profit in London. This proportion is no doubt more than the difference upon the whole trade, and it is not to be supposed that no profits are now realized, but their diminished scale must effect the real value of the surplus export, and three crores of rupees at present will not produce in foreign markets perhaps more than two crores would have done fifteen years ago.

That the annual remittance of capital, as shewn by a comparison of the com-

mercial transactions of Bengal, does not represent the whole sum remitted, is very true; and to this must be added the amount of the bills drawn upon the Court of Directors. As, however, very insufficient funds exist in Great Britain to meet the demands, they are supplied by the amount sales of goods sent either from India or China, purchased with funds raised in those countries. Part of these funds arise from the sales of imports, but they provide but for a small portion, and money must be procured for the large balance of exports on the Company's account. The sums required for this purpose can be raised in China only by bills either on England or Bengal, and Madras and Bombay must draw from the same quarter the far greater part, if not the whole, of the sums required for their share of the surplus export; so that, in fact, the whole, or nearly the whole, as far as the Company is concerned, goes from Calcutta. To the actual surplus export, therefore, of Company's goods, averaging for the last seven years nearly one crore and a half, must be added the amount of bills drawn on Bengal, averaging for the same period ninety lacs, and consequently giving to the Company more than half of the whole surplus remittance, leaving for private remittance less than two crores a year upon the last seven years. If, however, we include the value of the bills as replacing part of the surplus export of Calcutta, we must add to the latter the amount of drafts on the Court of Directors in favour of individuals, which, for principal and interest, average fifty-two lacs a year; reducing, consequently, the Company's own surplus to less than two crores, and leaving rather more than that sum for remittance on private account.

The conclusions to which we have thus come, regard, it must be recollected, the whole of the external commerce of Bengal. How far they will apply equally to the details of that trade or the intercourse between Bengal and each separate country, remains to be investigated. It will, no doubt, be found that they do not apply throughout, and the augmentation of the trade with some countries, particularly Great Britain, has considerably exceeded the proportion in which the trade generally has improved. What, however, has been gained in one direction, has been lost in another; and whilst the commerce with some places has improved, with others it has declined; leaving, as pointed out above, a total increase of about 100 per cent. on the value of the import, and 20 per cent. upon that of the export trade.

PILGRIM TAXES.

A missionary at Allahabad gives the following account of the amount of this tax:—"Taking a series of years at Juggernaut, say from 1812 to 1825 inclusive, there was collected £169,313. 17s. 6d.: the cost was £126,398, which included £22,299 to the collector; leaving £42,915 of balance, or £3,300 annually of profit by this horrid system: so that, for clearing this sum annually, the collector, having on an average £1,715, received above 50 per cent. on the sum which he realized to his employers: thus also it appears, that above £65,000 were received from the Heathen during these thirteen years; while the whole had cost them, as already stated, £169,313. 17s. 6d. The gains received at some other places, however, have been far greater than these at Juggernaut: the net receipts at Allahabad have been £8,000 or £10,000 in one year; nay, at Gya, the clear receipts have been as high as £20,000, and more, in a single year."—*Mis. Reg.*

ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT TRIBES OF TIBET.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY M. KIAPROTH.

The Inhabitants of Ta-tsüen-loo.

UNDER the Tang dynasty, Ta-tsüen-loo (a fortified city in the western part of Sze-chuen) belonged to the Too-fos, or Tibetans. The Yuens (or Mongols of China) founded there six hereditary principalities, denominated Tenou-men, Yu-tung, Le-ya, Chang-ho-si, and Ning-yuen. Under the Mings, the local mandarin of Chang-ho-si, named Rawamong, who, under the Mongols, had had the title of Yeou-ching, brought the tribute himself, and was favourably received at court. When the present Manchoo dynasty came to the throne it effectuated, by its virtues, some salutary changes, and the chiefs of those districts adopted our (the Chinese) manners, as well as the Chinese costume and cap. The chiefs then solicited permission to wear *jubas*, or satin dresses embroidered with dragons, like the Chinese officers, large cape or collar, and small sleeves without peak. Their ordinary dress is a *juba* of thick satin or of *prouh*.* In respect to their caps, they follow in general the Tibetan fashion. In winter they wear caps of worked satin, ornamented with fox-skin or lynx-skin. They wear a short sword hanging on the left side. Their shoes are of leather. They commonly hang at their girdle a purse, a cup, a small bag, or something of the same kind. They pierce the left ear, and wear in it large ornaments of red coral or of turquoise-stone.

The Tibetan tribes who inhabit Ta-tsüen-loo and Ho-kew (or the ford of the middle of the Ya-lung-keang) manufacture white felt, stuffs, and *jubas* of woollen-hair stuff, or of *prouh*. Those of the interior make short dresses of *prouh*. They pierce the left ear and insert in it little plates of pewter or iron. Those among them who write, have suspended at their waist a small steel case, containing some reeds, and a little copper bottle filled with ink. They write both upon skins and upon paper, and they trace the lines from left to right.

The women of these barbarians commonly divide their hair into two tresses, which they fasten together upon their head with a red handkerchief; they attach thereto behind a silver plate and other ornaments of coral, turquoise, false coral, silver money, or sea shells. They clothe the body in a short robe, without sleeves, and over this a kind of spencer. Wealthy persons wear on their backs large leather belts ornamented with pearls and other things which give lustre to it. The merchants of Ta-tsüen-loo are obliged to employ certain of the women in their commercial affairs, who traffic in the market even when they are pregnant.

These tribes inhabit dwellings which are called "brick towers." They pile up there, also, heaps of stones, which they call buddhas. The men ascend and descend safely by means of ladders, and defend them with muskets and small cannon. The habitations of Tibet are constructed in the same manner and as the kitchen and the place where they keep the cattle is the same, they are very dirty, but spacious.

These tribes drink tea with milk, and spirit made from barley; they eat *tsan-pa*, a paste made of meal browned before the fire, beef, and mutton. They follow the religion of Buddha. When they are ill, they employ neither physicians nor drugs, but they apply to the lamas. They make lamps with butter and burn perfumes. In their sacrifices they make use of holy water. They cast their dead into the water, or burn them, or offer them to be devoured

* *Prouh*, in Tibetan, *pang-lo*, *päh-lo*, or *puh-lu* in Chinese, is a kind of stuff made of hair or wool.

by birds of prey, and to dogs. They amuse themselves in leaping, dancing, and performing plays. A dozen women, with round caps of white linen on their heads, shoot with arrows against a butt: they then dress in different colours, raise their hands, form a circle, leap in the air, approach each other, sing, dance, &c. These are the amusements of foreign countries. At the close of the year, they offer a sacrifice, and celebrate it by feasts and frequent meetings.

The people of Ta-tsüen-loo and of Tibet belong to the same race; consequently their manners, their dress, and mode of living are similar.

The Inhabitants of Litang.

Litang being at present under the jurisdiction of Ta-tsüen-loo, Chinese manners are spreading there gradually: the local mandarins follow the regulations of the empire in respect to their dress and caps. The women distribute their hair into a vast number of small tresses, and cover them on the top with a kind of plate. They deck themselves likewise with jewels; but they do not regard cleanliness, in consequence of the abject state in which they are.

The Inhabitants of Ba-tang.

The local mandarins and chiefs of Ba-tang wear dresses and caps like those of Ta-tsüen-loo. The people dress mostly in cotton cloth, and wear grey or blue caps. The fashion of their shoes is Chinese. They do not shave the head, nor cut their hair but when it becomes too long. The women paint and dress themselves just as those of Ta-tsüen-loo: the only difference is, that they wear no ornament on the head, and have red or green shoes.

The chiefs dependent on Ghiamtsa wear on the head a dress composed of eight pieces of wood, like a bird-cage. They have large rings in their ears, to which are attached a red pearl and ribbons, which hang down.

The chiefs of Shy-pan-kew do not shave the head; they wear *jubas*. They are very mischievous, and never go out unless armed with arrows, a musket, or a lance.

The Inhabitants of Si-tsang.

The country from Tsiampo to H'lari, belongs now to Tibet. The unmarried females of Tsiampo seldom wear any head-dress. When they marry, they do not go to visit their relations; those who wish to go to their paternal residence are not permitted to enter it; they remain outside the door, and take tea and wine there. The mother pays a visit to her daughter's residence. Generally speaking, married women fear to enter a strange house, believing it to be unfortunate to do so.

The discipline of the monasteries and temples is severe. If a lama is found guilty of fornication, both he and his mistress are flayed alive; their skins are stuffed with straw and flung into the water, or exposed in the desert as an example to others. This practice, however, does not prevail in Zang.

The Inhabitants of Brough-ba.

The tribes of Brough-ba are to the south-west of Zang: their country belonged formerly to Bengal; but in the tenth year of Yang-ching (1732), the Brough-bas recognized the supremacy of the Chinese empire. Their soil, climate, and productions, are nearly the same as those of China. From their country to the frontier of the kingdom of Téen-chu, or India, it is a month's journey, to the southward. They have been almost entirely converted to the red religion, and honour Buddha, and read the books of his doctrine.

The Ho-yu Savages of Joo-bu.

The country of the barbarians Ho-yu is some thousands of *li* to the south of Zang; they are named H'loka, are very stupid and brutish, and know nothing of the Buddhist religion. They make several incisions in their lips, which they fill with various colours.* They are fond of salt; they neither till the ground, nor weave cloth; and they dwell in holes and caverns. In winter they clothe themselves with skins; in summer with leaves of trees. Hunting is their chief occupation; they also take and devour venomous reptiles. Criminals condemned to die in Tibet, are conveyed to the districts traversed by the Noo-keang (not the river of that name which flows through the Chinese province of Yun-nan), where parties of the H'lokas come, who distribute them amongst their number, and devour them.

The Inhabitants of Bhal-bo, or Nepal.

The country of Bhal-bo, called also Bhræbung,† is to the south-west of Zang, and adjoins Nialam. The climate is warm; the products of the country are rice and other grains, pulse and fruits; also fine stuffs, cotton and peacocks. It is governed by three khans. In the tenth year of Yung-ching, (1732) they sent an embassy to the Chinese governor commanding in Zang, to place themselves under the empire. The Ghorka family succeeded; and in the fifty-third year of Këenlung (1788), Rana Bahadar, prince of the Ghorkas, having enriched himself by commerce with Tibet, excited troubles, and invaded our territory, but dreading the emperor's wrath, he sent one of the chiefs of the country, named Mamrung, with tribute.

They are people difficult to conquer, perfidious, bold, restless, and inclined to make incursions across the frontiers of Tibet. But all their efforts are fruitless; we repel them easily, and force them always to respect our territory. Our troops, in conjunction with those of the country, protect our frontiers, which are very exactly defined.

* Georgi, in his *Alphab. Tibet.* bears testimony to the truth of this statement. He says that these people make incisions in their lips, into which they pour red, yellow, blue, and other colours: that this peculiar mode of painting is performed by parents on their children at an early age, and that the colours become indelible.

† Bhræbung, in Tibetan, signifies "a cup of rice;" but it is the translation of the word *Nepal*, which in the dialects of Hindostan likewise signifies "a cup of rice."

INFINITE DIVISIBILITY OF TIME.

THERE are some stories familiar to us in the west, which had their origin in the east, illustrating that the sensation of time is only from the succession of events. One of these stories is told in the *Spectator* or *Tatler*, and describes a caliph, or some such dignified personage, at the request of a dervise, plunging his head into a tub of water and immediately taking it out again; but in that moment of time during which his head was in the water, he seemed to himself to have passed through many changes of condition, and to have lived, if I remember the story rightly, several years. There is a similar story of the Arabian prophet, who is said to have been taken out of his bed one night, and to have made a long celestial and super-celestial journey, and to have held many conferences with heavenly beings, and yet to have been absent so short a time, that

when he returned his bed was not cold, and a pitcher of water, which his own clumsiness, or that of the angel Gabriel, had upset at his flying out of bed, had not quite emptied itself of its contents. These stories shew that the people, among whom they originated, were familiar with speculations concerning the nature of time; and in the two narrations above referred to, it may be imagined by many persons, that the illustration of the rapidity of thought is carried to the utmost. It is, however, demonstrable that no limit can be set to the divisibility of time, on which, of course, depends the succession of ideas. Every successive thought or sensation must occupy successive portions of time; but every conceivable portion of time is susceptible of division; that is, it has a beginning, a middle, and an end.

The infinite divisibility of matter is curiously demonstrated by a similar species of reasoning; for it must be conceded, that every particle of matter has two sides, which we can conceive to be separable. We are convinced, by the microscope, that the division of matter extends very greatly beyond the perception of our unassisted senses, and the reasoning above alluded to shews us that the idea of atoms is a vulgar error, since there is no piece of matter so small as not to have two sides which may be separated. In like manner the idea of an instant or point of time is also a vulgar error. As in the mathematics of visibles and tangibles, a mathematical point is one which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness, so in the doctrine of duration, or the theory of time, a point or an instant is that which has no duration or progression. The word *instant*, applied to time, is the same as *atom* applied to matter; it takes for granted that which the philosophy of the thing will not and cannot concede, and which indeed is susceptible of most logical contradiction. For it supposes that time, which in its essence is moveable, is composed of parts which are not moveable, even as the word *atom*, as applied to matter, supposes that matter, the essence of which is that it consists of parts, has any one part which does not consist of parts. Now the infinite divisibility of matter will afford us a mode of demonstrating the infinite divisibility of time. Thus: every particle into which matter may be divided, must have two sides and a middle; and supposing an object to pass by or through any particle of matter, the object passing must occupy some time in passing—it must arrive at one side before it can reach the other; therefore, if there be no conceivable limit to the subdivision of matter, there can be no conceivable limit to the subdivision of time.

ADVENTURES OF GIOVANNI FINATI.*

THIS is a very curious piece of biography, and the public are much indebted to Mr. Banks, for the pains he has taken to introduce it into the world in an English dress. It is a narrative of the extraordinary life and adventures of an Italian renegade, who, by virtue of his apostasy, obtained a more familiar knowledge of Mussulman manners, and the most interesting and secluded parts of Arabia, Nubia, and Egypt, than it was possible for a European to do. Hadjee Mahomet, for this we may consider as his real name, till he shall re-unite himself to the Christian church, is evidently an intelligent man, a fact to which many travellers in Egypt, who have availed themselves of his services, as an interpreter, can bear testimony. He was two years resident in this country, and the last intelligence received of him is, that he had been engaged by Lord Prudhoe, as his interpreter, during his travels in the East.

Finati is a native of Ferrara; his parents were respectable; his father possessed landed property sufficient for the decent maintenance of his family. He was intended, he tells us, for the church, but he had an utter aversion to this profession, which he adopted, however, or seemed to adopt, in compliance with the wish of a bigoted uncle. The French system of conscription, that execrable instrument of tyranny, which tended more than any thing else to foster a spirit of hatred against Napoleon, being introduced into the "kingdom of Italy," Giovanni Finati, in process of time, was enthralled in its meshes; and though his family provided, at a heavy expense, a substitute, the latter deserted, and Giovanni was forced to become a soldier. He deserted, and was taken; but he ventured again, and with a few associates, passed the frontiers of Italy into Albania, and gave themselves up to the Turks, who received them with great joy. After a time, however, they were given to understand that a change of religion was expected from them; and upon their indignant rejection of the proposition to become Mussulmans, they were sent to work at the quarries, and treated, in short, like beasts of burthen. This expedient proved more effectual than exhortation, and they signified their readiness to be Mahometanized. Finati, or Mahomet, as he was then named, became a pipe-bearer to a Turkish general, whose confidence he gained to such a degree, that he was permitted the entrance of the harem. This privilege, conceded to a young Italian, led to a result which a Turk could scarcely have overlooked: the confidential pipe-bearer became intimate with a young Georgian tenant of the harem, and the effects of the intimacy obliged him to fly from Fatima and the general, to Egypt.

He enlisted in the Pasha's service, as a private in a company of Albanians; and soon after became *helik-bash*, or corporal. He tells us that he felt proud of serving under so extraordinary a man as Mahomet Ali, and eager for an opportunity to distinguish himself. An opportunity soon presented itself, for the Wahabees having intercepted the pilgrimage to Mecca

* Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Giovanni Finati, native of Ferrara; who, under the assumed name of Mahomet, made the campaign against the Wahabees, for the recovery of Mecca and Medina, &c. Translated from the Italian, as dictated by himself, and edited by William John Banks, Esq. 2 vols. London, 1830. Murray.

and Medina, the Pasha determined to put them down. First, however, he felt it necessary to establish his authority in Egypt; which he accomplished by exterminating the Mamelukes. Of this bold and effectual, but atrocious, measure, Finati gives some interesting details.

The army destined for the recovery of the holy cities, of which our adventurer's regiment formed a part, was placed under the command of the Pasha's favourite son, Tossoon, a youth of 17, whom Finati paints in most engaging colours. Dates are not regarded in the narrative, so that the period of the army's departure from Cairo cannot be stated. On its progress, the camp was incessantly visited by thieves, who pillaged men and officers, nightly, with consummate dexterity and impudence. The condition of the whole country, in short, is represented as perfectly disorganized, and the scene of robbery and murder.

The rendezvous of the army was near Suez, where vessels were provided to convey the infantry to Yambo, on the Arabian shore; the cavalry passed round by land. Yambo was then under the influence of the Wahabees, and resisted the Egyptian army, which, after some resistance, gained possession of it, and found it deserted.

After a stay of three months at Yambo, Tossoon commenced the campaign against the Wahabees, many of whom he reduced to submission; but the mass took post in a strong pass or defile, called Jedeed Bogaz. Tossoon, judging that delay would afford them time for strengthening their position, and his army being much distressed for want of conveniences, by the heat of the climate, and by the scorpions and other insects, resolved to attack the heretics in their strong post, which had been fortified by breast-works, &c. The number of Wahabees was 2500.

Tossoon excited the ardour and enthusiasm of his troops by an appeal to their religion, and by holding out to them the prospect of redeeming Mecca; and as the cunning sectaries refused to accept the invitation to decide a contest in the plains, the young Pasha attacked their position. The contest lasted from daylight till after sunset; the ferocity of the two parties, and the carnage were indescribable; when all at once a panic seized the Egyptians, and a rout followed, which dissipated Tossoon's army, a miserable remnant only reaching the camp, which was fired, and the young Pasha retired to his vessels. Our adventurer says:

As for me, on the night of the defeat, before I was aware of the turn that things had taken, I found myself, as well as a comrade at my side, so enveloped and internixed with the enemy, that it is almost a miracle how we extricated ourselves, and escaped alive. Cut off, however, from all our friends, after a most toilsome and perilous scramble, we gained a high and somewhat detached eminence, half dead with fatigue and hunger, and suffering even yet more from thirst.

Scarcely even did we dare to stand upright, in order to look around us, for fear of being discovered; for we could still hear cries and shouts in the distance, and saw fires kindling on many of the heights, which we judged could only be the work of the victors, whether as signals, or only to light them in their pursuit and observation of the fugitives, while a much wider expanse of flame lower down, and further off from us, pointed out the situation of our ill-fated camp.

As soon as the news of the defeat at Jedeed Bogaz reached Egypt, Mahomet Ali determined to proceed himself to the scene of action, with a powerful army. Our adventurer, however, had left the broken force at Yambo, as an invalid, and returned to Cairo, when the Pasha proceeded on his expedition, which was successful. He carried his army to the pass of Jedeed Bogaz, which he forced, sent a strong detachment through it to Medina, and sailing himself to Judda, he made his way directly to Mecca, the sheriff of which threw open the gates, and affected to receive him as his deliverer. But Mahomet Ali deceived the deceiver, ensnared him into a visit, and detained him a close prisoner, in spite of the sanctity of his character as guardian and minister of the temple of the prophet. He was afterwards put to death by the sultan's orders.

The news of these successes inspired Finati with a desire to return to the army, as he had now recovered, and he accordingly joined an Albanian corps under orders for Suez, and soon was in action against the Wahabees, at the siege of Confûta, whither many of them had fled for refuge. In a sortie, they fought desperately: "from the smallness of the space and the closeness of contact between the parties, the savage scene of carnage became dreadful; not only the swords and knives, but even the very teeth and nails of the combatants being made use of in their fury. Several of our soldiers were killed, or rather torn to pieces, in this horrid encounter; and not one found there upon the other side was left alive, though their number was very considerable."

Subsequently, however, a part of the troops were attacked by a body of Wahabees, and another panic ensued, which ended like the former:

For my own part, I had been one of those foot soldiers who had maintained the combat, near the spring, so long as there were any to make head with me, and, when the complete rout began, was endeavouring to escape, with a few more, as well as I could; but in the precipitation of flight I lost my shoes in the loose sand, the scorching heat of which soon blistered the soles of my feet to that degree, that I was unable to proceed at all, and was actually flinging myself down in despair, with no other resolution but to die, when by chance one of our cavalry troop passed very close to me—one of those doubtless who in the first hurry of the flight had gone wide of the track, and had just recovered the traces of his companions.

His speed was not so great as he probably wished it, for the horse was jaded, yet the sight gave me courage, and I collected strength enough to run after, though I was not able to leap up behind, so that I caught fast hold first of the stirrup, and afterwards of the tail; but the soldier either in his haste mistaking me for an enemy, or thinking that I impeded his escape, turned round, and fired. I had no breath for entreaty, so I only stooped and evaded the bullet, without quitting my grasp, which still served to pull me along. Yet in my rage I had contrived to snatch out my own pistol, and both fired and flung it at him, though quite without effect. I was thus hurried and dragged along for a great many hundred yards, and the incident had certainly the effect of saving my life, for it gave a new turn to my spirits and energies, and I found myself all at once also (though still distant) in sight of Confûta, and with difficulty persevered in crawling thither.

Dysentery, now, thinned the Egyptian army, which suffered greatly; and

Finati says that he felt "a longing desire for Italy;" but the Wahabees kept him perfectly on the alert, in spite of thirst and the scorching heat of the climate. At length he adopted the terrible resolution of deserting in this inhospitable country; and joining a party of Bedouin Arabs, he reached Mecca, which he describes:

The principal feature of the city is that celebrated inclosure which is placed about the centre of it; it is a vast paved court, with doorways opening into it from every side, and with a covered colonnade, carried all round like a cloister, while in the midst of the open space stands the edifice, called the Kaaba, whose walls are covered entirely over on the outside with hangings of black velvet, on which there are Arabic inscriptions embroidered in gold.

Facing one of its angles (for this little edifice is of a square form) there is a well which is called the well Zemzem, of which the water is considered to be so peculiarly holy, that some of it is even sent annually to the Sultan at Constantinople; and no person who comes to Mecca, whether on pilgrimage, or for more worldly considerations, ever fails both to drink of it, and to use it in his ablutions, since it is supposed to wipe out the stain of all past transgressions.

There is a stone also near the bottom of the building itself, which all the visitants kiss as they pass round it, and the multitude of them has been so prodigious as to have worn the surface quite away.

Quite detached, but fronting to the Kaaba, stand four pavilions, (corresponding to the four sects of the Mahometan religion,) adapted for the pilgrims: and though the concourse had of late years been from time to time much interrupted, there arrived, just when I came to Mecca, two caravans of them, one Asiatic, and one from the African side, the two together amounting to not less than about forty thousand persons, who all seemed to be full of reverence towards the holy place.

Finati had an interview with Mahomet Ali at Mecca, and by his directions he proceeded to Taif, and there was enrolled in another regiment, and again was engaged in hostilities with the Wahabees without any material result.

Mahomet Ali again headed the army, and by his military skill totally defeated the Wahabees, to whom no quarter was shewn: a heroine named Gallia, a leader of the Sectaries, escaped into the desert. Mahomet Ali soon after set off for Egypt, leaving Hassan Pacha, an Albanian, in command of the army, who sent the regiment to which our author belonged to Judda, where the plague raged. "No description," he says, "can convey a just image of the desperate and deplorable state in which we found that town when we entered it. The streets were all empty, and the shops shut; corpses were seen lying and putrifying upon every side; all compassion and decency were at an end; there was no care to bury the dead, nor even so much as to remove them." The troops were, of course, attacked, and our adventurer amongst the number; but his spirits, he says, carried him through, and he recovered. He embarked in a ship destined for Suez, but the plague was there, and the stench of the disease, the groans and dying agonies of the people on board, rendered him almost frantic, and he landed with others at Ras Mahomet, without tents, provisions, or even arms, to make their way across the desert. They, however, reached Cairo.

Having received his pay, he relinquished his connexion with the army, and became a private person. At this time an insurrection of the soldiers took place, owing to the introduction of the European system of tactics amongst them, and they proceeded to acts of violence and plunder. Finati confesses that, when he saw his late comrades loaded with booty, he was incited to do as they did; and accordingly, he proceeded to plunder a house, and run away with a heavy chest, which proved to be full of crockery ware!

Soon after this (in 1815) Finati was taken into the suite of Mr. Bankes, with whom he proceeded to Upper Egypt, and began to imbibe from him a taste for the antiquities in that country.

His description of the objects he saw, if they are not improved by the touches of Mr. Bankes, are well given, though brief and superficial. They were joined by two Hanoverians of inferior rank, whose presence was often productive of inconvenience.

As a specimen of the miscellaneous nature of the narrative we give the following extracts:

The journey from Cairo had occupied ten days; and, after two of rest, application was made to the governor of Jaffa for mules, and a safe conduct to Jerusalem.

A Janissary was sent, accordingly, to conduct us, and mules for all, even including the two pedestrians; so we departed at daybreak, a few Greek pilgrims joining our company, some on foot and some mounted; one fat couple especially, set balanced in paniers on the two sides of their mule. All these paid a toll in a narrow defile upon the road; but our own party was exempted by an order from the governor.

The way is wild and barren, and so steep in parts, that we often chose to dismount; and when, at the distance of about half an hour, we first came in sight of the walls and battlements of Jerusalem, all alighted, as is the custom and kneeled down, and then continued on foot to the gate.

We were kindly received in the Roman Catholic convent, and lodged there during our stay: but the monks soon got weary of the poor Hanoverians, and of the childish and inconsiderate scrapes to which they exposed themselves, particularly after the disappearance of one of them during a whole night, who, being locked out of the city gate, had shewn a piece of money under it to the soldiery within, as a bribe, which was snatched out of his hand, during the treaty, and he was left there to his reflections till morning. Within a few days they took their departure very unwillingly, Mr. Bankes hiring some return mules for them to Acre, and we heard no more of them.

Some days were occupied in visiting the holy sepulchre, the Mount of Olives, and Sion, the vale of Jehoshaphat, and tomb of the Kings (which last is a large excavation, yet far inferior to those in Egypt); but as the Christmas of the Greeks was fast approaching, Mr. Bankes determined to witness their ceremonies at Bethlehem, where more than a thousand pilgrims of that persuasion were collected.

We therefore removed thither early in the preceding day; and saw this multitude dining on the terrace roof of the monastery, chiefly on olives and snails, for it was fast time.

We were lodged ourselves in that division of the same building which belongs to the Latins, for different shares of it are assigned to the different persuasions,

the great church of the Nativity, a handsome and spacious building, with three aisles, remaining common to all.

The friars, whose guests we were, strongly discountenanced our attendance at a mass that was heretical, and gave us warning, that should we persist in going into the church, we must not expect to find any egress until morning.

It proved indeed a very great fatigue, for the birthplace of our Saviour is underground, and very small, and was crowded with lights, and an immense throng of people even from dusk, the women sitting squatted on the floor, and the men climbing and straddling over them, so that there were sometimes screams, and generally loud disputes and even blows going on in some part or other of this little sanctuary all night long; but the interest greatly increased as midnight approached, there being a superstitious belief that the lamps hanging at the altar are seen to tremble of themselves at that moment.

Though our position, however, was very close to them, we could observe no such thing, yet nevertheless heard eye-witnesses asserting it afterwards on that night.

To conciliate the Latin fathers, it was agreed that we should stay for their Epiphany; and in the meantime we witnessed a great humiliation of their rivals, both Greek and Armenians; for both these communities had lately raised a small superstructure in their quarter of the convent, which they were peremptorily ordered by the Aga of Jerusalem to demolish immediately with their own hands, under pretext that his special permission had not been obtained for it, and soldiers were sent over to superintend this work of destruction, which was completed in the sight of all their collected flock, and of the Latins, who, far from bearing any share in their mortification, were even accused by them as instigators.

The great tanks near Bethlehem, called the pools of Solomon, are well worth seeing, and I was shewn close to the village a field remarkably stony, which, it is asserted, cannot be cleared, it being the punishment of a churlish husbandman, who, upon the Virgin Mary enquiring of him what grain he was sowing, had answered "pebbles," and was promised in return that "he should reap as he sowed." Such is the legend that I was told upon the spot.

After the Epiphany (which presented a fresh scene of religious contests), the Greek baptism was to take place in the river Jordan, and was very naturally an object of curiosity.

The pilgrims, having women and children amongst them, moved at a slow rate; therefore Mr. Bankes under the guidance of four Christians of Bethlehem, armed with guns, did not set out till many hours after them, and travelling (as they did) through the night, reached the spot on the river in good time for the ceremony in the morning.

Whilst it was going on, and great numbers in the water, seven mounted Bedouens, armed with lances, appeared on the other bank. I was directed to make them a sign of peace, which they soon answered, and came to a parley, in which it was agreed that two of them should join us as an escort, which might make a longer delay and further researches practicable in those dangerous parts.

The fourth day brought us to Djerash, whose ruins exceeded expectation; they are not massive like those of Egypt, but for the most part light and slender, and beautiful, with almost innumerable columns standing in rows, and others curved into a great open circle.

Among the more solid buildings are two theatres, with their covered passages, and seats, like vast flights of steps, extremely perfect.

Though Palmyra is, perhaps, superior in the quantity and extent of remains, yet it never appeared to me to present any one general prospect so rich and magnificent as that which we commanded in looking back upon Djerash, when we went towards the village of Soof.

For there being no Bedoueen camp near, our guides with reluctance carried us thither to pass the night; and we had no reason to congratulate ourselves on our reception. The inhabitants were fanatic and ill-disposed to us, and saw Mr. Bankes's mare die there with the utmost indifference, from having eaten of the oleander, to which she had been tied in the course of the afternoon.

He not having, however, completed his drawings and plans, was not to be deterred from returning for a second examination, yet only won the compliance of Mahomet Daheidy to this project by the sacrifice of a scarlet pair of boots, received as a present from his Abyssinian friends at Jerusalem.

When all was finished at Djerash, our three conductors lent each his horse in turn; and passing along a high ridge of forest, we proceeded to Oomkais, which is also a great ruined city, and stands on an eminence with a noble view towards the lake of Tiberias.

We found the only inhabitants there living in the ancient tombs, which are cut in the live rock, and have doors of stone to them, still turning on their pivots, and securing them at night.

There are natural hot springs in the valley below; from whence, recrossing the Jordan, and passing under Mount Tabor, we found ourselves at Nazareth by night-fall, after having consumed a little more than a week in this circuit, and here our guides were dismissed with ample payment and presents.

This is the journey in which Mr. Buckingham was in our company, bearing, however, no part in it either with his purse or with his pencil; yet this did not prevent all that inconvenience which resulted from it afterwards, both to myself and to my master, who had certainly every reason to have looked for a very different return.

The account of Palmyra is very brief; but Mr. Bankes mentions in a note, that he made a singular discovery there of a Hebrew inscription on the architrave of a door-way among the ruins of the town.

At Seleucia he took leave of Mr. Bankes, and departed for Aleppo, entered the service of the Pasha, for a short time, and then returned to Cairo, where, by the recommendation of Mr. Salt, our late Consul General in Egypt, he determined to act as interpreter to travellers. But he soon after rejoined the army, as a trooper in the company of an Albanian bey, which was the means of preventing for a time, a piece of preferment, which he might have had through Mr. Salt's good offices. On the death of the bey, he was retained by Mr. Salt, at a handsome salary, as janissary, during the operations for exploring the temples of Upper Egypt.

The description of Jerusalem is as follows:

It was just dawn when we reached the western gate of the Holy City, which was not yet opened; so we alighted, and ordering the guide to stay there with the mules upon some pretext, went round the walls outside, till we came to St. Stephen's gate, which is the nearest to the Temple of Solomon. As we sat waiting there, Mr. Bankes disclosed to me that the sight of that forbidden temple was his object, and pressed me that I should go in with him, using as an

argument, that since there was no chance at all that the keepers of the mosque would understand Albanian, and no necessity that an Albanian should speak either Turkish or Arabic (at least with any tolerable accent), the risk of detection, especially when a change in the government filled the city with strangers, must be very small, the soldiery, with whom alone it might be dangerous to be confronted, being but little frequenters of mosques, and at worst the device of the tooth-ache might be resorted to.

The penalty of the unauthorized entry of *that* mosque by a Christian, is death, and the same to the Mussulman who shall connive at it.

All the night I had felt a strong misgiving that the journey was tending to this point, and had performed it with very mixed feelings and a heavy heart; nay, I doubt whether if the case had been fairly put to me earlier, I should have gone forward at all, but this I can say more positively, that for no other human being in the world would I have done it. For let it not be set down to vanity or detraction when I say, that though the scheme was Mr. Bankes' own, still, when I have heard his courage extolled for it, I have always felt that I deserved a share at least equal, since, without an equal temptation (having before entered the temple with other Mahommedans, and being myself free to do so when I pleased), I yet ran, in fact, a far greater risk of life than he did, whom, as a British subject, and a man of substance, they might have threatened, and extorted from, but could hardly have dared to go much further, so that I should have been made the example, who was amenable to their laws, and conversant in their religion and customs.

Fortunately there was no time for discussion or wavering, and if not done at once, the feat could not be done at all. St. Stephen's gate opened, my master went in, and I followed, after which I walked side by side with him into the great area of the temple, a noble square, with cypress trees here and there, and a great octagonal platform on steps in the centre, on which stands the edifice itself, the work of the Kaliph Omar. It is covered by a dome, and incrustated on all sides with porcelain, glazed and coloured, fitted together into the most ingenious and beautiful patterns. On four corresponding sides of it are four brazen doors.

We had admired this noble exterior together in silence for some time, when we saw a person, wearing a green turban, who had the key, and who, as he unlocked one of the doors, asked us if we wished to have the interior shown to us for devotion.

I stepped forward, and assenting to this, engaged him in conversation (in Arabic) that he might not remark on my companion's silence, nor ask him any questions. As we entered, however, seeing him disposed to satisfy his curiosity in that way, I boldly ventured to warn him, that to a man fresh, as my comrade was, from Scutari, no language but Arnaout could serve, which checked him so effectually, that he took scarce any further notice of him from that time, and I found that I had not hazarded at all too much.

Eight solid pillars correspond to the eight internal angles of the temple, and serve, with sixteen marble columns disposed between them, to support the dome, and to inclose a space within them, where a huge mass of rock stands up from the marble pavement, quite rough, and is commonly said to hang in the air unsupported, but rests, in fact, partly on two or three very small pillars placed under it, and is partly also still attached to the ground. We were shown also in the pavement itself what are called the gates of Hell and of Paradise, and the place where the skull of Adam was found, and where Cain killed Abel; while the great rude rock in the midst passes, by tradition, for

that on which the angel sat who stopped the plague in the days of King David. At every one of these several sacred spots we both knelt, and offered a few paras. When all had been seen and examined, nothing would satisfy Mr. Bankes but that he must have the customary certificate of his pilgrimage; we were, therefore, shown by our vergers to the foot of a little narrow staircase near the door, and he following in no further, Mr. Bankes thought it a good precaution to bind up his face again as he ascended; and it is perhaps well that he did, for in a little room over the porch we found four Uleemas squatted in a row, who motioned to us that we should sit down, and then served us with coffee, which my comrade with the bandaged face touched only with his lips, I speaking for him, and describing his sufferings. A long Arabic writing was then drawn up for each of us, with an enumeration of the holy stations that we had just visited, and was signed and sealed in due form.

On the delivery of the instrument there was an unforeseen risk of detection, for it is customary to place it, out of respect, on the crown of the head. Mr. Bankes's hair was full-grown under his cap, which, had that been lifted off, must at once have betrayed him, so, representing the inconvenience of disturbing the bandage, I placed both the certificates, respectfully side by side, on my own shaven scalp.

The rest of the adventures of Giovanni Finati in Egypt, are too minute to detail, and are not remarkable. He subsequently visited Nubia and Abyssinia; and, on his return to Cairo, was summoned to England to give evidence in a well known case of libel.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the Physical Committee of this Society held on the 30th June, Sir Edward Ryan, the president, in the chair; the following donations were made. A specimen of the *Ornithorynchus Paradoxus*, from Van Diemen's Land, in good preservation, by Dr. Adam. A cross bow and quiver of arrows, with a specimen of the poison used for the arrows, from Captain Bellew, who states that such poisoned arrows are used by certain tribes of hill people in the Morung; but cannot afford any information relative to the tree from which it is taken. It was resolved to transfer the packet of poison to the Medical and Physical Society, in the hope that some of its members may be induced to investigate its nature.

An extract of a letter was read from Mr. Scott, agent for the Governor General on the N. E. frontier, to Mr. Swinton, dated Churra Poongee, 19th June, in which Mr. Scott describes his visit to the cave in the neighbourhood, and the precise situation of certain curious stalagmitic balls found on the floor thereof, some no larger than a pea, and some as large as a cauliflower; but the most numerous of the size and shape of a custard apple.

Two letters from Dr. Gerard were transferred from the General Secretary, who stated that a collection of mineral specimens referred to in them had arrived; when it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the minerals at the next meeting, to consist of Mr. Calder, Captain Herbert, Captain Jenkins, Dr. Adam, and Mr. Ross.

Dr. Strong's paper on boring for fresh water springs—read at the last

general meeting of the Society, was transferred by the General Secretary to the Physical Committee, and after some discussion on the subject of the borings now carried on in Fort William, it was resolved, that Dr. Strong and Mr. Ross be requested to report to the next general meeting of the Society the progress made in the recent borings in the Fort, and the probable expense that may attend the prosecution of the work to the attainment of the desired object.

There were received from Dr. Hardie, of Oudypore,—a paper on the Geology of the country to the eastward of Cluton—Sketch of section of the strata between Neemuch and Meintah, near Oudypore, with explanations—Sketch Map of the northern part of Megmaw, with extracts from an accompanying letter; Supplement to the Sketch of the Geology of Central India, &c. The reading of these was deferred to another meeting.

French Academy of Sciences.—At the meeting of the 25th October, M. Person read a memoir on a Galvanometer, of his invention, by means of which the existence of currents, however weak, and of the shortest duration, may be certainly detected. One of the first experiments made by him with this instrument, was to ascertain whether galvanic electricity, which acts so powerfully after death in producing convulsions, be not the agent employed by nature to create the regular motions of life. Since Galvani's discovery, in 1789, a great number of philosophers have endeavoured to establish a theory of the nervous system, considered as an electrical apparatus; but none have succeeded. The recent theory of Messrs. Prevost and Dumas, however, appeared so ingenious, that the idea of electrical currents in the nerves has acquired many partizans. With the view of obtaining a positive solution of the question, M. Person undertook a series of experiments on living animals, which he varied in a number of ways, employing instruments of extreme delicacy, adapted to shew the existence of currents of an almost infinitely short duration; yet he in no case detected the slightest indication of electricity.

The result has led M. Person to regard the hypothesis of currents in the nerves as devoid of foundation; and he reports his opinion by the following arguments:

“Not even the slightest indication of electricity has ever been detected in any part whatever of the nervous system, although the means employed must have detected it if it existed, since it is demonstrated by actual experiment, that the electric currents must have passed from the nerves to metals, which are better conductors.

“Experiments proving that the nerves are not better conductors of electricity than the muscles, it is obvious that a current can remain in the nerves only so long as their envelope is an isolating body, whereas it is proved by a multitude of experiments to be incapable of isolating the feeblest currents; so that a current in a nerve, instead of following its ramifications, would pass into the muscles, as soon as the latter afforded a shorter passage. This accounts for the irregularity observable in galvanic experiments. When a nerve of motion is pinched, drawn, or cauterized, the muscles in which it is distributed become convulsed; a current acts the same without the need of proceeding the whole extent of the nerve; contractions take place, however small the extent the nerve be traversed; only, since electricity does not destroy the organ, the effect may be frequently repeated. If the results of experience are attended to, it will be seen that a nerve of motion, during life and during the period whilst irritability lasts, is in such a state, that whatever abruptly alters the relative position of its molecules, may occasion a contraction: so that the action of

electricity upon the nerves must be temporarily assimilated to that of mechanical or chemical stimulants.

"It is true that the experiments of Walsh, D'Humboldt, Guy-Lussac, Fahlberg, and others, have removed all doubt of the commotion imparted by the torpedo and the gymnota being attributable to electricity; but if the organ peculiar to these fibres generate the electric fluid, it is not thence to be inferred that the nervous system performs the same office, since its organization is altogether different."

The new instrument of M. Person will clear up many doubtful points in the natural history of electric fishes.

On the 4th October, Baron d'Humboldt, in person, presented to the Academy his work on the direction of the chains of mountains in the interior of Asia, and on the volcanos existing there. Messrs. Abel Rémusat and Klaproth were the first to remark, on the credit of Chinese and Japanese manuscripts, the existence of these volcanos, distant 400 or 500 leagues from the sea. M. d'Humboldt, in his travels to the Ural, has collected additional particulars relating to the same subject, and has fully established the existence of volcanos situated much more to the north than those previously known. M. d'Humboldt remarks, further, that the Caspian sea, having evidently extended formerly over a much greater space than it does at present, the volcanic mountains of Asia were in different circumstances than they are at present. The chart accompanying the work exhibits a table of the heights of the principal chains there described.

It is well known that two individuals who accompanied M. d'Humboldt in his journey to the Ural, Count Pallier and Mr. Smith, discovered diamonds in the soil brought down to the foot of this chain. Eight diamonds were found, in a short space of time, but winter coming on, the search was suspended. During the summer, the exploration recommenced, and seven more diamonds have been found. There is every appearance that more will be discovered as the search proceeds. There is every appearance that more will be discovered as the search proceeds. There is every appearance that more will be discovered as the search proceeds.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.—At the first meeting of this Society at Bombay, on the 25th May, a large proportion of the members being present, the secretary read a letter from Dr. Lush, superintendent of the botanic establishment, on the subject of his prospective plans for introducing improvements in gathering and clearing cotton in the southern Mahratta country, which have hitherto answered his utmost expectations; and the proposition of the same gentleman to give lectures on the application of botany and vegetable physiology to the agriculture, arts, and manufactures of Western India. A pod of Louisiana cotton, grown by Mr. Farish, was produced; the remarkable characteristics of which are, that some fibres of the adjoining seeds in each division appear to connect the seeds to one another in a series not merely matted together, but attached at both ends to a seed, and that the pod was larger than any description of cotton grown on this side of India. A beautiful muster of Company's Toomail cotton, the produce of 1830, was also shewn, and stated to be a sample of the average quality of the season. Mr. Mutti (a native of Italy) produced specimens of silk, prepared under his superintendence in the neighbourhood of Poonah, in little more than a month after he commenced his experiments, which were pronounced "superior to any hitherto produced on this side of India," though made from the coarse, common, and carelessly produced cocoon. The first specimen $\frac{1}{2}$ produced

was considered by Framjee Cawasjee as equal to second sort Canton raw silk. The second $\frac{1}{2}$ as equal to third sort Canton silk, but all of them much superior to any hitherto produced in India. Mr. Mutti expects the finest kinds will fetch fifteen rupees the puckah seer in the market, which will be a sufficient compensation for his trouble.

The following is a report on these specimens by four of the principal native brokers on the island:

"We, the undersigned silk merchants and brokers, have carefully examined the undermentioned samples of raw silk laid before us by Signor Mutti, and we find them to be as follows:

"That marked ' $\frac{1}{4}$ cocoons sublime' is of a yellow colour, a very fine quality, soft, and of equal thread, and undoubtedly first quality; and is worth in this market twelve rupees per pucca seer.

"That marked ' $\frac{1}{4}$ cocoons white sublime,' is also of first quality, very fine and even thread, soft, and of beautiful colour, and worth Rs. 12 per pucca seer.

"That marked ' $\frac{1}{4}$ cocoons sulphur sublime' is also of first quality, soft, and even of thread, but not so bright a colour. Worth in this market Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pucca seer.

"The 'white sublime' and 'sulphur sublime' more resemble the finest quality of China silk, and although not so bright, are softer and of finer thread.

"That marked '4-5th cocoons sulphur' is also of a good quality, and fine specimen of silk, not of a bright colour, but soft and even of thread, and worth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per pucca seer.

"These four qualities are rather fine for Bombay and Deccan use; the 4-5th cocoon adapted for Guzerat, and the finer sorts for Europe.

"That marked 'Irène' is of a beautifully yellowish white, a very superior silk, not so soft as the other specimens, but of an even strong thread, and better adapted for use in this country than the softer and finer qualities, and worth at least Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pucca seer; any quantity of Irène silk will always command a preference to those of Persia, China, and Bengal.

"We cannot but express our surprise that the samples of silk now shewn us should be the produce of Signor Mutti's silk establishment in the Deccan, never before conceiving such fine specimens of silk could be produced on this side of India; and if the Irène quality can be produced in quantity, it will supersede the Bengal, Persian, and China raw silks in this market.

"We may here mention that the very finest quality of China silk is barely worth Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pucca seer."

After planting nearly 2,000 mulberry trees on the Irowlee estate in Salsette, and organizing his plans for future proceedings, Mr. Mutti betook himself early in April 1830 to Poonah, where not finding silk eggs sufficiently matured for his purpose, he visited the gaol, where a certain portion of the prisoners are employed in producing raw silk. These people informed him that the eggs could not be hatched in less than nine months; but Mr. M. convinced them to the contrary, and also gave them some instructions for nourishing the worms and working the silk produced by them. Mr. Richardson, assistant to the judge of Poonah, mentions that Mr. Mutti brought to the gaol, to see worked on the machine, a kind of cocoons which are found in the jungles, to obtain which Mr. Mutti personally toiled through the jungles between Candallah and Poonah, braving all the dangers of exposure. These cocoons, the prisoners declared, after a trial, would not produce silk, but Mr. Mutti's experiments

proved the contrary. He took the Kothoor Baug, a tract of land five miles from Poonah, which government have liberally granted him rent-free for fifteen years, for the express purpose of forming a shrubbery of mulberry trees; and the result of his exertions were produced at the meeting of the Society.

Framjee Cawasjee informed the meeting of his intention of trying indigo on his estate in Salsette this year, and of having obtained a supply of seed for that purpose from Bengal, as well as a person well qualified to superintend the manufacture of this article. He likewise mentioned having formed a plantation of upwards of 200 mulberry trees, with the view of introducing at some future and convenient opportunity the raising and manufacture of silk in the island of Salsette.

VARIETIES.

Expedition into the interior of South Africa.—We have collected some particulars of the unfortunate expedition of Messrs. Cowie and Green to Delagoa Bay, in 1828 and 1829, from the *South African Advertiser* and other sources.

Mr. Alexander Cowie, a surgeon of Albany, and Mr. Benj. Green, a merchant of Graham's Town, set out, with an expedition, prepared at a considerable expense, in July 1828, for the purpose of proceeding overland to the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay. They were stopped in their progress by the commotions in the interior, occasioned by the operations against Chaka, and the movements of other savage tribes. It was not till the end of December that they commenced their descent of the precipitous sides of the Omzimvobo or St. John's River,* nearly 2,000 feet high, which occupied four days. They visited the chief of the Lemangwani tribe, named Matuana, and also some descendants of Europeans, wrecked at various times on the coast of Caffraria, respecting whom Mr. Bain received some intimation.†

Having crossed the barrier of the Omzimvobo, they entered the Amaponda country, which was nearly depopulated by Chaka and his Zoolas. This tract, especially that portion near the sea, is represented as indescribably beautiful, consisting of luxuriant meadows watered by copious rivulets; hills and plains diversifying the prospect; rivers swarming with fish and with hippopotami; forests of gigantic trees, some as high as seventy or eighty feet, the recesses of the forests filled with elephants; fields of sweet cane, millet, and maize, of unparalleled fertility.

The expedition proceeded from thence along the shore, seldom meeting with natives, until it reached Mr. Fynn's kraal, near Port Natal, where they collected a mass of information respecting Chaka, his country, and people. Here Messrs. Cowie and Green abandoned their original design of striking off directly northward of Natal, and penetrating the Bechuana country (which had been devastated by the horde of the Mantatees), for the purpose of laying down the numerous sources of the Orange river, and returning to the colony by Litakaa.

They crossed the Omtongala, or Fisher's River of the charts, in February, and on the 1st March reached Nabambe, on the Zimtlanga River, the village of Chaka's brother and successor, Dingaan, who is very popular amongst his tribe, and of whom Mr. Green speaks in the most flattering terms, as anxious to anticipate their wants, hospitable without ostentation, and displaying a magnanimity and capacity befitting the chief of a great people. He assured his guests that his conduct should be of an opposite character to that of his predecessor, and that his only ambition was to make his subjects free and happy.

* See an Account of Mr. Bain's Expedition, *Asiat. Journ.*, N.S., vol. ii. p. 169. † *Ibid.*, p. 170.

This kraal, or village, which is about 120 miles N.E. of Port Natal, and its whole neighbourhood, are described as very populous. The huts are built after the manner of the Caffers proper, but are cleaner, and more commodious within. The country is fertile; cultivation is very extensively practised; two kinds of sugar-cane are mentioned by the travellers; one, the *saccharum officinale*, or true sugar-cane, was found all the way from thence to Delagoa. The other was a smaller kind, the reed about the thickness of the little finger.

Whilst at Nabambe, a party of about forty bastard Portuguese visited the kraal, one of whom was copper-coloured and had straight hair; all were dressed in long chintz gowns fastened at the waist. The object of their visit was to procure food; their nation resided near the Portuguese fort, and had been despoiled, they said, by the armies of Chaka. These people represented to Messrs. Cowie and Green that it was only five days' journey to Delagoa, which induced them to resolve to penetrate thither, leaving their waggon and most of their suite.

They commenced their arduous and fatal undertaking on the 6th March, and entered upon a barren and desolate country, over which they travelled for thirty-five days without meeting with a human being. They lost their pack-horse, with their wardrobe and necessities, down a precipice, which reduced them almost to a state of nudity: provisions were readily procured.

The St. Lucia river, of which the Zimtlanga is a principal (the western) branch, has three others, the Volossie Imptlopie, or White Volossie, the Volossie Innansie, or Black Volossie, and the Volossie, which is the easternmost source: these having all united about thirty-five miles from the sea, form the Omvolossie, or Great Volossie, the St. Lucia of the maps. The ford of the Black Volossie, where the travellers crossed, the day after they left Nabambe, was 100 yards wide, much infested by alligators, the banks marshy and thickly lined with fig-trees loaded with good fruit, their trunks six feet in diameter. Like the *ficus Indica*, they possess the property of throwing down branches to the earth, which take root.

Proceeding through a hilly country, they passed a long defile in the Ingamanyana or Black Tiger Mountains, and crossed the Morrie and Sordwana rivers on the 9th. Game of several kinds was plentiful, and a new species of tiger occurred, very ferocious, and totally distinct from the colonial kind.

The Omkoosie River is about 300 feet broad, and rapid: on its banks they killed a large *boa constrictor*. They skirted a large range of mountains, called the Bombo, running nearly N. and S. On the 11th, keeping close to their base, and on the western side, they waded the Pongola river, which passes through the range towards the sea. The country was flat, swampy, and covered with mimosas.

They ascended the Bombo Mountains on the 12th, and on their summits, diversified with wood, hill, and dale, and cultivated land, they fell in with many natives, and were dissuaded from proceeding in consequence of the approach of the annual Delagoa fever. The travellers, however, were unwilling to relinquish the great object of their toil; and on the 14th they descended with difficulty the last hilly barrier, forded the Ungovomo River, and reached Undolomba's kraal, a petty chief of the Unnumio tribe, under Sadooka. Here, and at most of the succeeding villages, they were received with distrust and hesitation: the people appeared almost starving.

The climate now changed from rain to heat; the nights were cold, raw, and damp. On the 15th they re-crossed the Ungovomo, and encamped on the Omvobo Lake or Sea Cow Pond, near the confluence of the Ungovomo and

Pongola Rivers. They travelled along the banks of the latter, crossed the Mapoota River, near its junction with the Pongola, and reached a beautiful lake about four miles long and 400 feet wide, its waters fresh, and as translucent as glass. It contained alligators, hippopotami, and an innumerable diversity of fish. Its banks are decorated with splendid shrubs, and a verdant lawn formed a carpet for the elegant spring buck, and a species of antelope not to be found in the colony.

The travellers proceeded through a desolate tract, impeded by salt lakes, stagnant water, boggy ground and forests of stunted shrubs, till their arrival in sight of Delagoa Bay on the 22d March 1829. Here they expected a respite from their fatigue, and a reception suitable to European civilization. But they had got amongst slave-traders. Mr. Green, in a letter dated the 23d March, states that they were only nominally the governor's guests; not the partakers of a kind and generous hospitality, but the customers of a trading governor, whose rapacity was only equalled by his brutality. The name of the governor of the Portuguese settlement is Texeira. He appeared to be the only merchant, and consequently he exacted from his visitors their little all in exchange for absolute necessaries, and suffered them to depart without a shoe to their foot. The party were kindly treated at the fort.

Before their departure from this place, they had become greatly enfeebled by its debilitating climate, though they remained there only seven days. Mr. Cowie was taken ill on the 4th April; he tried phlebotomy, and fancied himself relieved; but he died the same night. The ensuing day their faithful Hottentot servant, Platje, died. Their death seems to have stupefied Mr. Green, who died three days after Platje, according to the interpreter, more from grief and nervous excitement than through fever. He was a powerful athletic man, possessed of great courage and agility, and from having grappled with and killed a tiger, was often called *Tiger Green*. He and his unfortunate companion were enthusiastically attached to science, in the cause of which they perished.

It is gratifying to learn that there is every likelihood of the papers of these travellers being published, which abound with details of natural history as well as geography.

The Sikkim Mountains.—A very interesting report of the climate and capabilities of these hills, more especially of a place called Dargeeling, has just been drawn up by Captain Herbert, who, in consequence of the favourable accounts which reached government on the subject, and of the advantages that would accrue from the establishment of a sanatorium there, was instructed to proceed to the spot, in company with Mr. Grant, of Malda, who had first drawn attention to the subject, and who was enthusiastic in praise of the place and its inhabitants.

Accordingly, on the 6th of February, Captain Herbert left Calcutta, by dawk for Malda, and joining Mr. Grant, both proceeded to Dinajpore. Leaving Malda, they entered the Purwa jungle, the site of a city more ancient and extensive even than the celebrated city of Gour itself, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Malda. At Dinajpore they halted a day, to allow of the tents and baggage making progress, and next morning arrived at Titalya, a station which has been recently abandoned as a cantonment. The buildings, however, are still in good order, and would be useful in the event of an establishment at Dargeeling. From Titalya they pushed on to Nijantra, on the left bank of the Balsan Nuddi, a small river, which, flowing by Dinajpore, at length joins the

Mahanuddee, on the eastern bank of which, on a fine, high, open, and dry country, Titalya is situated. From Nijantra they marched in two days to the foot of the hills, where, leaving their heavy baggage, they proceeded on foot to Dargeeling, where they arrived on the 19th of February. They halted the next day, and then commenced their return. On the morning of the 8th of March Captain Herbert arrived in Calcutta, having been absent about thirty days, of which seven were halts. The travelling distance of Dargeeling from Calcutta he computes to be about three hundred and thirty miles.

The place itself is situated on one of the numerous ramifications of the Sinchul mountain, elevated nearly nine thousand feet, and which forms so remarkable a feature in every view of the Sikkim hills, from the plains. This ramification takes a northern direction, and about two or three miles from the summit, after a uniform descent, rises into a small spreading protuberance: while a second ramification, of some breadth, is thrown off to the westward. This spot is the site of Dargeeling, and on the summit of the knoll are remains of the goomboo, or monastery, the kazee's house being below, on the spreading part of the ridge.

On the question of establishing a sanatorium at Dargeeling, Captain Herbert is of opinion that the climate, the salubrity of the approaches, and the convenience of the situation, all speak in its favour.

Dargeeling, like Calcutta, must, of course, have a cold, a hot, or rather warm, and a rainy season. It is now sufficiently well known, that in places situated under the same parallel of latitude we can accurately estimate the difference of climate, as far as mere temperature is concerned, by their differences of elevation. By comparisons made between climates, it is satisfactorily established, in India at least, that as we ascend in elevation the temperature of the air falls, at the rate of about one degree for every three hundred feet. The elevation of Dargeeling above Calcutta is 7,218 feet. We may then confidently reckon on a mean temperature twenty-four degrees below that of Calcutta. The mean temperature of Dargeeling may be even a little lower, on account of its having a higher latitude, by nearly five degrees, and a northern aspect. The same estimate may be applied to the mean temperature of each month, with a similar allowance in favour of the place for the difference of latitude." According to this, when the mean temperature of the hottest month is eighty-seven degrees in Calcutta, within doors, it will be sixty-three degrees at Dargeeling; and when the mean maximum temperature is ninety-three degrees at Calcutta, it will be sixty-nine degrees at Dargeeling: thus, in a word, the mean annual temperature of the place is only two degrees above that of London (fifty-two degrees), and it is eleven degrees under that of the coldest month in Calcutta.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

The Calcutta *Gleanings of Science* contains the following account, from a paper by Lieutenant Bissot, Quarter-Master-General's department, of the customs and manners of the Kyanus, or inhabitants of the mountains.

"The Kyanus acknowledge no Supreme Being; nor have they the most distant idea of the creation. They worship a tree, named by them *Subri*, which produces a black berry, of which they are fond. They suppose a peculiar substance is sent from above for their worship, which is searched after and adored with superstitious awe. As soon as a thunder storm has ceased, and nature becomes calm, they repair in a body to the spot, where from the destruction of any tree the substance is supposed to have fallen, and commence digging for it with great care; on being found, a hog and cow are immediately sacrificed and eaten, when it is given to the *pasin*, who uses it as a talisman in

the cure of the sick, they possessing the most sovereign contempt for all kinds of medicine. Their ideas of right and wrong are confined to their relative care of their flocks and families. The good man is he who taken care of his father and mother, looks after his hogs and cattle, eats the most meat, and enjoys himself in drinking a liquor distilled from grain: the bad man is the abstemious, as he is thought an unworthy wretch for not enjoying, to the utmost of his power, the blessings nature has bestowed. Of this latter class there are very few. Of future rewards and punishments they appear to have some vague idea: good would attend the good, they said, and evil the bad; but where or by whom inflicted they know nothing.

" Their only belief of any future state is confined to transmigration, and even that very indefinite, as they have no scruple in killing any animal, either for food or sacrifice.

" Yehantáng, a hill from the summit of which the whole world is supposed to be seen, is looked upon with peculiar sanctity. To this place the bodies of their dead are carried; if the superiors of any tribe or village, they are burnt, and their ashes being collected in a basket of bamboo, are then interred; a small house is erected over the spot, and covering the grave is a rudely carved image of the deceased, laid horizontally, which is supposed to ward off evil spirits. If the deceased is poor, he is buried without any distinction of place, unless in the immediate vicinity of the holy mountain. Those tribes inhabiting the tract of mountains near the Main river, carry and burn their dead at the hill of Haulatain, which is likewise deemed sacred.

" Death is not looked upon as an event to be regretted; on the contrary, on the demise of any member of a family, the whole assemble and testify their joy, in feasting, drinking, and dancing; in fact, every event through life, from their birth to their demise, a marriage, a divorce, a virgin's purity or impurity, or religious ceremonies, are all taken advantage of as pretences for indulgence in sensual pleasures, a feast being always the finale to any thing extraordinary.

" Marriage is a mere tacit agreement between the parties, and is annulled by the offending party paying a fine to the other. Adultery is not looked upon as very criminal, the damages to the injured husband being an ox, a spear, and a string of cowries, he taking back, if he pleases, the faithless fair one, who is thus restored to her original purity. The bridegroom having chosen his future helpmate, makes a present to her father of an ox, a spear, a pig, a sword, tabor, and a gourd of liquor; the bride is then handed over to him, and the day is spent in rejoicing and feasting, all the village, young and old, being invited.

" Unlawful intercourse between the sexes is punished by the male offender paying the fine of an ox to the parents of the female delinquent; if she proves pregnant, and her seducer does not choose to marry her, he is obliged to keep the child and pay to her the forfeit of a bullock, which latter arrangement restores her to her fair fame; marriage, however, is the general result. If the daughter of a chief is seduced, three bullocks is the price of her chastity, and the same law holds good in the event of her pregnancy; only if no marriage takes place, the man is mulct in damages of three oxen. Incest is a very rare and uncommon crime, but is absolved by the offenders paying an ox to their father.

" Murder is punished by the offender giving up three men as slaves to the friends of the deceased; if he be unable to do so, which is generally the case, thirty rupees (or tickals) a head is taken as a substitute; should he be so poor as to be incapable of doing either, he is taken as a slave himself, nor can he afterward be ransomed. Should a murderer escape, and take refuge in any

village, it is immediately required to give him up, and seldom refuses; but should it do so, the friends of the murdered person, assisted by their fellow-villagers, carry arms against it, and never cease until one party is completely defeated, their village burnt, and totally ransacked and plundered. Should the murderer be retaken, he does not share the fate of his defenders, but is only kept in continued slavery, his original punishment.

" Theft of grain is punished by the thief paying thirty tickals, if the value of the article is below that sum; if above it, sixty tickals, and so on in proportion. If unable to pay, he is taken as a slave by the person from whom the grain was stolen, nor can he redeem his liberty,

" Silver coin, which is used among them in a very small proportion, is obtained from the inhabitants of the plains in exchange for the scanty produce of the mountains, which consists in honey, bees'-wax, iron ore, and smoked fish, together with a coarse cloth, manufactured from the wild cotton by the women, who take charge of all domestic concerns, and are consequently very valuable, which is the principal reason for the men preferring marriage in case of a *faux pas*, to the mulct of keeping the child or paying the ox; in fact, these forfeitures are merely nominal, as not one, probably, out of a hundred of these poor people, could pay thirty tickals for theft or murder; and their slavery is merely service; nor are the crimes which have been enumerated at all common among them. The faces of the females are rendered particularly hideous from being tattooed completely over with a blue colour."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Cholera; and on the Pathology of Mucous Membranes. By ALEX. TURNBULL CHRISTIE, M.D., Madras Med. Establishment. Edinburgh; MacLachan and Stewart. London; Simpkin and Marshall. 1828.

THIS work, which is the substance of an essay read before the Medical Society of Madras, with additions from the valuable observations of Mr. Annesley, and the recent remarks of the French pathologists in the mucous membranes, is the result of very extensive experience on the treatment of the cholera morbus in India, from 1823 to 1826, particularly at Darwar, and throughout that district, where it raged with great violence in the years 1825 and 1826. "Native doctors, with supplies of medicine, and instructions for the treatment of cholera, were deputed by the author, by order of government, to those parts of the district where the disease was known to prevail; and the information which he thereby obtained proved useful in enabling him to confirm some of his opinions regarding the nature and treatment of the disease."

It is not practicable, within the space which we can allot to a subject adapted solely to professional readers, to examine Dr. Christie's observations and theory with the attention they deserve. It is sufficient to say, that he refers the pathological cause of cholera to the mucous system, which he found, in his experience, was, from the commencement, in every case, the principal cause of the disease. He has, accordingly, prefixed to his observations a few general remarks on the pathology of this part of the system.

As this fearful disease is making rapid approaches to the west, and as its character and origin still remain equivocal, every work on the subject, the result of actual experience in the country where it originated, is highly acceptable.

The History of France. By EYRE EVANS CROWE. Vol. I., being No. XII. of *The Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS promises to be a well-executed epitome or digest of the History of France, of which the present volume comprehends that portion included between the commencement, that is, the chronicles of the Merovingian and Carolingian rulers, to the end of the reign of Henry IV., A.D. 1610. Mr. Crowe, following the judicious example of Sir James Mackintosh, in his History of England, has touched rapidly and superficially the less interesting parts of the history,—the squabbles of petty chiefs and

princes,—the battles of the Kites and Cranes,—and fixes the reader's attention upon the great land-marks of history,—the growth of civil institutions,—the incipient causes of those great changes, which were latent even to the eye of the contemporary historian. He deserves great credit for the ability with which his summaries of character are executed.

History of the War of Independence in Greece. By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY, Esq. Vol. II. being No. LXI. of *Constable's Miscellany*. Edinburgh; Constable, and Co. London; Hurst, Chance, and Co. 1830.

THIS volume contains the transactions of the war from the meeting of the Congress of Greek deputies at Piadi, near the ancient Epidaurus, in 1822, to the evacuation of the Morea, and the treaty between Russia and the Porte in 1829, whereby the stipulations of the treaty of London were acceded to by the latter power, and the Greek war terminated.

The whole of this narrative is full of interest, and the author has made an excellent use of his copious but often conflicting authorities.

History of the Conquest of Peru by the Spaniards. By DON TELESFORO DE TRUERA Y COSTO. Being No. LXII. of *Constable's Miscellany*. Edinburgh; Constable and Co. London; Hurst, Chance, and Co. 1830.

THE compiler of this work is a Spaniard, the author of the "Life of Hernan Cortes;" but, although treating of a subject which is calculated to awaken national feelings, we see no reason to distrust the author's declaration, that those feelings have been carefully subdued whilst he was performing the duties of an historian. In the estimate of the character of Pizarro, for example, we find a fair adjudication of his merits and his vices—his heroism, magnanimity, and talents, contrasted with, but not overshadowing, his cruelty, rapine, and injustice.

The work seems to have been compiled from the original historians, to which, indeed, a Spaniard would be more likely to resort than to writers of other nations; and is, moreover, well written.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

H. H. Wilson, Esq. has in the press, at Calcutta, a new edition of his Sanscrit and English Dictionary, much enlarged. This very valuable work has been out of print for some years. It is quite superfluous to call the attention of Oriental scholars to a work which is now a standard authority.

A new periodical has recently appeared at the Cape of Good Hope under the title of "The South African Quarterly Journal."

Mr. Carne has in the press, a new work entitled, the Exiles of Palestine, a Tale of the Holy Land.

The author of "Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo," "The Zenana," &c., has in the press a new work entitled The Vizier's Son.

The Military Bijou, or the Contents of a Soldier's Knapsack, being the Gleanings of Thirty-three years' active Service, by Mr. John Shipp, is in the press, in 2 vols. 12mo. These volumes will contain upwards of three hundred original subjects.

Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke announces, Sketches in Spain and Morocco; containing an Account of a Residence in Barbary, and of an Overland Journey from Gibraltar to England.

The following, relating to the Serampore Missionaries, are announced as in the press:—A Defence of the Serampore Missionaries, in reply to the Rev. J. Dyer's Pamphlet, by the Rev. Dr. Marshman;—Review of two Pamphlets, by the Rev. J. Dyer, the Rev. Eustace Carey, and W. Yates, in twelve letters to the Rev. John Foster; by John C. Marshman;—Thoughts on the Discussions which have arisen from the Separation between the Baptist Missionary Society and the Serampore Missionaries, by the Rev. Dr. Carey.

There is in the press, a Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature, in a Chronological Arrangement of Authors and their Works, from the Intervention of Alphabetical Characters, to the Year of our Lord 1445. Part I. By Adam Clarke, LL.D., F.A.S., &c. &c. Part II. By J. B. B. Clarke, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The first volume is nearly ready for publication.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, March 1.

Martin and others v. Palmer and others.—Sir Edward Ryan this day delivered his judgment on the exceptions taken to those parts of the report of the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court, which found that the testator, General Claude Martin, was domiciled at Lucknow, and that there was not sufficient evidence for him to say whether Constantia House and the College there to be instituted could, with reference to the sanction and disposition of the government at Lucknow, be carried into effect.

In the course of the last term these points were argued by the Advocate-General, and Mr. Cockran for the Advocate-General, by Mr. Compton and Mr. Prinsep for the city of Lyons, and by Mr. Minchin and Mr. Dickens for the next of kin of the late General Martin, and the case stood over for consideration.

Sir Edward Ryan said that he thought both of the exceptions which had been taken to the Master's report must be allowed, and that it must be sent back to him to be amended. He stated that under the decree, the Master was directed to inquire and report what was the domicile of the testator, and whether, by the laws and usages obtaining at Lucknow, the inheritance and succession of and to the real and personal estates of deceased persons, being European Christians, are regulated by the Mahomedan law or by the laws of the place and country of the births of such deceased persons, or by what other law or usage. In the present report, the Master had stated that, in his opinion, General Martin was domiciled at Lucknow, but he had wholly omitted to inform the court by what law the inheritance and succession to his property is to be governed. The only reason the court could require from the Master a report on the domicile, was to know in what manner the property was to be distributed.

After having attentively perused the whole of the evidence given in this case, his Lordship stated that he was of opinion that General Martin was not domiciled at Lucknow, which is a Mahomedan country, and to which, therefore, the observation of Sir W. Scott, in the case of the "Indian chief," 3 Robinson's Admiralty Rep. closely apply. He then cited it: "In the western part of the world, alien merchants mix in the society of the natives, and they become incorporated to almost the full extent. But in the east, from the oldest times, an immiscible character has

been kept up; foreigners are not admitted into the general body of the nation; they continue strangers and sojourners as all their fathers were." And in the appendix to that case, the certificates of the consuls at Smyrna establish the same point. If Lucknow had been a Christian country, his Lordship admitted, it would have been a more difficult question, although even then he should have been of opinion that General Martin had an English domicile. General Martin was in the half-pay of the Company till his death, and he was appointed to the command of the Vizier's troops in 1799, from the confidence the Governor-General had in his seal for the service of the Company.

On the second point he thought also the letters received from the resident at Lucknow, in answer to the applications of the government made to him for that purpose, shewed clearly that the foundation and establishment of the college at Lucknow can never be carried into effect with the sanction and disposition of the government at Lucknow. He must therefore allow both these exceptions.

He then added, that he hoped, as the determination of the court on the present question would enable the master to enter into the amount of the residue of the estate after the payment of legacies and bequests in the will, that this case would be brought forward again for further directions, perhaps final decree, in the sittings after the present term.

With respect to the pensioners, all parties concurred in the wish, if possible, that they should be immediately satisfied, and their pensions secured. If the Master would report specially as to them, he would on motion, with consent of the parties, order the amount due to them to be paid.

We are informed that yesterday, although a day in term, was a day altogether blank of business in the Supreme Court, no judge having been on the bench, and no cause of any kind requiring his attendance. This is, we believe, almost unexampled in the judicial annals of British India.—*John Bull*, March 6.

On the 19th February, Adolph Goursac, a young gentleman of most respectable appearance, son of a colonel in the French army, an apprentice on board the *Gange et Garonne*, was tried for having, on the night of the 5th January last, feloniously stolen 180 sicca rupees, the property of Hulloodhur Day; and having, on the said 5th day of January, feloniously made an

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assault upon one Sibchunder Burrol, by stabbing him with a dagger for the purpose of effecting his escape, with intent to maim and disable him.

The judge (Sir E. Ryan) said the evidence against him was very strong. He also expressed surprise that some of the officers of the prisoner's ship, who had signed a paper (not evidence) giving him a high character for humanity and candour, and stating that he had been placed under the care of one of them, were not present to give evidence in his favour.

The jury, after retiring for twenty minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Palmer and Co.—On Saturday the petition from the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co. was decided on by the court, the learned judge (Ryan) refusing the prayer of the petitioners, as beyond the power of the court to comply with.

In delivering his judgment, Sir Edward Ryan took occasion to express his surprise at several circumstances connected with the petition of the creditors. It referred to a "large majority" of the creditors as concurring in its object; and yet it was remarkable, that not one name of a European creditor was attached to it, and only about twenty names of native creditors.

It set forth that, in the opinion of the petitioners, the interests of the creditors would be better looked after under the management of the partners of the late firm, subject to the control of four assignees, two European and two native, to be now chosen by the court. The learned judge said he must recollect, that the meeting of creditors, which chose the present assignees, was most numerously attended, being publicly called, on the failure taking place; and that the petition then presented to the court to sanction those appointed, was signed by upwards of sixty, both European and native creditors.

In the present case the petitioners had assembled at the late office of the insolvency, under circumstances of less publicity than those that had attended the first meeting, and were besides few in number, and altogether of the class of natives. For these petitioners to inform the court that the proposed arrangement would be better than the existing one, did appear to him very strange, as well as speaking of themselves as "a large majority" of the creditors. He was quite convinced that no four assignees, were the measure within the reach of the court, acting in concert with the partners of the late firm, could do equal justice to the body of creditors, as the existing trustees, who were many of them chosen from other mercantile establishments, and known to possess the information and knowledge, as India-

pensable in winding up a concern of such intricacy and magnitude as the present.

A petition to a similar purport with the above, was also presented by Mr. Palmer, the senior partner of the late firm. This petition, the learned judge said, he observed differed from the other, in having the names of two of the assignees attached to it. Mr. C'leland explained to the bench, that the two assignees, whose names appeared in the petition, signed in their character of creditors, not assignees. Both petitions were refused by the court.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 8.

The petition first presented had for its object the postponement of the immediate sales of the factories, ships, and other durable property of the firm, and that the same might be kept up, with the assets in the hands of the assignees, till a gradual and beneficial sale could be effected; and also to have the present inconvenient number of twelve assignees reduced to four, two of whom to be native gentlemen, and that they, with part of the members of the firm, should digest, and submit to the court for sanction, a plan of temporary management, such as would be most advantageous for the benefit of the creditors at large. They observe:

"That in the present depressed condition of the money-market of this presidency, it will be ruinous to the creditors at large to bring to immediate sale the numerous and valuable indigo and other works and concerns, lands, ships, and durable properties, of which the said partners were either proprietors or mortgagees, or wherein they were beneficially interested.

"That inasmuch as by reason of the extended dealings and transactions of the said firm in many and distant parts of the world, no distribution of the said estate and effects, or of the proceeds thereof, can be made, and no dividend declared for several months to come; and it is expedient for the common benefit, that the available sums and assets in the hands of the assignees should in the mean time be productively employed, it appears to your petitioners, that the same cannot be more properly or more beneficially invested than in the maintenance and keeping up of the said factories, works, and concerns, until the same can be gradually and deliberately disposed of."

MISCELLANEOUS.

KUNJEET SINGH.

The following very precise and detailed account of this celebrated chief of the Sikhs is from a "Sketch," written by a Hindu gentleman of Calcutta, Baboo Kasiprasad Ghose, and published in the *Calcutta Magazine* for February last. The religious feelings of the writer manifest occasionally

Ranjit Singh is the son of Maha Singh, of the tribe of Bahasi. He is about fifty years of age, and of a middle stature, neither too thin nor too stout. He has lost the use of one of his eyes in consequence of an attack of the small-pox. His beard is long and flowing; but he does not suffer his nails to grow, which is criminal, according to the tenets of the religion of the Sikhs. His dress is plain white, and he wears his turban across his forehead, the left part of which descending down and covering the eye-brow of the left eye, which is blind, so as to shade it a little. His disposition is said to be very mild, inasmuch that when he formerly used to go about his country in disguise, to learn the disposition of the people towards the government, he used to question them respecting the conduct of their magistrates, collectors, or their prince: whenever he heard any complaint and was spoken ill of, he inquired into the nature of the grievance, calmly listened to it, and afterwards arriving at a station judged it impartially, and often to the satisfaction of his people.

He rises at three o'clock in the morning, bathes, and then retires to a private room, where no one, not even his servants, are suffered to go. In this solitary situation he counts over his beads and offers prayers till midday, when his priest, Madhusudana Pundit, goes and reads to him passages from the Puranas. At this time he usually offers gifts to the Brahmanas. When it is daylight he either repairs to the fort to see the discipline of his troops, or holds his durbar till ten or eleven o'clock; after which he retires from his court and takes his meal. The rest of his time till nine in the evening, when he retires to rest, is, according to circumstances, variously employed.

He has three sons, viz. Kherra Singh, Shair Singh, and Tara Singh; but the two latter are not recognised by him as his sons, and are not therefore treated by him as princes. It is said that they were adopted by Ranjit Singh'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 Singh, the elder brother, inherited his estates, and is at present a general under Kherra Singh. Nevertheless, the three brothers are said to bear a great affection for each other.

Ranjit Singh has a grandson named Navanehal Singh, by his son Kherra Singh. He is a promising boy of about twelve years of age, and is a great favourite of Ranjit Singh.

Of all the native princes of the present day, Ranjit Singh is the only one who can be properly called independent. He is possessed of a very enterprising spirit, by which he has not only raised himself to

sovereignty over his own nation (for the Sheikhs were formerly divided into many petty independent states), but has also attacked his Mahomedan neighbours with success. His father, Maha Singh, 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 Behadur, the Newah 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 Sheik federacy, and has made considerable conquests. At first his victorious career and growing ambition were for some time checked by the dread of an invasion by Zeman Shah, king of Cabul, who had entertained designs of extending his dominions on this side of India; but upon his giving up those designs Ranjit Singh was encouraged to attack the forces of the monarch of Cabul, and gained success. At present his kingdom extends from Tatta on the south, to the borders of Thibet on the north; and from Cabul on the west, to a little beyond the Setles on the east, comprising a very large extent of territories.

The army which Ranjit Singh 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. Ranjit Singh has likewise made considerable improvements in his artillery department, under the inspection of French commanders. His army is supplied with a great number of cannons, which are used according to the European mode also. It is said that the French employed by Ranjit Singh 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 Ranjit Singh. In this point of view Kherra Singh, the eldest son of Ranjit Singh, is himself a petty chief, ruling over a tract of land in many ways independent of his father. The principal arsenal of Ranjit Singh is at Amartasar, otherwise called Umritsar.

But the greatest care of Ranjit Singh 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 (or Govind-Garrah, as it is called by the natives), in Amartasar, is said to be very large. Its contents are variously de-

scribed, and the immense plunder in money received in Cabul and Moultan was all transmitted to it. Besides, a certain sum is every day thrown in the principal treasury, which is never made use of, but reserved perhaps for the most urgent and necessitous times. The sort of coin used on this occasion is chiefly the Nanakshahi, so called from Nanakshah, the founder of the religion of the Sheiks. The Mahomedshahi money is also current in the dominions of Ranajit Singh. He had two mints at Amartasar, where both the Nanakshahi and the Mahomedshahi coins were struck; but one of them, which is said to have been founded by one of his mistresses, has a few years ago been abolished, and in the other the Nanakshahi is only struck at present.

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 article produced. In a place where there is no established tenure, or where the land is farmed without any condition, the collector of the place, when the crop is ripe, appoints a moonshee, with an assistant and two peons, to measure out the land (if it were not previously measured), ascertain the nature of the crop, and fix the temporary tax for that season only under a certain fixed rate. A landholder cannot sell his estate, or any part of it, but by the permission of government; the right of selling or buying lands therefore depends upon the pleasure of government.

Visakha Singh is at the head of the judicial authority, and there are under him one or two, or even three judges, in every district. The Sheiks 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 Singh; and if he be still dissatisfied, he may appeal to Ranajit Singh. But in so doing there is something to be dreaded. In case the complainant loses his case by the judgment of Visakha Singh or Ranajit Singh, 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 Singh 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 thanadars or the collectors of the place, who also exercise the civil authority, and whose decision is final. The thanadar or the collector is also the governor of a fort, if there be one.

Nothing is deemed more criminal by Ranajit Singh, or any of the Sheiks, than an injury to a brahman or a cow, both of

whom are, as by every other Hindu sect, regarded with great veneration by the Sheiks, and the death of either is punished with the same. This has greatly ingratiated Ranajit Singh in the favour of his people, as well as the Hindus in general. His munificence towards the brahmans has not less contributed to his popularity. His usual gift to a brahman on certain religious days among the Sheiks is a golden bracelet of great or small value. It may be worth while here to observe, that scarcely any Hindu prince has ever treated the brahmans with illiberality.

A third great cause of Ranajit Singh's popularity among the Hindus is his dreadfully ill treatment of the Mussulmans in his territories; inasmuch that they are, among the many instances of cruelty and oppression partly exercised by orders of Ranajit Singh, but mostly by his officers, prevented to utter their namas (a daily prayer performed at morning, noon, and evening) sufficiently loud; that is, they are allowed to read it at their home, or where it may not be heard by any Sheik without the accompaniment of all those vocal sounds which usually attend it. This exclusion of the Mussulmans from their religious ceremonies is considered by every Hindu as an act of great piety, and was one of the causes of a rebellion which but a short time ago took place in Cabul, but which was subsequently suppressed, after a great slaughter on both sides.

HINDU COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this establishment took place at the Town-hall, on the 17th February. The examinations, which are always very particular and occupy a considerable period, had been previously held by the visitor, and the prizes awarded to the most deserving scholars of each class, who, at the public presentation, received them from the President of the Committee of Public Instruction, the Honourable W. B. Bayley, Esq. These prizes consist invariably of books in the English language. The capacity to benefit by such productions, which we believe is not uncommon in the Hindu College, is, of itself, a sufficient indication of no ordinary command of the English language, and of no limited development of the intellectual faculties. Further proofs of the same important results of the system of education pursued, were afforded by the written exercises and compositions of the upper classes, which were laid upon the table—we attach less importance to the proficiency made in drawing, of which some very creditable specimens were exhibited; or even to the recitations, although they were in general given with good delivery and gesticulation, and in a manner that evinced the declaimers

were fully in possession not only of the sense, but of the spirit of the passages which they recited.

Besides the members of the committee of public instruction and the native managers of the college, a number of gentlemen, both European and Native, were present; amongst the former, we observed the Lord Bishop, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, Sir Edward Ryan, and others. There were also a number of ladies present, amongst whom were Lady Bentinck, the Countess of Dalhousie, and Lady Grey. All the fair visitors appeared to take a lively interest in the ceremony, an interest which, to the pupils of the college, must, with the English sentiments they cannot fail to have acquired, prove at once a recompense for their labours and a stimulus to their future exertions.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 22.*

HINDOO SCHOOLS.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette*, in giving an account of the examination and rehearsal of the school of Juggomohun Bhose, before Sir E. Ryan and the native gentlemen of the committee, observes, with reference to the theatrical rehearsals: "however, it is worthy of consideration whether this is the best direction which can be given to the education of this class. Are not more solid, though less showy attainments more valuable, such as a thorough understanding of the situation and principles of Cato? by no means neglecting the art of public speaking." He adds: "the recent occurrence respecting suttee, also suggests a hint to the fathers of this school, who rigidly exclude from it all instruction concerning Christianity; even that portion of sacred history which is absolutely necessary to comprehend European history. We revile the cruel rite, and mock the Shaster. The Hindoos are silent, for they are ignorant of the sacrifices made under the law of Moses, and fear to look into our sacred books. We adopt all arms. Their point of honour is to fight with the arms of their ancestors, not remembering that they no longer can wield them. We profess to have laid aside the faggot, from a conviction that argument is the better weapon for religion. Besides, is it not a disgrace to say, we fear to look into the history and principles of Christianity, lest we find our own history and faith invalidated?"

FIRES.

Four destructive fires have happened within the same number of days successively during the past week. The first in the Durrumtollah Road, a little to the eastward of the native hospital; but this was fortunately limited to a few huts occupied by cotton cleaners. The next oc-

curred on the north side of Jaun Bazar Street, opposite Peritram Baboo's mansion: the damage, which was extensive, fell chiefly upon cloth merchants, mat-makers, and cow-keepers. The third fire, which took place between Sunday night and Monday morning, was on the Chowringhee Road, a little to the northward of the general post-office, and consumed many huts, principally belonging to coopers, hackmen, and washermen; most of whom have suffered severely, and many families have lost their linen, &c. The fourth fire broke out on Monday noon at Colingah (nearly opposite to the southern entrance of the free school grounds), and destroyed a great number of native dwellings, and thereby bereft many chicondahs, tailors, servants, and others, of their little all.—*India Gaz., Feb. 25.*

SWINDLERS.

We understand that a pack of swindlers are still going about Calcutta obtaining goods under false names. The natives in the bazar are generally too wary for these impostors, but the European trader is too often taken in by them, and ought to be on his guard. We have heard of two swindling transactions in the present week. A description of their persons would be of service to the mercantile community.—*Cal. John Bull, Feb. 19.*

THE HINDU PRESS.

A periodical work, conducted entirely by Hindus, under the title of *the Parthenon*, has been started at Calcutta, and suddenly stopped. We give the following details respecting the cause of cessation, abridged from two opposite papers.

The *India Gazette* says:—"It concerns us to state that *the Parthenon*, the first number of which was published about ten or twelve days ago, has been discontinued, not however from want of support, but from circumstances of a different nature. The publication was avowedly the production of Hindoos; and as the writers were under the guardianship of parents and friends, who became alarmed at the propagation of such liberal sentiments as *the Parthenon* contained, they interposed their authority to effect its suppression. Every individual who can calculate the consequences of such a measure, must at once perceive, that they are likely to be directly opposed to what they are expected to be. The experience of the past justifies such an anticipation. While upon this subject, we may as well inform the European community of some of the proceedings of the natives. The abolition of the practice of suttee has induced them to organize themselves into a body, to which they have given the name of *Dhurmah Shukha*, or

"Religious Association." These defendants of the faith congregate weekly in different parts of the town, Sunday being their day of meeting. Excommunication of heretics, a determination to force orthodoxy down the consciences of all, and violent opposition to all liberal measures, and the propagation of liberal sentiments, seem to characterize their proceedings. Ignorant and bigoted as they are, their steps must necessarily be marked by imbecility and folly. The violence they display will ere long produce a violent reaction, when it will perhaps be too late for them to discover the suicidal character of their present measures. The liberal party have nothing to apprehend. Force cannot produce change of opinion, while it may lead many of the orthodox to doubt the virtue of orthodoxy, when it is so supported. Hence, if there be any falling off in numbers and importance, it must be from the side of the defenders of the faith."

The *John Bull*, in which paper appeared a letter animadverting upon the publication, contains the following remarks upon its suppression:—

We have the authority of the *India Gazette* for stating, that the *Parthenon* has ceased to exist, after the appearance of one number. It was scarcely necessary for our cotemporary to add, that it has not been discontinued from want of support, as the experiment of how far it might obtain public patronage, cannot be said to have been tried. But the reasons given by our cotemporary for the extinguishing of this liberal luminary, ere it had well given a twinkle amidst the gloom of native darkness, is not unworthy of notice. The publication, it seems, was avowedly the production of Hindoos: and such it appears has been the rapidity with which the native mind has progressed of late years, that the writers of the *Parthenon* belong to that class, "that are yet under the guardianship of parents and friends," that is in plain language, they are children; and their fathers and mothers have taken it into their heads, that they have got into their hands playthings of rather a dangerous kind, and they have put their veto upon these intellectual recreations. The old people, says the editor of the *India Gazette*, "became alarmed at the propagation of such liberal sentiments as the *Parthenon* contained;" and the little ones can no longer deliver their puny oracles through the *Parthenon*, and tell the world, that the propagation of dangerous doctrines and erroneous sentiments cannot do harm in any society, while the organs of opposite opinions are ready to expose their mischievous tendency! We do not for our part desire a stronger proof of the writers of the dead-and-gone *Parthenon* requiring "the guardianship of parents and friends," than the promulgation of such opinions.

Give these native children but "an inch" of free discussion, and they will soon take "an ell." Their parents and guardians have acted wisely in putting down such mischievous precociousness: and with the history of the *Parthenon*, as now given by the editor of the *India Gazette*, neither literature nor morals will have any thing to regret at its suppression. But the event which the editor of the *India Gazette* says, "it concerns him to state," has given our cotemporary an opportunity of noticing some other proceedings of the natives, to which, he tells us, they have been driven by the abolition of the practice of the suttee. This measure, it appears, has led them "to organize themselves into a body, to which they have given the name of *Dhurmah Sabha*, or 'Religious Association.'" The editor of the *Gazette*, seemingly glad to get a sneer at what our liberals are always attempting to ridicule, calls these natives "defenders of the Faith," and informs us, that they meet weekly in different parts of the town to excommunicate heretics, and force orthodoxy down men's consciences. So far as the object of these meetings is to maintain the reign of ignorance and superstition we most sincerely regret them; although from all we have seen and know of the native character, we cannot apprehend much danger to the cause of truth, in their combination in favour of that of error, unless indeed the cause of the former should be maintained without judgment or knowledge by its liberal and enlightened advocates. We have already stated on good authority, that one of the objects—and we believe the principal object—is to counteract, as far as possible, the attempts of the liberals to induce Parliament to open this country to colonization, and with that view to petition the Legislature not to grant the prayer of the late liberal meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta. While we are ready to admit, that no very great fears need be entertained that colonization will ever take place, we must contend for the right of the natives to guard against it, by all proper and constitutional means, if they consider it fraught with danger to native interests.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

A public meeting of this society took place at the Town Hall, on the 24th February; the president, the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., in the chair.

Several speeches were delivered, by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, the Bishop of Calcutta, and others. We subjoin the following abstract of that of Sir Edw. Ryan:—

"This society was instituted under the auspices of your president in 1817, and at its first commencement it received the liberal support of the public. The

list of subscribers for the years 1817 and 1818 numbers 200 persons, of whom no less than eighty are native gentlemen. I regret to say that from the last report it appears that your numbers have fallen off to less than 100, and that amongst that 100 I find the names of only ten native gentlemen. In proportion as your numbers have diminished, so have the zeal and activity of your president increased: and I may with the greatest truth say, as having in your committee ample opportunity of knowing the fact, that nothing is done in this society but under his vigilant and active superintendence. I cannot, however, help calling the attention of our native friends to the statement I have made. It was for their interest, their improvement, and their happiness, that this institution was founded. The numerous works we have printed in the native language, the adaptation of those we have printed in our own to the wants and wishes of the native community, are the strongest pledges we can give of our single and simple desire to afford books, the perusal of which may be the means of advancing in the scale of civilization all the inhabitants of the British territories in India. I request, then, that our native friends, who by their presence show more strongly than they could do by mere pecuniary contributions, the warm interest they take in our success, will plead our cause—not our cause indeed, but their own, to their native friends who are absent.

"Has not thirteen years' experience shewn our native friends that we have kept our pledge to the letter? Namely, that the object of this society is 'the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works useful in schools and seminaries of learning, which without interfering with the religious tenets of any person, are calculated to enlarge the understanding and improve the character?' If, then, the native community flocked to us in such numbers at our first institution, when we had only a pledge to offer for the future, why have we not their support at least in the same degree, after having fulfilled our pledge to the letter? I am sure our appeal to their generosity will not be in vain, especially when you inform them of what we have just heard from our report, that the desire for knowledge is increasing in all parts of India; that at Delhi there is a considerable demand for English books; that from Agra and Allahabad large demands have been made on this society for books in the native languages. And to one fact I would call the attention of the meeting, as above all others indicating the feeling of the natives; namely, the large increase that has taken place in the sale of our publications since the last report. We have sold books within the last two years, amounting to 9,744

rupees, exceeding in amount the sale of books for any similar period of time prior to this, by 3,400 rupees.

"We have not the funds to accomplish all we desire, or to answer the increasing demands upon us. It is but just that those for whose exclusive advantage this society was instituted, should step forward and help us to supply the wants of their countrymen, who are thirsting after knowledge; and I am confident an appeal to them from you who are present, and know what we have done and are doing, will not be made in vain."

REPORTED INSOLVENCY OF THE COMPANY.

The *Government Gazette*, in referring to the ridiculous report propagated amongst the natives (mentioned in last vol., p. 196), about the Company's insolvency, asks, "have the natives so much lost sight of all the benefits they have enjoyed and do enjoy under the cherishing and protecting sway of the Hon. Company, as to listen for a moment to such ludicrous, but still more or less calumnious trash!" One of the native papers, the *Chundrika*, seems to have answered this appeal. We subjoin its remarks on the report:—"The debts of the Hon. Company amount to Rs. 42,984,500, and including forts, their assets to Rs. 21,562,900. The publication of this intelligence in the *Durpan*, and its insertion in the *Chundrika*, has created a sensation among the natives of this city, under the idea that the Hon. Company, unable to liquidate their debts, were about to apply to the insolvent court. That such a report did obtain circulation, is true. The chief men of the city, who hold promissory notes to a very large amount, have not, however, participated in this sensation; but certain brokers have addressed the middling classes and widows, who hold or held notes to the extent of two or four thousand rupees, and advised them speedily to dispose of their paper, as, said they, we hear that the Hon. Company will speedily become insolvent. Some said that the Company were already so. This report inspired terror, and induced some to sell their notes, while others intended to do so. But the purchase of three or four lacks of rupees worth of paper last week by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. dispelled the fears of many. The cause of all this alarm among the natives of this country, is simply the failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Many ancient men considered that firm superior in point of credit even to the Hon. Company. None of our countrymen feel a pleasure in hearing any thing to the disadvantage of the Hon. Company; they always pray for the welfare of the government. Hearing that the period of the charter is about to expire, all say that the Hon. Company will certainly obtain a renewal of it, for by a large expenditure,

and after much labour, they have succeeded in benefiting both the natives of the country and themselves. The proofs of this benefit are not unknown to intelligent men. It is the general opinion that, in building bridges, constructing roads, erecting cities, bazars and houses of accommodation, digging canals, erecting buildings, and in keeping up a large establishment of troops to ward off the Mahrattas, who tormented the inhabitants of the country under the Moosoolman government, they have expended large sums, and have also been exposed to a great outlay in their wars. This has occasioned the debts of the Hon. Company, and prevented their laying by any thing. The time for saving is now arrived, and we therefore conclude that they will certainly obtain a renewal of their charter. Our own welfare is involved in the renewal of the charter. We have been subject to no distress under the government of the Company; it is only the abolition of suttees which has given us disquietude; on this subject it is our intention to appeal to England; and all hope that even this distress will be removed. If it were once known that Parliament desired to be informed by a petition, that the natives of this country were anxious that the government of the country should remain as it is, and that we are happy under it and shall be so, we believe that every inhabitant in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, would agree to send such a representation to England."

THE BENGALI LANGUAGE.

The following remarks on the Bengali appear in the *Bungo Doot*, a native paper:—"We have this week received a letter from a 'reader of the Doot,' who is anxious for the improvement of the Bengalee language. Though from his not having favoured us with his name and residence we are unable to form any conjecture about the writer, yet his remarks are very correct. While therefore the writer remains unknown, the knowledge he displays induces us cheerfully to give publicity to his letter. In the first place he writes, that through the great extent of Persia and Hindoostan, such a variety of language and pronunciation has been introduced in different places, that the learned esteem only the language used in Iran and Tooran in Persia, and that used at Delhi in Hindoostan as deserving of praise. This is very true. But we cannot acknowledge the purity of the Oordoo, because it has so large a mixture of Persian and Arabic, and thus, when by a great admixture of Sungskrit words, the difficulty of Bengalee is increased, we cannot call it perfect. To this we readily agree. Therefore, the sweetness of the Bengalee language leads us to conjecture that that which agrees with the Sungskrit is excellent, and has been thus esteemed.

More particularly in Bengal, that is in Gour, which is a very large country, almost every little district has its dialect. That which Baboo Radhakanta Deb has said, in the preface to the work which he published for the School-Book Society, relative to those places in this large country in which the Bengalee language is pure, we beg leave to quote: 'The Bengalee language is compounded of these eighteen; the Sungskrit, the Prakrit, the Oodeechee, the Muharastu, the Maghudee, the half Maghudee, the Sukha, the Abheere, the Shrubunte, the Dravee, the Oudhria, the Prashattyu, the Prachyu, the Ballikhyu, the Runtika, the Dakhinaty, the Pysachee, the Avuntee, the Sourasena. But the words of many other languages have been mingled with the Bengalee. More particularly have the terms of business become extinct, and the long prevalence of the Moosoolman and foreign governments rendered their language common. In many places in Bengal the dialect differs, and is very unpleasant to the ear, but the language spoken on the banks of the Ganges is excellent and delightful.' Baboo Radhakanta Deb also adds that classical Bengalee is derived from the Sungskrit and Prakrit; that many Sungskrit words are now incorporated with the language, which is esteemed pure in proportion to its adherence to Sungskrit. It is only therefore the classical language which is worthy of praise. Every other form of speech is to be esteemed inferior. But the language spoken on both banks of the river is not the same, therefore it is highly necessary to make a selection from that language which is esteemed excellent, and to fix a standard of the language according to the rules of the Sungskrit grammar. The example which the above writer has given of a sentence rendered unpleasant to the ear and difficult to be understood through the great mixture of Sungskrit, shews that the language may be spoiled by the too great admixture of this learned language; we say in common speech, that the house was burnt to the ground, because the female servant spoke Bengalee while the learned master spoke Sungskrit. We are not free from apprehension on this subject, and therefore endeavour to adapt our composition in a moderate degree to the Sungskrit, knowing that it is this which is a matter of praise. We shall therefore publish with great pleasure, for the information of the intelligent, any remarks which may be sent us for the improvement of the Bengalee language. The grammar and the poetical abstract of which we are desirous, cannot be obtained without the concurrence of many, and the assistance of others we have before solicited."

THE DHURMA SUBHA.

This association continues rigorously its

operations. It receives accessions of respectable natives. It appears that a counter association, denominated the *Brumha Subha*, is organizing. At a late meeting of the *Dhurma Subha* it was resolved, that "all those who, having been born Hindus, should oppose suttees, should be expelled from all society." Each association has a native paper to defend its interests. The *Chundrika* advocates the *Dhurma Subha*; the *Kaumoodi*, the *Brumha Subha*.

HINDOO LITERATURE.

On looking at the *Durjun* of the last week, and perceiving an analysis of the letter published in the *Literary Gazette* by Baboo Cossipersaud Ghose,* who has such eminent poetical taste, we appeared to have obtained in some measure the very essence of Bengalee books and writers, and of prose and poetical composition. For the information and amusement of the reader we have republished it in our paper.

The remark made by Cossipersaud, that owing to the little attention bestowed upon prose, in comparison with that bestowed on poetry, the Bengalee language has hitherto remained imperfect, is by no means improbable; but the publication of dictionaries and other works in that language, and more particularly the circulation of newspapers throughout the country, warrants our hope of the improvement of the language. Some years ago, many were unable even to write their own language correctly; but we now perceive many papers written in elegant language, and with great taste and discrimination; still however the want of grammatical knowledge occasions much incorrectness of speech, which shews how necessary a knowledge of the Sungskrit grammar and rhetorical and poetical books is to a correct use of the language; for the language which accords with Sungskrit can alone be said to be correct. A knowledge therefore of Sungskrit grammar enables one to write Bengalee with elegance. All however cannot acquire that knowledge. The Bengalee language is in general use; if therefore, by any means, a knowledge of grammar could be placed within the reach of all, that which is now difficult would be easy of acquisition. Those means appear to us to be the publication of a Bengalee grammar according with that in Sungskrit, and similar to the grammar of other languages, and the preparations of rhetorical works like those in the Sungskrit. Although Bengalee grammars written in other languages have been prepared for the use of foreigners, they do not assist the study of the natives. For their instruction we require a grammar written in Bengalee according to the rules of Sungskrit grammar, and some rhetorical treatises. Formerly the Persian language

was without a grammar, and only those acquainted with Arabic were able to write or speak it with elegance. In the lapse of time, a Persian grammar was composed in conformity with the grammatical rules of the Arabic tongue, which is still in use. Very recently a grammar of the Oordoo or Hindoostanee has been prepared. We also see the English grammars, which follow the rules of the Latin tongue. Should any one say, that a language into which Persian and Arabic, and Hindoe, and now English words, have been introduced cannot be reduced to order, I would reply that the argument is without foundation, for the Sungskrit language, the groundwork of Bengalee, is by no means poor. We also perceive that no language is without a mixture of foreign words. Persian without the admission of Arabic is inelegant; it also admits words from other languages, and only one work, the *Shah-namah*, appears to be composed in pure Persian. The Oordoo is a mixture of Sungskrit, Dhiet, Arabic and Persian. Dr. Johnson, in his preface to his Dictionary, says that the English language was formerly without any rules, and though reduced to order with great labour, still contains many French, Latin, and Dutch words. And this may be the case with the Bengalee in reference to the Sungskrit language; as Persian derives its elegance from Arabic, so Bengalee may acquire elegance from the Sungskrit, as almost all the languages used in India are derived from that parent.

We would therefore intreat our intelligent readers, who desire the improvement of the Bengalee language, kindly to fix upon some method of preparing grammatical, poetical, and rhetorical works in Bengalee, which cannot fail to be useful to all. The grammars of Halhed, of Dr. Carey, of Baboo Rammohun Roy, cannot fail to be useful in such a plan. Our ancient poets will afford rules for the poetical and rhetorical parts, and a careful examination of the faults and excellencies of Krittibas, and Kasheedass, and Kobikunkun, and Barut Chunder, will afford examples of an elegant repetition of words, of irony, of alliteration, of simile, of metaphor, and of descriptions, and thus make it easy to restore all the ornaments of language. The natural desire of the English to secure this object is well known. It ought therefore to be the object of the natives of this country to improve their own language.—*Sumachar Durjun.*

RUMOURED POLITICAL CHANGES.

We have alluded to the reports now prevalent, that a change of policy towards the press is in contemplation: on what authority they rest we cannot say; or whether they are not merely inferences drawn from the fact, that the liberal measures of the

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* See last vol. p. 199, As. Intell.

present government have not received the sanction of the home authorities. They come not unaccompanied by others, as indeed we might expect; and changes in the government, as well as in some of its measures, are the subject of the conversation of the day. We could sincerely wish that another rumour, also in pretty general circulation, were confirmed—the restoration of full batta to the army. When the order reducing a part of the army to half-batta first appeared, we ventured, with that respect, we trust, which we shall always maintain towards the supreme government, to question its policy, and to point to the many evils with which its execution might be pregnant. Our readers need not be told how abundant has been the harvest of evils that has already been reaped from it. We shall be truly glad if the hopes are well founded, that a return to the old state of affairs is about to take place. The desire to see that return is universal and intense, to a degree that leaves no doubt of the interest felt and taken by all classes in this most important subject.—*Calcutta John Bull*, March 2.

MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND.

At a numerous meeting of the members of the above institution, held on the 25th of February 1830, the following resolutions were moved and carried by a large majority.

"That with reference to the report and accounts submitted to the meeting by the committee nominated to investigate the state of the fund, it is absolutely necessary for the stability of the institution, to make some considerable reduction in the scale of pension, suited to the necessities of the case.

"That all pensions paid by the society be reduced one-half from the 1st of May next, and continue for one year, *viz.*

1st and 2d Class:—Widows, per month, Rs. 40; Children, do. Rs. 8; Orphans, do. Rs. 12. 8.

3d Class:—Widows, per month, Rs. 20; Children, do. 4; Orphans, do. Rs. 6. 4.

PREVENTION OF A SUTTEE.

At a village named Mouree, situated within the Rajepore Thana, in the Hooghly district, after the death of one of the family of Jeetnarain Ghose, the peace officers of the village gave notice to the Thana that the deceased's wife was desirous of becoming a suttee; upon this, the daroga sent some officers to the spot to watch her motions, and sent a report with this information to the judge of the district, Mr. Haldy, who, without delay, despatched four chupprasses to the house of the above-named Ghose, for the purpose of protecting her with all possible care, and an order to the daroga to the effect that his chu-

prasses should likewise use every possible exertion, that her life should not in any way fall a sacrifice. On the arrival of the government officers, they advised with the widow according to the shasters, and by this means, she becoming convinced that the act of suttee stands in the lowest rank, she returned home to her family.

The government servants are still in attendance at the place, for the purpose of protecting the widow.—*Sumbal Coumoody*, March 4.

SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY.

A writer in the *Bengal Chronicle* states, that no new improvements are now going forward, or even contemplated, by the Saugor Island Society. He adds: "the funds collected for that purpose being nearly if not altogether exhausted, and the shareholders positively refusing to contribute any further, it cannot be expected that any exertions made by the committee of management, under these circumstances, to clear the island, will be attended with success. The sub-societies, members of the same body, to whom grants were allotted by the parent society, have made vast improvements, and at a very great expense. Offers to clear ten or twelve thousand bigalis, on terms less favourable than those now granting in the Soonderbunds, have been lately made by a European now residing in the island, and rejected by the secretary to the society, from an idea that the committee of management are not authorized or empowered to grant a lease exceeding twenty years, or rather extending beyond 1849, which is far too limited a period to remunerate the clearer for his labour and outlay. The committee, and indeed the society at large, is chiefly composed of enterprising and intelligent men, who, I am given to understand, entered into the speculation, not with a mercenary view, but with the liberal motive of setting a good example to others to perform what had universally been thought almost impracticable, and abandoned, after an unsuccessful attempt, by government with that idea, some years previously."

THE DELHI MISSION.

In our remarks on the Delhi mission,* which appear to have attracted not a little attention, we spoke of public documents improperly obtained from the public offices. The documents specially mentioned as in the predicament, are a report of Sir Charles Metcalfe of June 1827—minutes of Lord Minto and Lord Amherst—and a despatch from Mr. Ross, of 1823. It is due to the parties said to be concerned in this transaction, that we put it within their power to repel the charge if unfounded. We have not charged Mr. Martin with having been in the know.

* See last vol., p. 301, *Asiatic Intelligence*.

ledge of how these documents were obtained, previous to his ceasing to act as assistant to the envoy. He says he was in ignorance until then, and we are bound to believe him.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 2.

REVENUE SURVEYS.

We hear that it is under the consideration of government to do away with the revenue surveys.—*Madras Gaz.*, Feb. 17.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

The custom-house regulation of 1829, to which several strong and well-founded complaints were offered, through our columns, at the time of its promulgation, has, we are glad to see, been rescinded; and it is no longer required that the declaration of the value of goods imported for the assessment of the duties shall be signed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent, in presence of two custom-house officers. The declaration signed by the proper parties or their agent, without attendance at the customs, will in future be sufficient. The collector, however, retaining the power, where he sees proper, to require such attendance.

In the *Government Gazette* of March 4, we also observe a regulation in regard to the vessels of foreign states trading with this country. Formerly such nations only as had possessions in India, were permitted to have intercourse here and other British ports in India—from the beginning of January this privilege, under certain restrictions, is extended to the vessels of every state, in whatever quarter of the world, whether possessed of settlements here or not.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 5.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The learned chief justice, it is stated, has proceeded up to Delhi and Simlah; and "rumour with her thousand tongues" is busy with conjectures as to the causes which have induced his Lordship to extend his distance, and the period of his absence from his court, at a time when the bench is left with a single judge. There is a mystery attached to these movements of the highest legal authority which we cannot pretend to unravel; but it is thought that some contemplated changes of our policy in the interior require the aid of judicial advice founded on actual observation, and information obtained on the spot.—*Bengal Chron.*, Feb. 25.

GOLFING CLUB.

On Wednesday morning, the annual prizes of the Dum-Dum Golfing Club for 1830 were played for over the Dum-Dum links: when the Combermere medal, the gift of the late Commander-in-chief, was won by Mr. Marquis, and the cup the gift

of the club, by Dr. Playfair. In the evening, a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen was entertained by the club in the artillery mess-room, and dancing, which commenced early, was kept up till a late hour.—*Cal. John Bull*, Feb. 19.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-chief will, we understand, proceed to the Upper Provinces some time in the month of July.—*Ibid.* March 2.

POLITICS OF OUDH.

Lucknow.—One of the rival factions, which shared the power and abuses of this court, appears to have yielded to the ascendancy of the others. Fattah Ali and his son Mubarak Ali Khan have been divested of authority in the affairs of the state. No benefit is anticipated from this event, the sycophants who remain to mislead the king being equally mischievous.

Two events strongly illustrative of the state of things at Lucknow are noticed. Juwahir Lal, a dependant of Mubarak Ali, had taken a fancy to a part of the premises of Fuzl Ali Khan, adjoining his own, and was adopting summary proceedings for their annexation. Fuzl Ali remonstrating in vain, was excited to shoot his more powerful oppressor. The munshi's people then set fire to the unfortunate man's house, and his son and daughter perished in the flames. The police secured Fuzl Ali after wounding several of his people. His house was then razed to the ground.

An individual had been stopt at one of the entrances to a royal palace because he was armed; an altercation ensued with the sentry, in the course of which the individual drew his sword. He was overpowered, and afterwards deliberately beaten with such severity that he died in consequence next day. He represented that he came to claim his arrears of pay. It appears however from the congratulatory presents which were subsequently offered by the dependants of the king, that the intention of assassinating his majesty is imputed to this unfortunate man.

Thefts, robbery, and bloodshed, were on the increase at Lucknow. In some instances the police and king's troops were detected as the perpetrators. The resident had taken the precaution of closing some of the gates of the residency, and dispensing with the doubtful safeguard of the king's troops stationed near the residency for his security.—*Beng. Chron.*, March 21.

On examining an accumulation of translated native papers, we find little worthy of being extracted. The notices regarding Lucknow are the most full, though trivial in interest; those relating to the other courts are scanty and equally defi-

cient in importance. Runjeet Singh was still at Lahore; Syud Ahmud and his followers continued to offer in Peshawar a formidable front of opposition, avowing his resolution to try his strength against the Sikh army.

The usual taste of disorder and discontent existed at Lucknow. The device of conveying remonstrances to his majesty by placards had been frequently prepared. One individual had been bold enough to present to the king an arzi headed with this couplet in Oordoo—

"Ajáb! āp kī badshāhi
Tamām khilākat kī tabāhī."*

The author disappeared in the crowd, and the immediate offer of a large reward failed in producing his discovery. The Mahajah Ram Dyal was exerting himself, but apparently without success, to obtain the entrée at the residency. He had been industriously getting up an address to the king from the citizens of Lucknow, declaratory of their great happiness and satisfaction with the present rule and order of things. He proposed that this document should be forwarded to the Governor-General through the Resident. We should doubt if it would be received as conclusive proof, that no English interference in the affairs of that country is required.

On a public occasion, the resident had invested with a har-gotah Faridoom Bukht, omitting that ceremony in respect to Kywan Jáh. Ram Dyal having been referred to by the king for explanation, assigned as a reason that the former, and not the latter, was rightful heir.

Moatmadul Doulah, the minister of the late king, had been conducted by the officers in whose custody he is confined to the resident. The interview lasted some time, during which papers were examined. The king appears to have evinced much jealousy at this event, and had, even previous to its occurrence, expressed a desire to be present.—*Hurk.*

SEMAPHORES.

We are glad to hear that the long projected erection of semaphores along the line of the river is at length about to be carried into effect. The advantages which obviously must arise from such a measure to the commercial and shipping interests of the port, have induced the latter, we understand, to subscribe liberally toward the maintenance of the necessary establishment for the correct conveyance of messages, government undertaking the expense of the erection of the towers and semaphores. The line as yet, we believe, is only to extend to Kedgerie; but it is contemplated hereafter to carry it, if found practicable with reference to the insalubrity

* How strange! though true, thy royal reign
But only proves a nation's bane.

of the island, and difficulty of procuring water, along the western shore of Saugor to the S.W. port of the island. Such a course would enable communication to be made to ships at the new anchorage and Saugor, and at the same time would secure the earliest possible intelligence of the arrivals of vessels inward-bound. We hope that the proposed arrangements will admit of one station being in the neighbourhood of the James and Mary Shoal, when the earliest possible notice would be conveyed to town of any disaster requiring immediate relief; and a communication of the safe passage of each vessel, as effected, would prove, of itself, a source of considerable gratification to parties interested.

Particular information of the localities of vessels at certain times of tide, when they could no longer make progress, would also frequently be very acceptable; indeed the ways in which such an establishment may conduce to the convenience, and even prosperity of the port, are too various to admit of distinct notice.

The telegraph on the tower in the fort, we observe, has been removed and replaced by an improved two-armed semaphore; we are not aware how far down these new structures have been carried towards the coast for the purpose of announcing arrivals and situation of vessels in the river; but believe that the whole will be put in operation before many months elapse.—*John Bull.*

NEW LOAN.

Fort William Territorial Department. Jan. 15, 1830.—Notice is hereby given that the sub-treasurers of Fort St. George and Bombay, with such other officers in charge of public treasuries, belonging to those presidencies, as the Right Hon. the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, and the Hon. the Governor in Council at Bombay, may respectively determine, the sub-treasurer at Prince of Wales's Island, the residents at Hyderabad, Lucknow, and Delhee, and the collector at Furruckabad, will receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds of Calcutta sicca rupees, which may be tendered in loan to the Honourable Company, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum; the conditions of the said loan to be the same as those of the 5 per cent. loan of the 18th August 1825, but the interest will be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Court of Directors.

It is also hereby notified to the holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes issued under the advertisement of the 3d July 1828, that subscriptions to the present loan will be received half in cash and half in the said promissory notes.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to Govt.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLICE.

The new police committee have commenced their labours: We understand that they are required to make their report to government within a month, provided the gentlemen composing the committee shall not find it necessary to apply for an extension of time for the purpose, which it is presumed they will, considering the extent and objects of their enquiries. We are glad to find that the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct his attention to this most important subject, and we doubt not that the beneficial results will ensue to the community from the exertions of the commissioners.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 20.*

BRANCH PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held at Hyderabad on the 30th Dec. of the descendants of Europeans, and their European friends, when it was resolved, with reference to the association recently established at Madras, that an Auxiliary be formed at that station and that it be denominated the "Hyderabad Branch of the Madras Philanthropic Association."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Letters received from Guzerat state that the honourable the governor and suite were "all well" at Ghoondee on the 13th February.—*Bom. Cour.*

THE INTERIOR.

Umritseer, 6th January.—The Killedar of Attock has written to the Maharaj (Runjeet Singh), telling him that a bridge of boats tied together, has been made for the passage of his troops, that Seyed Ahmed (the Faquer) is in the Zillah of Runj Par, and that a battle would soon take place between him and the Sirdars of Dost Mohammed Khan, and Sultan Mohamed Khan.

ALTERATIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We observe that several important alterations have taken place in the supreme court since the last sessions. All the old benches, boxes, tables, &c. have been removed, and others in the Catholic style of architecture substituted. A lofty canopy has been erected over the bench, which, while it gives an imposing appearance to the whole court is too strongly contrasted with the clumsy Bombay ceiling above to suit the taste of the humblest connoisseur. The

pillars which support the canopy are besides unhappily situated, screening as they do the grand jury from one puisne judge and the petit jury from the other.

Additional accommodation has been found for the public in the erection of 4 rows of benches behind the grand and petit jury boxes, and a semi-circular table, running behind the seats appropriated to the barristers, has been raised for the benefit of the solicitors, interpreters, &c. The latter alteration is a decided improvement.—*Bom. Cour. Jan. 30.*

MR. WAGHORN'S ROUTE TO INDIA.

In our supplement of Tuesday last we briefly alluded to the sudden and unexpected return to this country of Mr. Waghorn, the gentleman who, under the auspices of the communities of Calcutta, Madras, the Isle of France, and Cape of Good Hope, proceeded to England in October 1828, to take the necessary measures for establishing a regular communication by steam between Great Britain and India.

We have now become possessed of all the circumstances connected with Mr. Waghorn's return, and as they are such as furnish this enterprising and meritorious individual with increased claims to the confidence and most liberal encouragement of the Indian community, in the arduous undertaking he has embraced, we shall offer no apology for giving them publicity at length, and entreating our readers' particular attention to the facts they disclose.

It appears that in the month of July 1828, the subscribers to the Steam Navigation Fund at Calcutta passed a resolution to the effect, that if no speculation promising greater or equal success were undertaken before the 14th of January 1829, the unappropriated fund for the encouragement of steam navigation should, under proper security, be applied for the purpose of enabling Mr. Waghorn to carry his plan into execution. In view to encourage the scheme, the Bengal government consented to allow Mr. Waghorn to collect postage at certain rates, proposed by himself, on such letters and parcels as he might bring out on his first voyage from England. The Madras community assembled, and declared their desire of seconding to the utmost of their power the efforts made at Calcutta, to which end arrangements were made for obtaining subscriptions up to the 14th July 1829 (the date on which it was determined at Calcutta the East-India Trade Committee in London should be directed to dispose of the Steam Funds). The Madras government sanctioned the same rates of postage as the Governor-general had agreed to allow; support was promised from the Isle of France; the people at the Cape were enthusiastic in their desire to advance the project of Mr. Waghorn; and even the little settlement of

St. Helena did not scruple to manifest its interest in the undertaking. The people at Bombay did—nothing, from what cause we cannot divine: but it is not too late in the day, and they may now make up for former apathy by taking the lead in adopting measures to indemnify the enterprising individual in question for all he has suffered or lost by the neglect we are presently to detail.

Thus encouraged to look for pecuniary support, and relying with confidence on the perfect success of his matured and well-digested plans, Mr. Waghorn arrived in England in April 1829. The mercantile classes connected with India, the East-India Company, and many high public functionaries, looked forward with pleasure to the accomplishment of a project involving such important considerations to this country and to Great Britain. In the month of June, at latest, Mr. Waghorn expected to receive the necessary funds from India, or an intimation of the reason of their non-appearance. But June, July, August, and September passed away, and no letters came. It was now time for Mr. Waghorn to look about him, and though assistance in the accomplishment of his grand scheme was freely offered by the merchants, and the East-India Company had voted the steam machinery, yet he was determined not to take a single step until he had personally ascertained the cause of the delay in the transmission of the *material* from India. About this time it was generally known that the Bombay government had resolved on sending the steamer *Enterprise* to Suez, and it occurred to Mr. Waghorn, that if he could obtain a courier's passport and despatches from the Court of Directors, he would be enabled to reach Suez in time to meet the *Enterprise*, and at the same time have an opportunity of ascertaining the best mode of effecting the regular steam communication between England and India, via the Red Sea. After three several applications, Mr. Waghorn attained the object of his wishes. The Court of Directors had important despatches to forward, and to Mr. Waghorn they were entrusted.

We now come to Mr. Waghorn's journey to Trieste, Alexandria, Suez, and Juddah, in illustration of which it may be as well to publish the detailed sketch of his route, as politely furnished us by that gentleman. It will be seen that the journey to Trieste, a distance of 1260 miles, was performed (including stoppages) in the incredibly short space of nine days and a half, a less time, we have reason to believe, than was ever employed by any Englishman on the same journey. Italian couriers, it is said, accomplish the last in eight days, with relays of horses, and no possible incumbrance, when stimulated by the prospect of a reward.

Mr. Waghorn's Route, in 1829, to Trieste, Alexandria, Suez, and Juddah.*

Place	Date	Distance	Conveyance	Time on the road.	Delays on the Road.	Reasons for Delays.
Left London	Oct. 28, 1829, at 7 p.m.	72	Coach	Days 0 Hours 11 1/4	Days 0 Hours 0	Waiting for steam-boat.
Arrived at Dover	Oct. 29, —	13	Steam	0 4	0 0	Purchasing carriage for posting.
Boulogne	Oct. 30, —	15	Post	0 8	0 0	Countersigning passport (for France).
Paris	Oct. 31, —	155	Ditto	1 19	0 0	Ditto ditto (for Italy).
Milan	Nov. 6, —	217	Ditto	4 20	0 0	Waiting for the ship to sail.
Trieste	Nov. 8, —	273	Ship	2 14	0 0	
Alexandria	Nov. 17, —	1,265		16	0 0	
Rosetta	Nov. 28, 1829, at noon.	33	Donkey	26 4 1/2	3 17	
Cairo	Dec. 4, —	120	Boat on the Nile	6 10 1/4	1 19	At the Consul-General's.
Suez	Dec. 8, —	72	Canal	2 10	0 0	Vice-Consul's.
Left Suez	Dec. 9, 1829, at 11 a.m.	200	Native boat	33 19 1/2	6 18 1/2	Waiting for the <i>Enterprise</i> steam-vessel.
Arrived at Juddah	Dec. 13, —	40	Ditto	3 23 1/2	1 3	Ditto
	Dec. 23, —			3 31 1/2	7 7	
				41 16	14	

It will be observed, that between Rosetta and Cairo, Mr. Waghorn spent four days and a half in a native boat on the Nile. He might have accomplished the

* Distance 3,623 miles.

trip in less time, but he was anxious by personal experience, in preference to the evidence of others, to ascertain the capability of the Nile for the navigation of small steamers, and to determine other matters which the Court of Directors had commissioned him to inquire into.

On his arrival at Suez, Mr. Waghorn did not, as our readers are well aware, meet with the *Enterprise* steamer. In the hope, however, of falling in with her he hired a native boat, and sailed down the centre of the sea as far as Juddah, a distance of 600 miles. At Juddah he first learnt that the steamer was not to be expected. After waiting at Juddah eighteen days, Mr. Waghorn again sailed for Bombay in a native buggala, but was taken out by the *Theis* the day she sailed.

Here the narrative of Mr. Waghorn's trip and extraordinary exertions ceases, and enough, we think, has been said to show that he possesses all the energy essential to a successful execution of his great purpose. It should be observed that he has now made two trips to England, with the view of furthering steam navigation with India, during which time he has received no pecuniary assistance from any quarter, neither from his Majesty's government, the Company, nor the public. He has consequently incurred great private expense, and it would be a shame, a blot upon the face of the community, if his efforts were allowed to go unrewarded.—*Bom. Cour.*, April 5.

PINDAREES.

We have seen an extract of a letter from a highly respectable staff officer at Belgaum, dated 10th inst. stating that the Pindarees in the neighbourhood had given a great deal of trouble and annoyance, and that a detachment of the 18th regt. Madras N. I. under Lieut. Cowie of that corps, attacked a body of the insurgents on the 8th instant near Kittoor, killed about 100 and took 80 prisoners. No casualties on the side of the British.—*Bom. Cour.*, Feb. 20.

SPLENDID NAUTCH.

On Friday evening last, Herachund Beedrechund, an opulent shroff, gave a splendid nautch at his arbour in the garden of Nuggindass Goolaubdass in celebration of his daughter's marriage. It was attended by a great number of our most distinguished residents, among whom were His Excellency Sir Sidney Beckwith and staff, the Hon. Sir James and Lady Dewar, Sir John and Lady Grant, Mr. Newnham, &c. &c. &c. The arbour was fitted up in a most magnificent style and illuminated in the most brilliant manner. The party having assembled about 9 o'clock, after the usual ceremonies of presenting rose-water,

&c. refreshments were repeatedly served up during the evening, and all retired much gratified with the attention of their host.—*Bom. Cour.* Feb. 17.

BOMBAY RACES.

Our races and all their attendant bustle, gaiety, excitement, and discord, finished on Friday night last. On the whole, notwithstanding that every thing had gone wrong in the stables of one of our leading turf-ites, the sport of the present year has been much more brisk than we remember to have seen it during the last five or six years. *Goblin Grey*, after a tolerably successful provincial tour of three years, made his re-appearance; and though opposed by the great *Paul Pry* (*le vainqueur du vainqueur*), who beat him in 1828 for the Baroda Resident's cup, and who last year took away the Baroda plate from the gallant old *Box-keeper*, was never once beaten. He bore off

The Byculla stakesRs. 950

The Ladies' and Bachelors' purses 1,450

A sweepstakes of 100 G.M.... 10,500

And a private sweepstakes of considerable importance.

The next best horse which came out during the meeting was unquestionably *Paul Pry*; but being entered against the *Goblin* in almost every race, he took very little by his exertions. His only prize was the Bombay subscription plate of £100 from the fund, and 100 rupees each subscriber, for the honour of gaining which he contended with *Dragon*, *Blackfoot*, *Piarcé*, and *Redoubt*.

Blackfoot has by no means supported his country fame, having lost every race; and *Chapeau de Paille*, who promised so well at Mhow and Baroda, never shewed his face after the first day. Of *Giraffe*, we are scarcely competent to speak. He ran in splendid style for the 100 G.M. sweepstakes, coming in second, though carrying 4 lb. above his weight; but in a subsequent race for a private sweepstakes he burst a blood-vessel, and could do nothing more.

Enigma (late *Buckeen*), whose appellation was changed because, as we understand, there was always such an incomprehensible difference between his time on trials and that on his public running, proved as incomprehensible as ever, allowing himself to be eclipsed by horses of no "mark or likelihood."

Of the maiden horses we can only speak respectfully of *Paragon*, who came out in excellent style, doing great credit to the care, judgment, and training skill of his worthy owner. He won the plate for the beaten Maidens in three heats.

Altogether, however, the show of cattle was very respectable; and although it has

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been broadly hinted that there will be no more racing meetings at the Presidency, we do confidently trust that at the opening of the next year many of the maidens of the present season will come forth to support the reputation of the sporting community on this side of India, and preserve the fame of the gallant little Arabs.—*Bom. Cour.*, Feb. 16.

LARGE FISH.

A very large fish was brought on shore in Back Bay on Wednesday night, a description of which has been kindly sent for publication. From its general form, particularly that of the fins and tail, which exactly resemble those of the common shark, from being cartilaginous and bony, and from other circumstances, it is supposed to have been a species of shark.

Its length from the middle of the tail to the mouth wasft. 18 6
Extreme breadth of the back, near the pectoral fins..... 5 0
Girth at the same part 13 0
Tail (vertical), upper portion 4 4
Lower ditto 3 1

The eye was on the under side of the head, and not more than one inch and a half in diameter. The iris and pupil not larger than the human eye. The mouth was not situated far under, like that of sharks in general, but having the upper jaw overhanging the lower by about four inches; nor was it much curved. It was also quite unfurnished with teeth of any kind, but in their place there were ridges per and lower jaw. The skin of the fish was in some parts three inches thick; the surface rough, like fine shagrin, as was also the interior of the mouth. The colour of the back dark slate, with parallel vertical rows of whitish spots of the size of half a crown; the belly white. The back was not even, but fluted longitudinally; the deepest grooves, being on both sides of dorsal fins, were about six inches in breadth, and their deepest impression about an inch; three or four similar grooves, though of less and less depth, ran nearly parallel to the principal ones, and all were gradually lost in the more regular form which the fish assumed about the smaller dorsal fin.

The fish is called by the native fishermen Wag-weer. He had got entangled in the nets in about ten fathom water: he had broken the net to pieces, but could not free himself from it: it took them eleven hours to drag him ashore. The Coolies say the fish is not uncommon, and though a large one, they have seen larger of the same kind.

The harking shark, or *squalus maximus* of Linnæus, seems in some respects similar to this. It is described as common on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and is from three to twelve yards in length: form slender, the upper jaw longer than the lower, and furnished with a number of small teeth; not fierce and voracious, but tame and harmless, and feeding on marine plants, insects, &c.—*Bom. Cour.* Jan. 23.

Netherlands India.

WAR IN JAVA.

The taking of Diepo Negoro, one of the chiefs of the rebels, is far from having put an end to the war. Though one of the first instigators of the Malay population against the Dutch, he is not the most influential. The indefatigable enemy of Holland, the Sultan of Palembang, united with the petty sultans of the interior, and of the Sunda islands, seconded, by all the means in his power, the efforts of those whom the Dutch government pleases to call rebels. The latter, from being cast down, gained the advantage in a sanguinary combat at the latter end of January, yet it was on this day that Diepo was taken. That chief, having courageously penetrated into the enemy's intrenchments, was wounded and forced to surrender. The dismay of his people was not of long duration, for the Malay troops soon approached the Dutch settlements, so as seriously to alarm the governor-general of Batavia. Count Dubus has accordingly sent a superior officer to treat with the rebels, and not, as has been published, to receive Diepo Negoro, who had been a prisoner ten days before.—*French Paper.*

Persia.

The King of Persia reached Shiraz on the 2d Rujub 1229, (29th Dec.) bringing in Luke Khan Nooree and his nephew, Shuroollah Khan, seventeen of his own sons, (princes) and an army of 40,000 horse and foot. He has taken two lacs Shiraz, and 40,000 tomauns from the Zelkhanee chieftains. One of his sons he sent with Meerza Munsoor Khan as vizier to Bebehan, having deposed his grandson Nujuf Koolae Meerza. Sheikh Abdool Rasool, governor of Bushire, has sent up a most magnificent present to the king. The Russian ambassador has arrived at Tameer, and was to leave it instantly to meet the king at Shiraz.—*Bom. Gaz.* Feb. 13.

Persian Gult.

MUSCAT.

The rebellion has gained snsh ground, that the governor of Muscat has sent to solicit aid from the British government. He has authorized Aga Mahomed Shus-tree to purchase stores and ammunition from the arsenal in Bomhay to a great amount. The country around Muscat has risen, and the inhabitants of that town are in great alarm. The absence of the Imaum is much deplored.—*Bombay Summachar.*

China.

THE NEW HOPPO.

We noticed in our last that Chung the hoppo, whose title is Tajin, the great man, or magnate, received the seals of his office on the 13th Dec. The following, being the usual formalities, were practised on the occasion:

He first, in full court dress, performed the ceremony of thrice kneeling and nine times knocking head against the ground, before the altar of the district divinity placed at the gate of his office. Incense, a burning candle, gilt papers and crackers, were offered as sacrifice. His excellency next went through the same ceremony at the second door leading to the great hall, into which he forthwith ascended. All his secretaries, clerks, and inferior attendants ranged themselves in two rows, and requested him to use his seal, which he straightway ordered the keeper of his seal to do, on the words, "fair winds; genial showers;" applying the seal four times. Next on the four words, "government tranquility; people repose." And lastly the seal was applied to a good wish for the hoppo, also consisting of four words, "affluent place, high rank."

The hoppo's red paper admonitions to the officers of the several departments were produced, and the seal applied to each of them. The chief secretary, clerks, &c. &c. then knelt down and knocked head to congratulate the hoppo. The hong merchants and linguists also offered their congratulations. The military officer attached to the hoppo by the Tartar commandant of the garrison, and the officer of the hoppo's treasury, next offered their congratulations, and requested his excellency to ascend on high the inner pavilion: when he immediately retired from the great hall, and entered the kitchen, where he performed the sacrificial ceremony to the presiding god of the furnace, to propitiate him and secure the health of the family. This is deemed of great importance by all Chinese when a new furnace is built, and at the close of every year.

The hoppo now put off his court dress, and in plain clothes fixed the times of his
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going to burn incense in all the surrounding idol temples; and the times of paying his visits. After which he would attend to business.

Magnate Chung's lady was confined on the way in coming down from the north. She is said to be a person of great abilities; well versed in the laws of the land, and consulted in all affairs by her husband. Miss Chung also has accompanied her father to Canton. She was an embroiderer in his imperial majesty's harem, and is said to be quite a genius, and very skilful in poetry.—*Canton Reg.*, Jan. 24.

RELIGIOUS PLAYS.

At one of these theatrical exhibitions in honour of idol gods, a few days ago, in a village belonging to Canton district, a fire occurred, either by accident or the design of incendiaries, and according to the acknowledgment of government, upwards of 200 persons, men and women, were burnt or trodden to death.—*Ibid.*

COCHIN-CHINESE ENVOY TO THE COURT OF PEKING.

The ninety-ninth gazette contains a list of kings, nobles, and statesmen, who were to be admitted on a subsequent day "to hear a play" in the garden of mutual delight, where his majesty also was to be present. At the tail of the list we observe the Cochin-Chinese envoy.

In another gazette it appears his Excellency requested leave to return to Cochin-China by way of Canton, instead of going overland. But the emperor refused permission, because it involved a change of the usage heretofore observed by his predecessors. There is a dread of change, as being ominous of instability; and when no better reason presents itself for denying what is requested, that argument is urged. Duke Ho, in the time of Lord Amherst's embassy, said, the celestial empire did not admit of any change. However, it is often a mere plea; for the government makes frequent and great changes, when it thinks them for its own advantage.

The envoy represented to the emperor that his master, the king's mother, was advanced in years, and required ginseng in large quantities. His imperial majesty was therefore pleased to bestow upon her a catty of this drug.—*Ibid.*

CASES OF MISRULE.

The censor, Moo-Weitsb, has presented a memorial to the emperor, complaining of four cases of misrule that prevail in all the provinces. He praises his majesty for his intense desire to attain good government in every department; but which is defeated by the nefarious conduct of provincial rulers.

In the first place, the censor desires that
(C)

the emperor would strictly prohibit the existing custom of country magistrates quitting their districts to dance attendance on governors, and look out for promotion to themselves. At the various terms marked in the calendar, spring, midsummer, winter solstice, new and full moon, &c., at the governor's birth-day anniversary, his wife or mother's birth-day, and so on, away go the country magistrates up to town, and pay their respects, and offer their congratulations, while the affairs of the people and the revenue are left to understrappers, or neglected altogether. Some carry this practice so far, the censor says, as to absent themselves altogether from their own district, till they get sent on some profitable commission of inquiry, or be appointed to a higher office.

The next abuse which the censor complains of is that of governors of provinces filling up their secretarieships with his majesty's officers under their command, who ought to be attending to other business. It is the governor's duty to pay his own secretaries, but he takes his majesty's servants, who do the work for nothing, as far as actual payment of money goes. They, however, pay themselves from the people, and at last get recommended to some higher appointment by the governor's influence.

A third proceeding of the governors denounced by the censor is, putting their own creatures, from mere lickspittles, into respectable offices pro tempore. But these low people, having no character, fail not to fleece the poor sheep during their short stay. When once they get the seals of office into their hands, he says, there is no length of extortion to which they do not go.

The last evil he complains of is the imposition on the Emperor by the provincial governors, in recommending people, who deserve nothing of their country, to rewards and higher offices.—*Ibid.*

TRIAD SOCIETY.

One of the imperial censors has represented to his Majesty that the Triad Society, professing a confederacy between heaven, earth, and man, exists in large numbers in the province of Keang-se. He represents the local government as afraid of them to such a degree as to neglect appeals from injured persons, or if pressed to save appearances, dismissing the culprits with some slight punishment. In consequence of this state of things the Emperor has ordered the governor of Keang-nan down the association. Those who have been forced into it, are promised pardon on condition of giving information.

This is the same society that exists throughout the Chinese Archipelago and

the Straits of Malacca, wherever Chinese settlers are. They levy a fee on all who go abroad, and persecute those who decline to enter the society. Members of this society made an offer to a missionary at Bangkok in Siam to assist him in propagating Christianity for some consideration, but he declined their services. Like freemasons, they are known to each other by secret signs.—*Ibid.*

BURNING OUT VAGRANTS.

In Che-keang province there are certain hills which the government wish to keep uninhabited, as they are liable to be the resort of banditti; and to prevent any from settling among them, they annually set fire to the grass. Last year, in consequence, the Peking Gazette says, of a gale of wind, the flames spread so rapidly that thirteen of the military who presided were burnt to death. The officer who commanded the party is punished by being degraded to the ranks; and the men who lost their lives are to be honoured, and their families rewarded, as if they had died in battle.—*Ibid.*

A SHAM FIGHT.

His Excellency the Governor of Canton received information some time ago of an opium smuggler, called a fast-going crab boat, and required of the revenue cutters, that the smuggler should be taken within six days; if not, they were threatened with certain penalties. Being unable to discover and seize the boat in question, the officers bought one, fitted her like the crab boat, sent her outside the Bogue, then pursued, had a sham fight, seized her, and reported her capture as the governor required. So the business was slurred over! —*Ibid.*

TWO FOREIGNERS CAPTURED ON THE RIVER.

A most audacious attack has lately been made upon two foreign gentlemen coming up to Whampoa in a Comprador's boat, by one of the petty Mandarins who infest the river.

These low officers, under the brief authority they possess, have long practised the grossest insolence towards foreigners, who have been peaceably on their passage to and from Canton, in Compradors' and other boats, against which it appears there has never been any lawful prohibition.

In the present instance the boat was seized; the Comprador and his people severely beaten, and the gentlemen most ignominiously threatened with chains, and to be stripped and have cold water thrown over them (the thermometer was between forty and fifty), a refinement of insult and torture we were before unacquainted with, until an order was extorted from them for

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800 dollars, not then releasing them, however, but detaining them until they should receive the money, and thus protracting the period of their captivity.

Two men, with greater simplicity than is usually found the companion of villainy, were the bearers of this order, which, on the circumstances being ascertained, was refused payment by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. He very prudently secured the bearers of it, calling upon the hong merchants and linguists to deposit them in safe custody, which, however, they refused. In the mean time a very spirited representation was made to the Viceroy, requesting that the foreigners, if they had infringed the laws, might either be tried before the proper tribunal or immediately released; and on the circumstances commencing to his Excellency's knowledge, he sent his own runners to take charge of the men, after they had been twenty-four hours locked up in a private room; issuing an order at the same time to the Namhoy-une to take them into his custody, and immediately to despatch a force to bring their companions in crime, and the two foreign gentlemen, to Canton. But from some neglect on the part of this inferior magistrate, who had very recently been appointed to his office, three days had elapsed without any thing being done; when the whole of the European residents at Canton addressed a letter to the Viceroy, complaining of the delay, and hinting at a rescue of the parties detained.

The Hong merchants were afraid to present this second application to his Excellency; but it had the desired effect, as the Namhoy-une, finding he had neglected his duty, despatched an armed force in the middle of the night; and on the seventh day the whole party, with the exception of one man who had absconded, were brought up to Canton. On their arrival, the medium of the linguists examined the foreigners, and dismissed them, while the captain of the boat and his crew were taken to prison in chains. We understand the trial of these men has been delayed to give time for the apprehension of their missing companion, who having been several times in England, spoke the language fluently, and acted as interpreter and proposer of different schemes for the liberation of the foreigners detained.

We regret that so much lukewarmness and indifference should have been manifested by the hong merchants and linguists on this occasion; but have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the strong desire evinced by the Viceroy to grant immediate redress. And the hoppo, as if desirous of ingratiating himself with foreigners, commenced his administration by issuing an edict, in which although no allusion is made to this affair, nor any men-

tion of interruption from Mandaria boats; yet as it evidently arose out of it, we trust the edict in question will tend greatly to protect foreigners from similar aggressions in future.—*Canton Reg.*, Jan. 2.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Dec. 21.—*The King v. E. S. Hall.* This was a prosecution against Mr. E. S. Hall, editor, &c. of the *Sydney Monitor*, for a libel on Lieutenant-General Darling, governor of the colony.

The defendant, with whom was Mr. Keith, at the outset, took an objection to the whole array of the panel, upon three grounds; first, that the commission assembled to try him was under the command, and therefore, as he took it, influence, of the prosecutor; secondly, that each received, according to the ordinary course, 15s. per diem for doing duty in the jury box; and thirdly, that it was contrary to natural equity and common sense, for an individual to be in any way a judge in his own cause. Upon these objections, the learned Judge observed, in a very feeling and forcible manner, putting it to the Attorney General, that the more delicate course to pursue in this case would be to defer the trial until a commission of naval officers, who could not be supposed to be so immediately under the influence of the governor of the colony, might be convened.

The Attorney General was diffident of adopting the learned Judge's suggestion, but said he would submit it to the Governor. Defendant upon this animadverted in strong terms upon the course proposed by the Attorney General, inasmuch as he conceived that it was the part of that officer to exercise his own discretion, and to conform it to the opinion of the court, rather than wait, in order to abide by the decision of the prosecutor in the case. Mr. Keith supported the defendant's views. The court at first refused to hear both defendant and counsel together, but understanding Mr. Keith appeared in the light of an *amicus curiæ*, he was permitted to proceed. The point in dispute was finally waived, the crown officer refusing to adopt the alternative proposed, and the trial was proceeded with.

The Attorney General stated this to be a criminal information, which he had felt called upon to file ex officio against the defendant, for certain passages contained in a letter signed VINEX REDIVIVUS, and which was published in the *Sydney Monitor* of the 21st November 1829. It was a libel of a very gross description upon the

character of Lieutenant-General Darling, the virtual prosecutor in this case; and to prove its nature and tendency, he would only read the passages selected for prosecution. [Here the learned gentleman read various passages from the letter signed VINDEX REDIVIVUS, as quoted in the information, dwelling particularly upon the following paragraphs:—

"13. Now I fearlessly maintain, and am ready in the field of fair argument to prove the position, that the military punishment and slave-irons of Sudds and Thomson (after they were in the hands of and under a criminal sentence by the civil authorities), by which the death of the former was undeniably precipitated, and the shooting of Clynych unnecessarily so, when he was incapable of resistance or escape, were equally contrary to the eternal principles of justice, and to the law of England!

"14. If then these punishments, summarily inflicted, were contrary to law, must they not consequently have been a substitution of will for law in both cases?

"15. If, in this former infliction, a disregard of the law was exhibited (and who so hardy to deny a truism?) was not the publicity of the act an encouragement to the petty excellencies of remote settlements (as in the case of Clynych) to similar violations of law, and to sacrifice the most sacred rights of Britons to the flimsy pretence of expediency, or to the less tenable plea of necessity!"

The Attorney General next proceeded to call Mr. John Newcombe, clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, who swore to an affidavit of proprietorship having been made before Alexander Macleay, the secretary, and to a number of the defendant's newspaper of the above date, bearing his imprint, being the autograph filed in the office of the said Macleay; and Mr. Gurner, clerk of the court, having deposed to the defendant's hand-writing in an affidavit, the learned Attorney General said he had closed his case.

Defendant, with his *amicus curiæ*, Mr. Keith, submitted that no case was proved, inasmuch as the other side had failed to fix the fact of publication upon the defendant. The Attorney-general insisted upon calling back the witness, which the defendant opposed, and a warm altercation ensued, all three speaking vehemently, and sometimes at once. The witness was called back, and the learned judge having recalled order and retired out of court for a few minutes, finally addressed the seven commissioned officers in the jury-box, expressing his own opinion upon the matter selected for prosecution; but leaving it to the commission to form their conclusion, and also leaving it to them to say if the fact of publication by the defendant had been sufficiently established. Retiring for

two or three minutes, the seven officers re-entered the jury-box, and by the mouth of their foreman, Capt. Hunt, 57th regt., pronounced a verdict of guilty.

The defendant was remanded to gaol, where he is undergoing the sentence for a former libel.

Three other criminal informations against the same individual, for libels on different persons, were afterwards tried, and the defendant was found guilty.

December 19.—*The King*, at the prosecution of *W. C. Wentworth, Esq. v. the Rev. Ralph Mansfield*, editor and publisher of the *Sydney Gazette*.

Dr. Wardell in this case moved, that the rule *Nisi* obtained on a former day, calling upon the defendant to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for an imputed libel upon the plaintiff's character, contained in a portion of Lieut.-gen. Darling's answer, to what purported to be an address from a few individuals in the colony to the latter as governor, and which appeared in the said organ of the government, the *Sydney Gazette*, which rule had, on motion of the defendant's attorney on the previous Saturday, been enlarged, now be made absolute.

Mr. Norton for the defendant, opposed the granting of the rule moved for, upon the ground that the matter in the *Sydney Gazette* which was charged as libellous could not be brought to apply to the plaintiff, inasmuch as the governor, in his answer to a certain address, in using the words "a base compound of gross and ignorant calumnies," applied them to an impeachment, which it was understood the plaintiff had sent home to the secretary of state for the colonies against him the said governor. Now, in his affidavit to support this motion, the plaintiff swore that his impeachment of Lieut.-gen. Darling was a calm, dispassionate statement of facts. But on referring to a pamphlet which he then held, and which was under the form of a letter, addressed to Sir George Murray, as secretary of state for the colonies, he (Mr. Norton) conceived the latter to be a most scurrilous publication, and to support this view of the case, he read various extracts from the pamphlet, commenting upon their composition and meaning. This, therefore, he thought could not be the impeachment which was adverted to in the plaintiff's affidavit, yet this was the pamphlet to which defendant swore the comments in the *Sydney Gazette* had reference. Upon these grounds he trusted the court would not make the rule absolute.

The Chief Justice.—We are of opinion, that in this case the rule should be made absolute. Upon reading the affidavits on which the rule was granted, it appeared to us that the matter complained of was clearly libellous, and that the only question was as to its application. We therefore grant-

ed the conditional order to enable the defendant to come before the court, and relieve himself of the charges made against him in the affidavits filed in support of the motion. We do not, however, after hearing the argument and the affidavit of the defendant, find a sufficient answer to the present application. The defendant's affidavit does not deny that the allusions in the publication complained of have reference to the complainant; it only states that they were meant to apply to the author of a certain pamphlet. We cannot go into the question of who is the author of that pamphlet, but even to attribute it to any one that he is the author of matter so grossly libellous as it appears to be, is itself a libel. This court, with reference to cases like the present, is not sitting like the Court of King's Bench in England, but as a grand jury. We have simply to see if the matter charged as libellous will bear the interpretation put upon it; if it will bear such interpretation, then there is the basis of an offence laid against somebody, and we are bound to grant the application, in order to send the case before a competent tribunal to decide whether the charge is established or not. In making these remarks, we would observe that a certain pamphlet has been referred to, and passages quoted from it by the character against the head of the government in this colony, and other individuals connected with the government, that we would caution the conductors of the public journals against publishing those passages, as they would be rendered liable to the severest penalties for so doing. Rule made absolute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundaries of the Colony.—An order has been published by the Governor, stating the boundaries of the colony within which settlers will be permitted to select lands "for the present." The contents of the colony, it appears, are 34,505 square miles, or 22,083,200 acres.

Counties.—His Excellency has also notified that the following counties are to be established hereafter within the boundaries:—1. County of Cumberland. 2. Camden. 3. St. Vincent. 4. Northumberland. 5. Gloucester. 6. Durham. 7. Hunter. 8. Cook. 9. Westmoreland. 10. Argyle. 11. Murray. 12. King. 13. Georgiana. 14. Bathurst. 15. Roxburgh. 16. Phillips. 17. Brisbane. 18. Bligh. 19. Wellington.

Census.—The following is the result of the late census at Sydney:—

Male.—Came free above 12 yrs.	2,561
Came free under 12	285
Born in the colony above 12	1,923
Born in the colony under 12	2,550
Free by servitude	5,302
Pardoned	835

Bond.....	14,135
Total male population.....	27,611
Female.—Came free, above 12	1,565
Came free, under 12.....	262
Born in the colony above 12	1,580
Born in the colony under 12	2,674
Free by servitude.....	1,342
Pardoned	51
Bond.....	1,573
Total female population	8,987
Grand total of population ...	36,598
Of whom are	
Protestants	25,248
Catholics	11,236
Jews	95
Pagans	19

Acres located	2,936,346
Acres cleared.....	231,573
Acres cultivated	71,523
Horses	12,479
Horned cattle	262,868
Sheep.....	536,391

TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Frazer has published an account of his late journey into the interior of New Holland, with Capt. Logan, to the southward of Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay. The highest point they ascended was a mountain called Mount Lindsay, the view from which is described as being exceedingly grand. To the north was the vale of Brisbane, bounded by distant lofty ranges; to the north-east was the dividing range of the interior waters, seen to great advantage; Mount French and Flanders Peak, with beautiful plains intervening. To the north was seen Moreton Bay and island, with its glass-houses (we did not know that there were glass-houses there before), and very extensive tracts of perfect open country. To the south a magnificent country presented itself, partially open, with plains extending as far as the eye could carry. To the west the country was high and rugged. A curious shaped mountain, like a pigeon-house, formed a bold feature in the landscape to the south-east, and on the opposite side a remarkable precipitous peak, named Blantyre Head. These hills are formed of hard argillaceous trap.

In one place the tourists had nearly finished their journey precipitously:—

"On examining, (says Mr. Frazer,) the dreadful precipice which overhung us, Capt. Logan perceived a path by which it was merely possible to ascend, upon which Capt. Logan and myself put off our shoes, and commenced climbing, leaving the rest of the party behind. We were obliged to scramble on our hands and feet to the first

peak, a height of about 300 feet, with a great risk, but having attained a certain height we were obliged to go on, return being in my opinion at that time almost impossible; to look down was dangerous, for on our left was a dreadful chasm of at least 1600 feet, and on our right a dreadful labyrinth of enormous detached rocks; to look forward was frightful; the only thing we had to trust to was holding on by our great toes upon small nodules on the surface of the rocks, and suspending ourselves by small twigs of casuarina and metosideros, scarcely by appearance strong enough to support a goat. On attaining the summit of the peak, such was the state of my nerves, that I was obliged to lay myself down upon a rock and hold on by a bush until I recovered."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A description of the present condition and the prospects of the Swan River settlement, in Western Australia, dated in January last, has appeared in one of the London papers. It has all the marks of authenticity, and we give an abridgment of it.

Although the whole is claimed which is not subject to New South Wales, the extent of the available coast may be considered to be about six degrees and a half, reckoning from 28 S. lat. to Cape Lewin, for the soil further north is too arid for any useful purpose.

Although the mountains called General Darling's Range have not been crossed, and therefore the quality of the country beyond them is not known, yet a recent account of an expedition undertaken by Dr. Wilson, R.N., from King George's Sound, in a N.W. direction, has been received; and this states that for upwards of 200 miles he travelled through a very picturesque country, well watered, sufficiently fertile for depasturing cattle and sheep, and to all appearance it continued the same beyond the point at which his small supply of provisions compelled him to return. It is not, therefore, too much to presume that between Geographe Bay, where the land is known to be good, and King George's Sound, a fine line of country exists, fit for the purposes of settling.

As a fine country for the purposes of feeding sheep and cattle was discovered on the eastern coast in New South Wales, fifty miles beyond the range called the Blue Mountains, and which have a similar appearance, and are of a similar formation to General Darling's Range, it is not at all improbable a similar country may be found in Western Australia. No fault can be attributed to the local authority that these countries have not been yet explored; indeed it is marvellous how much has been done, with the limited and inefficient means granted for so important an object by the government of England.

Taking, therefore, the length by the breadth at about 180 by 200 miles, there is an area of 36,000 miles of very fair grazing land, not inferior to the soil on which the finest wool sheep of New South Wales have been fed.

2. The ports and harbours known at present are Cockburn Sound, and Gage's Roads, into which latter the Swan discharges itself. This last is an open roadstead, with very fine anchorage; but is exposed to the N.W. winds, which are very severe: these, however, occur only in winter, and then it is not safe for vessels to ride there. In summer they may with the greatest security, and can unload within three miles of the mouth of the river, at a place called Freemantle. The first is secure at all seasons, and from all winds; but the entrance is full of reefs, and therefore dangerous. These have now been surveyed by Lieutenant J. S. Roe, R.N., the surveyor-general of the colony, with an accuracy and detail which does him infinite credit. Many of them have been buoyed off, and if government would send out some more buoys the whole might be completed. In this Sound, on the shore, Mr. Peel has taken an allotment to establish a village, and the government have it in contemplation to lay out a town there; for though the place may be cold in winter, yet it is the more secure anchorage for shipping than the other. Here, too, will be formed a very easy communication across the Canning to Perth, and with the country west of Darling's Range; and as it is rather level than otherwise, a track of marked trees will be sufficient for many years, though there are ample materials for a road hereafter.

The ports Vasse and Leschenau have not yet been surveyed; they are, however, bar-harbours. Farther south, towards Cape Naturaliste, there is a position which will ultimately be the port of this colony.

3. The rivers known are, the Swan, a small boat-stream, to the north; the Murray, the Colly, and the Preston, to the south. The first receives two fresh-water streams, the Canning and the Helena, as tributaries, and they are fresh. The banks of all are alluvial and very good land, fit for tillage. In this climate they would produce a great variety of vegetables, if labour was not too high (an evil which years of emigration may cure) to allow them to be productive; but adjoining these portions of land, further back, is a very fair opening for feeding sheep and cattle, if the land be not overstocked. The banks are full of very fine springs and streamlets; scarcely a mile is passed without finding one or the other with little trouble.

The site of Perth is placed on one of those terraces very advantageously. The soil is light sand, mixed with vegetable mould, and would do well for gardens,

when cleared or thinned of trees. Though there is a deep channel, yet the sands or flats render it only navigable for boats, and with flat bottoms, properly constructed, those of ten or fifteen tons burthen may get up to the distance of forty or fifty miles. All the disposable land on these rivers has been taken by the first settlers. The scenery is in general very pleasing, and on some points highly picturesque, especially the views from the neighbourhood of Perth.

The other rivers have not been more than explored, and are reported to be of the same nature, and the land about the same quality, some of it better and richer.

Besides Freemantle at the mouth, and Perth about nine miles up the Swan, another site is laid out for a town, to be called Guildford, ten miles further, on a large neck of very fine rich alluvial soil, containing about six or seven hundred acres, at the junction of the Helena, a very pretty stream. Between this, in a right line crossing the Canning towards Cockburn Sound, a small village will probably be formed. On the Murray another town is in contemplation.

4. The mountains called Darling's Range are about thirty miles east of the coast, and run about north and south; they have been ascended, and the valleys are found to be good and well watered generally; from these several streamlets issue. They are composed of sandstone, limestone, trap and granite, and are about 1,500 feet above the sea. The herbage is short, and peculiar to New Holland. Between them and the sea is a country of angular formation, being, as it were, the remains of a forest of banksia, hewn down about two feet from the root, and the remaining stem become petrified with a mixture of lime and sand; the heart being hollow, as though scooped out by the dropping of water. This will form the subject of a future and more detailed observation.

5. The soil has certainly being overrated by Mr. Fraser, both as to quality and facility of bringing it into cultivation. Mr. F. is a botanist, and very indefatigable in his profession; but does not understand agriculture. To a certain extent, the soil is a good friable loam; but it soon cakes, and cannot be broken up for cultivation except after rain. The only month in which this operation ought to have been done, it has not been possible, consequently the settler can have only a shorter time to prepare for sowing, and a less proportion of land got ready. It is not so easy to till as the rich, deep, black, vegetable mould of Norfolk Plains, New Norfolk, and Pitt Water, in Van Diemen's Land, nor of Prospect, or the Hawkesbury and Nepean of New South Wales, which can be ploughed and sown with wheat for fourteen or fifteen years successively without the aid

of manure, and by very little strength or labour.

There is a great variety of soil, clay, marl, sand, limestone, all lying convenient.

6. The climate is in summer hot, the range of the thermometer being from 64 to 92. It has been higher and lower (in the winter, June, July, and August, the mean is 65); but the almost constant sea and land breezes render it cool; and when buildings are erected, calculated to shut out the light and heat during the day, and houses are erected on the sea-coast, it will be a most desirable retreat for the Anglo-Indians to recruit their health. Putrefaction does not take place here as in Europe—the power of the sun dries up the juices, and both animal and vegetable bodies rapidly become a dry dusty substance. This may account for so few rich deep vegetable swamps.

The natural productions are not yet well known, although starch has been made from the nut of a species of palm-tree, a dye from the fustic, and a fine varnish from a gum.

The tetragonia and flax abound, and if cultivated, would be very fine; all the European fruits there can be little doubt will grow here, since in the parallel latitude on the eastern coast they have succeeded, together with tobacco, opium, sugar, banana, coffee, &c. &c. These, however, except in a small way, it is questionable whether they will answer for cultivating, especially as articles of export; and it has been recently proved, that at the price at which grain can be imported from Java, it can never answer to grow that article for exportation, and except in the interior for home consumption.

7. The arrival of ships since the formation of the colony has been large. There have been twenty-three, besides four men-of-war, amounting to upwards of 7,000 tons. Several have made, and are making, voyages to the neighbouring countries. The salt fish to Java is likely to be productive, if the people here will be active. They may send from three to four thousand tons annually, and they can sell it at £30 per ton, and take in grain, and return and sell it here for 24s. per quarter, a price at which it is impossible to grow it.

8. The settlers and their attendants who have arrived, amount to about nine hundred or one thousand. Amongst them may be reckoned about eighty or ninety respectable families, who have lost no time in settling. Many remain idle at Freemantle, gossiping, and endeavouring to trap the unwary, or growl and grumble at their ill fortune. Some of them, and many others, who have departed, are just the class unfit for a new country. They came with lofty pretensions, without capital and without principle. If they can cheat and gull, they remain; but if they cannot get

into the initiated, they quit in apparent disgust, and pour forth their abuse on a country on which they have only landed on the idea or hope of finding gold at their feet, the land producing fruits and vegetables spontaneously—the Governor's table open to their ravenous maws, and wondering, because the sun shines bright and hot, there are not all the fruits of the earth in a state of perfection; to say nothing of houses, inns, hotels, and mail-coaches, which should spring up by the hand of a talisman.

No man should come here unless he has a good capital to begin with; he should come out with a year's provisions, at least, for each person. A few mechanics, such as a good house-carpenter, bricklayer, or stone-mason and plasterer, shepherds, and two or three good husbandry labourers, who can plough and turn their hand to anything—let him bring tents, flour, biscuit, salt beef and pork. His stock of sheep and cattle he can get cheaper and better at Sydney; the former of a fine wool, can be purchased at £2 to £3, and delivered for 30s. or 40s. more; the latter at £4 to £5 and delivered at £10 or £12 more. Horses in proportion.

Let him come with a determination to go at once on his grant, to rough it and bear all privations, and sometimes hardships, cheerfully; not to make a fortune at once, or perhaps at all; but to lay the foundation of a very handsome provision for his children. A man with two to three thousand pounds would do all this well; and if he followed this advice, as to fine wool, low as it is now, he may reckon in four or five years to make 20 per cent. on his capital.

9. There have been about 300,000 acres located; but as the Government parsimony has limited the surveying department to two, the accurate quantity cannot be known. To measure the boundaries alone would occupy the present establishment many months, during which time the current business must stand still, and the settlers, who are daily arriving in numbers, must wait, squander their money at an inn, be cheated, robbed and ruined, and then get disgusted and go away; or come and worry the local government for compensation. It is the course pursued at home, which gives them the trouble in the colonies of which they so much complain.

10. There are now upwards of 350 head of horned cattle, one-half cows; and about 1,000 sheep; abundance of pigs, and some horses of very good qualities.

11. The religious and literary establishments have not been forgotten. A very respectable building, though thatched, about 55 feet long and 20 feet wide, has been erected by the lieutenant-governor for divine worship, according to the forms of the establishment. It was opened on Christmas day, when the sacrament was administered, and this was the first time

the "sound of the church-going bell" was heard in these distant regions under England's power. Smaller chapels are in contemplation, in the towns to be built.

A district committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, together with a parochial lending library for the working classes, have been established, under the patronage and sanction of the lieutenant-governor and bishop of the diocese.

A literary institution has been commenced; the subscribers already amount to forty-five, there are twelve more candidates, the annual funds amount to £100. About 200 volumes of very good and useful books have been collected; more have been ordered, and also some of the periodical papers and reviews.

These institutions are held at Perth, in a small room adjoining the chapel, and which room, in the week, is used for reading in.

It is intended to form a museum and a botanical garden, connected with the institution.

The *Australian*, Sydney paper, contains a summary of objections to the new colony, collected from the concurrent reports of "disappointed though intelligent persons" from thence, who have abandoned the enterprise. "All the good land upon the banks of Swan River, taken together, would maintain very few more than 500 persons, without any stock of sheep, horned cattle, or horses to draw a subsistence from the pasture; Gage's Roads, at the entrance of the river, which is blocked up, moreover, by a bar of sand, and the navigation of which is interrupted by shoals and shallows, afford no safe anchorage during the westerly winds, which are the prevailing ones, being paved with coral rocks; wood and fresh water are not to be obtained by shipping in the present state of the settlement; the land on the sea-coast is low, sandy, and unsuited for vegetation; that at Perth, some miles up the river, the only patch of good land was in the occupation of the lieutenant-governor; numerous reserves of other land along the river were made by the government; Swan River continues to be salt for twenty miles above its mouth, and then the water to be had by digging is brackish and unfit for use; after penetrating in various directions, to distances not short of fifty miles in the interior, to the southward as well as northward of Swan and Canning Rivers, the land, generally speaking, was found to consist of "coarse, yellow, diamond-like sand," upon which nothing was to be seen alive, but a solitary kangaroo rat, and not even a bird, which excited little surprise, when on digging in various parts, the turned-up ground failed to produce a single worm; timber fit for building was not to be had unless

within a distance from the river's mouth of fifty miles, and then upon a range of hills, which has got the name of the "Darling Range;" that no clay for bricks to raise dwellings any more than timber was to be met with readily; that in possessing Garden Island, which lays towards the entrance of Swan River, Captain Stirling had not more than ten acres of really good land; that the severe winds on the coast had cut off whatever seeds were put into the ground; that the settlers were already beginning to feel the delights of a government savouring in its constitution of despotism; that communication with the vessels which brought them out there, and were bound for England, had been positively interdicted—and, to cap the climax, that scores were chained to the spot more from necessity than choice, as many had not the means of paying for a passage to either of these colonies, where most of those who could, meant to proceed without delay, and to advise their friends, who might arrive afterwards, to follow their example, without expending any part of their capital in a vain attempt to settle at Swan River."

A despatch has been received by government from Lieut. Stirling, the governor of this settlement. It appears that in consequence of the loose and dissolute habits of some of the settlers, the government felt the necessity of appointing a magistracy and a body of constables before the conclusion of the year. The magistrates were selected from the most wealthy and intelligent of the settlers, and the constables from among the most industrious of the labouring classes. Several gentlemen who had studied the law were also selected to aid the magistrates in legal decisions, and hitherto the best results have been obtained from the whole arrangements.

The coast has been explored to a considerable extent; no important discoveries have yet been made, but it seems that there are six rivers, though they are of no great magnitude. As the explorations proceed, however, more important results will, in all probability, be obtained. The land seen on the coast to the northward is said to be indifferent, but that on the south is good. The Governor states that many respectable families have already come to the settlement, and gives an account of the description and value of the property they have imported. Great improvements are contemplated in the settlement, and among other things it is intended to establish three other towns, with a view to spread a small community over a large surface. Notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts which have been circulated respecting this settlement, many of the leading men in it have expressed their entire satisfaction at the soil and the condition of their cattle, and it is now thought

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that its salubrity is placed beyond question, and there is little doubt of its prosperity. The settlers are satisfied with the result of their experience as to grazing, and among other resources it appears that the rivers and coasts abound in fish. The Governor is now enabled to state his experience of the climate for a year, and it appears from it that, with the exception of the month of February, it is very favourable to health, and the heat is in general tempered by southern breezes. It had not yet been possible to give a decided opinion of the soil from experience; but as many places offer rich loam, the probability is that grain and grasses will thrive abundantly. One important fact, however, has been established—that the country can sustain a considerable number of cattle, horses, and sheep, and it is thought that pasturage will yield considerable returns. It is believed that profits may also be made upon flax and hemp; there is an abundance of timber and vines; olives, figs, opium, and tobacco may probably in the course of time be exported with profit. There are also great facilities for carrying on a whale fishery, and it seems certain that there is a sufficient abundance of fish to make it profitable. The settlement, too, is in a favourable position for this trade. From these and other accounts which we have seen, the prosperity of the settlement may be looked upon as very encouraging. It must be stated, however, that much patience and industry will be required to render the advantages which it presents available, and persons must not go out with the expectation of finding a "land flowing with milk and honey," but must expect to encounter some difficulties, which however, it would appear from the statements, are far from insurmountable. We therefore would recommend those who are not disposed to rely upon their skill and perseverance for the improvement of their capital to stay at home. Several returns were sent with the despatch, from which it appears that 525,000 acres of land have been allotted. The number of locations actually effected is thirty-nine; of residents, 850; of persons not resident, 440. The amount of claims to land was £41,550.—*Courier*.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

The missionary, Baron Von Wurmb, and his associate, Mr. Leipoldt, have finally settled at Riatmont, now called Wupperthal, which signifies (as we are told) River Valley, and is the name of the place where the Missionary Institution to which they belong is established in Germany. The progress already made by these amiable strangers in acquiring a knowledge of the

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Dutch language is very considerable.—*S. Afr. Adv. Jan. 23.*

LOCATED HOTTENTOTS.

The following is a view of the Hottentot locations on the Kat-River at the close of December 1829:—Population of both sexes and all ages, 881; arms (muskets), 226; waggons, 58; ploughs, 22; horses, 362; cattle, 1,822; draught oxen, 792; sheep and goats, 8,327.—*Ibid.*

SLAVE SHIP.

A Brazilian schooner, named the *Daphne*, with a cargo of 251 slaves on board, from Madagascar, has been forced by stress of weather and the leaky state of the vessel, to take shelter in Simon's Bay. She has been seized by the port captain, as well as by H.M.'s ship *Maidstone*, each asserting a right to take possession of her. In the mean time many of the unfortunate slaves being sickly (twenty had died on the passage), the vessel has been placed under quarantine.—*Ibid. Apr. 21.*

WAR IN THE INTERIOR.

The *South African Advertiser* of December 26 states, that the chief Quito, and his adherents (the murderers of poor Thackeray, Farewell, and others), had been annihilated by the celebrated Caffre chief Faco.

TRADE.

The annual commercial meeting was held on the 15th April, in Cape Town. Upon a comparative view of the imports and exports of the years 1828 and 1829, the result was an increase in the exports to the amount of £25,086, and in the imports £96,618. The increased exports consisted of wheat, hides, and horns; but principally of wines, which amounted alone to nearly £20,000.

HORSE SICKNESS.

It is painful to learn from our correspondents in almost every part of the colony, that the horse sickness prevails to a very alarming extent. Upwards of 200 of these useful animals, we are informed, died in the course of a few days, in the neighbourhood of the Hex River.—*South Afr. Adv., Apr. 28.*

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH.

On the 23d April the corner-stone of the English Church in Cape Town was laid in due form by his Ex. the Governor, assisted by the Provincial Grand Lodge, and a large assemblage of Freemasons of the respective lodges in the colony. The day was very fine, and the ceremony particularly imposing.

Bourbon.

HURRICANE.

Letters received from the Mauritius state that a hurricane had been experienced at Bourbon, the effects of which were most destructive. On the 27th of March, and up to the 3d of April, much damage had been sustained by the shipping; several vessels were blown out, and had reached the Isle of France dismasted. The gale did not extend to the Mauritius.

Tristan d'Acunha.

The following brief notice of this island is extracted from a letter dated 24th March last:—

"On the 11th instant we made the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and stayed two days for water; and as this island is imperfectly known, it cannot be too publicly announced, that vessels may obtain excellent water, and supplies of cows, bullocks, sheep, pigs, goats, potatoes, &c. The inhabitants, who are English, consist of nine men, nine women, and twenty-four children, to whom a supply of old clothes would be very acceptable. Eight men and boys boarded us in a man-of-war's gig. Vessels whilst watering should lay to, it being dangerous to anchor, from sudden squalls and strong northerly winds."

Egypt.

The Pacha has determined upon establishing a museum of antiquities at Grand Cairo! With that view he has prohibited any further search for, or exportation of ancient sculpture by Europeans, for the present. Mr. Barker, the British Consul-General, has however obtained permission to embark two sphynxes from Alexandria, and they may shortly be expected in England.—*London Paper.*

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REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NATIVES ENTERING THE FORT.

Fort William, Jan. 11, 1830.—The orders prohibitory of unarmed natives entering the fort in carriages, palankeens, or on horseback, without a pass, signed by the fort and town-major, are rescinded, with exception to tattoo hackeries and breaks, which, to prevent accident, will not be allowed to enter.

The necessary orders to be immediately given to all the guards and sentries at the outer and inner barriers.

GOORKHAS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1830.—The officers and men who were received from the Goorkah army in 1815 are entitled (by the Regulations), when unfit for the active duties of a soldier, to be transferred to the invalid establishment, without reference to the time they may have served the British Government.

LIGHT INFANTRY MOVEMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief calls the attention of general officers commanding divisions, and brigadiers commanding districts and stations, to the importance of instructing the infantry regiments under their orders in the movements and duties of light infantry.

2. It is expected that all regiments shall be frequently practised in the evolutions and movements of L.I., so that they may be qualified to act as such whenever required, and to take the outpost duty in any situation of service; this is distinctly prescribed in paragraph 3d, section 125, of the fourth part of the Regulations for the Field Exercise of the Army. Commanding officers will however remember, that it is not necessary, for this purpose, to fatigue and harass the men by an excessive use of the double march; nor is it intended that any great proportion of the exercise of each regiment of the line, or of the movements performed before an inspecting officer, should be done at this pace.

3. The exercise of regiments in extended order as L.I. will, in future, be reported on at the annual inspections.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At Dinapore, Jan. 18, 1830, Private Peter Murphy, H.M. 3d Foot (or Buffs),

was arraigned "for most unsoldier-like, disorderly, and mutinous conduct, on the morning of the 24th November 1829, at Bhaugulpore, by disobeying the lawful command of Capt. Peach, the captain of his company, and offering violence to him by striking him a blow on the head with his clenched fist." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer solitary confinement for the space of eighteen calendar months.

CAPT. HAVELOCK.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 18, 1829.—With reference to the G. O. dated camp Simla, 8th May 1828, promulgating the sentence of the General Court Martial held at Surat on Capt. Havelock, 4th Light Dragoons, his Exc. the right hon. the Commander-in-chief desires it may be notified to the Royal Forces in India, that his Majesty has been pleased to extend his gracious pardon to Capt. Havelock, and to command that he be restored to the functions of his commission in the 4th Light Dragoons.

Although his Majesty has been pleased, in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of the court, and his Lordship's representation, to consider Capt. Havelock a fit object for his gracious clemency, his Majesty has taken a most serious view of the very grave offences committed by that officer; and it is the King's command, that the communication of his Majesty's grace and mercy should be accompanied by the expression of his extreme disapprobation of the conduct of Capt. Havelock, and that it should be impressed upon that officer, that no services, however meritorious, no previous conduct, however good, and no character, however well established, can be an excuse for subsequent misbehaviour, and for those acts which have placed him under the weight of his Majesty's displeasure.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

March 2. Mr. A. H. Trench, assistant to joint magistrate and to sub-collector of Moosuffnuggur.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 26, 1830.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Supernum. 2d-Lieut. R. Walker brought on effective strength of regt. from 9th Feb. 1830, v. G. Mayne, dec.

63d N.I. Ens. Geo. Skene brought on effective strength of regt., from 21st Feb. 1830, v. T. N. Yule resigned.

Lieut. W. D. Nash, 46th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Cadet of Engineers John Laughton admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-Lieut.

Cadet of Infantry Edw. Magnay admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 15, 1830.—Lieut. C. Grisell, 61st N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of four companies forming a treasure escort; date 30th Jan.

Lieuts. F. B. Lardner, of 17th N.I., and P. Shortreed, of 38th do., permitted to exchange regiments.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. A. Mackintosh to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 52d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Shuldham; date 7th Feb.

Lieut. N. D. Barton to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 6th regt. L.C., during absence of Lieut. Coventry; date 1st Jan.

Lieut. J. Trower, 4th tr. 1st brig. Horse Artillery, to act as adj. to Meywar division of artillery, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. A. Wilson.

Feb. 19.—Ens. D. S. Beck (recently posted to 73d regt.) to continue to do duty with 13th N.I. until 31st July.

Feb. 20.—*Removals of Surgeons.* J. Woolley from 8th L.C. to 17th N.I.; and W. Jackson from 17th N.I. to 8th L.C.

Removals and Postings of Asst. Surgeons. F. Malcolm posted to 5th N.I.—C. Newton removed from 5th to 37th N.I.—J. Burgoyne removed from 68th to 23d N.I.—W. P. Andrew, M.D., directed to do duty with 68th N.I.—M. S. Kent app. to 7th L.C.—D. Browne app. to 35th N.I., at Bham-pore.

Feb. 22.—Ens. L. Rose, 68th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Knox, during absence of Lieut. Rose.

Feb. 26.—Capt. Carpenter, H.M. 41st regt., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Carpenter, from 19th Jan. 1830, v. Cornet MacNaghten, resigned that appointment.

Fort William, March 5.—26th N.I. Lieut. W. Tritton to be capt. of a comp., from 30th Jan. 1830, v. J. W. Dunbar discharged by sentence of a general court-martial.—Supernum. Lieut. Robt. Wright brought on effective strength of regt.

46th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. J. M. Drake brought on effective strength of regt., from 20th Feb. 1830, v. W. D. Nash resigned.

60th N.I. Ens. J. T. Oella to be lieut., from 30th Jan. 1830, v. W. Whitaker cashiered by sentence of a general court martial.—Supernum. Ens. O. J. Youngusband brought on effective strength of regt.

71st N.I. Supernum. Lieut. G. W. Bishop brought on effective strength of regt., from 30th Jan. 1830, v. G. Dod, discharged by sentence of a general court martial.

Lieut. Col. St. John Heard, 10th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of Hen. Company on pension of his rank.

Head-Quarters, March 1.—Ens. J. G. B. Paton, 47th N.I., directed to join and do duty with Mugh Sebundy corps; date 8th Feb.

22d N.I. Lieut. J. Locke to be adj., v. Murray resigned.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Maj. N. S. Webb, regt. of artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 26. Capt. John Rawlins, artillery, on private affairs.—Lieut. Alex. Barclay, 68th N.I., for health.—March 5. Ens. F. R. Davidson, 41st N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

To Bencoolen.—Feb. 26. Lieut. H. Spottiswoode, 51st N.I., for six months, for health.—March 1. Asst. Surg. T. B. Hart, for six months, on private affairs.

To Isle of France.—Feb. 26. Maj. Thos. Hall, Rev. estab., for 18 months, for health (eventually to Cape of Good Hope or N. S. Wales).

To Penang.—Feb. 26. Lieut. John Edwards, artillery, for six months, for health (also to Straits of Malacca).—March 5. Lieut. J. C. Macleod, 2d N.I., for seven months, for health.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 8. At Bankipore, the lady of Capt. G. G. Dennis, artillery, of a daughter.

21. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. W. J. Thompson, deputy assist. com. gen., of a son.

Feb. 6. At Cuttack, the lady of Wm. S. Steven, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. C. Hay, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Anderson, of a daughter.

17. At Lohooogut, Mrs. A. K. Lindsey, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. A. Fuller, 33d N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Pereira, of a son.

18. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. Lockett, agent to the Governor General at Bhurtpore, of a son.

19. At Benares, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq., of a son.

26. At Cooley bazar, the wife of Mr. F. A. Cornabé, of the harbour master's department, of a son.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Bias, of a daughter.

March 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Lewis Mendes, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son.

5. At the general hospital, Mrs. C. E. Chamberlain, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Fielder, branch pilot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 7. At Cawnpore, Mr. G. R. Cline to Mary Ann Lawlor.

Jan. 25. At Benares, Mr. John Macleod to Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. W. Bowley.

Feb. 1. At Allahabad, Mr. G. Simmonds to Miss Ella Sylvester.

8. At Allypore, Mr. Chas. Ollenback to Miss Anne Seale, of the Lower Orphan School.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. George Orton to Mrs. Isabella Turton.

17. At Calcutta, W. Smalley, Esq., attorney-at-law, to Miss Charlotte Marriott.

18. At Calcutta, G. Kallonas, Esq., to Miss Mary Ann Thirkel.

March 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Higgs, of the firm of Higgs and Hunter, undertakers, to Mrs. Harriet Hunter, widow of the late Mr. James Hunter, of the same firm.

2. At Calcutta, Ens. W. H. E. Colebrooke, 14th regt. N.I., eldest son of the late Col. James Colebrooke, C.B., Madras army, to Louisa, second daughter of the late Capt. Houlton, 11th regt. N.I.

3. At Calcutta, Lieut. Jas. Remington, 19th regt. N.I., to Louisa Jessele, daughter of Col. Arch. Watson, of the light cavalry.

DEATHS.

Nov. 26. At Benares, Mr. Henry John Simonds, in his twentieth year.

Feb. 18. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Sweeting, third son of the late Mr. S. Sweeting, branch pilot, aged 17.

24. At Cawnpore, John Tritton, Esq., aged 60, formerly a captain in H.M. 24th Light Dragoons.

27. At Keerpooy, Catherine Augusta Spear, aged 23.

28. At Durhamsallah, Mrs. Mather Love, aged 32.

March 2. At Calcutta, Col. Henry Imlach, military auditor general, aged 70.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 7, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased

ed to publish the following memoranda for the guidance and disposal of the proceedings of Military Courts of Requests assembled under the provisions of Act IV. Geo. IV. cap. 81.

I. The court having met, the president and members are to be duly sworn, upon each trial, separately.

II. If the plaintiff fail to appear, a nonsuit is entered upon the record, and the court closes its proceedings on the case.

III. If the defendant fail to appear, after evidence upon oath (to be duly recorded) that personal notice of the day and hour of the court's assembly has been served upon the said defendant, the court proceeds to hear the cause *ex parte*, receiving and recording such proof as the plaintiff may have to adduce, and giving judgment thereon accordingly.

IV. The plaintiff and defendant being both in court, the court inquires of the plaintiff (not upon oath) what the nature of his demand is; and on this being stated, interrogates the defendant (not upon oath) as to whether he owns the debt, and acquiesces in the statement of the plaintiff or not. This preliminary examination of the parties is to be conducted by the court to such extent as may appear to be desirable; and it is to be remembered, that such declarations as either party may make against his own interest, although not upon oath, are good evidence against himself.

V. Should the defendant acknowledge the debt, a decree is then passed and recorded accordingly; and the court closes its proceedings on the case.

VI. Should the defendant deny the debt, the plaintiff is called upon for his proofs; and his witnesses, being produced, are examined on oath by the court, subject to cross-examination by the defendant, and their evidence recorded.

VII. The defendant is then, in like manner, called upon; and the evidence of the witnesses on the defence, subject to cross-examination by the plaintiff, is duly recorded.

VIII. The court then decides according to the evidence before it; and the decision is entered upon the record. Special attention being given, in the event of finding any debt or damage due, to the provisions of Section 57. of 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, and to the mode of proceeding therein prescribed.

IX. Although neither party can be sworn in support of his own cause, at his own desire, yet either party may be required by the other to give answer upon oath, or be ordered by the court so to do. But it is only usual for the court to resort to such a measure when a decision is about to be pronounced upon the statements of the parties only, without evidence of any

kind; or when the evidence adduced is altogether insufficient and unsatisfactory; in such cases the court directs such party to be sworn as it may deem best.

X. If either party, being sworn at the request of the other, make such answer as may be prejudicial to the cause of the adverse party, such evidence must nevertheless be received and recorded, and due weight given to it accordingly.

XI. If a party refuse to be sworn, when requested by the other party or ordered by the court, such refusal is to be deemed contumacious, and tantamount to a confession against himself; and judgment is to be passed and recorded against him accordingly.

XII. One party having been sworn, at the request of the other or by order of the court, the other party should not, in any case, be sworn. The plaintiff may, if he please, require the defendant to be sworn in support of the prosecution; and this would preclude the defendant from making a like demand on the defence.

XIII. A Court of Requests cannot, in any case, decide suits touching land or houses: neither can it, on any pretence, direct such to be seized or sold in satisfaction of its judgments or decrees.

XIV. A Court of Requests is essentially a court of equity and conscience; not bound down by the same strictness of rule and form which attaches to courts of law generally; and the members thereof are to recollect that they are to make such inquiry as may enable them, according to their conscience, to do entire justice to both parties. A claim for money due, for instance, might be met by a counter-statement of damage done by the adverse party; and the court will then make inquiry and decide according to the equity of the case. A., being servant of B., claims wages due; B. admits that the wages are due, but states that certain articles entrusted to the said A., his servant, of equal or greater value than the wages due, have been wantonly lost or destroyed by him: the court would thereupon require evidence, first as to the actual entrusting of the articles in question to A., and, secondly, as to their value and the manner in which they were lost or destroyed, and then pronounce judgment accordingly.

XV. No creditor can be allowed to divide his demand against the same person into several suits, for the purpose of reducing it within the jurisdiction of a Court of Requests; but, if he be willing to limit and restrict his entire demand to the sum of 400 rupees, and to quit claim to the surplus of the debt over and above the said sum, then his suit may be so admitted accordingly.

XVI. The proceedings having been concluded on the particular case are to be

submitted in the usual manner for the approval of the commanding officer of the station, who will send back the same to the court for re-consideration, should the decision be in opposition to the evidence adduced.

XVII. In the event of a *nonsuit* being recorded, or of judgment given upon *ex parte* hearing; and of the plaintiff or defendant, as the case might be, afterwards showing sufficient cause for his non-appearance on the day fixed; and, in like manner, in the event of the court persevering, upon revision, in a decision palpably unjust and contrary to the evidence, then the officer by whose authority the court assembled will forward the proceedings thereof, with such opinion as he may have to give thereon, through the adjutant general of the army to the Commander-in-chief, who will, if he see sufficient cause, direct a new trial of the matter in question by another Court of Requests to be assembled for that purpose.

XVIII. The proceedings of Military Courts of Requests are to be recorded separately upon each trial, and the record made up in the same form and size as the records of other military courts inferior to general.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

STUDY OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 23, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the under-mentioned rule prescribed for rewarding civil servants who may on examination exhibit superior proficiency in the native languages, and to declare that any officer of the army, marine, or medical establishment of this presidency who shall pass examination in two or more of the following languages (Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Maharatta, or Gujurattee) according to the degree of merit therein described, shall receive a reward of Rupees 800 for each such language, and the certificate therein specified.

Maharatta.

An examination on the five following points, to be passed according to the judgment of the committee in a superior style.

1st. Translations *visà voce* and without premeditation into English from a prose author, and particularly from letters and petitions.

2d. Written translation with premeditation, but without any kind of assistance from English, of a tale or similar kind of narratory style, and of a letter or petition or section of a government regulation.

3d. Translation *visà voce* from English

of a dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the examiners.

4th. Conversation implying a comprehension of all that is addressed to the candidate on all common commercial, revenue, and judicial subjects, and a tolerable degree of fluency in replying.

5th. A knowledge of the grammatical rules and principles to be shown by correctly parsing any passage which may be pointed out, or by answering any questions on the subject that may be proposed by the examiners.

Prize—Rupees 800 and a certificate from the committee.

The characters required to be known in this examination are Ballooh Moree; and the books, such as the works of Surda or Meer Tukce, Pandow Pratiff, and Tookobache Ubhang.

Gujuratee.

An examination on the five points noticed above. Prize—Rupees 800 and a certificate from the committee.

The characters required to be known in this examination are Balbooth and the Gujurattee, running hand; and the books, such as the Punchopekysan, Bhorutta, &c.

Sanscrit.

An examination on the five points noticed above. Prize—Rupees 800 and a certificate from the committee.

The books to be read at this examination, such as the Pancho Tantra, Hittopudesh, &c.

Persian.

An examination on the five points noticed above. Prize—Rupees 800 and a certificate from the committee.

The characters to be known at this examination are the printed Nusk, the written Taleck, and the Shekusha; and the books, such as the Anwari Sohili, Gulistan, Uyar Danish, &c.

Arabic.

An examination on the five points noticed above. Prize—Rupees 800 and a certificate from the committee.

Books read, such as the Arabian Nights, &c., and the Munshaat Araha, &c., and the explanation of books on Mahomedan law.

Persia.

DEATH.

June 11. At Tabrees, Lieut. Colonel Sir J. K. Macdonald, C.B., K.L.S., British envoy extraordinary at the court of Persia. Sir John Macdonald entered Persia at a highly critical state of the public affairs, and it is not too much to say, that he became instrumental in recovering that kingdom from the very verge of destruction. By combining integrity of principle, energy of decision, and soundness of judgment with an inviolable singleness of purpose, he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Persian and Russian governments, while he succeeded in promoting the interests and upholding the dignity of the British empire. The intense solicitude manifested by all

classes of persons in Persia, especially by the Shah and his ministers, during his long illness, was, an affecting testimony of the regard which they cherished for his private character and of the value which they attached to his public services.

Cape of Good Hope.

LAWS.

The following ordinances have been promulgated by the Governor and Council of this colony:—

Ordinance for extending the jurisdiction of resident magistrates in certain cases of ejectment; dated 1st Sept. 1829.

Ordinance for altering and amending the laws relative to the granting of licences for the sale of wines, malt liquors, and spirituous liquors; dated 9th Dec. 1829.

Ordinance for altering and amending so much of the ordinance 59, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses attending to give evidence on criminal trials and preparatory examinations, held in Cape Town; dated 13th Jan. 1830.

Ordinance for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in this colony; dated 13th Jan. 1830.

Ordinance for authorising the Philanthropic Society to purchase slaves for the purpose of manumission, and to apprentice the same for any term not exceeding the period at which they shall attain the age of eighteen years; dated 3d Feb. 1830.

Ordinance for abolishing the office of trustee of the public library in Cape Town, and for vesting the management thereof in a committee of the subscribers to that institution; dated 3d Feb. 1830.

Ordinance for altering, amending, and declaring in certain respects the law of evidence within this colony; dated 1st March 1830.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 16, 1829.—The Rev. James Edgar to be minister of church at Somerset (Hottentot's Holland).

Jan. 8, 1830.—John Steuart, Esq., to be sheriff of colony for one year.

Jan. 22.—F. Dickinson, Esq., to be clerk of peace at Stellenbosch.

Francis Balfour, Esq., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Governor, v. F. Dickinson.

March 5.—Thomas Miller, Esq., to act as clerk of council, during absence of K. B. Hamilton, Esq., proceeding to England.

F. Balfour, Esq., to be colonial aid-de-camp, v. Miller.

April 1.—H. Tennant, Esq., to be secretary to Orphan Board, v. J. J. L. Smuts, Esq., resigned.

S. Bailey, Esq., to be resident surgeon of Somerset hospital, and to take charge of slave hospital and vaccine institution.

John Laing, Esq., to be officer of health at Table Bay, v. Lys, deceased.

CHRISTENINGS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

CHRISTENINGS.

Oct. 4, 1829. A daughter of Mr. James Burchell, baptized Jane.

18. A daughter of the Rev. J. McClelland, baptized Caroline Louisa Farrington (since dead).

23. A son of Jos. Sturgis, Esq., baptized Joseph William.

Nov. 1. A daughter of W. J. Macrill, Esq., baptized Margaret Gordinia Christina.

— A son of Isaac Manuel, Esq., baptized Edward.

8. A daughter of John Humphreys, Esq., baptized Georgina Isabella Sophia.

— A son of Mr. R. Butler, baptized Edward James.

15. A daughter of Mr. L. H. Twentyman, baptized Helen Isabella.

29. A daughter of Mr. R. Logie, baptized Harriet Elisabeth.

— A daughter of Mr. R. N. Dun, baptized Matilda Jane.

Dec. 6. A daughter of P. U. Tripp, Esq., baptized Ellen Sarah.

— A daughter of Capt. O. Beale, of the Hon. E. I. Company's St. Helena Regt., baptized Eleonora Rose.

14. A son of Mr. Geo. Greig, baptized William John.

15. A daughter of Wm. Hawkins, Esq., baptized Charlotte.

24. A son of Mr. Benj. Norden, baptized Mark.

30. A daughter of Walter Currie, Esq., baptized Ann.

— A daughter of Alex. Bisset, Esq., baptized Alicia Honor.

Jan. 3, 1830. A daughter of F. Collison, Esq., baptized Elisabeth.

— A daughter of Mr. D. S. Sapsford, baptized Johanna Maria.

15. A daughter of Jas. Dunbar, Esq., baptized Anna Maria Matilda.

— A son of Mr. Jas. Griggs, baptized William Joseph Parry.

29. A son of H. Cloete, Esq., baptized Henry Daniel.

31. A son of Lieut. Boyes, baptized William Grayson.

Feb. 16. A son of Lieut. Col. Somerset, commandant of the frontier, baptized Henry George Edward.

21. A daughter of F. A. Gillfillan, Esq., baptized Anna Frances.

28. A son of W. S. Cooke, Esq., baptized Daniel Jones.

March 1. A son of H. Tennam, Esq., baptized John Henry.

12. A daughter of the late J. B. Best, Esq., sergeant service, baptized Frances Maria.

24. A son of W. W. Harding, Esq., baptized George Henry.

— A daughter of Asst. Surg. Armstrong, Esq., baptized Mary Ann.

17. A son of Major Vaughan, H.M. 98th Foot, baptized John Crossby.

22. A daughter of the Rev. B. C. Goodison, A.M., chaplain of the forces, baptized Eleanor Ann.

29. A daughter of H. Pennel, Esq., baptized Mary Margaret.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 3, 1829. W. H. Geary, Esq., R.N., to Miss Susan Smythe.

Jan. 10, 1830. M. F. Brownrigg, Esq., to Miss M. C. Blake.

Feb. 10. Mr. H. R. Horne, to Susannah Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. John Blake, H.M. 24th Foot.

27. Wm. Dickson, Esq., to Magdalena Hendrica, second daughter of H. Vos, Esq.

April 15. George Robb, Esq., of the ship *Leda*, to Miss Johanna Justina van Niekerk.

19. Major W. D. Robertson, of the Bombay army, to Maria, relict of the late Lieut. Hall, same presidency.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13, 1829. Mr. Mathew Fysh, aged 44.

26. Emily Marianne, daughter of C. B. James, Esq., major Bombay N.I., aged six months.

Dec. 1. Mr. J. H. Dixon, aged 28.

— Helen, daughter of H. Cloete, Esq., aged two years.

24. William Hoxl, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, aged twelve months.

Jan. 16, 1830. Mrs. Mary Forster.
Feb. 16. Edward Roberts, Esq., surgeon, Cape Town, aged 38.
21. Mr. Edward Hanbury, aged 51.
26. Lieut. H. Hanson, late barrack-master of Cape Castle, aged 55.
27. Jane, wife of Mr. John Fell, aged 59.
March 22. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow, aged 40.
28. Mr. Alex. Robertson, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland.
April 2. Joseph Trueman, Esq., aged 25.
20. Mrs. Sophia Louisa Bestby, wife of Chas. Whitcomb, Esq., aged 34.
22. Mr. Joseph Hodgson, aged 34.

Van Diemen's Land.

ACTS OF COUNCIL.

The Governor of this colony, with the advice of the Legislative Council, has passed the following laws or ordinances; all dated 20th Jan. 1830:—

1. An act to remove doubts as to the validity of acts or ordinances in force on the 28th day of February 1829.

2. An act to institute courts of general and quarter sessions, and to extend the authority thereof, and of justices of the peace, in certain cases.

3. An act to institute courts of requests.

4. An act to regulate the slaughtering of sheep and cattle.

5. An act for extending to this colony an act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects."

6. An act to extend to this colony certain acts of Parliament whereby pecuniary penalties are inflicted, which are made applicable only in some local purpose, and to facilitate proceeding before justices of the peace in such cases.

7. An act for the institution of houses of correction, and for other purposes relating thereto.

8. An act for amending the laws to prevent the harbouring of felons or other offenders, and to restrain their tippling and gambling.

9. An act to simplify proceedings at law or equity, by or against the directors and company of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land.

10. An act to simplify proceedings at law or in equity, by or against the directors and company of the Derwent Bank.

11. An act for establishing regulations to restrain the increase of dogs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 8, 1829.—Joseph Hone, Richard Lane, Fred. Roper, and J. H. Moore, Esq., magistrates, to be coroners for territory.

Sept. 11.—W. H. Hamilton, Esq., to be collector of internal revenue, and a member of Land Board, v. Edw. Dumaresq, Esq.

Edw. Dumaresq, Esq., to be police magistrate and coroner at New Norfolk, v. W. H. Hamilton, Esq.

Oct. 8.—Charles Arthur, Esq., to be colonial aid-de-camp to his Exc. the Lieut. Governor.

Oct. 30.—The Rev. James Norman to be a member of committee of management of King's Schools.

Oct. 22.—Wm. Lyttleton, Esq., to be police magistrate at Launceston, v. James Gordon, Esq., transferred to Richmond police district.

Nov. 13.—Mrs. Clark to be matron of King's Female Orphan School, v. Mrs. Norman deceased.

Nov. 26.—W. H. Lyttleton, Esq., J. P., to be a coroner for territory.

Dec. 7.—Alex. Paterson, Esq., to be a commissioner of Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land for taking affidavits and recognisances of bail at Launceston.

Jan. 1, 1830.—Henry Arthur, Esq., to be collector and landing surveyor of customs at Launceston. Wm. Kenworthy, Esq., to be controller, landing waiter and searcher, gauger and tide-surveyor, of ditto at ditto.

Mr. Geo. Whitcomb, to be clerk and warehouse-keeper of ditto at ditto.

Jocelyn Thomas, Esq., to be assistant treasurer and sub-collector of internal revenue at Launceston.

Jan. 14.—Major Douglas, 63d regt., and Gen. Frankland, Esq., to be members of Land Board, v. Major Turtin, of 40th regt., proceeding to India, and W. H. Hamilton, Esq., retired.

Feb. 11.—R. H. Woods, Esq., to be principal superintendent of convicts.

Feb. 19.—John Clark, Esq., to be landing and coast waiter at George Town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 4, 1829. At Dennistown, the lady of Capt. Patrick Wood, of a son and heir.

8. At Launceston, Mrs. Lawless, of a daughter.

16. At Launceston, the lady of Geo. Hull, Esq., D.A.C.G., of a son.

Sept. 5. At Ellenborough Hall, Mrs. G. C. Clark, of a daughter.

8. At Hobart Town, the lady of W. G. Walker, Esq., of a son.

13. At Derwent Park, Mrs. Gellibrand, of a daughter.

Nov. 23. At Jericho, Mrs. Peter Harrison, of a son.

29. At Tea-Tree Bush, the lady of Capt. Spotswood, of the 93th regt., of a son.

Dec. 17. At Hobart Town, the lady of John Lord, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 6, 1830. At sea, on board the ship *Chatham*, on the voyage from London to Hobart Town, Mrs. Hammond, the lady of J. M. Hammond, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At New Town, the lady of Mr. Thomas Wright, of a son.

26. At Claremont, the lady of S. R. Dawson, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 7. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Moodie, of a daughter.

8. At Gaddenden, Mrs. Mackery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 23, 1829. At Hobart Town, Hugh Ross, Esq., solicitor, to Miss Wood, daughter of the late J. B. Wood, Esq.

— At Hobart Town, Wm. Bunster, Esq., to Miss Williamson.

Aug. 1. At Sorell, Lieut. Wm. Gunn, R.N., to Miss F. H. Arndell.

Sept. 3. At Wanstead, the Rev. W. H. Browne, LL.D., chaplain at Launceston, to Caroline, second daughter of Richard Willis, Esq., J. P.

Jan. 19, 1830. At New Norfolk, Fred. Sleights, Esq., to Mrs. C. McNally, of Green Ponds.

22. At Hobart Town, Mr. Jas. Corbett, to Miss Margaret Bankier, sister of Alex. Bankier, Esq., New Town.

— At Hobart Town, Capt. Wm. Bragg, of the ship *Chatham*, of Liverpool, to Miss Wray, formerly of Whitby.

1830.]

Register.—St. Helena.—Postscript.

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DEATHS.

Sept. 8, 1829. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Norman, lady of the Rev. James Norman, of the Female Orphan School.

Oct. 24. At Hobart Town, Mr. Wm. Brest, aged 44.

29. At Hobart Town, Harris Walker, Esq., of Sorell-town, Pitt-water.

Nov. 24. At Clarence Plains, Mr. Edw. Kimberley, aged 97. Mr. Kimberley was one of those who came out in the first fleet to these colonies, and became a successful and thriving settler.

26. At Hobart Town, Major B. Loane, late of the 4th Ceylon regt., and brother of R. W. Loane, Esq., of this colony.

Dec. 6. At Hobart Town, H. A. Hickey, Esq., of the house of Messrs. Alexander and Co. at Calcutta, aged 26.

25. At Hobart Town, John George, second son of Adam Turnbull, M.D., late surgeon of the 57th regt., aged 23.

29. At Hobart Town, Mrs. McDougall, wife of Mr. J. C. McDougall, co-proprietor of *The Tasmanian Journal*.

— At sea, on the voyage from England, Mr. Gillies, chief mate of the ship *Chatham*.

St. Helena.

COURT-MARTIAL ON PRIVATE W. H. GRAINGER.

At a General Court-Martial, held in James's Fort, on the 19th March 1830, William Henry Grainger, or Grainger, known heretofore as William Grainger, private in the St. Helena regiment, was arraigned "for having, on or about the 17th August 1829, absented himself from his regiment, by going on board ship without the leave of his commanding officer, and deserting the service." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive 500 lashes in the usual manner, as also to serve in the St. Helena regiment of artillery until the 19th day of Oct. 1838; which finding and sentence the Governor and Council approved and confirmed, but in consideration of the prisoner's youth, and his rigorous confinement in different prisons in England from the day he landed there, the sentence was commuted to two months' hard labour, and the prisoner to be confined at night in gaol in James's Town.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Castle, James's Fort, Dec. 28, 1829.—Lieut. Col. Com. D. Kinnaid, St. Helena artillery, permitted by Hon. Court of Directors to retire from service of Hon. Company, from 28th July 1829.

Dec. 31.—Major D. K. Pritchard to be major commandant of artillery, in consequence of retirement of Lieut. Col. Com. D. Kinnaid.

Cadet of Artillery F. N. Greene admitted on establishment, and directed to join his corps.

March 8, 1830.—Cadet of Artillery H. Marriott admitted on establishment, and directed to join his corps.

March 18.—Cadet of Artillery E. C. Campbell admitted on establishment, and directed to join his corps.

March 29.—Surg. W. D. McRitchie, of medical staff, to be medical storekeeper, v. Waddell proceeding to Europe on sick certificate.

May 6.—Lieut. C. J. Ashton, of St. Helena Artillery, to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 4th May 1830.

Lieut. A. A. Younge, of St. Helena regiment, to be capt. by brevet, from 5th May 1830.

FURLOUGH.

To England.—March 29. Assist. Surg. Waddell, M.D., of medical staff, for health.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

A *Canton Register* of March 9, states, that "two more members have been united to the Cohong; and as many other candidates are spoken of, we hope soon to see the formation of a body of respectable merchants, of sufficient number and independence to conduct the foreign trade of this port, and with that spirit and liberality so essential to its prosperity." The same paper adds the following intelligence respecting Western Tartary and Formosa.

"There has been another attempt at rebellion on the north-west frontier. Twelve of the ringleaders have been apprehended and executed, and this it is supposed has put an end to the affair."

"The tale of insurrection in Formosa is still current. The insurgents have killed a Heen magistrate and taken possession of the district. They are composed partly of natives and partly of Chinese."

There has been a great dearth of intelligence from the Presidencies of India this month.

An overland despatch from Bombay, dated 5th April, which brought the report of Mr. Waghorn's arrival, communicated no other intelligence of moment.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from last vol. p. 239.)

March 1, 1830.

William Cartwright, Esq. examined.—The witness has resided for nearly eleven years at Buenos Ayres as a merchant, and is acquainted generally with the trade of the Southern States of America. The trade from those states direct to China consists in taking out specie and bringing back China produce,—tea, nankeena, silks, and fancy articles. The trade is carried on almost universally in American bottoms. Witness has understood it to have been profitable. It has only been carried on occasionally, as opportunities offered, perhaps not during the whole time of witness's residence; but it was carried on from Buenos Ayres in 1822, 1823, and he believes 1824. The vessels are usually chartered at Buenos Ayres, from thence they proceed to the west coast (generally Valparaiso and Lima), where they take in dollars, thence cross the Pacific to Canton, and return by the Cape of Good Hope to Buenos Ayres. Witness believes there is a direct trade between the west coast and Canton under the American flag; and that there was a trade in skins and furs from the north-west coast. The consumption of tea in the new states has materially increased of late years, in consequence of their not being able to procure the tea of Paraguay in sufficient quantity, through the political disputes between the government of Paraguay and the other states. The tea of Paraguay is quite a different plant from that of China. The tea of China is drank more from necessity than choice; but the people, having acquired a habit of drinking the China tea, they have become latterly more fond of it than before; and from that circumstance witness infers that even if the prohibition were taken off the Paraguay tea, there would still be a considerable consumption of China tea. The consumption of China silks is considerable. The Paraguay tea is known in Chili and Peru, and witness has understood that the consumption of China tea is increasing there. Witness thinks that, as these states become settled and prosperous, there will be a considerable trade between them and China. The voyage from Valparaiso to Canton, across the Pacific, may be from two to three months. Vessels have gone that voyage—from Buenos Ayres to Chili and Lima, and to Canton, and returned to Buenos Ayres—within the twelve months. The trade will be principally an export trade from China: the great consumption of Chinese goods is not

only of tea, but of silks and other manufactures. The adventures would have been more profitable but for the high freights, in 1822, owing to a very few of the American vessels taking charters for China. The rate of freight was as high as from £20 to £22 per ton register, out and home, by Valparaiso and Lima. Copper is exported from Chili, and finds its way to China. These states can be supplied with China produce cheaper from China than from other parts, and the articles would come cheaper in a direct voyage from China. British ships would have been employed in this trade if it had been lawful to engage in it; the trade has been chiefly carried on on British account, and with British capital. There is a risk of this trade getting into American channels, so far as shipping is concerned, in consequence of the impossibility of British ships being employed in it: those who engage in the trade will have recourse to American or foreign vessels.

The only adventure witness was engaged in was in 1822: it was not a very profitable one, in consequence of the very high freight; still it left a very fair profit, from ten to fifteen per cent. on the capital invested. It was a joint adventure amongst a great number of British merchants, to the amount of from 100,000 to 150,000 dollars. Subsequently, other vessels were engaged in the same voyage. Witness left Buenos Ayres in 1826: he has a commercial house there still. Witness has no knowledge of the number of ships which sailed from Buenos Ayres to China during the eleven years he resided there. The reason witness did not engage in other adventures, having found that of 1822 profitable, was that it was not in his way of business: his commercial pursuits were of a different nature. Witness is engaged in trade now, and resides in Liverpool. The produce of China was shipping in British vessels (from Buenos Ayres) to England at the freight of £4 to £5 per ton; the outward might be estimated at perhaps £2. 10s. to £3 per ton: the outward and homeward voyage would take about nine or ten months. The size of the vessel witness chartered was 350 to 400 tons.

When the Paraguay tea was plentiful at Buenos Ayres, it generally sold at from 7d. to 9d. per lb. It was drunk, not much by Europeans, but generally by all classes of natives, and Spaniards who had long resided in the country. The China black tea (witness thinks) was then sold in

1830.]

Minutes of Evidence.

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Buenos Ayres at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; the green, from 3s. to 4s.: the duty was twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

When the freight was £20 to £22 per ton, the owner of the ship paid the port charges at Canton.

Witness considers the tea imported to Buenos Ayres from China to be quite as good as the tea consumed in this country.

Witness should think that a British vessel might be chartered, at the present time, for a voyage from Buenos Ayres to Canton and back, supposing the freighter paid the port charges, at the rate of £8 to £10, for the round, and perhaps less. Witness is not prepared to say that £8 would remunerate the ship-owner: £8 to £10 would be a fair rate, according to the current rates to other parts.

Several natives of Buenos Ayres are engaged in the trade from the Pacific to China: witness does not know, but dares say, there may be Dutch vessels engaged in that trade.

March 2.

Captain Abel Coffin examined.—The witness is a citizen of the United States, of Newbury Port, Massachusetts, and has commanded a ship, of Boston, in the China trade, three years, 1822, 1823, and 1824. The cargoes witness took to China consisted of specie, and some trifling amount of furs; nothing on account of the owners except specie. In 1822, he had 172,000 dollars; in 1823, 200,000 (including between 30,000 and 40,000 to pay a debt), and in 1824, 165,000. The cargoes witness brought from Canton consisted of teas, manufactured goods, silks, cassia, and nankeen: the teas were about two-thirds black. Witness experienced no difficulty in carrying on the Chinese trade. His vessel was the *Liverpool Packet*, burthen 397 tons, American tonnage, which is smaller than the British. On the arrival of the ship at Whampoa, the factor generally proceeds to Canton and calls upon the hong, or frequently the hong send their pursers to the factor's place of business. He then makes an arrangement with one of the hong to secure the ship, and generally they agree to trade with that hong, buying one-third or half the cargo of him, and sometimes the whole. No more is given for teas purchased of him than is given to others: no fee or *douceur* is given to him to become security for the ship. There are more facilities in Canton for transacting business than in any port witness has ever been in in India. In one voyage, witness laid at Whampoa fifteen days, loaded there and sailed in that time. Witness traded from America to China, from China to America, and from America to Amsterdam. In one voyage (1824) witness sailed from Boston for Canton, changed cargo there, and returned to Boston in eight months and twenty-eight days; then sailed

for Amsterdam and performed the voyage there and back to Boston in seventy days, changing cargo: witness merely discharged his silk goods and some teas that answered for the Boston market, and brought on the remainder to Amsterdam; he returned in ballast from Amsterdam.

Witness has dealt with the outside merchants, having generally bought the greater part of his silk goods and frequently considerable quantities of tea of them: generally an outside merchant has some hong merchant as his friend: the probability is that the outside merchant pays the hong merchant some trifling compensation for shipping his goods. Witness has found no difficulty in dealing with the outside merchants, but has heard others say there is not that security in trading with them: you are more liable to be imposed upon, which is not the case with the hong. There is no security but their own against imposition on the part of the hong. On one voyage, witness had five chests of tea which proved to be filled with sawdust and brickdust. When he went back to Canton, he took them to Puankequa, who sent him ten chests of tea, of as good quality as he engaged for, giving him to understand that it was not intentional: witness has no doubt it was done in the chop-boats. Those of whom he purchased his goods were accountable for them till alongside the ship: the goods are bought deliverable on board. A chop of tea is a quantity grown on one piece of ground, by one man; it consists generally of about 600 chests of black, or 400 chests of green. The hong may be trusted full as much as merchants in other parts of the world.

The prices witness paid for teas in 1822, his first voyage, were, for fresh teas:—souchong 22 to 23 tales per pecul; bohea 12; congou 21 to 22; young hyson (the leaf off the old hyson) 36; hyson the same; hyson skin 25; gunpowder 50 to 55; imperial about the same. The price of greens was higher in 1823 than it had been before. In that year, witness had a difficulty in obtaining as much young hyson as he wished; it was more plentiful next year, but witness could not obtain all he required. The scarcity made a difference, in the year 1823, in the price, of 6 tales the pecul—between 36 and 42 tales. In 1824 witness paid for young hyson from 45 to 48 tales.

Witness thinks there is a difference of from five to ten per cent. in favour of the Company's teas over those purchased by the Americans, in respect to quality. This does not apply to green teas. Witness has bought souchong and congou marked for the Company, and paid a little higher for it. Witness procured them by the hong putting other printed papers over them. They were intended for the Company's ships, but the merchants, wanting ready

money, sold them. Witness paid 24 tales for this tea, when he was paying 21 tales for that usually taken to America. Witness generally paid ready money; on his first and last voyages he had credit from Chungqua, on his bill payable in twelve months, or on his return: he required no other security. The merchant witness sailed for bad had frequently large credits. It is not uncommon at Canton to give such credit: between 80,000 and 40,000 dollars witness took out on one voyage was to pay a previous credit. Witness has never found equal facility in India. The interest he paid (at Canton) was eight per cent. The difference between

The difference between the prices of old and new tea is four or five taels in the congou; not so much in the greens. The difference in the American market is perhaps two to three cents. per lb.

The greater part of the three cargoes witness bought went to Holland; part was disposed of in America. The congou tea sold in Holland at 21 stivers per Dutch pound: 112½ lbs. English make 110 lbs. Dutch. The tea purchased of the outside merchant turned out fully as good as that of the hong. The difference between the duty on American and on national ships in Holland is considerable. Witness thinks the American ships perform their voyages cheaper than the Dutch; they are more expeditious, and have fewer men: witness had twelve seamen, in all seventeen men; a Dutch ship of the same size (400 tons) would have probably twenty-five. The Chinese investment was 170,000 dollars. The mode of measuring the tonnage is different in American and British ships: in the former half the breadth of the beam is taken for the depth of the hold, the length of keel multiplied by the hold, the divided by ninety-five. The American ton is reckoned forty cubic feet. The American ton ships are rated by the last, which is about two tons. The charges (in Holland) depended principally on the cargo. The crew of witness's ship is the average number of all American ships, the Philadelphia excepted, which generally have few more, owing to having a few apprentices.

Apprentices. The rate of insurance on the American ships in the Chinese trade is about four per cent. or four and a quarter upon the whole voyage, out and home, insured in America; not including the risk to Holland. In 1823, there were forty-two American ships in Canton; altogether the trade has fallen off considerably; for the last two or three years there have not been more than half that number. Witness the China trade for fourteen or fifteen years. There was a Philadelphia ship, homeward bound, lost in 1824.

Witness has made twelve voyages to India as well as China within the last thirteen years. The longest passage he

ever had to Java, which they take the passage from either to Europe or America, was ninety-six days; and two years ago, he came from Angier (the starting point in Java) in eighty-one days, with a sugar-loaded ship: the proportion of men to tonnage as already stated. Modern-built American ships carry equally well as the British; witness's ship had been built some years; she would not carry quite so well, but sailed much faster. The modern-built ships are longer, deeper, and not so wide. The nominal tonnage of a ship built in one mode is greater in proportion to its real capacity than in the other, owing to the ships being much narrower, having more length, and greater depth in the hold: a vessel of that description, of twenty-eight feet beam and one hundred feet long, would not carry nearly so much as a vessel of twenty-six feet beam, and adding greatly to the length and depth, which does not increase the tonnage in the same ratio. The Americans think smaller ships more expeditious generally than larger in performing the voyage; and the cargo is frequently owned by a merchant [ship-owner?], and he prefers his goods going in his own ship, in preference to having a very large ship, and getting some other persons to fill her up. A British ship of 400 tons would have five to seven men more than an American vessel of 400 tons: the latter has, therefore, more room for cargo than English or Dutch ships; the Americans accommodate their crews better than English vessels. Perhaps the Company's ships have more space, because they have the accommodations of men-of-war; but witness believes the American crews are fully as comfortable as those of the free-traders, and he is sure they are much better fed. The Company's ships have much better accommodation and more room. The last year witness was at Canton, he shipped teas at a freight of thirty dollars per ton to America, allowing ten quarter boxes to a ton, which measures about forty-one feet.

Witness thinks the Americans can compete with the Dutch yet, in importing teas into Holland, notwithstanding the higher duties: they do not carry on that trade so much as formerly, owing to the Dutch Trading Company sending a number of ships to China: witness believes their transactions have been attended with considerable loss.

Witness thinks the black tea he gets in this country for his own use not so strong as that in America : this is owing, he supposes, to its being old tea that has lost a great part of its flavour and strength. He pays 5s. 6d. here for good souchong tea, retail ; in America, he would pay for similar tea 2s., or 30 cents, of which 25 cents, or about 1s. 0½d. would be duty. [Witness stated the rates of duty, as

stated by Mr. Milne.] The duties are about equal to the cost at Canton.

There are seven or eight American houses of business in Canton: witness knows of no American that failed at Canton. The house of Thompson failed in the United States, owing to some smuggling transactions. The Boston merchants trading with China, generally, are considered very wealthy persons, the wealthiest. There have been several of the New York merchants connected with the China trade, who have failed.

The witness, when at Canton, never understood that the Americans received any protection from the Company's factory. If that factory were withdrawn, it would make no difference to the Americans. The American trade is popular with the Chinese, on account of the great quantity of specie brought there; the Company have imported large quantities of goods; witness supposes the only preference would be which trade they (the Chinese) found most beneficial to themselves. Witness has had nothing to do with British manufactures in China: he believes such articles generally pay duty; officers might smuggle a small investment, but respectable British or American merchants would have nothing to do with smuggling.

There is a smaller quantity of sea-otter furs brought to the Canton market than formerly; of the other furs perhaps as many. Furs and warm clothing are in much request in China. All the Chinese that can afford it generally wear woollens or caulets lined with furs, in the neighbourhood of Canton, during the cold season, from March to April.

The American ships coming to Canton are frequently in the habit of running across to the Philippines, and bringing back rice to China; they save the *cumshaw*, or ship duty, which, in witness's vessel, averaged from 4,500 to 4,800 dollars. The Chinese favour the admission of raw produce, rice in particular, from other countries. The *cumshaw* is calculated according to the distance between the centre of the mizen-mast of the ship and the centre of the foremast, in length, and the breadth, from the middle of the main-mast to the side of the ship, half the breadth: a vessel with two masts is measured from the end of the tiller to the foremast.

The usual rate of freight, where a vessel has been taken up, has been heretofore about forty dollars a ton measurement for the voyage out and home. A ship-owner will carry out specie and take home the goods at that rate, or on nankeens nine per cent. on the ship (?); on silk goods six and a half per cent.: this covers all charges (except insurance), because the goods are brought free of expense, deliverable on board. The commission to the supra-

cargoes, or merchants, on the purchase of tea, is two to two and a half per cent. on the invoice-price. Witness has understood that the British merchants residing at Canton did the country business at five per cent. Supposing a ship brings a cargo to Canton, and loads with tea in return, there would be a commission both ways, on the sales and the purchases, which would amount to four or five per cent. Witness is not sure, but believes, that the thirty dollars freight covers this commission.

The witness has had generally one or two English sailors amongst his crew; he never saw any difference between them as to their conduct.

to their conduct.

The witness arrived at Canton from five to eight months after the execution of the Italian sailor belonging to the *Emily*, an American ship. The following, as he understood from the supercargo of the ship, were the circumstances:—The China woman killed was in a boat under the ship's bows, and something passing between her and the sailor, the latter threw an earthen jug at her, which knocked her overboard, and when taken out she was dead. The affair, before it reached the ears of the mandariens, might have been settled for 100 or 200 dollars. They demanded life for life, but the Americans, believing the sailor did not intend to kill the woman, agreed he should not be given up; the American trade was consequently stopped for some days. The man was got out of the ship by stratagem, and put to death. Witness never heard that Mr. Wilcox, the American consul, gave up his office on account of this transaction; he did not resign till a full year after. He was a man of considerable business, and the consularship was rather a plague to him. Witness is not sure whether there is an American consul now at Canton. By the American law, the ship's papers must be deposited with him within forty-eight hours of arrival. He signs the landing certificate for debenture goods; the invoice of piece goods, which pay an *ad valorem* duty, is sworn to before him. He exercises no control over the American seamen. On any complaint, the Chinese authorities would apply not to the consul but to the security merchant. The consuls at Canton are not recognized by the Chinese authorities as the Company's factory.

The number of American ships trading to Canton has been latterly decreased, owing to the Dutch putting a number of ships in the trade, and German ships under the Austrian flag; and also owing to the English importing teas into Canada, which used to be supplied with teas principally from the United States. Witness does not think the trade for the last three or four years has been so lucrative as heretofore. If conducted upon proper principles, and confined within reasonable limits, witness

does not know why the trade should not be profitable. Since the general peace, commercial trade throughout the world has been less lucrative of late years. The East-India trade has decreased to other places fully as much as it has to China and Brazil. The European and West-India trade is carried on as much now as ever it was, but not to so much advantage. The profit on trade in America generally is considerably less than it was some years ago: there is considerable competition in carrying on foreign trade.

The quantity of tea which used to be furnished to Canada by the Americans was about three or four ship's cargoes, of 400 tons: it was smuggled, and therefore it is difficult to estimate the amount.

The port charges paid by witness in China, including factory expenses and ship's expenses, were usually between 7,000 and 8,000 dollars on the ship, including cumshaw, piloting, and victualing. The average time occupied in loading and unloading is about five or six weeks with the Boston and New York ships; the Philadelphia stay usually longer; they generally wait till their silk goods are manufactured; they have a great many shippers, and frequently send two or three supercargoes; there are a great number of shareholders, and their trade is different; they export more manufactured goods from Canton than the Boston ships.

The loss of the Canadian trade and the Dutch trade will, in a great measure, account for the American, China, and India trade having been a losing trade for some years.

Witness has traded with Calcutta. The port charges there, including the items taken into consideration at Canton, would be between 5,000 and 6,000 dollars, including factory rent and expenses.

The average size of the American ships is from 400 to 600 tons. Witness thinks that size as good as any size.

The revenue derived by the United States from the duties on tea is about 2,000,000 dollars: it is the largest item. Part of this amount is repaid in drawbacks upon the export of tea. Witness thinks the amount has fallen off since the loss of the Canada trade. The amount will probably increase, as the use of tea increases with the number of inhabitants. Witness never heard of any difficulty in the collection of the tea duty. He believes that the smuggling of tea is not carried on extensively in the United States. The duty on congou has been much larger in proportion than the duty on any other tea, taking into consideration the cost of the article; he cannot say the consumption has decreased on that account; the consumption of different kinds of hyson has increased, perhaps from the fancy of the people. Tea

may be imported into any port in America where there is a custom house.

Witness recollects an American ship taken up at Buenos Ayres for Canton; she made two voyages. She went out from the United States with a cargo of flour and some specie, to land her flour at Buenos Ayres, and to proceed to Canton. There was (witness believes) an English merchant and some Spanish house there that wanted to take up a ship to go to Canton, and finding they could not send an English ship there, they took up this American ship, and paid her a very large charter,—28,000 dollars for the voyage (the ship was less than 400 tons), and the owners of the ship paid the factory expenses at Canton. The freights paid on that ship was considered particularly high.

The American ships do not go invariably to Whampoa; some stop at Lintin, put their specie on board another ship that is going up, and go over to Manilla for rice or some other cargo, and return while the cargo is getting ready. It is not the practice of the Americans to discharge part of their cargoes before they go to Whampoa: generally they do not break bulk. The cargo, when so discharged, finds its way into China by the agency of American merchants, not of the hong. There is a considerable contraband trade carried on through this channel in opium; there is some in other articles, but witness cannot tell the amount. The British goods sent direct from ports in Great Britain to China are generally sold to the hong and other merchants: they are generally discharged at Whampoa; witness cannot say this is universally the case. Witness does not think that all private residents in China are connected with the illicit trade; he thinks Mr. Cushman is not, and some other merchants. Witness was not. He does not think the smuggling trade is carried on to much extent, except in opium. There is more opium smuggled by the British than by the Americans.

If witness agreed to receive goods on freight in his vessel of 397 tons he could obtain payment for about 600 tons; the Dutch carry about as much; the English about ten per cent. better—witness does not refer to Company's ships. He considers his property much more secure in his vessel with eighteen men, than in a Dutch vessel with twenty-seven, as the Americans are smarter seamen; he thinks he is equally safe as in an English vessel with twenty-two men. No ships are insured so cheap as the Americans, particularly to the East-Indies and China. If an American ship-master is known to get intoxicated, they will not insure his vessel; he must be a respectable man, and has frequently the management of the business.

In stating the prices of teas, witness

speaks of about the middling quality; his prices apply not to the meanest or to the best. Witness cannot say he is a judge of teas, but so much so that he has been trusted with the buying of two cargoes.

The result of witness's two first voyages, 1822 and 1823, was a profit; the other gave the ship a freight; there was no loss on it. The profit on the two former witness cannot tell, perhaps something like twenty per cent. upon the whole investment. Witness has not been in the trade since; it was found not so profitable, and he entered into a trade with other parts of India. His last voyage was to Siam.

The tea selected for the Dutch market is better than for the American: it is nearly the same quality as that usually selected for the English market by the Company. In the return cargo, the teas have generally formed about three-fourths of the amount of the whole invoice, and nine-tenths of the bulk: the other articles were manufactured silks, nankeens, cassia. Generally, a ship, as she increases in size, will stow more according to her tonnage than a small vessel. A ton would carry between 700 lbs. and 800 lbs. of tea; ten chests are counted a ton; they are all about an equal size. The duties at Canton are much larger in proportion upon small vessels than upon large.

A ship of 600 or 800 tons might go up to Whampoa, and take in all the cargo there. There is little or no risk till a vessel gets to the bars in the river, then there are two bars, which the Company's ships generally go below before they load entirely; they take in part of their cargo at Whampoa, and then proceed down the river to the second bar to load: this does not increase the expense of loading.

The witness has not heard that the affair of the Italian seamen has injured the character of the Americans. There is a flag staff in front of the American factory, where the flag is sometimes hoisted; it is optional with the consul; no flag is hoisted at the consul's house since the fire in 1822, when the staff was burnt down.

Witness has heard of mutinies among the American sailors; he never knew any authority interfere; it is generally managed amongst the other Americans. They had not communication with the authorities. In the case of the Italian sailor, the hong, wishing the trade to go on, told the captain and the supercargo of the ship that if they would give the man up to be examined, he should be returned, as the mandarins had promised; they consequently let the man go down, and in a few moments after he landed at Canton, he was strangled, without trial. The hong said they were deceived by the mandarins. A few days after, the American trade went on as usual. The captain and supercargo had no doubt that the man

would be returned: they do not continue in their former ignorance of Chinese justice.

Witness knows nothing of agreements by Americans to purchase teas according to the prices given by the Company. The Chinese like dollars better than assorted cargoes. Some American ships have taken British manufactures. Witness does not know whether that trade has been a losing or a profitable one. He has frequently heard it discussed.—Q. Can you say, when it was discussed, whether it was said to be a losing or a gaining trade?—A. There is a house which is remaining out there, which has received a good many British goods from Liverpool. Mr. Dunn is the agent there; and I think they must have made it profitable, because they still continue to carry it on.—Q. In the discussions at which you have been present, have not you heard that it was a losing trade?—A. Laterly they have said that there has been little or nothing gained by it.—Q. Has there not been something lost?—A. I cannot say that there has been much lost in the trade.—Q. Do you not believe that it has been a losing trade?—A. I do not think it has, generally speaking.—Q. Do you know why it has decreased so much?—A. In the article of British manufactures I do not think the trade has decreased; to the best of my knowledge there have been as many British manufactures sent out in American ships, the last three or four years, as the three or four years previous.—Q. Have they been sold?—A. I cannot say, not having been there the last three or four years.—Q. Have you heard it discussed whether those goods did find a market at Canton?—A. I know that a considerable quantity has found a market; whether all that has been carried out, I cannot say.—Q. Did you not hear that it was at very low prices?—A. I cannot say whether the person was making a profit or a loss; at the time I was there, it was considered profitable.—Q. When were you there last?—A. In 1824.—Q. Since that time have you heard the matter discussed?—A. No.—Q. Then you cannot say whether it has been a losing trade since that time?—A. I can say nothing upon that.

The white cotton piece goods of the United States are calculated for the China market, and considerable shipments have been made to China. Witness believes the Chinese government are aware of the advantages of a foreign trade, and he should think very likely they would be as desirous as America, England, or Holland, to increase their foreign trade. They have shipping carrying merchandise, but not to Europe or America. Witness should think that a considerable increase of trade at Canton would lower the profits. He thinks the American traders to

China are not alarmed lest the British trade with China should be thrown open.

Witness has seen as many as eighty Chinese junks at one time at Bankok, in Siam; some would carry 700 or 800 tons; others perhaps 200 or 300. They are principally from other ports than Canton. They import teas in considerable quantity into Siam. Witness should have had no difficulty, at any time, in loading two or three ships there. The teas are principally souchong and congou, of very good quality. The price was very little increased above what he could get the same tea for at Canton. There is considerable trade by the junks between Siam and all the ports of China; some of the junks sail from Kiangnan and Fokien provinces. Every junk contains a great variety of in-

dividual merchants who manage their own investments; a junk is cut up into small apartments, and let out to them. The junk people are keen and shrewd. They take from Siam sugar, horns, hides in considerable quantity, ivory and spices; from Singapore, rattans and pepper. The junks take to Siam teas, earthenware, and preserves; the junks are mostly Chinese.

The witness had no difficulty, on his second voyage, in making his selections of teas; he does not think any more difficulty would be found, by any person conversant with the trade, in making those selections, than in any other article of trade. The freight on tea, in witness's vessel, would be about 2½d. per lb.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY TO THE EARL OF CLARE.

On the 25th August, the Directors of the East-India Company invited his Majesty's ministers, and many other distinguished persons, to a splendid dinner, at the Albion Tavern, to celebrate the appointment of the Earl of Clare to the Presidency of Bombay. There were present, Earl Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Templetown, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord G. Somerset, Earl of Glengall, Lord Tenterden, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Planta, the Lord Mayor, the Solicitor-General, Sir M. A. Shee, &c. The Duke of Wellington was unavoidably absent.

About 120 persons sat down to a dinner, which was served wholly upon silver.

W. Astell, Esq., M.P., presided. On his right sat the Earl of Clare, and on his left the Lord Mayor.

On the removal of the cloth, after the healths of the King and Queen,

The Chairman, in proposing the next, regretted the absence of the noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's government. It was a source of satisfaction to know, however, that the Duke of Wellington entertained the same sentiments towards the affairs of India as he had often expressed in that room. He could not omit here to express his satisfaction, that in these critical times the country should have the assistance of the noble Duke as prime minister—(loud cheers). While the present ministry pursued the course they had hitherto adopted for the benefit of this country, he (the chairman) felt confident the good and the great would rally round government. He concluded by proposing

"the Duke of Wellington, and the rest of his Majesty's ministers."

The toast was drunk with reiterated applause.

The Earl of Rosslyn rose. He regretted that it had fallen upon him to return thanks. It was unnecessary for him to assure those around him that his Majesty's government took a deep interest in the increasing prosperity of the immense territorial possessions under the management of the East-India Company. He considered it a happy circumstance that the utmost cordiality subsisted between his Majesty's government and the East-India Company. It was the first and most earnest object of ministers to co-operate with the Company to forward every measure which would tend to the stability of the East-India possessions, and to promote the happiness of upwards of 100 millions of people. He would not lose the opportunity of now expressing his belief, that in the selection the East-India Company had made of the noble Earl, to fill the important office of governor-general of Bombay, that noble Earl possessed talents to justify the conclusion that the affairs of the presidency would be conducted with zeal and fidelity, to the mutual advantage of the East-Indies and this country. The noble Lord concluded by proposing the healths of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the East-India Company—(cheers).

Mr. Astell returned thanks.—It would be the greatest satisfaction to himself and his colleagues if their conduct merited approbation. He had now to propose a name which ought to have before received notice. It was known to his Majesty's government that the Earl of Clare had been appointed as governor of the town

and port of Bombay—that day the noble Earl had taken the oaths of office before the Court of Directors—(cheers); and he therefore, with the sanction of his Majesty, now filled the appointment. The situation was the more important in consequence of the vast accession of territory the presidency had lately acquired. The noble Earl had been chosen by the Court of Directors, and he (the chairman) verily believed that the appointment would add to the credit of India and the good of mankind. From the talent, the zeal, and integrity of the noble Earl, in the full possession as he was of mind and body, a hope might be indulged of a brilliant career of servitude. In full confidence of the toast being well received, he should give "the health of the Earl of Clare."

The toast was drunk with general and long-continued cheering. Silence having been restored,

Lord Clare rose, and said he felt so much embarrassment on the occasion, that he was unable to find words to express his thoughts at the reception his name had met with. He was fully impressed with the importance of the office which he had accepted, and he would zealously endeavour to do his duty—(cheers). To the noble Duke who presided at the head of his Majesty's government, he (Lord Clare) was deeply indebted for his exertions in his favour. He could not help, too, expressing his delight that that noble Duke was at the head of the government at this momentous period, in the full possession of a mind fit to cope with every difficulty. In the event of another war, that noble person would be ready again to lead the armies of Great Britain to victory, or in peace continue to preside at the councils of the nation. He felt an honest pride in his appointment to the presidency. He should endeavour to uphold the interests of the Indian government, and on his return he trusted he should be able to give a satisfactory account of his stewardship.

The Chairman said they were honoured with the presence of the President of the Board of Control. That distinguished nobleman had paid the greatest attention to the affairs of India, and had always been most anxious to serve the India Company. He should therefore propose "Lord Ellenborough and the Board of Control."

Lord Ellenborough was happy to receive an expression in favour of his conduct from those whom he had so long voted with. He should be always ready to exert himself to carry into effect the beneficial intentions of the legislature for improving the condition of the inhabitants of India, and protecting the prosperity of British interests.

The Chairman felt assured that, in singling out the name of one of his Ma-

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jesty's ministers to propose as a toast, he should only be expressing the feelings of the company. The talents of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel were appreciated by all Englishmen—(cheers). His zeal, as head of the Home Department, was well known. Without further observations he would propose "the health of Sir Robert Peel"—(loud cheers).

Sir R. Peel said he was unprepared for this compliment, and, except in this instance, never wished to be separated from his colleagues—(cheers). The kind manner in which his name was received, coming from a company as intelligent as wealthy, and as honourable as could be found in the world, and given in favour of one whose family, by dint of industry, had risen from obscurity, rendered it impossible for him, except in hacknied terms, to return thanks. He thought the East-India Company could not have made a better selection than they had done in appointing the noble lord to the presidency. He doubted not that he would do his duty, and hoped he would not have cause to regret his having left the luxuries of English society for the fatigues of office.

The health of "the Lord Mayor" was then drunk, and his lordship returned thanks.

The Chairman said they were not only honoured with the representatives of civil and military service, of trade and commerce, but also with a noble lord, whose knowledge of the law commanded respect. He proposed "the health of Lord Tenterden."—(great cheering.)

Lord Tenterden said he was deeply sensible of the honour done him. As connected with the law, he had endeavoured to simplify the commercial law of the country, and he was glad to say much had of late years been done. He cordially thanked them.

The Chairman next proposed "the health of Sir M. A. Shee, President of the Royal Academy."

Sir M. Shee was proud of the distinction. He hoped that, as the arts were first derived from the East, this country would be the means of again extending morals and liberal principles in that direction. As the arts flourished, so in proportion did morality and civilization gain ground.

The next toasts were "Sir J. Malcolm and the Government of Bombay;" and "S. R. Lushington, Esq. and the Government of Madras."

The company then retired.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On the 25th August a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the Earl of Clare took the usual oath on being appointed Governor of Bombay.

(F)

THE KING OF NEW ZEALAND.

Cowes, Aug. 14.—Arrived here yesterday, the English ship *Lloyds*, Howe master, from London for the South Seas, having on board Teratu, the sovereign of the New Zealand Islands, and his son, who have been in England to receive education, and are now going out to instruct their illiterate countrymen. Teratu's face is tattooed; he and his son are quite affable, and speak good English.

EGYPTIAN ARABS.

Twenty Arab boys have been sent to this country for education, by the Pacha of Egypt, and are now receiving instruction at the Central School of the British and Foreign School Society.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Brev. Lieut. Col. N. Brutton to be lieut. col. (22 July).—Brev. Col. W. W. Blake to be major, from h. p. 20th L. Dr., to be major, v. Brutton prom. (13 Aug.)

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). H. H. Kitchener to be cornet by purch., v. Eyre, who retires (29 June 29).—J. Legrew to be veterinary surg., v. Schroeder, app. to 7th Dr. Gu. (9 July). Brev. Lieut. Col. Sir T. N. Hill, K.C.B., from h. p., to be lieut. col. (29 July).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet P. Bonham to be lieut. by purch., v. Alexander prom., and W. A. Sweetman to be cornet by purch., v. Bonham (both 25 June 30).—Wm. Brooks to be cornet by purch., v. McMahon, app. to 6th Drags. (26 June).—Lieut. Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B., from 16th L. Drags., to be col., v. Field Marshal Earl Harcourt dec. (18 June).—Lieut. R. Douglas to be capt. by purch., v. Monteth, who retires; Cornet C. J. Cornish to be lieut. by purch., v. Douglas; and D. L. Campbell to be cornet by purch., v. Cornish (all 6 July).

2d Foot (in Bengal). Maj. G. Rochfort, from 14th F., to be major, v. Barlow, who exch. (25 June 30).—Lieut. Col. S. Mitchell, from 31st F., to be lieut. col. (28 July).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Z. Edwards to be lieut. by purch., v. Blackwell prom., and R. G. Hughes to be ens. by purch., v. Edwards (both 29 June 30).

14th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. M. Barlow, from 3d F., to be major, v. Rochfort, who exch. (23 June 30).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Geo. MacDonald to be major by purch., v. Audain, who retires (13 Aug.).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Maj. T. C. Green to be lieut. col.; Capt. R. E. Burrows to be major, v. Green; and Lieut. H. D. Dodgins to be capt., v. Burrows (all 22 July).—Ens. Thos. Wood to be lieut., v. Dodgins, and Ens. F. Sanford, from 33d F., to be ens., v. Wood (both 3 Aug.).—Lieut. Wm. Marlton, from 20th F., to be lieut., v. Furlong, who exch. (13 Aug.).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Col. D. Daly, from h. p., to be lieut. col. (22 July 30).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. F. Vernon to be paym., v. Grant dec. (9 July 30).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. J. P. Penefather, from 59th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Flyer, who exch. (6 July 30).

41st Foot (at Madras). H. Greville to be ens., v. Kirkbride, whose app. has not taken place (9 July 30).

46th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. Thos. Mackrell to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Lowther, who retires (23 June 30).—Ens. G. Bayly to be lieut., v. Wil-

son dec.; and W. Evans to be ens., v. Bayly (both 20 June).

48th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. G. Conry, from h. p., to be capt., v. Smith app. to 36th F. (6 July 30).

57th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. John Mann, from h. p. 40th Foot, to be capt., v. Powell prom. (13 Aug. 30).

59th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. J. W. Frith to be major, v. Rowan prom., Lieut. (hon. Col.) to be capt., v. Frith; and Lieut. A. Wilson, from 8th F., to be lieut., v. Collins (all 22 July 30).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. R. Gloster to be lieut., v. Burdett dec. (18 Feb. 30).—R. Aldridge to be ens., v. Gloster (9 July).

68d Foot (on passage to Madras). Capt. Steph. Parker, from h. p., to be capt., v. Twigg, who retires (25 June 30).—Ens. J. J. Best to be lieut. by purch., v. Conry prom., and D. S. Cooper to be ens. by purch., v. Best (both 29 June).—Capt. C. F. Meynes, from h. p., to be capt., v. J. H. An-
61st Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. Wm. Pedder to be capt. by purch., v. Dumas who retires; Ens. A. C. Poole to be lieut. by purch., v. Pedder; and C. C. Efton to be ens. by purch., v. Poole (all 3 Aug. 30).

72d Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. R. Baillie to be lieut. by purch., v. Laird, who retires; and Hon. W. Arbuthnot to be ens. by purch., v. Baillie (both 3 Aug. 30).

82d Foot (at Mauritius). Br. Maj. B. Firman to be major, v. Grant prom., and Lieut. R. Latham to be capt., v. Firman (both 20 July 30).

98th Foot (at Cape of G. Hope). H. D. Cowper to be ens. by purch., v. Blackiston, who retires (30 July 30).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. H. F. Powell to be capt. by purch., v. Du Vernet prom.; 2d Lieut. F. A. Morris to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Powell; and Wm. Jones to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Morris (all 13 Aug. 30).

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in His Majesty's army, in the East-Indies only; all dated 29d July 1830:

To be Lieut.-Generals.—Maj. Generals George Prole, Arch. Ferguson, Thos. George Ashe, Henry F. Calcraft, and Colin Macaulay.

To be Major-Generals.—Colonels James Price, Thos. Boles, Alex. Knox, John W. Adams, Hon. Worsley, Hugh Fraser, Hopetoun S. Scott, Sir John Sinclair, Bart., Robert Scott, Andrew McDowall, and Robert Lewis.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 2. H.C.S. *Thames*, Forbes, from China 20th March; at Deal.—2. H.C.S. *Atlas*, Hinc, from China 15th March; at Deal.—3. H.C.S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Bidden, from Bengal 13th March; at Deal.—4. *Eliza*, Sutton, from Bengal 28th Feb., and Cape 16th May; at Deal.—5. *Lady Harwood*, Limon, from Van Diemen's Land 19th March; at Deal.—6. *Livingston*, Pearce, from Bengal 20th Feb.; at Liverpool.—7. *Percy*, Middleton, from New South Wales 16th March, and Rio de Janeiro 19th June; at Gravesend.—8. H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspool, from China 11th March, and Cape 14th June; off Portland.—9. *Aurora*, Halm, from Batavia; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

July 23. *Walter*, McMichael, for Singapore, Java, and China; from Liverpool.—26. *Margaretta*, Barcham, for Batavia; from Deal.—27. *Capricorn*, Smith, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—27. *Royal Saxon*, Pettie, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—28. *Sir George Cockburne*, Meek, for South Seas; from Deal.—29. *Dromore* (of Leth), Pettie, for Cape, Mauritius, Swan River, and V. D. Land; from Portsmouth.—30. *Arcton*, Bout, for Ceylon and Bengal; from Bristol.—30. *Mary*, Beschcroft, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Aug.*

1. Duke of Bedford, Bowen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—1. *Elizabeth*, Greig, for Bombay; from Greenock.—4. *Harmony*, Hunter, for New South Wales; from Deal.—4. *Columbia*, Kirkwood, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Morning Star*, Adler, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Deal.—8. H.M. Ship *Talbot*, Dickenson, and *Curlew*, Woolcombe, both for Cape of Good Hope; from Plymouth.—8. *Henrietta*, Henderson, for South Seas; from Deal.—9. *Ada*, Forster, for Cape; from Bristol.—10. *Protea* (Swedish), Mollen, for Bombay; from Deal.—10. *Sir Edward Paget*, Bouchier, for Bombay; from Deal.—13. *Edward*, Heavside, for Cape, Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore; from Portsmouth.—16. *Phaenicia*, Drake, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—17. *Jean*, Finlay, for Bombay; from Greenock.—18. *Stilian*, Langley, for Cape; from Liverpool.—18. *Crociavara*, Hay, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—18. *David Scott*, Jackson, for Bengal; from Deal.—18. *Lloyd*, Howe, for New Zealand; from Cowes.—19. *Scandia*, Owen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—19. *Huddersfield*, Mathewson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Cambridge*, Barber, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. *Norren*, Kieruff, for Batavia, Manila, and China; from Greenock.—21. *Neptune*, Cumberland, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Deal.—22. *Abel Gower*, Williams, for Mauritius; from Deal.—23. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H.C.S. *Thames*, from China: Mrs. Clifford; two Masters Clifford; Mr. H. Mainyard, from St. Helena; Mrs. Heyland, servant to Mrs. Clifford.

Per H.C.S. *Atlas*, from China: Mrs. Hunter and two children; Mr. L. Gilson; Mr. Richard Prince, from St. Helena; Mrs. Ratcliffe, and Miss Ratcliffe.

Per H.C.S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, from Bengal: Mrs. Sage; Mrs. Col. Blacker; Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Capt. Johnson; Mrs. Compton; Mrs. Thomas; Miss Bathie; the Rev. T. B. Henderson; Herbert Compton, Esq.; Lieut. Downing, in command of invalids; Ens. Davidson, 41st regt.; Mr. W. Wye; Mr. John Turner; Master H. Blacker and W. H. Smith; Misses Johnson and Conway; six servants.—(Lieut. Thos. Harrold was left sick at St. Helena.)

Per *Lady Harwood*, from Van Diemen's Land: the Rev. Benj. Carvosa; Mrs. Carvosa and four children; Dr. France, R.N.; D. Lamb, Esq.; Miss Niell; Mr. D'Arcy.

Per *Eliza*, from Bengal: Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Roche; Capt. McKenzie; Lieut. McKenzie; Col. Hopper; Col. Tomba; Capt. Glass; Lieut. Willis; Miss Moore; Mrs. Hopper; Miss Hopper; Mrs. Pattle; Mrs. Graham; Misses Pattle, Roche, Bodham, and Graham; Major Gowan; Masters Jeff, Morton, Jackson, and Graham; several servants.

Per *Percy*, from New South Wales: Capt. Wishart; Dr. Sproule; Mrs. Gardner.

Per H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, from St. Helena: Mrs. Nott; Ens. Thos. Reid.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Arabian*, for Ceylon and Bengal (from Bristol): Capt. Laurence, B.N.I.; Capt. Kennedy, ditto; Capt. Blundell, ditto; Capt. Price, ditto; Rev. Mr. Bernard; Mrs. Laurence; Mrs. Blundell; Mrs. Bernard; Mrs. Glennie and two Misses Glennie; Miss Hinde; Masters Price and Bernard; four servants.

Per *Sir Edward Paget*, for Bombay: Capt. Slight; two Misses Hawkins; Sir J. W. Awdry (new judge), and lady; Mrs. Finny; Miss Francis; Miss Hunter; Miss Richards; Mr. Wright; Mr. Landon; Mr. Bishop; Lieut. Hutchinson; Mr. Malins; Mr. S. B. Holmes.

Per *David Scott*, for Bengal: Col. Murray; Miss Smith; Miss Harrington; Mrs. and Miss Keills; Miss Barlow; Capt. Johnston; Lieut. Dundas; Dr. Bruce; Mr. Gilmore; Mr. Clark; Capt. Scott; Miss Stevesworth; Miss Horsburgh.

Per *Lloyds*, for New Zealand: Teratu the King of New Zealand and his son.

Per *Cambridge*, for Bengal: Mr. Ainslie; Mrs. Ainslie; Mrs. Henderson; Miss Turnbull; Mrs. Col. Warden; Miss Boscawen; Miss Plunbe;

Mrs. Skevington; Capt. Vernon; Mrs. Vernon; Mons. Clamagran, Pains; Mr. Enkine; Mr. Whitham; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Turner; Mr. Whitot; Mr. Hall; Mr. Tytler; Mr. Keymer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 22. At Burgle House, Morayshire, the lady of Colonel D. Macpherson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

26. At Malvern Wells, the lady of A. D. Gordon, Esq., Bengal military service, of a daughter. *Aug. 6.* In Upper Baker Street, the lady of Baron de Kutzleben, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras establishment, of a daughter.

18. In Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place, the lady of Capt. Eyre, resident at Tanjore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Chudleigh House, Devon, Capt. S. Richardson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay navy, to Martha, second daughter of the late Capt. Escott, R.N.

10. At St. George's, Hanover Square, James Vaughan, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, to Maria, widow of the late Capt. Lennit, of the Bengal service.

22. At Liverpool, Mr. C. Dardwell, solicitor, to Isabella Edmonds, second daughter of the late Capt. T. Holson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Major Champain, of H.M. 9th Infantry, to Rosaline Spagh, eldest daughter of John Underwood, Esq., of Gloucester place.

— At Fawcett, county of Norfolk, the Rev. W. J. Aislabie, of Trinity College, Cambridge, chaplain in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, to Amelia, daughter of R. Gilbert, Esq., of Postwick.

Aug. 3. At Everton, E. W. Edwards, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay establishment, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Knowles, Netherfield-road South.

7. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Chas. Wood, Esq., of Camberwell, to Ann, only daughter of Thos. Harton, Esq., of Bengal.

9. At Cambridge, John Vignoles, Esq., of Fieldgreen House, near Hawkhurst, Kent, to Cecil Mary, widow of the late Henry Hodgson, Esq., Bengal civil service, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Penberton.

10. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Edward, son of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., to Catherine, daughter of George Smith, Esq., M.P.

12. At St. George's, Hanover Square, M. Harrison, Esq., jun., of Croydon, Surrey, to Eliza Jane, second daughter of V. Conolly, Esq., of Portland Place.

21. At Kensington, Lieut. Chas. Forbes, 17th Lancers, second son of Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart., M.P., to Caroline, second daughter of George Battye, Esq., of Camden Hill.

Lately. At Exeter, Capt. C. Newport, of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Ann Hoblyn, only daughter of the Rev. E. Peter, of Southenhay, Exeter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3. At Manchester, Major R. Cust, of the 50th regt.

41. At Cheltenham, Mrs. S. J. Ricketts, relict of the late G. Poynts Ricketts, Esq., Bengal civil service, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Peirce, of the *Holwell* East-Indiaman.

12. At Highgate, J. S. Thacker, master in the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay marine, aged 26.

15. At Townsend House, Regent's Park, Major C. H. Glover, late 35th regt. Bengal N.I., aged 44.

16. At Camberwell, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Mitchell Greenaway, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in her 35th year.

21. In South Audley Street, Wm. Mitchell, Esq., formerly captain of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Bridgeport*, in his 57th year.

Lately. At Mountpanther, county of Down, Major W. H. Rahney, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Turin, aged 53, the King of Naples. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand Charles, Duke of Calabria, who is in his 21st year.

PRICES OF SHARES, August 27, 1890.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India.....(Stock).....	£. 80	4 p. cent.	£. 483,750	£. —	£. —	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock).....	79	3½ p. cent.	3,114,000	—	—	June. Dec.
S. Katharine's.....	85	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debitures.....	106	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	103½	4 p. cent.	240,000	—	—	—
West-India.....(Stock).....	10½	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	10 dis.	—	10,000	100	20½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	96½	4	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	94½	3	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7½	—	10,000	100	1½	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 September—Prompt 26 November.
 Tea.—Bohea, 1,400,000 lb.; Congou, Campol,
 Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,000,000 lb.; Twankay and
 Hyson-Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—
 Total, including Private-Trade, 7,900,000 lb.

For Sale 7 September—Prompt 3 December.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and
Mysore Worsted and Persian Carpets.

Mirapour's of India and Persia—Blue Saffron Purses—
 Private Trade—Nankkeen—Gown Pieces—Madras
 Bandannees—Corahs—Gown Pieces—Madras
 Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece
 Black and White Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece
 Goods—Wrought Silks—Silk Camlets—Shawls
 Crape Shawls—Embroidered Shawls—Cashmere
 Shawls—Crapes—Crape Gown Pieces—Crape
 Handkerchiefs—Silk Damasks—Satin figured Da
 masks—Persian Carpets.

For Sale 5 October—Prompt 14 January 1831.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 18 October—Prompt 11 February 1831.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

**CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.**

CARGOES of the Thames, Atlas and Buckinghamshire, from China; and the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Elian, from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Raw Silk—Silk Piece
Goods—Worsted Carpets—Cotton—Indigo—Re-
fined Saltpetre.

Private-Trade and Privilege. — Tea — Silks —
Piece Goods — Mother-o'-Pearl Ware — Mother-o'-
Pearl Shells — Mats — Floor Mats — Whanghees —
Bamboos — Wine.

Bamboos—Wine.

THE SOUTH AND EASTWARD OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Days of Week.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	1883. Sept.	1 Wellington	446	Guthrie Evans	W. I. Docks	McChie & Page, Exchange Buildings.	
Madras & Bengal.		20 Merry Ann	283	Wm. Hornbrow and Co.	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-st., Line-st.	
		30 Cherry Hall	283	Rawson and Co.	E. I. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clements-lane.	
		3 Ferguson	554	George Fred. Young	Adrian Young	Thomas Surlen & Bolton & Kaban.	
		18 Catherine	552	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks Tomlin and Mm, Cornhill.	
Bengal.		53 Aurora	550	Samuel Owen and Co.	Samuel Owen	W. I. Docks Edmund Read.	
		50 Aurora	467	John A. Cumberlege.	J. M. Williams	E. I. Docks John Lynny.	
		10 Star of Malacca.	467	Robert C. Christie	R. C. Christie	W. I. Docks Walter Buchanan.	
		4 Star of Bengal.	596	Jacob Mill	Andrew Hall	W. I. Docks John Pirie and Co.	
		4 Star John Ben Road	446	John Barry	John Barry	W. I. Docks John Lynny.	
		10 Star of Malacca.	385	John Barry	John Barry	W. I. Docks M. Andrew, Crown-court, Thread-needle-st.	
Bombay	Aug. Sept.	20 Cleveland (Cape)	541	Michael Andrew	Wm. Oldham	St. Kt. Docks William Lyall and Co., Billiter st.	
		8 Clyde	468	Wm. Smith and Co.	S. W. Oldham	E. I. Docks John Pirie and Co.	
		1 Charles Kerr	468	John Pirie and Co.	Wm. Richardson	E. I. Docks Thomas Surlen.	
		12 Hector	360	George Joad	James Stevens	W. I. Docks John Lynny.	
Mauritius & Cay- lon.	Oct. Sept.	13 Symmetry	381	William Tindall	Charles Conlin	St. Kt. Docks Cookes and Long, Mark-la & C. Conlin	
		1 Maritima	390	Richard Mount	Robert Bullen	W. I. Docks Arnold and Woollett.	
		25 Fame	280	Arnold and Woollett	R. H. Coghlan	W. I. Docks John Masson, Lime-street Square.	
Mauritius		10 Princess Charlotte	390	Duncan Dundas	Benjamin Sudell	St. Kt. Docks John S. Brimley, Birch-lane.	
Batavia and Japan. Penang, Singapore.		10 Madeline	236	John A. Menbarn	Durymple Dawson	St. Kt. Docks W. D. Dawson, Old Broad-street.	
		15 Duke of York	190	Edward Luckie	Thomas	Lon. Docks Edward Luckie, Fenchurch-street.	
St. Helena	Oct. Sept.	3 Lord Hobart.	380	John Mackintosh	John Mackintosh	Lon. Docks William Aldrich and Co.	
		4 Cumberland	380	Alexander Brown	Alexander Brown	Lon. Docks Charles Hall and Edward Luckie.	
Cape		8 Ellen	298	Ralph Fenwick	Charles Camper	Lon. Docks Cookes and Long.	
		2 York	428	Samuel Moxes	John Moncrief	Sherrinsea	
New South Wales	Oct. Sept.	10 Biscuit	365	Joseph Somes	James Gilbert	St. Kt. Docks Walter Buchanan.	
		10 Biscuit	234	Richard Mount	John F. Church	St. Kt. Docks Henry Dod and Son.	
F. D. Land		10 Biscuit	291	John Marshall	John F. Church	St. Kt. Docks Walter Buchanan.	
New South Wales		10 Biscuit	291	Walter Buchanan	John F. Church	St. Kt. Docks Walter Buchanan.	
		10 Biscuit	401	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Blackie	St. Kt. Docks Buckles and Co., Mark-lane.	
F. D. Land and N. S. Wales	Oct. Sept.	10 Biscuit	359	H. D. D. D.	Adam Blackie	St. Kt. Docks Buckles and Co.	
		10 Biscuit	316	Buckles and Co.	John Henderson	Lon. Docks John Binner and William Martin.	
		10 Biscuit	316	Buckles and Co.	John Henderson	St. Kt. Docks Buckles and Co.	
		10 Biscuit	290	Robert Copland	John (undry)	St. Kt. Docks William Robertson, Crutched Friar.	
		10 Biscuit	290	Robert Copland	John (undry)	St. Kt. Docks William Robertson, Crutched Friar.	
		10 Biscuit	430	Henry Dod and Son	Hugh Atackay	St. Kt. Docks Henry Dod and Son.	

August 1883.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Sugar.—The Mauritius on Tuesday, 5509 bags, sold fully 1s. higher; no low brown under 44s. 6d. For Bengal Sugar there is a general enquiry, and 1s. advance on the late India sale prices has been obtained: 700 bags by public sale went off in the same proportion. China Sugars unvaried, 1500 boxes very low damp white 20s. 6d. a 22s.

The demand for British Plantation Sugars has been regular and extensive; the sales during the last week, are estimated at 5000 hhds. and tre.; the prices are gradually getting higher, and what adds much to the firmness of the market is, that the prices are higher at all the principal outports than the London currency, that the stocks are much lower than last year—and that purchases to a considerable extent are reported for the outports and for Glasgow.

In the Refined market there has been a renewed disposition to purchase refined goods; the prices are unvaried.

Onffee.—The public sales go off with increased spirit.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is firm, and some re-sales of Cotton of the late India sale reported at 1d advance. The purchases for the week consist of

350 Bengal 4½d to 5½d good fair to fine.
2,470 Surat 4½d to 5½d ord. to fair.
100 Madras 5½d to 6d fair to fine.
200 Pernams 8½d to 9d good and fine.
50 Spanish 6½d middling.
200 Egyptian 8½d fair.

Spices.—There are more enquiries after Spices, but no transactions of extent are yet reported.

Tee.—The prompt for last sale is the 27th; it is only heavy in Congous and Hysons; Bohens remain at 3s. 6½d.

Rice.—There is no alteration in Rice.

Saltpetre.—The chief sales are 33s. 6d.

Indigo.—In Indigo there is no alteration.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 July to 25 August 1830.

July	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 3½ Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuit.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	221½	93½	93	93½	—	100½	101½	18½	19½	83 84p
27	221	93½	93½	93½	101½	100½	101½	19½	19½	83 84p
28	219 0½	92½	92½	91½	92½	100 0½	100½	19½	19½	88 90p
29	219	91½	92	90½	91½	99½	100	19½	19½	77 80
30	219 0	91½	91½	90½	90½	100 0½	99½	19½	19½	81p
31	218½	91½	91½	90½	91½	99½	99½	19½	19½	81p
Aug 2	218 ½	90½	91½	90½	91½	99 99½	99½	19½	19½	75 77p
3	218	91½	91½	90½	90½	Par	99½	19½	19½	75 77p
4	218½	91½	92½	90½	91½	—	99½	19½	19½	80p
5	218½	91½	92½	91½	91½	Par	99½	19½	19½	82 83
6	218½	91½	92½	91½	91½	99½	99½	19½	19½	83 85
7	218 ½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87p
8	218 ½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 89
9	218 ½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87p
10	217½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 88p
11	218½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 88p
12	218½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 88p
13	219	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87p
14	219 9½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	82 83p
15	219 9½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 88
16	219 9½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 88
17	219 9½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 88
18	219 9½	92½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	87 88
19	219 9½	92½	92½	91½	91½	100½	100 0½	19½	19½	82 83p
20	219 9½	92½	92½	91½	91½	100½	100 0½	19½	19½	82 83p
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	91½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	80 84p
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	218½	91½	92½	91½	91½	—	100 0½	19½	19½	80 81

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 26.

In the case of the *Bengal Bank v. the United Company*, the *Advocate-General* moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict entered for the plaintiffs should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered.

Mr. Pearson said, that at the trial of the case certain points were raised, and the court thought the better course to pursue would be to enter a verdict for the plaintiffs, and allow the defendants to move, on both the law and the facts of the case, for a nonsuit or a new trial; and on all the grounds, which he would now urge, he did not, in all probability, intend to rest, but at present he could not say. The first ground was, that the Company's papers, upon which the action had been brought, were not genuine, so no consideration had been given, and consequently *assumpsit*, under which they sued, was the wrong form of action.

The second ground was, that it appeared from the charter of the bank, which was put in upon the trial, the United Company were shareholders, consequently that corporation could not bring an action against its partners.

The third ground was, that the plaintiffs had proved no demand of the money for which they had sued.

The fourth ground was, that although the papers purported to be promissory notes, he would contend that the law which applied to promissory notes could not apply to them, and therefore that the admission of Mr. Oxborough, that they were genuine, if he even had the authority to verify them, would not go the length of supporting the present action.

Mr. Pearson said, he would further contend that Mr. Oxborough had no authority to verify Company's paper, but only to search the register, which authority was affixed in the public office, so that the verdict was opposed to the evidence; and, as much would depend upon the expressions used by the witnesses, he trusted their lordships would have the evidence given upon the trial, and taken down by the proper officer, read before the argument.

Mr. Pearson said, he would contend that, inasmuch as it was necessary by act of Parliament to have Company's securities drawn in a particular way, no agent of government could authenticate a paper that could not draw one; so that if it were necessary to have the signature of a secretary to government to a paper to give it validity, something tantamount was necessary.

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sary to verify it, by which the government became liable, and not the signature of an uncovenanted servant.

The *Chief Justice* said, that the court would in all probability call upon the counsel for the defendant to speak in support of those points which the court might consider stronger than others, and that they would not deem it necessary or likely to further the ends of justice to discuss the other; but with reference to the second ground—

The *Advocate-General* said in all probability he should not depend upon that, but he should like to consult those who were most interested in it.

Sir E. Ryan said, that at the time of trial the defendant's counsel relied principally upon the demand of the money not having been proved; he had considered that a good ground, and he was still of the same opinion.

The rule nisi was granted.

On the 5th April, the rule was made absolute for a new trial, with liberty to the plaintiffs to amend, the *Advocate-General* abandoning his first and second grounds, and consenting to admit demand and refusal of payment of interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-general and suite returned to the presidency on Monday last, after an absence of nearly two months. The Governor-general, we hear, upon the whole, has been pleased with his excursion, which, though it has not occupied much time, has included a large tract of country in its compass.

His Lordship travelled to Gorruckpore by dák, taking in his route Burdwan, Gyah, Patna, Benares, Jaunpore, with other civil and military stations, to some of which he diverged considerably from the direct line of his destination. We have understood that at each place his Lordship viewed whatever was curious in the character of its religious establishments, temples, antiquities, &c., inspecting with uncommon care, but surprising rapidity, the different public establishments and departments; and expressing, in a complimentary manner to several natives, his sense of the public spirit which had prompted them to engage in works of general utility, as the construction of bridges and roads, &c., and encouraging those who have the character of taking a proper interest in the welfare of their Ryots.

At Dinapore and Benares, his Lordship saw the troops under arms, and ex-

(G)

amined their barracks. At Benares, the regiments of cavalry underwent a close inspection; and the Governor-general expressed himself in very flattering terms regarding the state of that really extraordinary and prosperous establishment.

At Gorruckpore, his Lordship fell in with his camp equipage, having left Sir Charles E. Grey, we believe, at Benares. In proceeding from Gorruckpore, to traverse the barren wastes that skirt the Nipal hills, where wild beasts are the sole tenants of the soil, the direction of Bootwal was taken. Field sports mainly induced the visit to these wilds, and we are gratified to learn that the pleasures of the chase were enjoyed in tolerable perfection; the number of denizens of the forest destroyed by his Lordship and party amounting in about ten days to eleven tigers and three bears, some wild buffaloes, deer, a large boa constrictor, &c. The pleasure arising from this successful sport was, however, unfortunately somewhat abated by a serious accident. Two men of that caste who pursue game, and were employed as markers, to enquire after tigers, and watch them when roused, had, for security, climbed into a tree; but were there set upon by a tiger infuriated by pursuit and wounds, which lacerated one of them so severely that he died two days afterwards. A gentleman of the party, as mentioned in the columns of a cotemporary a day or two ago, was placed in jeopardy, by the perilous position in which his elephant received the charge of a tiger in a narrow path with a precipice immediately on one side.

The route next lay through Bettiah, crossing the Gunduck river as high up as Tribenée, where the sacred pebble *salegram* is found; and where a superb view is afforded, embracing the channel of the Gunduck and several successive ranges of mountains, terminating in stupendous regions of eternal snow. Those who have seen this grand scene, will readily conceive that the view of it amply repaid the fatigue of his Lordship's excursion. It is impossible, indeed, to imagine any thing more sublime than those magnificent Eastern Alps, reposing in their calm and majestic, yet cold brightness, where no cloud ever sullies their peaks, far beneath which the tempest idly sweeps.

During his tour, we must not forget to mention, that his Lordship inspected all the stud depôts of the Central Provinces, and that the system, so far as such a cursory examination could be depended upon, was found to work well.

From Bettiah, the Governor-general passed to Monghyr, through Tirhoot, the prosperity of which district of unrivalled fertility is greatly promoted by the indigo cultivation, and its landscapes being highly improved by the appearance of the

commodious mansions of the planters with which they are studded.

At Monghyr, the Governor-general and suite embarked on board the Hon. Company's steamer *Hoogly*, which was there waiting for his Lordship, and dropped down the Ganges, coming through the Sunderbuns to Calcutta in about seven days; the difficulties of the navigation at this season having occasioned comparatively but very trifling delay.

Rapid as this excursion was, it was extensive and comprehensive, and we doubt not that his Lordship has in course of it gathered a store of valuable information, as well as made such personal observation as will be beneficially available in due course hereafter, for the progressive promotion of the prosperity and happiness of our native fellow-subjects. — *Gov. Gaz., March 18.*

NATIVE FEELING TOWARDS GOVERNMENT.

We extract the following remarks (see p. 7) from the *Chundrika*, a paper conducted with some spirit and talent, and rising, we are told, into considerable circulation. The sentiments which, the *Chundrika* informs us, the natives generally entertain towards the government of the Hon. Company, are those for which we have long given them credit; satisfied as we are, that they must have seen, and were honest enough to acknowledge, the very manifest advantages they have reaped under its rule. A mere handful of them, dignified with the name of 'liberal and enlightened,' have been puffed and pushed forward in the radical prints, and pompously paraded at public meetings, to speak a somewhat different language from that of the *Chundrika*. We believe these 'liberal and enlightened' Hindoos are beginning to be measured by the public in general, according to the standard of truth. The game which they have been brought forward to play has been somewhat overdone, and the real and true state of native feeling, as regards the administration of India by the Hon. Company, and their desire for, or aversion to, any change in this administration, will not certainly be sought from the liberals among them—men who can one day draft a petition against the unrestricted introduction of foreigners into the country, and the next, make speeches at public meetings in favour of the same measure, as eminently calculated to promote native interests! These certainly are not the men that are either entitled to, or likely to find, respect for their opinions: we shall rather look into the *Chundrika* for our knowledge, as to native feelings, on the great questions of policy that concern them; and we are glad to find these feelings so consonant to all that embraces their own best interests. — *John Bull, Mar. 9.*

HINDU SUPERSTITION.

The following account of a *Shradha*, or ancestral ceremony, at Gya, is given in the *Chundrika*:—By a letter from Gya of the 20th Falgoon, we learn, that Venack Rao Peshwa, son of Umrit Rao Peshwa, has recently performed the *shradha* of his ancestors at Gya. The particulars are too voluminous for publication, we therefore give the most important part of it. He has presented to the image of Godadhar a hundred golden images weighing sixty tolas, a hundred golden spikes of flowers, and a hundred golden buds, and three pair of shawls with embroidered borders. With the presentation of these articles, and with religious ceremonies, he offered the funeral cake to his ancestors: he then distributed a lakh and sixty-six thousand rupees among Brahmans; he afterwards performed a *shradha* at the foot of the undecaying hot-tree, and then distributed five thousand rupees more among the twice-born. What shall I say about his other presents and feast to the Brahmans! Judge of them from the extent of his gifts to them in money. The inhabitants of Gya say, that no such *shradha* has been performed for two hundred years. Be that as it may, one Brahman has received from him gifts which place him above want and mendicity.

CONDITION OF OUDE.

Letters received from the Upper Provinces, which we have seen, represent the Lucknow territories to be in a state of the greatest disorder, and it is considered indeed that some extensive and immediate change in the administration of the affairs of Oude is imperiously called for. We believe that even those most tenacious on the score of any interference with the internal management of subsidised states, begin to be of opinion, that respect for nominal sovereignties, powerful only for evil, has been carried far enough. We do not profess however to have much information on the subject, for all relating to these countries is involved in mystery, and nothing but some convulsion, like that occasioned by the Hyderabad transactions, lifts the veil. It is said, that since the downfall of Agah Meer, the king has been completely led and tutored by a set of sycophants, hostile alike to the interests of the country and the British government. — *Beng. Chron., March 27.*

THE SMALL-POX.

The *Government Gazette* contains the following details respecting the measures taken to promote vaccination on our north-eastern frontier, where the small-pox has of late prevailed to a terrible degree:—The attention of government was first

called to the subject early in the year 1829, by a letter from Capt. Grant, commanding Rajah Gumbheer Sing's Levy, reporting that small-pox was occasioning dreadful ravages in the Munneepore territories, and had prevailed with unprecedented violence for two years, causing the death of a large proportion of the children, and the total blindness of others; while numerous applications were made to him for the effectual antidote, which they were well aware we possessed. It being ascertained that no possible objection existed on the part of the natives of Munneepore generally, either to vaccination itself, or to variolus inoculation, as a temporary substitute, in case it might be found difficult or impracticable to introduce and establish the vaccine disease; and Gumbheer Sing having expressed himself desirous of such an arrangement, in the month of August last the Medical Board were directed, in communication with the superintendent of the native medical institution, to select an experienced pupil of that institution, to be attached as native doctor and vaccinator to the Munneepore Levy, who should be specially instructed in the art of vaccination previous to his departure from Calcutta, and would be called upon to instruct such of Gumbheer Singh's people in vaccination as he might select—further suggesting the most likely steps for the transmission of vaccine lymph, which had hitherto failed of being propagated in Sylhet. This was accordingly done; and it affords us much satisfaction to state, that accounts have been received from Capt. Grant, dated Munneepore, 23d February, announcing that the native doctor had been very successful in propagating the vaccine; that he had operated on many with success, and that the people of the country appear fully to appreciate the blessings of its introduction.

It appears that variolus inoculation, as a modifier of natural small-pox, is unknown to the Munneeporeans; their practice was, when a child had got the small-pox favourably, to bring others who had not the disease, and place them beside the patient, to catch the disease by infection.

HAIL STORMS.

Sylhet, Feb. 20, 1830.—"The weather for several days has been very wet, and yesterday, between the hours of one and two P.M., we had a most extraordinary shower of hail-stones, such as I never witnessed before, either here, where it is very frequent, or any where else. It commenced as usual, but soon the stones began to increase in size (equal to the largest potatoes), and to fall on all sides of us in such quantities, and with such rapidity and violence, that I naturally concluded not a single leaf would be left on a tree.

Our large premises seemed like a sheet of white stones, lying thick and tumultuous, and presenting to the eye an unusual and grand spectacle. The water of our tanks began to leap high, and the bamboo-net over the thatching of our bungalow flew in all directions. Our garden, as I had expected, has been at once laid waste. Our peas of various descriptions, and our French beans, were found this morning scattered far and wide, most of them shivered to pieces. Of our cabbages not one was left standing entire; but what, above all, is to us a subject of regret is the loss of our Virginia tobacco plants, of which we had hoped to have a large quantity next year. If we recover a twentieth part of all the seed we had expended, it will be a wonder. We may safely calculate on having no mangoes this year, our own trees have been clean swept of their blossoms, and many of their branches too. About a quarter of an hour after, we had another shower of hailstones, but nothing like the previous one. All the natives I have spoken with, declare that they never witnessed such a fall of stones."—*Cal. John Bull*, March 12.

In a thunder storm, which occurred in April last year at Serampore, some hailstones were picked up as large as a hen's egg. They were observed, when broken, to have a concentric lamellar structure, being formed of successive layers similar to the coats of an onion! The nucleus was of a whiter colour than the exterior.—*Gleanings of Science*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Earl of Dalhousie (who was attacked with sudden illness on the 21st March, but was convalescent on the 25th) was expected to proceed on a journey to the Upper Provinces in June.

A HINDU MIRACLE.

The following miraculous tale is related in the *Delhi Ukbar*:—At Gotah, a Brahmin murdered a child (of four years of age) of one of the inhabitants of that place, for the sake of jewels which were on the child's body; the father accidentally found the murderer in the act of killing the child, but as he was of Brahmin caste, was permitted to fly from the city. The wretched father, after burying the child, came home, and did not even mention the subject to his wife. A few hours after, two mendicants came to his house, and asked something to eat; food was accordingly prepared and set before them. They then asked the man where his child was; to which he did not give a direct reply, but the hermits refused to eat any thing unless given to them by the hands of that child: the conversation ran so high, that

it attracted the attention of the good wife; she upbraided her husband for not complying with the Fakeers' request, when he told her to go and bring the child, if she can find him. She accordingly went out, calling loud the child by name, when the two sages desired the husband not to sit there, but to go and look after his wife. The man did so, and to his great joy, found the mother returning home with the child. They then hastened towards the house; but found no trace of the two Fakeers, who disappeared on the man's leaving the house. They however fell upon their knees, and prayed God for the mercy which was shown to them.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO CHINA.

It appears that steamers are likely to be employed in the trade between Calcutta and China. The Bengal government, not aware of the adjustment of the dispute between the British factory and the Chinese authorities, had determined to send an agent from the Supreme Government to Canton in the steam vessel *Irrawaddy*. Moreover, the *Forbes*, steam-vessel, had put to sea to tug the *Jamezina* to China.

RUNJEET SINGH.

The following paragraph, dated "Amritsir," appears in a native paper of February 15th:—

"The Maharaj has been unwell and continues so; he has ordered all the prisoners in Lahore to be freed, be they imprisoned for any crime, as an act of propitiation. Letters have been received from the French officer commanding the forces which had arrived at Attock. A great number of fine Cabool and Khorassan horses had been demanded for Maharaj Runjeet Singh by him for Sultan Mahomed Khan. The maharaj has ordered him to lay waste the country if this magnificent present is not coming forth without loss of time."

TIGER HUNTING.

Letters from Cawnpore of the 8th inst. state, that as the collector of this district and another gentleman were hunting, a tiger charged suddenly from a jungle one of the elephants, on which the animal became alarmed, turned, and, in the hurry to escape, fell, and precipitated those upon him to the ground. The tiger immediately seized the mahout, and broke and lacerated his arm in a frightful manner; he was, however, prevented from doing further mischief by the timely and unexpected arrival of a third party, who luckily succeeded in shooting the ferocious animal. The arm of the mahout had to be amputated, but he is doing well.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 20.

WASTE LAND IN THE SOONDERBUNS.

Notice is hereby given, that jungulboorree pottahs, for the clearance and cultivation of waste land in the Soondurbun, will be granted by government to Europeans or natives, on the under-mentioned terms:

First. The entire grant to be held rent-free for a period of twenty years.

Second. One-fourth of the land to be rendered fit for cultivation, by the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the grant; in failure thereof the government shall be liberty to resume the whole.

Third. In lieu of an allowance for the site of houses, water-courses, tanks, roads, the space required for the erection of dams and embankments, &c., one-fourth of the grant to be exempt from assessment in perpetuity.

Fourth. The grantees to engage to pay to government, from the commencement of the twenty-first year, on the three remaining fourths of the land comprised in his pottah, a progressive jumma or annual revenue, on the following scale:—

For the twenty-first year (from the date of the grant) at the rate per beegah of	Annas 2
— Twenty-second ditto	4
— Twenty-third ditto	6
— Twenty-fourth and for all succeeding years.....	8

Fifth. The grantees to pay the rent specified in the preceding clause, on certain fixed dates, into the public treasury of the collector, or such officer as may be appointed to receive it; in default of which the balances shall be recoverable from the grantees of his representative by the process that is, or may be, prescribed for the realization of the land revenue generally.

Sixth. Security to be given, if required, for the performance of the condition stipulated in clause second.

Applications to be made to the commissioner in the Soonderbuns, or in his absence from Calcutta, to the local commissioner of revenue at Allipore, or in the absence of both these officers, applications will be received at the office of the sudder board of revenue.

By order of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

G. A. BUSHEY, Jun. Sec.
Fort William, March 23, 1830.

The lands in the Soonderbuns are, we hear, progressing in the business of clearing as fast as can reasonably be expected, considering that the pottahs are not yet made out. Many of the grantees are, we hear, employing hill coolies, and proceeding on the authority of what is called an *abad nomma*, a sort of permission to clear lands, which is sufficient to enable them to go on unless some of the natives should lay claim to any portion of these lands, when of course they must in those places

desist until the case is decided by government, and regular pottahs granted. In the centre of these new grants no obstacles of this kind have yet occurred, but those whose lands border on cultivated soils have met with opposition of this nature from the neighbouring ryots.

The application for grants, we hear, have not yet ceased; on the contrary, for land in the line of the new eastern canal there are more candidates, we hear, than can be accommodated, and some of these have proposed, we believe, to make salt by evaporation; while others are said to have clubbed together, each advancing a certain sum to begin with, as soon as their claim to the land is settled.

We hear that a rich native has offered to make a puckah road all the way from Baraset to Baugundee, so that what with cutting away the jungle and filling up the salt water lake, our eastern frontier in these directions will soon assume a wonderfully improved appearance.—*Beng. Chron.* March 30.

INDIGO.

The present prospects of indigo lead to a belief, that the coming season will be one of the most productive ever known in Bengal. The weather has been peculiarly favourable for the preparation of the land, and the sowing of the seed; and although we hear of injury from insects and overwet in some districts, and from blight in others, the chances undoubtedly are strongly in favour of a superabundant crop. We notice these prospects with a reference to some schemes which we have seen proposed, to lessen, if possible, the amount of produce, and to bring it nearer the real demand of the market than under so highly favourable a season it promises to be. On such schemes there can be, we think, but one opinion; any thing like combination among the growers of indigo, with a view to promote a common object is out of the question. The cultivation has for years been carried on, on the general principles which regulate other similar branches of industry and trade; and those who are engaged in it are not so ignorant of their interests, or the best mode of promoting them, as not to be safely entrusted each with his own in his own hands.—*John Bull*, April 7.

THE ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, March 27, Mr. Brown and others of the assignees withdrew their petitions, to be discharged from their trust, until after a hearing of the matter of the insolvents, and six weeks further time was given for filing the schedule.

Sir C. Grey stated, with reference to the disposing of the property of the insolvents,

that any bidding, or where an assignee proposed to become a purchaser of indigo concerns or other property, the court would ascertain, by inquiry before the examiner, whether or not a fair value was given for the property, and his lordship remarked generally, that it was the duty of assignees to realise. With reference to the carrying on of the trade and business by the firm, it was quite out of the question; it was quite absurd to entertain such a notion for a moment, nor could the court well understand why indigo concerns, on which advances had been made, might not in that stage be sold as well, and probably to as much advantage, as when the season had closed, or before it had commenced. He adverted to an action brought in the Supreme Court by one of the assignees, individually, against a debtor of the house to whom the assignees generally had given time for the payment of his debt, and mentioned that the attorney for the assignees generally was the attorney in this action for the individual assignee, and that such was objectionable, as the same person was made to represent conflicting interests.

No further appointment of special assignees to the individual estates of the partners took place; the assets of each have been put into the hands of Patrick O'Hanlon, Esq., the officer of the court.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday last, Palm Sunday, an ordination was holden by the Lord Bishop of the cathedral, when George Undy Withers, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, junior professor at Bishop's College, and Mr. John Macqueen, a domiciliary probationer of the same college, were admitted to the order of deacons. The ordination sermon, from Ephesians iv. 10, 11, 12, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Bishop's College.—*Cal. John Bull*, April 9.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS CLUB.

The following is a brief sketch of the proposed Madras Club:—Members of the King's and Company's services, the bench and bar, and the mercantile profession at this presidency, to be eligible to become members. Members of the above-mentioned services at the other presidencies, or in his Majesty's service generally, to be eligible.

The club to provide—a coffee-room, reading-room, two billiard-rooms, card-room, and (if the funds will admit) a five court; also, sleeping apartments for members arriving at the presidency, as

many as may be required, and under regulations to be hereafter determined.

No place is yet fixed upon: one plan suggests that a house be built on the piece of ground where the body-guard lines were formerly situated, opposite the government-house; another scheme is to request permission from government to add wings to the present college, and to endeavour to incorporate the reading-room and library of the Literary Society in some manner with the club. A third scheme is to rent or buy the large house belonging to Mr. Moorat, formerly occupied by Mr. Cochrane, and erect a third story upon it, containing sleeping apartments.

LIEUTENANT HOLMAN.

The ship *Active*, Le Baugard, master, from the Mauritius, touched also at Colombo, on the 16th, with the celebrated blind traveller, Lieut. Holman, R.N., on board. This vessel left Colombo for the Persian Gulf on the 18th of March.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, April 1.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP.

It is said that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will visit this presidency very shortly, in performance of his episcopal functions.—*Mad. Gaz.* March 31.

MR. GRÆME.

Mr. Græme, who filled the office of governor of Madras from the death of Sir Thomas Munro until the arrival of Mr. Lushington, has been nominated by the Governor-General resident at Nagpoor. The emoluments of the appointment have been greatly reduced.—*Ibid.*

SMALL POX.

The small pox continues to afflict the native population of Madras; it has lately proved fatal to some of the European inhabitants at Bombay. We trust it may not be long before we have rain, the country is very greatly in want of it.—*Ibid.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL-POX.

Our readers will be grieved to hear that the small-pox is making its ravages among the European community. Within the last two months not less than ten individuals have been attacked, and within the last three days, two fatal cases have come to our knowledge, both officers in the Company's service, Lieut. Briggs and Lieut. Dampier. In most instances the parties have been before vaccinated.—*Bom. Gaz.*, March 17.

1830.]

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA CHIEFS.

We hear that a considerable agitation has been caused among the Southern Maharatta chieftains, who have betrayed rather a refractory spirit. The stationing detachments of their own Sowars under government native officers is, we understand, the principal reason. The evincing such a spirit is to be regretted deeply; government having conciliated them in every way consistent with its dignity, and now requiring only a temporary co-operation for the purposes of mutual benefit and peace.—*Ibid.*

DISORDERS AT BARODA.

We have not yet fully become acquainted with the determination of the Hon. the Governor in regard to the long pending disorders at Baroda. Report says that his Highness the Guickwar was found opposed to the views of government. The Residency is, according to the same report, to be abolished, and a commission to be established with an officer of high rank holding the command at Baroda and the political agency. Mr. Williams, the commissioner, will we believe reside at Jadra.—*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We inserted the resolutions and proceedings of the "Agricultural Association," at their first meeting held in the rooms of the Native Education Society (see last vol., p. 332); we have since heard that those proceedings have met with the entire approbation and support of the local government, who have contributed an annual subscription of 1,000 rupees, in support of the funds of the association; in addition to which, Sir John Malcolm, who was unavoidably absent from the meeting, has since put down his name for 400 rupees. The benefit of an association of this nature, for introducing improvement into the interior of India, will soon be felt; and we sincerely hope that a society, with such a patriotic purpose in view, will continue to meet with support adequate to its complete success. We have been informed that a foreign gentleman of respectability, who is fully conversant in the rearing and feeding of silkworms, the growing of cotton and sugar, is in treaty to manage those branches of industry at Salsette and in the Deccan.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Feb. 24.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

Letters from Bombay of the 21st March, mention the arrival there, via the Red Sea, of J. W. Taylor, Esq., who has long been employed in perfecting a scheme for establishing a line of steam-packets between Calcutta and London. Mr. Taylor's ob-

ject, which appears to be nearly perfected, is, to have an establishment of steam-vessels sufficiently numerous to admit one sailing every fortnight from England and India. The route of the vessels is to be by the Red Sea and Mediterranean; and Mr. T. calculates on effecting it in fifty-five days, thus securing a more frequent, regular, quick, and a far cheaper communication between Great Britain and her eastern possessions than at present exists. Mr. T.'s scheme is so well advanced in regard to funds, &c. that he promises to introduce it without any solicited advances from government or aid from individuals. The only encouragement asked is, that promised to Mr. Waghorn in regard to the postage of letters, and this is only sought to be accorded for two years, after which, they will be conveyed free of postage as at present. Mr. T. is patronized in his undertaking by the proprietors of some of the finest steam-vessels ever built in England, who look to a speedy repayment of their capital from the improved means of intercourse with England which the scheme will afford. Mr. Waghorn has also returned to India by the same way as Mr. Taylor. He has been prevented from completing the vessel, which he undertook to build principally, we believe, because the funds of the subscription for the encouragement of a steam communication between India and England were not remitted to him as he had been led to look for. Mr. W. has brought numerous English letters for October and November.

A MOHAMMEDAN PROPHECY.

A Mussulman has started up in the Kaira purgunnah, near Kuppervunj, calling himself Imaum Mehdee, collecting 400 or 500 rogues and vagabonds, plundering wherever they can and wounding the cumavisar of Kuppervunj. A small body of the Company's sepoy and some Guickwar horse have been sent after him; his disciples say that no bullet can reach him.—*Bom. Summachar*, March 1.

Penang.

AFFRAY WITH THE CHINESE.

On the 25th January an affray took place at Battu Kowan, in province Wellesley, which was fatal in its consequences to one of the Chinese residing there.

The inhabitants in that quarter appear to be a lawless set, who have taken possession of the ground, generally without leave, and in defiance of all authority. On the present occasion the police-officers, having learnt that numbers of these people had assembled, and were publicly gambling, proceeded to the spot, accompanied by a small military escort, a precaution render-

ed necessary in consequence of the refractory disposition displayed by them on many recent occasions. The police came on them by surprise, and having seized the gambling materials of those engaged in that pursuit, who fled precipitately, were about to return, when they were attacked by a large body of Chinese, amounting, it is supposed, to upwards of 100, armed with spears, knives, &c. Every attempt was made to intimidate them by firing over them, but from their overpowering numbers pressing upon the police and the escort, combined with the very unfavourable nature of the ground (a deep swamp), it was found necessary at length to fire a few shots, which checked their tumultuous attack.

We regret to learn that two sepoys have been severely, and one slightly, wounded; the naigue of the guard appears to have behaved with a courage and forbearance most creditable to the discipline of the corps to which he belongs.

A coroner's inquest sat on the body of the person who was killed on this occasion, and returned a verdict—"Accidentally killed in an affray with certain other Chinese, and the constable and other peace-officers, and a detachment of sepoys attached to the district of Batu Kawan, in province Wellesley, while resisting and opposing them in the execution of their duty."—*Penang Gaz.*

FARMS.

The *Penang Gazette* states, that dispatches had been received from England, notifying that the various farms (that of gaming excepted) in the three settlements, have met with the sanction of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. By the new regulations, persons infringing the rights of the contractors by smuggling, &c. are liable to a summary conviction before two magistrates.

ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH INHABITANTS TO THE RECORDER.

"To the Hon. Sir John T. Claridge, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"Sir:—A report having been received here, that you have proceeded on to China for the purpose of obtaining a passage to England, whither you are directed to repair by command of his Majesty, in order that an investigation may take place into certain complaints preferred against you by the local government of these settlements;

"We, the undersigned merchants, landholders, and other European inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island, have hastened to prepare and send you this address, expressive of our extreme regret at

your departure; for, independently of the disadvantage which these settlements must experience from the absence of all professional authority, we, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of this island, have had much reason to admire your impartiality and independence in the administration of justice, as well as your zealous and unwearied attention to public business for the convenience and benefit of the community.

"It is not our object, Sir, to offer any opinion as to the cause of your recall, nor is it our intention to indulge in any language of flattery, but we hope sincerely to see you speedily returned to the uninterrupted exercise of those judicial functions, for which industrious inquiry and local experience have so well qualified you; but should our wishes in this respect not be gratified, we trust, that as no one is better aware of the advantages felt and conceived by the community from the presence of a professional judge, you will so far appreciate our good opinion as to make known to the proper authorities at home, our most anxious desire and solicitation for the continuance of a King's Court of Judicature; at present more essential than when first established, twenty years ago, by the greatly increased number of British inhabitants within its jurisdiction, and a greater accumulation of British capital.

"With earnest prayers for your health and safety, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Sir, your very obedient servants,"

(Signed by about forty of the merchants, landholders, and other European inhabitants.)

"*Penang, Sept. 21, 1829.*"

TIGERS.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant a tigress entered a stable close to the house of the superintendent, in province Wellesley, and killed a pony. As experience has shewn that a tiger, if unmolested, will generally return on the night following, in order to eat up the cold remains, a party was formed to watch her.

About midnight she was observed approaching with that caution characteristic of the tribe. Having seated herself on her haunches close to the prey, so as to expose a good front to the party which were concealed in a house, two balls were instantly lodged in her from a distance of six yards. At daylight she was traced to a little distance, and the villagers turning out with the police peons, her destruction was quickly effected. She is about the ordinary size of the royal tiger. Tigers generally appear on this coast near the season of harvest, when the standing grain affords good cover, and they are then very mischievous, carrying off cattle of every sort, and even snatching dogs and

cats from under the houses of the Malays. In the districts where neither cattle nor domestic animals abound they carry off the inhabitants. In the Juru district about ten individuals were killed by them in one season, and two women were at different times during last harvest seized by tigers while cutting rice in the open fields. The Malays, for some idea which has arisen, apparently from the ancient superstition of tiger worship, seldom turn out against the king of the feline tribe, until he has dipped his royal whiskers in the blood of their friends, or of their cattle. They then kill him in revenge, with the musket, by setting traps, or by poison.—*Penang Gaz. Jan. 23.*

Singapore.

COCHIN-CHINESE TRADE.

The Cochin-Chinese ships have touched here on their way to Bengal, whither they are proceeding, partly with a view of disposing of their cargoes there, which consist entirely of sugar, and partly on a mission to the Governor-general, for whom they bear a letter from his Majesty of Cochin-China.

The quantity of sugar on board amounts to nearly 3,000 peculs each ship, which they are forbid to dispose of here, as it is expected that, through the assistance of his Excellency, it will fetch a good price in Bengal. That the Cochin-Chinese will find themselves palpably mistaken in this, after their arrival, there cannot be the least question, unless his Excellency, in order to encourage such a favourable opening for a more friendly and intimate intercourse between Cochin-China and the British nation than has hitherto existed, will be pleased to remit the duties on the importation of sugar, and otherwise promote the sale of such cargoes. We have not been able to ascertain the nature of the presents or the purport of the letter, these being delivered to the confidential care of a Mandarin who acts as head captain, or commodore, and who is of some rank, as he is entitled to have two umbrellas borne before him. We may however premise, that as his Cochin-Chinese Majesty has sent cargoes to be thus disposed of, and thus accompanied with a letter and presents, his wish is really to open invite a friendly intercourse. How far such ought to be encouraged, under such a commencement, we leave for those who are greater politicians than ourselves to discuss. His Cochin-Chinese Majesty exhibits, however, a much more enlightened spirit than his Imperial Majesty of China does, who, we presume, must be very much affected indeed by the "march of intellect," before he would bring himself to send such a mission.

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In each ship there are eighty sailors and ten officers of different grades, including two captains—one in charge of the ship, and one of the cargo. They are acquainted with the use of the compass, and have English charts; but how far they are competent to guide themselves by them, may be plainly seen by their applying, since their arrival, for European commanders to navigate them to Bengal, in which they have been so far fortunate as to obtain two for each vessel; we say fortunate, as otherwise we question much if they could ever have found their way to Calcutta.

The Cochin-Chinese brig at present in the harbour proceeds no further, but is unloading here. According to our informant, she was but lately built and launched in Cochin-China, under the direction of an European resident there. The Cochin-Chinese, he states, have ten square-rigged vessels altogether, some of which are employed as men-of-war or cruisers.—*Sing. Chron., March 25.*

COMMERCE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

On the visit of the Governor-general to this settlement in March last, his Lordship requested, we believe, to be informed if any thing could be done by him for the improvement of the commerce of the place, and desired three of the British merchants to put in writing what they had to suggest, assuring them that every attention should be paid to their representations. The merchants accordingly submitted the following topics to the consideration of his Lordship, as being intimately connected with the prosperity of the place:—

First. That warlike stores be freely admitted into the settlement.

Secondly. That Turkey opium be allowed to be bonded for exportation.

Thirdly. That American vessels be permitted to trade with this port, on the same footing as they now trade with the other principal British settlements in India.

Fourthly. That tea be allowed to be transhipped in British vessels to foreign ports.

Fifthly. That the want of a local currency is a serious inconvenience to the general commerce of the settlement, and that it is highly desirable some means should be adopted for the purpose of remedying the evil; and,

Sixthly. That the state of the British trade in the island of Java, with which the merchants of this place are all more or less intimately connected, deserves the immediate attention of government, as the manner in which the duties are levied by the local authorities at Batavia, appear to be at variance both with the spirit and words of the treaty of commerce concluded at London between the British and Netherlands governments.

Upon these representations, the secretary (11)

to government, Mr. Prinsep, it appears, remarked at considerable length, and his observations having but lately been handed to the merchants who submitted the propositions, by the Hon. the Governor, with the offer that he would undertake to transmit to the Supreme Government any remarks they might deem it necessary to make in reply; the same gentlemen, availing themselves of this offer, addressed a letter to the Hon. the Governor on the 5th instant, animadverting on some of Mr. Prinsep's remarks; to which letter the following answer (to some of the suggestions) has been received:

"I am directed by the Hon. the Governor in council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th March, conveying your remarks relative to the trade of this settlement; and I have now to convey to you the sentiments of the Hon. the Governor in council thereon:

"*Importation of Warlike Stores into this Settlement.*—The Hon. the Governor in council observes on this point, that the terms under which military stores are to be imported are laid down in Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 113, to which the government have been frequently directed to attend; the Hon. the Governor in council, therefore, does not consider that there is any option in the case. It cannot, however, be said that the trade in gunpowder is actually prohibited, as a license from the Hon. the Court of Directors will secure its admission.

"*Turkey Opium.*—The prohibition against the importation of this drug into these settlements has been removed by a late order from the Court of Directors.

"*Trade with America.*—The Hon. the Governor in council entertains serious doubts in respect to the law in this case, since the expiration of the convention of 1818. Should it however appear, that American vessels are now trading with the other ports of India—Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—there seems no reason why they should not trade also in the ports of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, forming the united settlement. The Governor in council will not therefore oppose any difficulty to the landing and shipping goods on American vessels, as regulated in respect to other nations not having settlements in India.

"It must be understood, however, that such permission cannot of itself legalize the act, should other public officers, having due authority, proceed against the ships on the ground of illegality."

(Signed) J. PATTULLO, Sec. to Gov.

PASSAGE TO THE SOUTHWARD.

By the permission of the Hon. the Resident Councillor, Mr. Cuthbertson, the Master-attendant, accompanied by Capt. Greene, of the Dutch barque *Philadelphina*,

sailed from Singapore in the Hon. Company's gun-boat *Active*, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is a passage for ships through amongst the islands to the southward of Singapore Strait. The usual and shortest passages to the Straits of Sunda from this port (*via* Banca Strait), are the Straits of Rhio and Dryon, as the islands which lie between those two straits (laid down on nearly all charts as the Island of Battam), not having yet been surveyed, are supposed by European navigators to be one entire island. They entered the islands by a passage about five miles in breadth, with St. John's Island bearing N., steered by turns S.S.E., and S. by E. through a fine open channel, with from five to ten fathoms water, mud bottom, and at a quarter past 12 o'clock got into the open sea. When completely clear, had three islands bearing W. by S., supposed to be the Three Brothers, and the southern extremity of Po. Galant, bearing S.E. easterly. Being merely requested to effect a southern passage, if possible, and return again without delay, they put about, and returned the chief part of the way by the same passage, but came out into Singapore Strait by another, with Johore Hill bearing N.E. by N. During the passage to the southward they saw several coral reefs, principally extending (a short distance only) off the S.E. ends of the various islands, but leaving sufficient room in mid-channel for any vessel to work. Although they had not time to survey the channel very particularly, yet, from what they did see, we understand that they are decidedly of opinion, that during the N.E. monsoon, the passage may be made with the utmost safety, there being plenty of room, and the anchorage being good throughout.—*Sing. Chron.*, March 25.

CHINESE JUNKS.

Since 23d January, nine junks, burthen 47,000 peculs, or about 3,000 tons, have anchored in the roads from Canton, Tew-chew, Siang-hai, and Amoy.

The cargoes of those from Canton, Tew-chew, and Siang-hai, consist principally of earthenware, nankeens, tiles, silk camlets, umbrellas, a little tobacco, and dried fruits. Those of the Amoy junks are composed of nearly the same articles, together with a considerable quantity of raw silk, of which article the other junks bring very little. The cargoes of these vessels are said to be worth from 20,000 to 40,000 Spanish dollars each.

Nankeens and earthenware composed the most valuable part of their cargoes, and the demand here for both these articles this year is exceedingly limited; so much so, that many of the junk people having been unable to dispose of more

than one-fourth of their nankens in this market, have been obliged to charter one or two Siamese topes, and to send the principal part of their investments to the coast of Java. They have also sent considerable quantities of their earthenware by the native craft, on freight, to Malacca and Penang, there being no possibility of disposing of the whole here. They all complain very much of the depressed state of this market for their goods, and many of them say they will not be able to return next year, as they are sure to sustain very heavy losses this season.

Their return cargoes consist of bird's-nests, camphor, beche-de-mer, sandalwood, ebony, tortoiseshell, rattans, shark's fins, tripart, opium, and a few pieces of European woollen and cotton piece-goods. None of the junks take more than from 600 to 800 dollars worth of British manufactures. It was generally supposed that there would be a considerable demand among them this year for the article of cotton yarn, in consequence of the increasing consumption of that article in China; but we know it to be a fact, that they have not yet made any inquiry for it, and that they have expressed their determination not to purchase a single picul. These people have been in the habit of disposing of from 200,000 to 300,000 dollars worth of China produce here annually for the last ten years, and we do not believe they ever took more than from 5,000 to 7,000 dollars worth of British manufactures in any one year, and very frequently not so much. This simple fact will afford the manufacturers of England some idea of the extent of the field which they imagine will be opened to their goods in China on the expected abolition of the Company's charter.

The five junks from Siang-hai, Tew-chew, and Canton, brought in all about 300 emigrants, and the four from Amoy brought no fewer than 1,570. Very few of these people have remained here, most of them having proceeded to Java, Penang, Rhio, Pabang, &c., where they expect to meet with employment on the coffee, sugar, and gambier plantations, and in the tin and gold mines.—*Sing. Chron.*, March 25.

THE LATE FIRE.

In consequence of certain remarks in the *Singapore Chronicle*, imputing a want of co-operation on the part of the European gentlemen of the settlement, with the exception of two or three, in the endeavours made to subdue the recent fire, a deputation of commercial gentlemen waited upon the magistrates, and represented that such a statement tended to fix a stigma on their conduct, and to convey an unfavourable impression of their exertions, as a body, in distant quarters, which they did not de-

serve. The magistrates, in consequence, have published a declaration, that they witnessed with much satisfaction, and acknowledged with thanks, the energetic exertions of nearly every European gentleman in the settlement connected with its trade. The magistrates, likewise, notice the unmerited censure cast, in the *Singapore Chronicle*, upon the gentleman having charge of the fire-engines. They say that depositions have been sworn to before them, which exonerate him from all blame, as they prove that the engines were brought to the spot in sufficient order, and many gentlemen had stated that one or two of the hoses were injured by the guns being drawn inadvertently over them.

A general meeting of the merchants was held on the 19th inst. "for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the sufferers by the late fire, and other subjects connected with the trade of the settlement." In consequence of the losses sustained not being by any means so extensive as at first anticipated, it was not deemed necessary to adopt any other plan of relief than "that the sufferers should not be harassed for immediate payment." This resolution has occasioned much dissatisfaction amongst the sufferers, as many of them entertained the ridiculous notion that a period of at least two or three years would have been granted, in order to enable them to meet the claims of their creditors. Although the losses of many are considerable, yet it is generally understood that the majority, in a very short time, will be able to satisfy all demands upon them; and it is not expected that the European merchants will lose much eventually. The inconvenience experienced in the mean time, however, is very great, and the general trade of the place is necessarily considerably depressed.—*Sing. Chron.* Feb. 25.

Business was suspended for some time, in consequence of the fire, but it appears from the *Commercial Register* of March 19, that "the Chinese, who had suffered by the fire, had resumed business, and were actually engaged with the cargoes of the numerous junks in the harbour."

SLAVE-TRADING.

A government proclamation, dated 9th March, states that "the attention of the Hon. the Governor in Council, having lately been called to the practice which prevails in the eastern settlements of importing persons under the denomination of 'slave-debtors,' but which in reality is only a cover to actual slave-dealing, and appears, from the mode in which such persons are in most instances obtained, to be attended with all its miseries and human suffering; it is hereby publicly notified, that such practice is in itself illegal, being contrary to the act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 113,

"and that all persons offending in this respect will subject themselves on discovery to the penalties laid down in the above cited act."

RATES OF COMMISSION AND CHARGES.

At a general meeting of the merchants of Singapore, on the 12th February, the rates of commission and godown charges, agreed to at a meeting held on the 16th October 1824, were rescinded, and a new table of rates agreed to. The only variations are the following:—on the management of estates for others, on collecting house-rent, and on ships' disbursements, five per cent. in each case, instead of two and a-half.

The warehouse-rent, *per mensem*, is altered as follows:—

Chests of opium	Sp Drs.	1
Chests and bales of silk, Europe and India piece goods, bales of wools	Cents	40
Bales of cotton, gunny bags, bhds. of beer and half chests of wine.....		25
Pipes of wine, brandy, leaguers of arrack, &c.		50
Pepper, coffee, sugar, saltpetre, wheat, rice, gram, &c. per picul		5
Copper and tin		5
Lead, iron, spelter, and other metals		3
All other goods not specified above, to pay at the rate of fifty cents per ton of fifty cubic feet.		

CHINESE SETTLERS IN JAVA.

There is a report prevalent here that the government in Java have imposed a heavy tax on all persons employed in business and trade, commercial and mechanical; that many of the Chinese artificers in Batavia, sooner than submit to such an imposition, have left off work and refuse to pay, for which they have been imprisoned or publicly whipped; and that a general dissatisfaction and a rebellious spirit have arisen in consequence. We await further particulars before we enter more fully into the subject.—*Sing. Chron. Mar. 11.*

Arabian Gulf.

We have seen a letter from Jedda, dated 11th February, stating that the opposition of the Dhola of Yemen to the subjugation of the Pacha of Egypt (to whom the former province is tributary) has been followed by the preparation of an expedition under the orders of the pacha, consisting in its military strength of a regiment of two battalions of Nezamgidid or regulars 1,600 strong, which has left Jedda under the command of Ismael Aga and a European instructor; all the cavalry of the Arnauts, consisting of 600 or 700 men drawn from Medina and Mecca, a small park of light

artillery, a body of Magrubsins 3,000 in number, commanded by the grand cheriff, and three tribes of organized Arabs. The object of this expedition is said to be the bringing the aforesaid Dhola to his senses.

We are not ignorant that the pacha of Egypt has for some time back entertained the project of invading the province of Yemen, not only for the advantages which are to be derived from the possession of so fertile a country, but the facility with which, after its conquest, his ulterior views may be carried into effect. The opposition he has recently met with has served but to hurry the execution of his plan.

The causes of this apparently rash opposition on the part of the Dhola may not be known to our readers. We, therefore, venture to sketch them, and doubt not they will be perused with interest.

Some years ago the pacha above-mentioned, having resolved to garrison every part of his domains with troops organised after the European manner, despatched a body in due course to Ajas, sorely against the will and irrevocable decree of the cheriff, who, piqued at a proceeding which at once affected his dignity and the principles he professed, resolved on vengeance, and in furtherance thereof possessed himself of the riches of an immense caravan, which was proceeding from Egypt to Mecca. Having thus appeased his rage, he retired to the depths of the desert, accompanied by a number of Bedouins, who favoured his project and his flight.

In this state of things, one of the individuals of the family of the cheriff expressed himself anxious to redeem the considerable loss that had been sustained, on condition that the title of "the New Representative of Mahomet" were the price of his success. Too much engrossed with his project to await the grant of his wishes, and not doubting the complete realization of his desires, the sum required was paid down by our hero; but unhappily, whilst quietly seated on the throne of his ancestors, and, far from suspecting the workings of treason, he revelled in glory and happiness, the fiat of the pacha, which had not till then been received, declares his majesty's hostility to the scheme. The pacha refused to recognise it. Rage, fury, vengeance, now possessed the disappointed aspirant, and at the head of a multitude of Arabs he stirred up the country to revolt. He attacked, and at first defeated all the Egyptian troops who were then in or near Ajas, but was at last driven back by a powerful expedition, which however he for some time resisted with extraordinary courage.

Compelled at last to flee, he lived for three years in obscurity and retirement, meditating vengeance, which has now developed itself in the proceedings of the Dhola of Yemen. Allied together, they have now

resolved to put a bold face on the matter and to harass their enemy to the uttermost. Things have progressed to this point, and the result we shall announce when it reaches us.—*Bom. Cour. Feb. 27.*

China.

FOREIGN SILVER.

The following imperial mandate has been received at Canton; it is dated at Peking, 10th January:—

"I have heard that the external foreigners' money, called the big wig (dollar), the little wig (dollar), the dishevelled head, the bat, the double pillars, the sword and horse (dollar), &c. pass current in the interior, not to buy goods, but to buy silver. They clandestinely exchange them for sysee silver, at a deduction of two or three candareens.

"From Fokien to Canton, Keang-se, Che-keang, Keang-soo, up to the Yellow River, and in all the provinces south of it, the foreign money prevails. In paying the land-tax, and in trading transactions, there is not one case in which foreign money is not employed. Foreign ships pretend that they bring it to buy goods; but they import dollars and have them conveyed to all the provinces and harbours for the special purpose of buying sysee, so that silver daily diminishes in the interior and foreign money increases. The high price of silver of late years must surely be attributed to this cause.

"Again, the influx of opium and the increase of those who inhale it and who sell it is great; the injury done is nearly equal to that of a conflagration. The waste of property and the hurt done to human beings is every day greater than the preceding. All this is in consequence of the foreign ships conveying opium to Macao, Amoy, and other places, anchoring at the entrance of rivers, or hooking on with government clerks, who clandestinely levy a duty and ensure its introduction. Sometimes the armed patrols, who are going backwards and forwards, smuggle it in and sell it for the villainous foreigners, or receive fees to connive at the villainous foreigners selling it to merchants from all the provinces, who put it into boats and dispose of it in all directions. Since the ways in which opium is consumed are numerous, the quantity brought is every day the greater. The police soldiers take a portion for their own use, and as it is cheap to them, they keep it and sell it low. From south to north, in all the provinces, the appearance of things is as if there were one ruling rut (the rut of a wheel).

"This opium is much more injurious than the foreign money. Unless the source of the evil be inquired into strictly, and

the practice be prohibited, not only will a fruitless disturbance be created, but on the other hand villainous offenders will have less dread than before.

"Some time ago, in consequence of a foreign coin being mixed with the currency,* I, the emperor, gave orders to interdict it. Still it was not comparable to the immense quantity of European money in use and the extreme depreciation of sysee.

"As to opium dirt, it is gradually squandering the silver of the interior for external barbarians' putrid ordure.

"The other day, according to Le's secret memorial about the English, requesting a change of commercial regulations, he had already entered into deliberations on the same subject. The said governor and his colleagues are thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of ruling, and have profound knowledge of existing abuses. They must shew how the road of their (*viz.* dollars and opium) ingress may be stopped, and how the distribution of them may be prevented, that the exterior foreigners' craftiness may be unavailing, and the waste of interior resources be prevented.

"This is in the hope that, as the words go forth, the law will forthwith follow; and that there be no useless expenditure of old-fashioned proclamations—a mere name and no reality. Thus the matter will be well managed.

"The above-named governor and his colleagues are said to be intelligent; they ought to be able to look up and realize my wishes. Take these commands and cause them to be known. Respect this."

In obedience to his majesty's will we send forward this letter.

The above coming to me, the governor, I forthwith order the treasurer to meet with the judge, and deliberate on the several nefarious practices about foreign money (dollars) and opium, shewing how their ingress may be prevented, and how their diffusion may be interdicted. Let every topic be carefully delineated and circumnavigated, and secret deliberations be fully communicated to me, that I may reply to the emperor. Oppose not!

To the Poo-ching-see.

DEBTS OF THE HONG.

The following is given in the *Canton Register* of March 24, as a copy of a circular addressed by the old hong merchants to the foreign residents at Canton, giving them formal notice of the new regulation respecting foreign trade:—

"From the hong merchants, concerning debts that may hereafter be contracted, dated 18th March 1830.

"A respectful notification. We, the

* Referring to the Cochin-Chinese cash.

hong merchants, have of late years waded with difficulty, and much has been done without advancing our interests. Since the fourth year of Taou-kwang till now, including a term of five years, four hong have failed, the cause of which, in a great measure, has been the involvement occasioned by paying the debts of others. Therefore last year the English chief, Mr. Plowden, and the committee, seeing the ruinous state of trade, requested government to establish some regulations to improve and rescue it.

"At that time an order was received from the governor, directing the treasurer and judge to deliberate and fix some regulations. Among these it is said:

"According to fixed laws, foreign merchants are permitted only to deal in goods with hong merchants; they are not permitted to lend money to hong merchants. Hereafter foreign merchants are disallowed to lend money secretly to hong merchants; and in all trade, by exchange of commodities, order the foreign merchants every year, when the buying and selling are over, themselves to report clearly to the hoppo, whether or not there be 'tail debts' (balances due) by the hong merchants; and also let the hong merchants give in a bond to the hoppo, according to the facts, whether or not he has incurred debts, that these documents may be examined and compared. They may not, as heretofore, when ships sail, merely assert that there are by no means any debts incurred, and vaguely wind up the business.

"After we, the judge and treasurer, have in obedience to orders reported proceedings, let it be the law that should any hong merchant fail, and it is found on examination that the foreign claim has been clearly reported to government, then let it according to law be shared and paid; but if it has not been reported let it not be paid, and if an appeal be made to government, let it be disregarded.

"As to foreign merchants, in disobedience to fixed laws, secretly lending money to hong merchants, let it also be prosecuted for. No doubt this will eradicate the nefarious practice of foreign merchants trusting excessively to hong merchants, &c.

"The order was sent to us, the hong merchants, and we communicated it and enjoined obedience accordingly, as is on record.

"Moreover, the hoppo's orders were received to the same effect as the above, and directions given to act in obedience thereto, which are also on record.

"We now write the government orders we have received, and make them generally known. Hereafter chan-te-man *

* These three syllables, which are intended to give the sound of the word "gentleman," denote "truly earthly literati." They could give the

(gentlemen) trading with hong merchants must not trust them excessively. If they incur debts, we cannot, according to the law heretofore, pay for them.

"There are now several new hong merchants made; but these new hong merchants have not us for their sureties. If gentlemen dealing with them choose to trust them excessively or not, let them do as they please; but hereafter, if they incur debts to the gentlemen of the several honourable nations it will be no concern of ours; we cannot, according to the former law, pay for them; and this will be the case not only with the new merchants, but even among us the old merchants. Should debts be hereafter incurred to gentlemen, neither can we, as heretofore, pay for them. To sum up the whole—hereafter all buying and selling and exchanging of goods must be transacted in obedience to the new regulations. If people believe 'lightly' and trust 'heavily,' so as to have claims for debts owing, it shall not at all concern us. Decidedly we cannot, according to the law heretofore, pay for them.

"We presume to trouble you, 'senior benevolent brethren,' to make this generally known to the gentlemen of your honorable country, that hereafter all mode of barter or buying and selling with the hong merchants must be transacted according to the new regulations. It is incumbent on all to be particularly careful and love themselves, lest hereafter some other day their claims for debts revert to no settlement.

"This is what we intensely hope, viz. that people will be careful, and for this special purpose we make this communication.

"With compliments we are, (signed) How-qu, jun., Mow-qu, Chung-qu, Pon-ke-qu, Go-qu, Fat-qu, King-qu —(names and cyphers).

"Taou-Kwang, 10th year, 2d moon, 24th day."

FOREIGN TRADE.

Part of a memorial sent by Governor Le to the Emperor, on the 3d of the 11th moon (28th Nov. 1829).

"Again, the ships of all foreign nations that come to Canton to trade first anchor at Macao and Linin, from whence they proceed by Bocca Tigris to Whampoa, where they moor and commence the delivery of their cargoes. This is the old usage. The languages of these foreigners are not understood by each other, and their manners are different. There are the Americans, the Indian merchants, the Spaniards, and the Dutch. Though none of them are perfectly tractable and submissive, still there are but a little perverse; but the English foreign merchants are exceedingly domineering and unruly. On referring to old records, it appears that in same sounds conveying the same sense, "truly respectable literati."

the thirteenth and nineteenth years of Keating, and in the first year of the present reign, they repeatedly made a disturbance, and delayed a long time before they opened their hatches and began to deliver their cargoes.

"Of late the hong merchants have been much embarrassed, and frequent failures have taken place. In the seventh year, Tung-tae hong shut up and stopped; in the eighth year, Foo-lung shut up and stopped, and both hong were largely indebted to foreigners, who accused them to government, and a decision was given according to law to pay in a certain number of years, as has been clearly reported to your majesty and placed on record. These foreigners regard nothing but gain—they were discontented at paying them the principal without interest.

"During the spring and summer of this year Tung-sang hong became very largely involved in debt to foreigners, who have demanded but not obtained payment.

"In the ninth moon the English chief Plowden and others presented at my court an impeachment against Lew-ching-shoo, the hong merchant of Tung-sang hong, whose native place is Gan-hwuy, and who had gradually carried off money thither. They requested that I would send a communication to the government there to bring him back, &c. After this I did write to that province to take Lew-ching-shoo and send him to Canton, to be prosecuted according to the facts of the case.

"Of the said foreign ships there had arrived from the seventh moon to the sixth day of the tenth moon in all twenty-two sail. One of these had been dismasted in a gale of wind at sea, and went up to Whampoa to refit; all the rest remained outside, anchored in Macao Roads, and deferred entering the port. On the ninth day of the ninth moon the said chief, Plowden, and the others, sent a petition containing various propositions, the style and the meaning of which were far from perspicuous. The general purport was, that the hong merchants having successively shut up and stopped, being involved in debts to foreigners, they pretended they wished to adjust and settle matters; and they earnestly requested that hereafter no security merchants should be employed nor any compradors, and that at Canton they might themselves hire warehouses in which to stow their foreign goods, &c.; all of which requests are very opposite to the regulations heretofore fixed and designed to prevent natives and foreigners forming connexions together. On ten thousand accounts these things should not be granted. But a topic mentioned in the petition, that the customary money levied on foreign ships being the same on all, whether the ships were great or small, should be al-

tered, and the ships should pay according to the size, &c. seemed worthy of consideration, and some change made to shew compassion. Still, as that was a regulation which had long been fixed, it was right to wait till the case was reported to the emperor and deliberated on. I ordered the two See magistrates to consult on the whole subject, and distinguish between what should be granted and what refused, and report to me. I examined into the subject and decided on the several topics and issued a proclamation in detail. I also commanded the hong merchants to enjoin my commands on the said chief and others, that they might yield implicit obedience to the orders of government, and not irregularly indulge sinister selfish expectations; but the said foreigners still stared about, and deferred entering the port. Again, on the twenty-sixth day of the tenth moon they presented a petition, in which they dragged in the former propositions with reiterated whining and insulting dispute. The phraseology was not near common sense and reason. I immediately gave them a severe reply and injunction.

"I find that of late years it was only in the 8th of Taou-kwang that the English ships arrived early and unloaded during the ninth and tenth moons. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh years, during the eleventh and twelfth moons, they were still arriving in succession in Macao Roads. At this time if, after the injunctions they have received, they indeed see their error and repent, and during the eleventh moon enter the port, it will still not be too late to trade, and tranquillity may be preserved as usual; but if, because their wishes are not acceded to, they pertinaciously oppose and make difficulties, spreading reports that they do not wish to trade but will take their goods home again, their conduct assumes the appearance of contemptuous resistance, and arises from no other than a special design to coerce us by the circumstance of their paying much duty. How can the celestial empire endure their cunning craftiness? If from this all intercourse be cut off, and they be disallowed to trade, it is what the said foreigners have brought upon themselves, and is not treating them with too much severity. When that period arrives I shall report again, and request your majesty's pleasure that I may act in obedience thereto.

"As to the said foreign ships anchored at Macao, I from time to time inquire about and examine concerning them, and find that they are all quiet; but the foreigners' disposition is a huge abyss. It is absolutely necessary to be prepared against them. I have sent secret orders to the Shwuy-sze Te-tuk (port admiral) Le, to order the several military stations in the neighbourhood of Macao and Heang-

shan to have the military in readiness, and, without exciting any noise or appearance, to have every thing perfectly prepared, lest by any possibility the said foreigners should do as they did in the thirteenth year of Kien-king, land troops, and endeavour to usurp Macao. If so I will head the military in person, and, joining with the admiral, advance upon them by two ways and exterminate them.

"I consider that this business has arisen about trade and money, and is not very serious or very important; but as it relates to outside foreigners, and affects the honour of the country, I have thought it right to unite firm composure with secret activity and caution, and to declare myself in language just, correct, and stern. I have been careful not to shew haste and violence, so as to provoke a rupture, and at the same time was determined not to stoop to foreign feelings and lose great respectability. I have repeatedly and maturely consulted with Loo, the foo-yuen, and our opinions agree.

"Thus, with profound respect, I have taken the circumstances connected with the English foreign ships not entering the port and the orders issued to guard against them; and, uniting with Loo, the foo-yuen of Canton, do according to the facts secretly report them for your sacred majesty for inspection.

"Presented with profound respect."

Governor Le and others to the emperor concerning the enter-port fee.

"The governor, Foo-yuen, and hoppo kneel to report to his majesty concerning the enter-port fee on foreign ships, in obedience to the imperial commands to deliberate about diminishing it. Having assembled together, we hereby secretly report the result; and, looking up, pray his sacred majesty to look over the business.

"During the tenth moon of the ninth year of Taou-kwang, in consequence of the English foreign ships delaying to enter the port, your majesty's servant Le, together with the servant Loo, secretly reported to your majesty the orders we had published to watch against any aggression, and the earnest solicitations of the said foreigners to diminish the fee. In answer to which report we received the following imperial commands.

"The said foreigners say in their petition the fee levied is the same on all ships, whether large or small, and earnestly request that a difference may be made. This indeed may be considered, and some change made to accommodate. The said governor and others are hereby ordered to deliberate and report to me. Respect this."

"We, in obedience to these orders, have examined, and find the following to be the facts of the case. The ships of all foreign nations coming to Canton have

heretofore, in conformity to the law concerning Portuguese* ships, been divided into three classes for the exaction of the measurage. In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Kang-he it was decided on to diminish that charge two-tenths; and afterwards an order of the revenue board was received to deliberate on reducing this charge on the western ocean ships, in conformity to the law on the eastern ocean ships. In consequence of the hoppo of Canton having, in collecting the duties, long made a division of foreign ships into first, second, and third classes, there was a reduction on them all of the measurage to the amount of two-tenths according to the size. At the time of measurement the charge is levied according to the length and breadth, and gradually increased or diminished. The first class of ships pay a measurage of from 1,100 taels to 2,000 and 100 or 200 taels. In the second and third classes of small ships a measurage is levied of from 800 taels down to 400. This is an old regulation by which the hoppo of Canton rates the measurage of foreign ships.

"The duties are levied according to the coarseness and fineness of the goods, and by weight or measure.

"Besides the measurage and duties there is an enter-port fee, which is levied without distinction of size, being the same on all: formerly it was appropriated by the local officers for their private expenses. Till the fourth year of the reign of Yung-ching, the foo-yuen Yang-wan-keen, and others, acting as hoppo, frequently reported the amount received and paid it to the public treasury; it was then inserted in the printed list of custom-house charges.

"On each ship the enter-port fee was fixed at 1,125 taels 9 mace and 6 candareens, with a discount of one-tenth. It was accordingly sent to the board of revenue with the regular duties: this practice has not been deviated from for a long time. And now the said foreigners, having earnestly entreated for a diminution of the enter-port fee, and having had it reported for them and received the imperial will to deliberate and make a change, have really received extraordinary kindness, it is proper for us to look up and realize our sacred sovereign's abundant compassion for remote foreigners, and to deliberate on a diminution to manifest tenderness to them. We have with our whole hearts consulted on the subject.

"This enter-port fee on foreign ships being exclusive of measurage and duties, and having been formerly appropriated by the local officers for their own expenses, and afterwards changed and devoted to the public, is originally rather different from regular duties, and may from time to

* *Se-yang*, "the western ocean." Sometimes means Europe.

time be deliberated on to cause more delight to those who pay.

"On an estimate of the whole case it appears, that not only is this fee more than the measurage of the second and third classes of ships, and so requires a little diminution, but the first class of ships also, considering the different circumstances of the several nations, should not go without examination.

"We have again and a third time inquired carefully, and find annually there come to Canton of American ships, perhaps more than thirty down to twenty or ten and odd, of which not more than one of ten is of the large class. Eight or nine-tenths of the whole are of the second and third classes.

"Of the country ships there are from upwards of thirty down to twenty, five or six-tenths of which are of the large class, and three or four-tenths of the second and third classes.

"Of Dutch and French ships not more than three or five come; of which the smaller number are large and the greater number small.

"But the English nation's foreign ships which come annually to Canton, in number upwards of twenty, all belong to the first class of ships, and none of them to the second or third classes. If no diminution on the first class of ships be admitted, then the nations alone which have most of the second and third classes of ships will by the diminution receive a great favour, and the nations which have most of the first class of ships will receive but little favour, and it even may be that they have no ships on which a diminution can be made, in which case they will have no resource but to stare at a dead wall. This seems scarcely corresponding to the ways of a sacred dynasty, that views all with the same benevolence.

"It is proper for us to request that hereafter the enter-port fee on all foreign ships shall be diminished according to the law for diminishing the measurage, two-tenths; and that on the first, second, and third classes of ships equally, the enter-port fee be diminished two-tenths to manifest justice and liberality. In making this change, it would seem that the large and small ships of all nations will equally look up and give thanks for equally receiving the refreshing showers of imperial benevolence.

"As to the go-out-port fee of 500 and odd taels, levied with a discount of one-tenth, which foreign ships also pay, it is but a small sum: it also is sent to the revenue board with the regular duties. The fee for letting* a ship go, 130 and odd taels, is appropriated to the fund for giving gratuitous sepulture: the amount is reported to the board. On none of

* *Feng-kwan*, "opening the barrier."

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these is it necessary to deliberate about a reduction.

"We have stated clearly in detail the result of our deliberations, in obedience to your majesty's commands, and secretly report the same with profound respect, to know whether or not they are proper, and we beg your majesty's sacred review and instructions. If we have to give thanks for compliance we will make the day of receiving the imperial will the time of commencing and commanding all foreign ships to pay the diminished rate in obedience thereto. A respectful memorial."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moungden, or as the Tartars have *China*—*Shing-king*, the "affluent metropolis."—On the 9th of November last, his imperial majesty visited this sacred region, and felt inspired by having set his foot in the capacity of emperor on the classic ground of his forefathers. He praised the land for its fertility, and the people for their simplicity and honesty. He moreover conferred certain largesses on the literati, allowing an additional number of graduates to be chosen this year. But his majesty's bounty did not terminate in words and verbal honours: he commanded the Chinese board of revenue in Peking to forward forthwith one million of taels to the "affluent capital," to be deposited in the treasury thereof for ever.

During the visit, the hero kings who founded the dynasty were recommended to the emperor by his mother-in-law, the empress dowager, and he bestowed honours on their posterity. The honours consisted of peacock's feathers and titles. One of the king's yih-tuh who, for his father's mismanagement of some public works, was mulcted 100,000 taels of silver, had to thank his majesty for the remission of one-half, to shew the emperor's kind regard to men of military merit in the olden time.

A Korean envoy met his majesty at *Moungden*, and was most graciously received, being presented with tablets bearing the words *prosperity* and *longevity* written with the imperial pencil.

Autumnal Assize.—The supreme criminal board suggested to his majesty eight days for marking off the names of criminals sentenced to death throughout the empire. The largest number in one day was 104, all of whom were of the province *Sze-chuen*. All the other days except the last varied from seventy-one or eighty-seven per day. The last day was assigned for state criminals who had been tried before the emperor: they were six in number. The whole amount of names marked off for death was 579.—*Canton Reg. Jan. 19.*

Revenue.—From a paper in the *Peking* (1)

Gazette, it appears that the annual average expense of government is 3,000,000 taels, or about one million sterling.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW—SUPREME COURT.

The editor of the *Sydney Monitor* has published, in his paper of April 3, a short account of six actions, in which he was plaintiff. He prefixes some remarks, in which he states that he had been prosecuted in different ways, ten times within the preceding eighteen months by the governor's order; and that his Excellency's list having been got through, it at length became his (Mr. Hall's) turn. He then gives the list of his six actions, and their results.

1. *Hall v. Rossi, Browne, Wollstonecraft, and Bunn*, magistrates, for an illegal conviction of plaintiff, for harbouring his assigned servant, after the latter had been taken by force from his premises. This action was tried on the 15th March. Verdict for plaintiff—damages £10 and costs.

2. *Hall v. Augustus Hely*, a magistrate, and the superintendent of convicts, for sending his constables to the premises of the plaintiff, one Sunday night, while he and his family were at church, and, after threatening to break open the door, terrifying the servant of the plaintiff (the latter being absent) to give himself up to them; and also for detaining the said servant for four months, he being sent by the governor 160 miles away, though a sober and industrious printer. This action was tried on the 16th March. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages £25 and costs.

3. *Hall v. Rev. Ralph Mansfield*, editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, for publishing in his paper (the paid official organ of government) an address to General Darling from certain magistrates, landholders, &c., and the reply of the general to that address; in both of which the plaintiff was held up to the world as editing the *Sydney Monitor*, a journal which was not read by any man of common respectability, together with other opprobrious remarks, contained in the said documents, and in a leading article of the rev. editor in the same *Gazette*. A plea of justification was entered by the defendant, in which he failed, for the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 40s. and costs.

4. *Same v. same*. For having alleged in his journal, that the plaintiff, by his writings, had influenced the mind of Mr. Shelly (a respectable emigrant settler, who lately left the colony to avoid entering into extreme bail) to assault the general, and insinuating assassination, &c. Verdict for the plaintiff—£50 and costs.

5. *Same v. same*. For having published that the prosecution instituted by the plaintiff against Captain Wright (99th), for the murder of one Patrick Clinch, a convict at Norfolk island, was a malignant prosecution. The defendant pleaded the general issue of *not guilty*. After the counsel for the defendant had concluded his address to the jury, the latter, being of opinion that the words charged were not libellous, gave a verdict for the defendant.

6. *Hall v. Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott*, late archdeacon of New South Wales, for assaulting the plaintiff in the king's church of St. James, Sydney, repeatedly during many months, on Sunday mornings and evenings, by constables armed with staves, who lifted the same against the defendant when he attempted to enter his pew, which he had regularly hired of the churchwardens and paid the rent duly. This was tried April 6, before Mr. Justice Dowling and a special jury. Verdict for plaintiff—damages £25 and costs.

Mr. Hall says, "The counsel for the defendant, in one of his addresses to the jury, called the plaintiff a 'branded libeller.' But the jury knew the plaintiff's private moral character. They have known him for eighteen years. They have seen him bring up a family of eight children. They know him in all his ways in private life, and they equally know him as a public man. They know that his convictions and present imprisonments are the results of prosecutions, in which he was not allowed to put the truth of his writings in evidence. They know his convictions have been the result of trials before seven military officers, selected from the garrison by their commanding officer, that commanding officer being the virtual prosecutor. Therefore, by their verdicts, the jury (a special jury) have proved that the plaintiff was not a branded libeller; they have proved that, in their opinion, his journal did not deserve the infamous character attributed to it by the Rev. R. Mansfield, nor yet the scandalous observations which the rev. gentleman published, as the written observations of the King's representative. Their verdicts have shown that, whoever it was that did write those published libels, was himself a libeller; not a libeller, however, prosecuted in the criminal court, where he could not put the truth of his assertions in evidence; but a libeller who, his publisher being allowed to justify his libel for him, attempted to do so, but failed!"

The judges of the court have decided that it would be better for the welfare of the public, the interest of the profession, and the business of the court, that the bar should be divided, and they have proposed the following rules for that object:—

1st. It is ordered, that the business of

this court be divided the same as in England, but not till his Majesty's pleasure be made known thereon.

2d. That practitioners admitted after this date, do have their choice as to which branch of the profession they will be admitted.

3d. That no person be admitted as solicitor in this court after this date, unless he have practised as such in England.

4th. That those persons who are allowed to be admitted as practitioners in this court must be:

1st. Those who have been actually employed as writers to a signet.

2d. Those who have served five years under articles; or

3d. Those who have been employed as clerks in the office of a practitioner for the term of five years.

SWAN RIVER.

The accounts from this place continue to be very contradictory. We subjoin the *pro* and *con*.

The *Hobart Town Courier* contains the following representation:—

"The settlement at Swan River appears to go on and prosper quite as well as its best and most reasonable friends could have anticipated. For thirty or forty miles up the river the country is already located, and the settlers are pursuing successfully their agricultural operations. Mr. Henty, the wealthy and distinguished improver of Merino sheep, was firmly seated on his extensive grant, and liked the place so well, that he had written to England for the rest of his family to follow him with the remainder of his property. Mr. Currie, another opulent settler and member of the Council of Three, and many other staunch settlers with large grants, had already fixed themselves, and were highly pleased with their prospects. Mr. Thomas Peel had also arrived with his numerous establishment of servants, and had commenced operations at Clarence or Peel Town, on a beautiful safe harbour, on the coast of his grant, extending about twenty-five miles south of Swan River. Colonel Latour's establishment, though he himself had not arrived, is also described as going on with spirit. So far from the harbour being dangerous, all along the lee side of Garden Island, and of the arm of the main which stretches out towards it, is found to afford the best and most secure anchorage, with excellent holding ground, and at no great depth. Though these places of anchorage may be more distant from the landing-place at Freemantle than Gage's Roads, where the *Calista*, *Marguis of Anglesea*, and other ships, in the first instance lay, there is nothing lost by the distance, for the land and sea-breezes alternately favour the going and return of the boats, and the traveller who prefers it

may ride along the beautiful and firm sandy beach at the same time.

"Handsome and commodious stores and other public buildings are already erected at Perth, where the governor resides. Nevertheless, as far as we can learn, it is probable that a more favourable position will be found whereon to fix the capital of this evidently flourishing colony: for it appears that the soil around it is mostly of an arid and unproductive description; and, although it may be convenient as a central point of communication with the locations higher up the Swan and Canning rivers, it seems in itself to be ineligible as a permanent station for headquarters. Besides, it tends, in the first instance, to give an unfavourable impression to new comers, who, arriving in such multitudes as they are now doing, swarm round Captain Stirling, from whom they in vain expect every thing, on the instant, that El Dorado itself could supply. The situation of the new governor in such a state of things must be truly harassing. Downright legitimate and industrious settlers will, of course, go on their land, and calmly and boldly encounter the difficulties incidental to their new and arduous undertaking. But a great majority of those who had been caught with the mania, so injudiciously propagated in England, who left their ancient and comfortable homes, thinking at the same time they left every evil behind them, to fly to a new and unknown region, which in their experience and sanguine temperament pictured as a second paradise, must have endured, and doubtless will long endure, disappointment."

The *Colonial Times*, another V. D. Land paper, communicates the following intelligence from the settlement, dated March 26th:—

"There have been altogether, including the crews of the men-of-war, from 2,500 to 3,000 persons landed there since the first colonization; most of whom are still residing in tents, into which also as many of their goods and packages have been stowed as the places would contain; but this forms no proportion of the quantities that have been landed, which have been very considerable. We are told that the beach resembles a battery in its appearance from the water, package upon package being piled up to a great height, and in many places buried in the sand.

"One of the first settlers, a Mr. Leake, prudently set about building a house of substantial materials immediately upon landing, and, having converted it into a store, is now reaping an abundant harvest by the sale of various commodities, which are very dear. Rum is 9s. per gallon, and, there being no duty, and the retail licenses only 5s., causes it to be used very freely, and leads to demoralization of every sort: indeed we scruple to repeat

the account stated as to the scenes of profligacy that are to be met with there. Sugar is 9d per lb.; flour 6d. to 7d.; meat of the most inferior quality 1s. to 1s. 3d.; and even salt junk, such as the lowest order of our inhabitants would throw from them with disdain, readily sells for 1s. per lb. But, fortunately for those who have these and similar commodities to dispose of, money is represented as being far from scarce. As to British manufactured goods for barter, we are assured that sellers of the articles we have named may pick and choose at their pleasure, from London invoices, at half their cost price in England. Mr. Peel had arrived, and had the pleasure of having 300 mouths to fill daily, at the prices we have mentioned for provisions; and report says that he and the governor have had a high altercation, in which Mr. Peel did not scruple to tax him with having published statements wholly unfounded in truth.

"We hear that at about sixty or seventy miles from shore there is a little good land, but not in any thing like the quantity that was expected by the sanguine speculators, who have embarked their fortunes in this mad enterprise, and that it is no unusual thing to see superior English cattle, horses, and sheep, penned up in small enclosures, and fed by hand with just enough of a sort of wild vetch that grows near the Canning river, to keep the animals alive.

"But with respect to that indispensable of life—water—the account is really dreadful; for we understand that very little can be found any where, and that even this is of so brackish and deleterious a quality, that neither man nor beast can drink it without injury. The weather has been extremely hot during part of the summer, the thermometer having stood at 120° for many successive hours.

"Sad as is all this, there is yet another particular greatly against Swan River—for the natives, who are described of middling size, dark copper colour, and straight hair, have been seen in considerable numbers, well armed with spears and waddies. Although they have not yet offered any violence to the men, it is reported that they have seized one of the soldier's wives, with a girl of ten years old, who are stated to have been abducted from their party and taken into the woods."

A letter, published in one of the N. S. Wales papers, says, "Your are ere this, doubtless in possession of correct information from this place, furnished with something in the shape of a correct description of the settlement as now it stands; but I cannot refrain from stating, that in place of meeting with 2,000 settlers here, I find only 700 in all, and these principally needy people, and, generally speaking, already disappointed. The general aspect of the surrounding country, as far as the eye

can reach from the anchorage, is truly appalling, and I am told in the interior that very little better is to be found. The seat of their commercial town, Fremantle, is a perfect bed of sand. The water, too, which the poor creatures drink, is of the worst description. Gage's Roads is, without exception, the worst anchorage I ever lay in in my life; in short, it is to all appearance a complete bubble. I do not think I shall be able to sell a single thing here; there is no money in the place. I have been offered prime cost for my sheep. I find no alternative left me than that of proceeding to the Isle of France, with all my cargo except the sheep, which I am compelled to sacrifice."

The *Sydney Monitor*, of March 31, says: The *Nancy* has arrived at Hobart Town from Swan River, with twenty-six passengers, with a very bad account of that place as a settlement. She also brings the news of his Majesty's ship *Success* having been driven on shore at Garden Point. She had to throw overboard part of her guns and provisions, and was with much difficulty kept afloat; a large hole was found under her counter, and her keel damaged; one of the lieutenants, with some men, were ashore cutting down timber to repair her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The accounts from Sydney are to the 8th of April.

From returns in one of the papers, it appears that the adult population of the colony amounted to 30,000 souls. That the land in the colony, suitable for cultivation, did not exceed one-eighth of the whole; that the land capable of improvement, and rendered available, amounted to two-eighths more; and that there were five-eighths wholly barren, stony, &c.

Many additional ships had been fitted out this season to be employed in the whale fishery. Complaints were made by the convicts of the bread and meat served out to them. The former, it is said, was so bad that they sold it for pigs to eat; and, in some instances, had resorted to plunder to obtain food.

Two convicts were executed on the 29th March, for the murder of a fellow convict at Moreton Bay. One of them, in his address from the platform, said, "I would sooner be hanged here than return to Moreton Bay. Starvation and ill-usage there have brought me to this untimely end." Moreton Bay is a penal settlement.

The Governor in Council has promulgated "rules and orders for the proceedings of the Legislative Council." The rules respecting the introduction of bills, the discussion upon them, the form of passing them, committees, &c. are grounded upon the rules in the Houses of Par-

liament at home. In respect to petitions, the following rules are laid down:—

"All petitions or bills before the governor and council may be presented by any member immediately after the governor or presiding member shall have taken the chair.

"It shall be competent for any member to move that such petition be read, and then the question shall be put, whether this petition shall be received.

"Members, in presenting petitions, shall conform to the usages of the British Parliament in the like cases, as nearly as may be.

"All petitions on private bills shall be referred to a committee, who shall examine the same, and report thereon to the Governor in Council.

"In cases of private bills, or in any case where individual rights or interests may be peculiarly affected, all persons concerned may be heard before the Governor in Council, or a committee thereof, as may be ordered.

"When any witnesses shall be intended to be examined, the petitioner requiring such witnesses shall give in to the clerk of the council a list containing the names, residence, and occupations of such witnesses, and whether free or bond, and, if the latter, the name of the ship by which they arrived, at least two days before the day appointed for the examination of such witnesses.

"All questions intended to be put to such witnesses shall first be taken down in writing by the clerk, and shall be put by the governor or presiding member.

"Every answer to any such question shall be taken down by the clerk and read over to the witness, who may then desire any correction to be made; and, in case no such corrections shall be made, such answer shall stand, and shall not afterwards be altered.

"In case of the examination of witnesses at the desire of the Governor in Council, the foregoing rules shall be in like manner observed.

"The petitioner of his counsel shall stand at the table on the left of the clerk of the council, and the witnesses on the right."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The accounts from this colony are satisfactory. The anticipations of the colonists were very high on the subject of the whale fishery. The fishing had commenced on the 8th of April, and appearances were so good that it was believed that the export of oil during the season would be very great. Many additional vessels had been purchased to be employed in the trade.

There was a great want of agricultural

and other labourers in the colony, and the news that several hundred convicts were expected to arrive out had caused much satisfaction.

The aborigines were again becoming very troublesome, and had appeared in the outskirts of the settlement in hordes of 150 and 200 each. They had committed many robberies, and had speared two or three of the settlers. They were, however, not very daring in their attacks, being evidently much alarmed at a conflict with the troops. In the Lower Clyde a party had twice entered one of the huts and plundered it, spearing the keeper. On the river Ouse they had killed three persons. A force had been sent in pursuit.

The culture of the grape was going on successfully, and several pipes of wine had been made at Bailey Park, which is stated to be of good quality.

The following are extracts from the *Hobart Town Courier*:—

Hermitage, Shannon, March 8, 1830.—The whole of the inhabitants of this district have been thrown into the greatest alarm in consequence of the continued incursions of the aboriginal tribes. Neither barn nor dwelling-house is safe from their attacks: even the reaper in the fields is in continual dread, so much so, that he cannot get on with his work; half his time is taken up in looking about for fear of a sudden attack. No person dare go any distance from his home without arms, and his faithful companion the dog, the latter to give notice at the approach of those savages. Situated as we are in so sequestered a spot, the dogs are our chief protection. They have been very near to and all around us during this summer, but have not as yet paid us a formal visit. They have killed many sheep belonging to Mr. Espie, at Heshan Plains.

Clyde, March 9, 1830.—The incursions of the black natives call aloud for some means to be adopted to put an end to their present destructive progress. They practise much cunning in their approach to the solitary farms and stock huts, and, as opportunity offers, rob and burn them, if unprotected. Many months have now elapsed since parties have been wandering over the island endeavouring to capture or drive them from the settled districts, and with what success the late melancholy events plainly show.

Egypt.

"*Alexandria, June 30.*—The differences between the Porte and our pacha appear to be at length settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The sultan has desisted from his demands of pecuniary contributions, which were exorbitant, after the efforts and losses of Egypt in the Greek war.

and contents himself with requiring that the pacha shall send a corps of troops to Candia, which is still partially in a state of insurrection, and reduce that island to unconditional submission to the Turkish authority. The armaments and fortifications of the coast of this country, for which the fear of European invasion afforded a pretext, are now discontinued. Trade is extremely dull.—*German Paper.*

St. Helena.

PIRACY.

The *St. Helena* schooner sailed from St. Helena, March 31, 1830, bound to Sierra Leone and England. April 6th, at 10 A.M., in lat. 1° 40', long. 9° 50' W. nearly, was boarded by a felucca-rigged vessel, under French colours, who sent Capt. Harrison in his own boat to have his papers inspected, leaving six of their own people on board the schooner. Capt. Harrison was detained by the captain of the felucca. In the mean time the strangers had sent more men from the felucca to the schooner, having arms concealed in the boat. On getting up the side they proceeded to violence with drawn knives, forcing the crew below and placing sentinels over them, proceeded to plunder the vessel of her provisions, cargo, and valuables. Capt. Harrison, in the mean time, came on board, and with Dr. Waddell were the first to suffer, being lashed back to back and thrown overboard. Seven men of the crew and four native Africans shared the same fate. The carpenter, steward, and three of the crew escaped by giving up their money and concealing themselves in the hold. After leaving them about one hour the felucca returned and cut away the masts, and attempted to scuttle the schooner; but not succeeding, remained sailing round her and firing shot at her, between wind and water, for the purpose of scuttling her, till dusk, when they parted company entirely. The remains of the crew jury-rigged the schooner, and arrived at Sierra Leone, May 1st, 10 P.M.

Description of the Pirate.—Felucca-rigged vessel, upright stem, raising above the rail two or three feet, one mast in midships raking forwards, small jigger-mast and mizen abaft, long gun in midships, painted black, with one white streak, plain stem, thinks she had five ports of a side, carried on her quarter a seventeen-foot canoe-built boat, pulling six oars, had a six-sheered purchase block at her main-mast head for the main-halyard. The shot picked from the schooner's side is a nine-pound shot.

The above is the deposition made by Gilles, the carpenter of the schooner, to Lieut. Edward Bunbury Nott, of H.M.S.

Atholl, that officer having been ordered by Capt. Gordon, of the *Atholl* (then lying at Sierra Leone), to tow and convey the *St. Helena* into that port, she being distressed and appearing in great distress. This schooner has been on the St. Helena station sixteen years, for the purpose of supplying the island with stock and other conveniences from the Cape of Good Hope, and invariably made five trips every year. Capt. Fairfax, her commander, is in England, on leave of absence, and for the last eighteen months the schooner has been under the control of Capt. B. L. Harrison, the chief officer, who was highly esteemed by the inhabitants of this island and by those of the Cape. He was now returning to his native land to enjoy the fruits of honest, well-earned, and sixteen years' laborious exertion in this hot climate, and at his return to England intended to marry an amiable young lady to whom he had been attached for many years. The brave young Potter—the old heart-of-oak boatswain—and a few others of the crew, were also much respected here, as well as at those ports which were generally frequented by the *St. Helena*. G. B. Waddell, Esq., a surgeon on this establishment, was a passenger in her on his way to Europe, for the benefit of his health, and was of the number of those who met an untimely and dreadful fate from the hands of those murderous and dastardly pirates. The *St. Helena* had been ordered home by the Court of Directors for repairs, and she was sent via Sierra Leone, by the St. Helena government, to convey despatches for Commodore Collier, who wished to rendezvous the West Coast African squadron at the island of Ascension. The commodore then cruised to the southward and westward of the Cape, and returned here on the 4th May; he remained a few days (during which time he was in quarantine), left this on the 10th, and arrived at the island of Ascension the 15th, where he was informed of the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen the ill-fated schooner. We all here deeply sympathise in this deplorable lot of the *St. Helena*, and a feeling of horror chilled our hearts when we heard the doleful intelligence. In fact, the circumstance which put a period to the earthly career of the unfortunate individuals—who underwent such a barbarous death—has left an impression on our minds which it will require much time to efface. The captain, officers, and men of the schooner were well known and esteemed at the Cape, and by many Indians who were in the habit of going in her to that place, and by these persons the fate of the schooner will no doubt be received with the same feelings as they have been by us here.

St. Helena, July 1, 1830.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—No staff allowance being authorized by the existing regulations for an officer appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a district or garrison court-martial, held under the provisions of the act of the 10th of Geo. IV. cap. 6, and of the "Rules and Articles for the better Government of all his Majesty's Forces," framed in conformity thereto, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that an officer discharging the duties of Deputy Judge Advocate at a district or garrison court-martial, under a warrant from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, shall be permitted to draw a staff salary of six rupees per diem, for each day on which the court may actually sit, the number of days drawn for to be determined, as in the case of an officer nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a general court martial, agreeably to the rules laid down in G.O. of government, dated the 10th May 1816.

PAY OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (par. 16) of a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 9th Sept. 1829, be published in General Orders:—

"Par. 16. In compliance with your recommendation, we authorize you to grant to the surgeons attached to our foot artillery the pay or subsistence of captain of foot artillery, and to assistant surgeons attached to our foot artillery the pay or subsistence of lieutenants of foot artillery, from the date of your receipt of this despatch."

The foregoing arrangement is to have effect from the 21st instant.

OFFICERS REMAINING IN GAOL.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with reference to G.O. of the 9th Oct. 1813, that the following extract (par. 18) of a military general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 9th Sept. 1829, be published in General Orders:

"Par. 18. In reply to your application

to us to fix a period beyond which officers remaining in gaol shall not be entitled to any military pay, and shall be struck off the strength of the army, we direct that if an officer shall be confined in gaol more than three successive years he shall be discharged from the service.

COMPANY'S ALLOWANCES TO KING'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (pars. 32 and 33) of a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated the 9th Sept. 1829, be published in General Orders:

"Par. 32. The charge to the Company on account of King's officers holding staff appointments, but not attached to regiments on the India establishment, must be limited to the staff pay. If such officers are upon half-pay, or are attached to regiments stationed in other parts, the half-pay or regimental allowance, as the case may be, shall be paid in full, and no allowance for bills shall be issued on the regimental agents in England."

"93. We cannot consent to the issue, to officers so circumstanced, of what are termed 'Company's allowances,' which are enjoyed by officers regimentally, and not in virtue of staff situations."

The provisions of the above orders are to have effect from this date.

NATIVE INVALID BATTALIONS.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve on the reduction of the 1st and 2d Native Invalid Battalions from the 1st May 1830, and to direct that all arrears of pay and clothing be adjusted by the officers in command of those corps up to that date, when the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates will be transferred to the pension establishment on the invalid pay of their respective grades, and all establishments attached to them paid up and discharged.

In addition to the arrears of pay, &c. which may be due to the invalids of these corps, the government are pleased to authorize the payment of two months' half-batta as a donation to each individual; the commanding officers of the invalid battalions, having ascertained the circle of payment in which the native officers and men are desirous of receiving their stipends, will furnish descriptive rolls of the parties to the pension paymasters of the divisions which may be selected, to enable

them to provide the invalids with the requisite pension rolls.

It is not the desire of government that the detachments from the native invalid battalions employed on distant duties should be called to the head-quarters of the corps for the adjustment of their accounts, it being inferred that this object may be effected, and every necessary arrangement made, at the places where they are now on duty.

The arms, accoutrements, and all other public stores in use with the 1st and 2d invalid battalions are to be lodged in the nearest magazines, and the records of the corps deposited with the deputy assistant adjutants general of the Cawnpore and Benares divisions respectively.

CORPS OF IRREGULAR HORSE.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following reduction of establishment in each corps of irregular horse, from the 1st May 1830, viz. one English writer and two lascars.

The English writer is permitted to be retained in the 1st corps of local horse, the adjutant of which is a local officer, being which does not provide for this description of establishment.

EXAMINATION OF INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 18 and 27, 1830.—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. Mast. K. Campbell, 45th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday, European regt.

Lieut. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 6th regt. N.I.

Ena. G. O. B. Otley, 6th regt. N.I.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. TORCKLER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 25, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 19th Nov. 1829, of which Col. M. Childers, of H.M. 11th Light Drags., is president, Lieut. Wm. Young Torckler, of the 4th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Having, at Sultanpore, in the dominions of the King of Oude, on the 19th of Aug. 1829, unlawfully, maliciously and feloniously, fired a loaded pistol, or two loaded pistols, at Lieut. Philip Goldney, of the same regiment, with intent to murder the said Lieut. Goldney.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court is of opinion, and hereby pronounces the prisoner to be guilty of the charge against him.

Sentence.—The court does, therefore, sentence him, the prisoner Lieut. W. Y. Torckler, of the 4th regt. of N.I., to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and place as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the General Court-Martial. The court feels itself called upon to animadvert, in the strongest manner, on the harsh and scurrilous strain in which the prisoner indulged on his defence towards the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, which nothing but an anxious desire on the part of the court to leave him unshackled in his defence, prevented being checked at the moment.

The court cannot but regret that the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, in his opening address, should have alluded to aggravating circumstances in the prosecution, which he subsequently failed to substantiate by evidence; this of itself could not fail of being beneficial to the cause of the prisoner, and could not escape the notice of the court.

But the court would not be upholding its own dignity, as well as that of the honourable profession of arms, were it not to mark its reprobation of the employment of such terms of scurrility, as being disgraceful to the profession of arms, and which only recoil on the heads of those who (losing sight of their own dignity, as well as that of the profession) make use of them.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief has perused with deep concern the proceedings of this court-martial, and the verdict pronounced by the court has his entire concurrence and approval.

It appears to the Commander-in-chief, that though the temper of the prisoner seems to have been the greatest cause of his constant disputes, and his expulsion from the society of his brother officers, yet from the voluminous papers, unnecessarily dragging before the court the incidents of late years, his Excellency has observed a spirit of hostility towards the unfortunate prisoner from his brother officers, little calculated to subdue or soften his unhappy and irritable temper. That they should withdraw from familiar and friendly intercourse is accounted for, but his Excellency conceives there is an asperity in the notice of the acts of Lieut. Torckler not measured with their actual offence, but aggravated by recurrence to past events,

with which they had no connexion; events which had been decided on by admitted authority, and over which oblivion might justly have been extended; the operation of such a conviction on the mind of the prisoner is evinced in his exclamation after the atrocious deed, "that desperation had driven him to it."

It is impossible, in the circumstances in which the prisoner was placed, to consider his visit to Lieut. Goldney to have been for the purpose of a duel, in its accepted sense, but that the prisoner contemplated forcing that officer into conflict unless he signed the paper of character.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances attending the case of this unhappy man, the Commander-in-chief is willing to extend to him the powers of mercy which are entrusted to him, and in that feeling remits the sentence pronounced.

The Commander-in-chief deeming Lieut. Torckler to be a very improper person to remain in the army, has submitted to government his recommendation, that Lieut. Torckler be immediately suspended from his commission, and an application made to the Court of Directors to dismiss him from the service.

The Commander-in-chief fully concurs in the observation of the court on the style of the defence, as well as their remark on the opening address of the Deputy Judge Advocate, to which his Excellency also adds his disapprobation of the Deputy Judge Advocate's intemperate reply.

The whole proceedings appear to have been conducted with an acrimony altogether inadmissible before a court-martial; and the Commander-in-chief greatly regrets that what the court so justly condemn they should have admitted on their proceedings.

Lieut. Torckler is to be released from arrest, and directed to proceed to the presidency, where he will report his arrival to the Town-major of Fort William, from whom he will receive further instructions.

The above order is to be read at the head of every regiment, and every body of troops composing a detachment of a garrison.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Feb. 19. Mr. Henry Sullivan Gramme (civil service of Fort St. George), Resident at Nagpore.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 9. Mr. Charles Allen, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Agra.

16. The Hon. W. H. L. Melville, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 5th or Bareilly division.

Mr. A. Reid, deputy collector of Chittagong.

23. Mr. H. Beresford, assistant to political resident and to commissioner at Delhi.

Mr. W. P. Masson, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Bhoolundshahur.

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March 2. Mr. C. MacSween, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 2d or Agra division.

23. Mr. F. McClintock, second assistant to commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Chittagong division.

Mr. A. Shank, assistant to collector of land revenue and to magistrate of Goruckpore.

Mr. W. Luke, assistant to magistrate of Dacca Jelalpoore.

Mr. H. T. Raikes, assistant to collector and to magistrate of Rajeshahye.

31. Mr. G. P. Taylor, collector of Tipperah.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, collector of customs at Meerut, in addition to his present appointment of collector of land revenue.

Mr. S. Paxton, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Meerut.

Mr. H. Smith, collector of land revenue at Juanpoor.

April 3. Mr. A. R. Bell, assistant to resident and commissioner at Delhi.

Judicial Department.

March 23. Mr. C. Harding, judge and magistrate of district at Agra.

31. Mr. T. Richardson, magistrate and collector of district of Beerbhoom.

April 13. Mr. M. S. Gilmore, assistant to magistrate and to collector of district of Mymensing.

Mr. G. F. Brown, magistrate of district of Juanpoore.

19. Mr. George Shakespear, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Tipperah.

Mr. P. C. Trench, assistant to joint magistrate and sub-collector of Mosuffernuggur.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 16. The Rev. T. Robertson, junior presidency chaplain.

The Rev. A. Macpherson, chaplain at St. James's church.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 12, 1830.—Infantry. Lieut. col. John Truscott to be colonel, from 8th March 1830, v. H. Imlech, dec.—Maj. Geo. Engleheart to be Lieut.col., v. J. Truscott prom.

2d N.I. Capt. D. Dowle to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Murray to be capt. of a comp., from 8th March 1830, in suc. to G. Engleheart prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. C. Macleod brought on effective strength of regt.

Ena. J. M. Simpson, 17th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, March 8, 1830.—16th N.I. Lieut. W. Alston, 6th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

21st N.I. Lieut. J. Munro to be adj., v. Farmer proceeded to Europe.

Ramghur Bat. Lieut. W. Hoggan, 63d N.I., to be adj., v. Syers on furl. to Europe.

March 9. Asst. Surg. J. Burnie, directed to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot.

Fort William, March 19.—Europ. Regt. Supernum. Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday brought on effective strength of regt. from 15th Feb. 1830, v. E. Rushworth discharged by sentence of a general court-martial.

Surg. John Turner, having returned to presidency, directed to resume duties of his office as surgeon to general hospital.

Head-Quarters, March 15.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Welchman, 10th N.I., to officiate as station staff, during absence, on duty, of Capt. D. D. Anderson, assist. adj. gen. of division; date 26th Feb.

(K)

Col. R. Pizman, removed from 45th to 56th N.I.; and Col. J. Truscott (new prom.) posted to 46th ditto.

Lieut. Col. A. Galloway, removed from 2d to 46th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. G. Engleheart (new prom.) posted to 2d ditto.

Ena. W. Polson directed to join and do duty with 60th N.I. at Bareilly.

March 18.—Lieut. J. Bartleman to officiate as adj. to 44th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Woodburn; date 6th March.

Lieut. J. Skinner to officiate as adj. to 61st N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Cumine, date 6th March.

Fort William, March 22.—36th N.I. Capt. W. Ledlie to be major; and Lieut. and Brev. capt. E. S. Hawkins to be capt. of a company, from 18th March 1890, in suc. to J. Fleming dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Turner brought on effective strength of regt.

Major Ledlie placed at disposal of com. in chief for regimental duty.

64th L.C. Supernum. Lieut. P. S. Hamilton brought on effective strength of regt. from 12th Feb. 1890, v. F. B. Rocks resigned.

Colonel J. A. P. MacGregor, 2nd N.I., to be military auditor-general, v. Col. Imbach dec.

Capt. J. T. Savary, 94th N.I., transferred to Pension establishment.

Infantry. Maj. John Duncan to be Lieut. Col., v. J. Elliot retired; with rank from 26th Aug. 1889, v. H. W. Wilkinson dec.—Maj. John Craigie to be Lieut. Col., v. H. F. Denty retired, with rank from 8th March 1890, v. H. Imbach dec.

74th N.I. Capt. W. Stirling to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. capt. Jos. Bunyon (dec.) to be capt. of a comp., from 26th Aug. 1889, in suc. to J. Dun can prom.—Lieut. H. Mackenzie to be capt. of a comp., from 4th Nov. 1889, v. J. Bunyon dec.—Supernum. Lieut. H. Chere brought on effective strength of regt.

48th N.I. Capt. H. M. Wheeler to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. capt. D. Sheriff to be capt. of a comp., from 8th March 1890, in succession to J. Craigie prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., brought on effective strength of regt.

62d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. capt. Alex. Grant (retired) to be capt. of a comp., from 14th June 1889, v. J. G. McBean dec.—Lieut. James Hewitt to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. R. Morrison to be Lieut., from 6th May 1889, v. A. Grant retired.—Supernum. Lieut. W. Shaw and Ena. Fred. Torrens brought on effective strength of regt.—(The promotion of Lieut. J. Macan, published in G. O. 27th June 1888, is cancelled.)

67th N.I. Ena. F. C. Minchin to be Lieut., from 31st May 1889, v. R. P. Fulcher prom.—Supernum. Ena. G. I. Hudson brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. surg. Kenneth Macqueen to be surg., v. R. Williams retired; with rank from 9th Dec. 1889, v. R. Paterson, M.D., dec.

April 3.—24th N.I. Lieut. John Griffin, to be capt. of a company, from 26th March 1890, v. J. T. Savary, transf. to pension estab.—Supernum. Lieut. Herbert Maynard brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadets of Engineers H. H. Duncan and J. A. Mout admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d Lieut.

Cadets of Infantry R. G. George, M. A. Bignell, and C. J. Harrison, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Messrs. J. H. Serrell, M. M. N. Reid, and Jas. Hervey, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 6th L.C., to officiate as political agent in south-west frontier, and to assume temporary command of Ramghur local bat. during absence of Maj. Mackenzie on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, March 27.—Lieut. J. Burroughs to act as adj. to 14th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Innes.

Fort William, April 3.—Lieut. J. W. Robertson, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer Mhow

division, v. Villa proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Assist. Surg. W. Mitchelson to have temporary charge of medical duties of political agency at Oodeypore, during absence of Mr. Hardie.

Head-Quarters, March 31.—Lieut. H. A. Shackburgh to act as adj. to 40th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Hannay, on general leave.

Lieut. J. P. Wade to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 13th N.I.; during absence of Lieut. and Brev. capt. Brittridge; date 21st March.

Lieut. C. Lowth to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 4th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Benson; date 15th March.

Lieut. and Adj. W. Anderson to act as 2d in command of 2d Local Horse, during absence of Lieut. O'Hara; date 1st March.

Lieut. Col. J. Duncan (new prom.) posted to 46th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Craigie (new prom.) posted to 2nd do.; and Lieut. Col. W. Skene removed from 2nd to 73d do.

Surg. K. Macqueen (new prom.) posted to 12th N.I.

Ena. E. Magney app. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.

April 1.—Lieut. F. W. Clement to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners, in room of Lieut. and Adj. Tremmehere, commanding the regiment.

April 3.—53d N.I. Lieut. Wm. Martin to be adj.-v. Hewitt prom.

April 5.—Ensigns R. O. George and C. J. Harrison app. to do duty with 55th N.I. at Benares; and Ena. M. A. Bignell, with 63d do. at Berhampore.

April 7.—Assist. Surg. Jas. Duncan, app. to 8th bat. artillery at Dum-Dum.

2d Lieut. H. H. Duncan, of engineers (lately arrived) app. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Allyghur.

2d Lieut. J. A. Mout, of engineers (lately arrived), attached to department of public works, and placed under Superintending Engineer of North Western Provinces.

Fort William, April 16.—Infantry. Maj. Geo. Williamson to be Lieut. Col. from 12th April 1890, v. St. John Heard, retired.

60th N.I. Capt. David Crichton to be major, and Lieut. R. Wroughton to be capt. of a comp., from 13th April 1890, in suc. to G. Williamson from prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. A. James brought on effective strength of regt.—Capt. Wroughton placed at disposal of com. in chief for regimental duty.)

17th N.I. Supernum. Ena. G. M. Hill brought on effective strength of regt., from 13th April 1890, v. J. M. Simpson resigned.

Lieut. C. S. Barberie, 16th N.I., adj. of Patna prov. bat., and Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 57th N.I., in adj. of Calcutta militia, to be sub-assistants in stud establishment, to fill existing vacancies.

Assist. Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh, 3d assist., to be 2d assistant at presidency General Hospital, v. Dr. W. Hewitt struck off strength of army.—(The appointment of 3d assistant to the presidency General Hospital is abolished.)

Head-Quarters, April 10.—40th N.I. Lieut. F. C. Elwall, to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Michell who resigns that appointment.

Ena. R. Shaw app. to do duty with 63d N.I. at Berhampore.

April 12.—Assist. Surgeons appointed, Agnew—R. Grahame to 71st N.I. at Raigarh—E. J. Agnew to 6th L.C.—M. G. Grahame to do duty with 2nd N.I.—H. M. Galt, M. McN. Rind, and A. McD. Stuart, to proceed to Cawnpore, and place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon.—J. Hervey, and J. H. Serrell, to be attached to H.M.'s 16th Foot.

April 13.—Lieut. J. C. Scott to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 20th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Ludlow; date 1st April.

Surg. Jos. Duncan (on leave) directed to join 2nd N.I. at Cawnpore, with which he will do duty until 1st Oct.

Ena. W. B. Lumley, 41st, removed to 57th N.I. as junior of his rank.

Ena. Lumley, 47th N.I., to duty with 9th N.I. until further orders.

April 14.—Lieut. A. Innes to act as adj. to 33d L.C., during absence Lieut. and Adj. J. Christie; date 1st April.

19th N.I. Ena. W. Smith to be adj., v. Wortham resigned that app.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Jas. Iverson, 7th N.I.—1st Lieut. J. W. Scott, regt. of artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 12. Capt. G. Watson, 41st N.I. on private affairs.—Ena. M. T. White, 37th N.I., for health.—13. Capt. B. Wood, 10th N.I., on private affairs.—14. Lieut. Edw. Brace, 49th N.I., on ditto.—Assist. Surg. W. F. Cumming, for health.—21. Lieut. F. J. Bellow, 62d N.I., for health.—Lieut. M. N. Ogilvy, 2d L.C., for health.—April 5. Ena. C. A. Morris, 26th N.I., on private affairs.

To Isle of France.—March 15. Capt. J. W. Smith, 26th N.I., for ten months, for health.—April 5. Lieut. W. Elsey, 43d Madras N.I., for eight months, for health.

To Straits of Malacca and Java.—March 19. Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson, sen., for eight months for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 13. Major G. W. Mackenzie, 5th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 4. Penny, Bathurst, from Penang and Rangoon.—5. Harmony, McEwing, from Madras.—9. Arjuna, Roys, from Rangoon.—15. Alexandre, Teyssot, from Bourbon; Heroine, Hackman, from Singapore and Penang; and Earl Kellie, Wemyss, from Bombay and Madras.—19. Abgaris, Boothby, from Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, &c.—20. Norfolk, Greig, from Sydney and Madras.—22. John Taylor, Largie, from Liverpool.—23. Rome, Kennedy, from Salem (America).—24. Lord Amherst, Thornhill, from London and Madras; and Exporter, Anwyl, from Mauritius and Madras.—April 2. Mary, Lucack, from Madras.—3. Ir, Hoodless, from Liverpool; and Red Rover, Clifton, from China.—4. Timarlane, Miller, from Greenock and Bombay; Lycurgus, Crawshaw, from London, St. Helena, and Cape; and Ensign, Mackenzie, from China, Singapore, &c.—12. Nerubada, Patrick, from Madras.—15. H. M. S. Southampton, Fisher, from Madras (with Rear-Admiral Sir Edw. Owen on board).—16. Diogenes, Liganon, from Bourbon and Pondicherry; Creole, Morin, from Bourbon; and Frank, Barlington, from Singapore.—17. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Ritchie, from Greenock; and Alexander, Wake, from Mauritius.—21. H.C.S. Wulnam Fairlie, Blair, from London; H.C.S. Bridge-water, Manderson, from China and Madras; and Perseverance, M'Donald, from Greenock.—23. Linnaeus, Winder, from Mauritius and Madras.—26. Georgian, Laud, from Philadelphia.—May 1. H.C.S. Dunira, Watson, from London, and Jeanne Gabrielle, from Bourdeaux.—3. Ganges, Renner, from Liverpool; and William Wilson, Burchett, from Persian Gulf.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 1. Jean Mathilda, Pellerin, for Bourbon.—9. Menope, Parkyn, for China.—11. Diamond, Clark, for London.—17. Cavendish Bentinck, Taylor, for Bombay; and Magnolia, Elridge, for Boston (America).—23. Lady Nugent, Wimbles, for London; and Julia, Childers, for Singapore.—25. Coromandel, Dupeyron, for Havre de Grace.—31. Joseph Winter, Richardson, for Madras.—3. Thalia, Biden, from London.—4. Scallow, Adams, for Mauritius; Minerva, Blake, for Madras; and Auster, Lord, for Penang and Singapore.—5. Alexandre, Teyssot, for Bourbon.—9. Harmony, McEwing, for Liverpool.—10. Arjuna,

Roys, for Penang; and Lord Amherst, Rees, for China.—12. Sherburne, White, for Singapore and China.—16. Providence, Ford, for London.—20. Resource, Taylor, for Mauritius.—27. 1st, Hoodless, for Liverpool.—29. Princep, Taylor, for Isle of France; and Exporter, Anwyl, for Mauritius.—May 2. Lycurgus, Crawshaw, for Mauritius.

Freight to London (April 17)—£4 to £4. 10s. for dead-weight, and £6 to £7 per ton for light goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. At Bhurtpore, the lady of Capt. Eckford, 6th N.I., of a daughter.
29. At Chindwarrah, the lady of Major G. Fraser, of a daughter.
Feb. 27. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. A. Fuller, 33d N.I., of a son.
— At Futteghurh, Mrs. E. Anthony, of a daughter.
March 3. At Puttygurh, the lady of Major Steele Hawthorne, commanding, 17th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Mynporie, the lady of H. Bousfield, Esq., civil assist. surgeon, of a daughter.
4. At Chunar Ghur, Mrs. Jas. Dorand, of a son.
5. At Saugor, the lady of J. S. Sullivan, Esq., assistant surgeon 16th N.I., of a son.
10. At Deyrah Dhoon, the lady of Major Fred. Young, commandant and superintendent commissioner, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Baker, of a daughter.
11. At Benares, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., of a son.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Gardener, of a son.
13. At Entally, Mrs. W. Ewin, of a daughter.
14. At Patna, the lady of Wm. Lambert, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
15. At Ellichpore, the lady of Capt. Hugh Robison, H. H. the Nizam's service, of a daughter, still-born.
17. At Butar, the lady of Albert Matthews, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Martin, of a son.
18. At Calcutta, the lady of P. Peard, Esq., of a son, still-born.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Graham, of a son.
20. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. H. Lither, 14th N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Courage, of a daughter.
24. At Mhow, the lady of Interp. and Qu. mast. Lieut. C. D. Blair, of a son.
25. At Balesore, the lady of Henry Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Patna, Mrs. Samuel Da Costa, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Bowbear, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Carbery, of Durrumtollah, of a still-born child.
— At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. John Butler, 3d N.I., of a son.
— At Meerut, the lady of Major P. M. Hay, of a daughter.
— At Kistnagur, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of a son.
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Rabeholm, of a still-born son.
April 1. At Noacolly, the lady of C. G. Blagrove, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Chas. Graham, horse artillery, of a son.
2. At Barrah Saharun, the lady of W. Hickey, Esq., of a daughter.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Bolst, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Geo. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Coelho, of a son and heir.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Brown, of a daughter.
— At Seebore, the lady of Capt. Peter Roy, of the brig Cecilia, of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Heberlet, of a son.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a daughter.
9. At Alipore, the lady of N. J. Leighton, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. J. W. J. Ousely, 28th N.I., of a son.

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10. At Dacca, the lady of Wm. Woodin, Esq., of a daughter.
 12. At Sulkes, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.
 — At Jessor, Mrs. J. B. Lemson, of a third son.
 13. At Chittagong, the lady of O. Gough, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 15. At Chowringhee, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a son.
 16. At Sulkes, Mrs. Sophia Atkinson, of a daughter.
 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Francis Cornelius, of a son.
 17. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Twining, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Alex. Jackson, Esq., M.D., of a son.
 19. At Mymensing, the lady of R. Waller, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Thornhill, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. V. Jewell, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Fison, of a daughter.
 21. At Hazareebagh, the lady of E. T. Harper, Esq., of a daughter.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. J. D'Rosario, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. T. Campbell, of a daughter.
 24. At Barrackpore, the lady of Oliver Span, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At Muttra, Lieut. Geo. Hutchings, 60th regt., to Mrs. Dunlap, widow of the late Mr. Asiat. Surg., W. L. Dunlap.
 Feb. 25. At Balasore, near Malda, Mr. J. A. Brown, to Miss G. C. Chambers.
 March 4. At Kamptee, Joseph Lawrence, Esq., Madras medical establishment, to Charlotte Matthews, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Matthews, 57th N.I.
 5. At Calcutta, William, second son of John Duddall, Esq., of Warwickshire, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Lloyd, commanding the provincial battalion at Banda.
 21. At Futtelguri, Lieut. F. W. Burroughs, 17th N.I., to Caroline, daughter of the late Capt. Peyton, Bengal light cavalry.
 27. At Keltah, Charles Ekine, Esq., 7th L.C., to Miss Julia Maxwell, daughter of Brigadier Maxwell, C.B., commanding in Bundelcud.
 28. At Loodianah, Capt. McCall, 23d regt. Bengal Inf., to Anne Sophia, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Faithfull, commanding at the station.
 30. At Keltah, Lieut. R. A. Master, adj. 7th L.C., to Miss Hennessey, daughter of Capt. Hennessey, late of H.M. 67th regt.
 — At Hamul Bagh, near Almora, Lieut. John Gilmford, Bengal engineers, to Olive, seventh daughter of the late Thos. Britten, Esq., of Forest Hill, Kent.
 April 3. At Kurnaul, Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence, 3d L.C., to Charlotte Isabella, second daughter of John Browne, Esq., superintending surgeon.
 5. At Dacca, James Dunne, Esq., H.M. 44th regt., to Mary Knibbs, eldest daughter of Edward Cropley, Esq., of Mymensing.
 6. At Calcutta, Lieut. Alex. A. Campbell to Miss Eliza Paterson.
 7. At Gurraverra, Lieut. W. Alston, 69th N.I., to Penelope Crichton, 3d daughter of Lieut. Col. S. P. Bishop, commanding at that place.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. Benj. Brahm to Mrs. Eliza Atwood.
 17. At Calcutta, Henry T. Raikes, Esq., of the civil service, to Temperance Sophia, eldest daughter of George Udny, Esq.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. James O'Brien to Augusta, 8th daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas Fetherston, late of the H.C.'s invalid establishment.
 21. At Calcutta, E. M. Goode, Esq., to Eleanor Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Lancashire.
 — At Calcutta, James Bathurst, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Ann Knight.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Lowder to Miss Eliza Primrose.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Barber to Helen Harriet, only daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Smith of Chittagong.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. At Nussereabad, Mary Anne, lady of C. Mottley, Esq., civil surgeon at Ajmeer, aged 21.
 28. At Buttrahul, Mrs. Lucy Potenger, of Dacca, March 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Smith, aged 40.
 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob Gonsalves, aged 35.
 10. At Saugor, Mary Ann, lady of R. B. Cumberland, Esq., assistant surgeon.
 12. At Calcutta, George Augustus, son of Mr. E. W. Horne, aged four years.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. H. C. Jackson, aged 16.
 17. At Calcutta, R. C. Smith, daughter of Mr. D. S. Smith, aged five years.
 18. At Barrackpore, Major James Fleming, commanding 38th regt. N.I., aged 42.
 — At Calcutta, of cholera, after an illness of only a few hours, in the 3d year of his age, James Beaton, Esq., a partner in the house of Colvin and Co.
 19. At Calcutta, Mr. John Peters, aged 30.
 22. At Calcutta, Thomas Vincent, son of Capt. T. E. Soudy, 3d N.I., aged ten years.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. De Abreo, wife of the late Mr. Lewis De Abreo, aged 42.
 27. At Barrackpore, James Brook, Esq., paymaster for the last 27 years of H.M. 40th regt. He was nephew to Admiral Sir James Maunier, and brother-in-law to Major Gen. Sir John Carmichael.
 — At the Great Gaol, Calcutta, Mr. John Hughes, aged 44.
 28. At Calcutta, Mr. John Teyen, a pensioner on the police establishment, aged 57.
 29. At Calcutta, Mr. Michael Sider, (kilo-waiter, aged 51).
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Gee, aged 40.
 April 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Gertrude Hall, widow of the late Montague Hall, Esq., aged 36.
 — At Balasore Roads, on board the H.C.'s pilot vessel Sea Horse, Mr. Henry Morris, of Calcutta.
 2. At Calcutta, Julia Christian, aged 30.
 4. Drowned, whilst landing from the *Genoa* steamer, John Beaumont, Esq., formerly of Madras.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Kelly, relict of the late Dr. Kelly, aged 43.
 8. At Bally Gunga, Mrs. M. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Riding-Master Turner.
 10. At Calcutta, Master William Jacob Van Orcken, aged 10 years.
 13. At Chokky factory, in Purneah, of a St. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
 17. At Kidderpore, Mary, wife of Mr. P. Abercromby, aged 33.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elvira Whitshire, lady of Thomas Whitshire, Esq., aged 22.
 23. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Dawson, formerly proprietor of the Pollock Street Hotel, aged 24.
 24. At Calcutta, Daniel McDonald, Esq., of the firm of McDonald and Co., merchants, aged 48.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Urquhart, head-assistant in the bullion department H.C.'s mint, aged 22.
 — Late. On board his boat, a few miles from Ghazepore, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wyatt, 6th light cavalry.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 15, 1830.—The memoranda established in G.O. of the 7th Nov. 1829, for the guidance of Military Court of Requests assembled under the provisions of act 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, are to be considered to be of general application to courts-martial, held under the provisions of art. vii. sect. xli

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of the Native Articles of War, for the cognizance of actions of debt, in cases not exceeding 200 rupees, where the defendant may be a native of India. Such courts-martial, however, are obviously to be constituted of native officers, and the awards thereof to be regulated solely by the article of war above quoted.

THE INSURRECTION AT TAVOY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 26, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received with great satisfaction advices from the Supreme Government, enclosing a report from Major Burney, deputed by the duty commissioner for the affairs of the Tenasserim provinces, in which he ascribes the suppression of the insurrection at Tavoy to the prompt and judicious measures adopted by the late Capt. Cuxton, of the 19th regt. N.I., and to the steady conduct of the detachment under his command, aided by the gallant services of Staff-Conductor Corley, Staff-Sergeant Richardson, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bedford, who, in the absence of the artillery, manned and served the guns in the most spirited and effectual manner.

The subsequent death of so valuable an officer as Capt. Cuxton is an event of deep regret; but it is a great gratification to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to express his high approbation of the services of the whole detachment, and, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to promote the following individuals who particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion.

Sub-Conductor T. C. Corley, of the ordnance department, to be a conductor, of the commissariat department, to be a sub-overseer.
 Acting Apothecary H. Bedford to be an apothecary.

Nalque, Moonlapay, light company 19th regt. N.I., to be a jemadar; and privates Madar Saib, Chinmoo, Rungiah, Allandy, and Shaik Tippoo, who were on the magazine guard, to be havildars.

The whole to be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur to bring them on the strength of their respective corps and departments.

NEIGHBERRY HILLS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 15, 1830.—Great inconvenience having been experienced by officers on the Neighberries, who have proceeded there on sick certificates without ascertaining previously that public accommodation can be appropriated to them; the Commander-in-chief desires that all officers, previous to applying for leave to proceed to that station, shall inform themselves by a direct application to the quarter-master general of the army, or the officer commanding on the hills, what quarters can be allotted to them; and in the application to the adjutant general it is required that the commanding

officer of the regiment shall distinctly state that the officer applying for leave has done so, or that he is proceeding to reside with a friend who has accommodation for him.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. FULLARTON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 19, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial held at Fort St. George, on the 12th Feb. 1830, of which Lieut. Col. E. M. G. Showers, 2d horse brigade, is president, Capt. James Fullarton, of the 17th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Madras, on the 6th Jan. 1830, when in the disguise of a postman, at a masked ball given by the Hon. James Taylor, Esq., member of council, delivered to Mrs. Eliza Maclean, the wife of Major Thomas Maclean, of the European regiment, and secretary to the military board, an open writing, scurrilously and abusively addressed, and containing scurrilous and abusive matter, thereby deliberately and intentionally offering, when in disguise, a premeditated insult to a lady.

2d. In having, at Palaveram, on the 7th Feb. 1830, in an official letter of that date to the address of the deputy adjutant general of the army, notwithstanding his acknowledgment of having personally delivered the open writing alluded to, and notwithstanding the first instance of charge, and notwithstanding he had thereby occasioned, positively refused either to disavow his knowledge of the contents of the writing in question, or to make the appropriate apology prepared and transmitted to him in an official letter of the same date by Major B. R. Hitchins, deputy adjutant general of the army, which apology, as a gentleman, it was his (Capt. Fullarton's) duty to have made, as the only reparation he could then offer.—The above being in breach of the articles of war.

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

Finding.—The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. James Fullarton, of the 17th regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

On the first instance of charge, that the prisoner is guilty of delivering a note to Mrs. Eliza Maclean, at a masked ball, scurrilously and abusively addressed, and

containing scurrilous and abusive matter; but acquits him of deliberately and intentionally offering, when in disguise, a premeditated insult to a lady, as it does not appear that he was either acquainted with the objectionable part of the address or its contents.

On the second instance of charge, that the prisoner did decline the disavowal of the contents of the note in question, and to make the proposed apology, but the court attaches no criminality to the same.

The court is further of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, does sentence him, the said Capt. James Fullarton, of the 17th regt. N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may think fit.

The finding and sentence having been returned to the court for revision from the illegality of the latter, after the acquittal of the criminal part of the charge, and for further consideration of the evidence, the following is the revised finding.

Revised finding on the charge in both instances—that the prisoner is not guilty; and the court does, therefore, acquit him of the same.

The court wishes to represent to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that it is still of the same opinion as stated in the former finding; but as it is now aware that the offence ascribed to the prisoner, as not being in any degree of a nature affecting the order and military discipline, can only fall within the cognizance of a court-martial, inasmuch as such offence may be held to be within the provisions of article xxvi. of section xiv. of the articles of war, it considers the prisoner entitled to an acquittal generally.

Confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lieut.-General.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief:

The prisoner, Capt. Fullarton, having being thus acquitted, he will forthwith join his regiment. It will, however, be satisfactory to the injured party to learn, that this acquittal proceeded from the conviction that this gentleman was not acquainted with the contents of the insulting note he delivered; and as the cowardly projector has not yet dared to acknowledge the authorship, it is but rational to suppose (what is indeed borne out by the vulgarity of the language), that it must be the production of some very low and ignorant persons, who took advantage of the innocent made of procuring letters adopted by the prisoner, and he must be thus viewed as beneath the consideration of the respect-

able family thus assailed; and it must be so far further satisfactory to them to be relieved from the supposition, that any one in their own society could descend to an act so unbecoming the character of a gentleman.

ENSIGN BABINGTON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 19, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Kamptec on the 8th Jan. 1830, of which Lieut.-Col. H. Bowdler, 7th regt., is president, Ensign Charles Henry St. John Babington, of the European Regiment (late 2d Europ. Regt.), was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

1st. In having, at Kamptec, on 8th Sept. 1829, by a written document of the same date, bearing his signature, fraudulently pledged a house, his property, as security for the sum of Madras Rs. 799, to Nunderaum Moolchund, shroff, notwithstanding that he (Ens. Babington) had previously, by a written document, bearing his signature, and dated on the 3d of May preceding, pledged the said house as security for the sum of Madras Rs. 450, to Soorabjee, auctioneer, which security still remained uncanceled.

2d. In having, at Kamptec, on the 13th Sept. 1829, by a written document of the same date, bearing his signature, fraudulently pledged the above-mentioned house as security for the sum of 1,719 Nagpoor Rs. to Veerasalingum, merchant; notwithstanding that the said house still remained pledged as security to Soorabjee, auctioneer, and to Nunderaum Moolchund, shroff, as above stated.

3d. In having, at Kamptec, on the 13th Sept. 1829, fraudulently altered the date of the aforesaid security, given by him, as above stated, to Veerasalingum, merchant, from the "thirteenth" to the "first" of Sept.; thereby giving the said Veerasalingum a prior claim to Nunderaum Moolchund, shroff, to whom he had pledged the above-mentioned house on the 8th of the same month, as above stated.

4th. In having, at Kamptec, on or about the 24th Oct. 1829, fraudulently made over and delivered a bay horse, his property, to Soorabjee auctioneer; notwithstanding that the said horse stood at the time, conditionally pledged to Hormagee and Company, merchants, in part of security, for the sum of 680 rupees, as granted by a written document, dated at Kamptec, on the 21st Sept. 1829, and bearing his (Ens. Babington's) signature.

5th. In having, at Kamptec, on the 20th Oct. 1829, in an official letter of the same date, bearing his signature, and addressed to "the adjutant of the 2d Europ.

Regt.," falsely stated, that he (Ens. Babington) had not then received any reply from Messrs. Griffiths and Company, respecting certain bills drawn by him on England; notwithstanding that he was, at the time, in possession of a letter from Messrs. Griffiths and Company to his address, dated at Madras on the 13th Sept. 1829, having reference to the very bills in question, and declaring that they had also written to him previously on the same subject on the 2d of the same month.—The above being in breach of the 1st inst. of war.

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

Finding.—The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Ens. C. H. St. J. Babington, of the European Regt., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

On the first instance of charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty, and does therefore acquit him thereof.

On the second instance of charge,—that the prisoner is guilty, with exception of the words "to Soorabjee, auctioneer," and of which it acquits him.

On the third instance of charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty of fraudulently altering the date, and does therefore acquit him.

On the fourth instance of charge,—that the prisoner is guilty.

On the fifth instance of charge,—that the prisoner is guilty.

The court is further of opinion, that the prisoner's conduct, as set forth in the second, fourth, and fifth instances of charges was scandalous and infamous, 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 Ens. Charles Henry St. John Babington, of the European Regt. (late of the 2d Europ. Regt.) to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,

Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.

Mr. Babington is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Nagpoor, and directed to proceed to the presidency, and on his arrival place himself under the orders of the Town-major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 5. The Hon. L. G. K. Murray, collector of sea customs at Madras.
E. Smalley, Esq., collector of Madras.
E. F. Elliot, Esq., superintendent of police.
April 20. T. A. Oakes, first judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.

T. Gahagan, Esq., second judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.
E. B. Thomas, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.
30. J. F. Bishop, Esq., head assistant to collector of Trichinopoly.
May 4. J. B. Fraser, Esq., assistant to collector of Ganjam.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19. The Rev. R. A. Denton, B.A., to act as junior chaplain at presidency.
The Rev. F. Spring, B.A., to act as chaplain toarrison of Fort St. George.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 29, 1830.—Superintend. Surg. Jas. Annesley, transf. from Hyderabad subaid. force to centre division of army, v. McCabe resigned.

Superintend. Surg. K. Macaulay app. to act in centre division of army during employment of Mr. Annesley on a special duty.

Superintend. Surg. W. S. Moore, M.D., transf. from Doab to Hyderabad subaid. force, v. Annesley, from 1st of March 1830.

Surg. D. Donaldson to be staff surgeon to troops in Doab, from 1st March 1830.

Surg. W. Turnbull to be garrison surgeon at Bellary, v. Donaldson, from 1st March 1830.

11th N.I. Sen. Lieut. H. Lee to be capt., v. Tucker invalided; date 30th Jan. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. John Tainah admitted on effective strength of 11th regt. to complete its estab.

Lieut. Col. Lindsay, Europ. regt., transferred to invalid estab., at his own request.

Capt. F. W. Morgan, 1st N.I., transferred to ditto.

Jan. 26.—Infantry. Sen. Lieut. J. Brown, from 25th N.I., to 1st N.I., v. Matherly retired; date 29th Jan. 1830.

25th N.I. Sen. Capt. W. Isacks to be major and Lieut. R. J. Nixon to be capt. in suc. to Brown, prom.; date 29th Jan. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Halpin admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Infantry. Sen. Major M. J. Harris, from 6th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Lindsay invalided; date 29th Jan. 1830.

6th N.I. Sen. Capt. B. McMaster to be major, and Sen. Lieut. T. A. Howard to be capt., in suc. to Harris prom.; date 29th Jan. 1830.

1st N.I. Sen. Lieut. C. G. Scott to be capt., v. Morgan invalided; date 29th Jan. 1830.

Supernum. Lieuts. C. J. Cole, 6th, and J. C. Fortescue, 1st N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts., to complete their establishments.

Major J. F. Palmer, 5th L.C., transf. to invalid establishment.

Lieut. Buckle, assist. civil engineer in northern division, to be civil engineer, v. Capt. Deswry proceeded to Europe.

Capt. Campbell, assist. civil engineer in centre division, to have temporary charge of duties of civil engineer of that division, from date of Capt. A. Cotton's embarkation for Europe.

Jan. 29.—5th L.C. Sen. Capt. John Watkins to be maj., and Sen. Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon to be capt., v. Palmer invalided; date 27th Jan. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. H. Fraser admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. A. Hughes to be surg., v. McCabe; date 16th Jan. 1830.

Cadet of Artillery J. L. Barrow admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Lieut. Col. B. W. Lee, 29th N.I., permitted to proceed to Europe, and to retire from the Hon. Company's service.

Feb. 12.—8th N.I. Sen. Ens. R. Mackenzie to be lieut., v. Cameron dec.; date 31st Jan. 1830.

Feb. 16.—Capt. A. G. Hyslop, of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance with Nagpore subd. force, v. Capt. Taylor resigned.

Capt. W. Johnston, 20th N.I., transf. to invalid estab. at his own request.

Feb. 19.—Capt. F. Thornbury, H.M. 54th regt. to have temporary charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital at Tripassore.

Capt. R. Taylor, 1st N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service from 21st Feb.

30th N.I. Sen. Lieut. C. Clemons to be capt., v. Johnston invalided; date 17th Feb. 1830.—Super-num. Lieut. T. G. Silver admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Super-num. Ens. F. C. Hawkins admitted on effective strength of 10th N.I. to complete its estab.

Feb. 23.—1st N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. E. Williams—be capt., v. Taylor retired; date 17th Feb. 1830.—Super-num. Lieut. Yeg. to complete its estab.

Feb. 23.—Surg. D. Falconer to be medical officer to Allah of Guntoor, v. Surg. Hughes prom.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 10, 1830.—Lieut. Col. H. Downes removed from 21st to 20th N.I.

Lieut. Col. R. Short removed from 47th to 21st N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry (late prom.) posted to 47th N.I.

Feb. 16.—Capt. T. Eastment, 20th N.I., removed from rifle corps, at his own request, and permitted to rejoin his regiment.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. M. Campbell removed from 1st to 2d bat. artillery.

Removals and Postings in Medical Department. Surg. R. Williams from 2d bat. artillery to 8th N.I.; Surg. J. Richmond from 8th N.I. to 2d bat. artillery; Surg. J. Norris from 1st horse brigade to 16th N.I.; Surg. J. Irving, M.D., from 43d N.I., to 1st Horse Brigade; Surg. W. A. Hughes (late prom.) posted to 43d N.I.; Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson removed from doing duty under garrison of Bellary to 27th regt.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. M. Campbell to act as adj. to 2d bat. artillery; Lieut. M. Campbell to act as adj. to 2d bat. artillery; Lieut. M. Campbell to act as adj. to 2d bat. artillery.

Lieut. G. Hamel, M.D., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that N.I.; v. Blackland resigned.

Feb. 20.—Capt. Wm. Johnston (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. at Dindigul.

Feb. 23.—Assist. Surg. T. J. R. Middlemist removed from garrison hospital of Fort St. George to do duty with H.M. 48th regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Kellie removed from garrison ditto to do duty with H.M. royal regt.

Feb. 26.—Lieut. J. Byng, 6th L.C., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Knox; date 6th Jan.

Lieut. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N.I., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., during absence of Lieut. Roberts on duty to Arnee; date 6th Feb.

Lieut. Lavie to act as riding-master to 1st brig. horse artillery, v. Oakes proceeding to sea.

Lieut. J. Hutchings, 33d N.I., to accompany Col. Armstrong, proceeding on a tour of inspection and review to Hurryhur; date 17th Feb.

Ens. Kennedy to act as adjutant to 14th N.I., until further orders; date 20th Jan.

Ens. J. Seagar to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. of 8th N.I., v. Rippon prom., and until further orders; date 2d Feb.

Fort St. George, March 2.—Super-num. Lieut. G. A. Smith admitted on effective strength of 20th N.I.

March 3.—Infantry. Sen. Major Chas. Rundall from 20th N.I. to be lieut. col., v. Ombay, dec.; date 2d March 1830.

30th N.I. Sen. Capt. Thos. Cox to be major, and Sen. Lieut. John Mills to be capt., in suc. to Rundall prom.; date 2d March 1830.—Super-num. Lieut. H. T. Yarde admitted on effective strength of regt.

Super-num. Ens. Arthur Worsley admitted on effective strength of 51st N.I. to complete its estab.

Capt. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., to be paymaster at presidency from 1st May, v. Watson resigned.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane to have medical charge of north-western district, during absence of Assist. Surg. Mack on other duty.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Jeffreys permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, March 3.—Assist. Surg. W. Laurie, M.D., removed from 12th N.I. to C troop of 2d brigade horse artillery.

March 13.—Lieut. Col. S. Martin removed from 8th to 5th L.C. and Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe from 34th to 8th ditto.

Capt. P. Farquharson, 8th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. to 5th L.C.; date 1st March.

Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to act as major of brigade in provinces of Malabar and Canara during absence of Capt. Macdonald on sick certificate; date 20th Feb.

Lieut. E. Roberts, 40th N.I., to act as fort adj. of Masulipatam; date 5th Dec. 1829.

Lieut. J. M. Macdonald to act as adj. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. Muncey on sick certificate; date 13th Feb.

Lieut. H. Crainer to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. during absence of Lieut. Hattay, on sick certificate; date 10th Feb.

Lieut. E. M. Palmer to act as adj. to 14th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Young.

March 17.—Capt. W. Cotton, 10th N.I., app. to charge of depot of Wallajahabad for details of regiments on foreign service, v. Robertson proceeded to join his corps.

Lieut. J. Allardyce, 2nd L.I., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps, v. Prior prom.

Removals and Postings in Medical Department. Surg. D. Reid from 2d to 4th N.I.; Surg. J. Wyllie from 4th to 33d N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. Caswall from 33d to 25th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. L. Girdles from 25th to 9th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. H. Cottle, M.D., posted to 13th N.I.; Assist. Surg. D. F. Macleod app. to do duty with 25th N.I.

Removals and Postings of Veterinary Surgeons. J. C. Ralston from 2d L.C. to 1st brig. horse artillery; H. Hooper from 2d brig. horse artillery to 2d L.C.; C. Crafts to 2d brig. horse artillery, but to do duty under Vet. Surg. of 8th L.C. until further orders.

March 10.—Lieut. Col. G. Hunter removed from 23d N.I.

Lieut. Col. O. Rundall (late prom.) posted to 23d N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Henry (late prom.) posted to 23d L.I.

Fort St. George, March 23.—3d L.I. Sen. Lieut. John Johnstone to be capt., v. George, dec.; date 14th March 1830.—Super-num. Lieut. G. P. C. Kennedy admitted on effective strength of regt.

30th N.I. Sen. Ens. James Willis to be lieut., v. Owen retired; date 23d May 1828.

Super-num. Lieut. Thos. Bayles admitted on effective strength of 52d N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Cottle and D. F. Macleod permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Mr. R. Plumbe admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, March 24.—Ens. John Robertson posted to 30th N.I.

April 1.—The order for the transfer of Lieut. Col. S. Martin from 8th to 5th L.C., and Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe from latter to former regt., cancelled.

Assistant Surge. T. Willy and J. J. Purvis app. to do duty with H.M. 13th Dragoons.

April 3.—Cornets of Cavalry posted. R. M. North to 3d L.C.; K. E. A. Money, 4th do.; F. Y. Cooper, 4th do.; A. J. Reddie, 7th do.; F. J. Carruthers, 3d do.; Wilson Marriott, 6th do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 29. Capt. T. Ruddiman, 31st L.I.—Major F. Browne, 25th N.I.—Surg. Jas. Ste.

Wenson, for health (to embark from Bombay).—Assist. Surg. A. G. Rowlands, for health.—Veterinary Surg. D. Christinas, 1st B.I.A., for health.—3d Major B. Blake, 45th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. A. Patterson.—Feb. 18. Comet P. T. Cherry, 1st L.C., for health.—23. Veterinary Surg. J. C. Ralston, on private affairs.—March 23. Lieut. T. H. Hall, European regt., for health.—25. Capt. C. Leithbridge, 2nd N.I.—Capt. W. Hamilton, 4th L.C.—Lieut. C. Denueh, 24th N.I.

To Calcutta.—Feb. 16. Ens. J. S. Mackenzie, 40th N.I., for six months.

To Sea.—Jan. 20. Lieut. T. A. A. Muncey, 1st L.C., for four months, for health.

Canceled.—Ens. J. Y. Wilkinson, 9th regt., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 3. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Calcutta.—4. *Agarria*, Boothby, from Bombay, Cannanore, and Colombo.—5. *Mary*, Luccock, from Calcutta.—6. *Norfolk*, Greig, from New South Wales, Swan River, and Keeling Island.—10. *Reporter*, Anwyll, from Mauritius.—11. *Lord Anherst*, Thornhill, from London and Madeira; *Reliance*, Hayes, from Calcutta; and *Deacon*, McKennie, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—12. *Norwich*, Patrick, and *Hesperus*, Crisp, both from Mauritius.—16. H.M.S. *Zebr*, Pridham, from New South Wales.—18. *Claudine*, Heathorn, from Bimilipatam.—21. *Albion*, Wake, from Mauritius.—April 1. *Britannia*, Gon-salves, from Bombay.—2. *Lianure*, Winder, from Mauritius.—4. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Edw. Owen), from Trincomalee.—5. *Atlas*, Allen, from Mauritius; and *Georgian*, Laud, from Philadelphia.—10. H.M.S. *Bridgewater*, Manderson, from China (disarmed); and *William Wilson*, Burchett, from Bombay.—13. *Shaw Hyangwore*, Beyts, from Bourbon.—16. *Roberts*, Corby, from Calcutta.—24. *Genie*, Watts, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—30. *Kapina*, Ramirez, from Manila and Singapore.—May 4. *Minerva*, Blake, from Calcutta.—6. *Moria*, Hugg, from London and Cape.—15. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, from Port Louis.—*Providence*, Ford, from Calcutta.

Departures.

March 2. *Eleanor*, Edmonds, for Pondicherry and London; and *Earl Kellie*, Wemyss, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.—4. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, for Trincomalee.—11. *Agarria*, Boothby, for Calcutta.—13. *Norfolk*, Greig, for Calcutta.—16. H.M.S. *Zebr*, Pridham, for Trincomalee.—19. *Reporter*, Anwyll, for Calcutta.—20. *Lord Anherst*, Thornhill, for Calcutta.—24. *Mary*, Luccock, for Calcutta.—25. *Deacon*, McKennie, for Calcutta.—April 1. *Reliance*, Hayes, for Mauritius.—2. *Albion*, Wake, for Esquimaux and Calcutta.—3. *Norwich*, Patrick, for Calcutta.—4. *Hesperus*, Crisp, for Masulipatam and Moulmein; and *Lianure*, Winder, for Esquimaux and Calcutta.—6. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher, on a cruise.—10. H.M.S. *Bridgewater*, Manderson, for Calcutta.—15. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for London; 16. *Georgian*, Laud, for Calcutta.—May 2. *Roberts*, Corby, for Mauritius.—3. *Atlas*, Allen, for Calcutta; and *Kapina*, Ramirez, for Bourbon.—4. *Genie*, Watts, for Calcutta.—14. *Moria*, Hugg, for Calcutta.—16. *William*, Maher, for Penang and Singapore.—19. *Providence*, Ford, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 14. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Campbell, 33d N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Madras, the lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq., of a son.
18. At Kulladgher, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Stretell, 1st L.C., of a daughter (since dead).
20. At Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
22. At Poonamallee, the lady of Dr. Woodford, H.C.S., of a son.
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24. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. T. B. Jones, 44th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Dharwar, the lady of Capt. T. S. Warner, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Dickinson, horse artillery, of a son.

25. At Royapooram, the wife of Mr. J. R. Leal, of a daughter.

26. At Ghooty, the lady of Lieut. E. Horne, 30th N.I., of a daughter.

March 2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. C. Evans, fort adjutant at that station, of a daughter.

3. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brevet Capt. Naylor, H.M. 18th regt., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. A. M'Nair, quarter mast, interp., and paymast. 18th regt., of a daughter.

4. At Madras, the lady of Major C. H. Campbell, Bengal artillery, of a son.

— At Cochin, the lady of Dr. Macdonough, of a son.

5. At Tranquebar, the lady of the Rev. J. Wright, chaplain at Trichinopoly, of a daughter.

6. At Rajahmundry, the lady of Lieut. Darby, 22d N.I., of a son.

8. At Mangalore, the lady of John Walker, Esq., C.S., of a son.

10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. John Fulton, 14th N.I., and deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. S. D., of a daughter.

12. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of the quarter master general's office, of a son.

14. At Bangalore, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of a daughter.

16. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. G. Faris, 1st L.C., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. L. Girdles, 9th N.I., of a son (since dead).

21. At Kanyper, near Nagpore, the lady of Dr. Pearce, 37th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. S. Stuart, of a daughter.

23. At Black Town, Mrs. A. Burton, of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Moberly, deputy secretary military board, of a son.

26. At Cuddalore, the wife of Mr. B. D'Vas, of a daughter.

29. At Madras, Mrs. P. De Celes, of a daughter.

31. At Madras, Mrs. A. Peters, of a daughter.

April 1. At Madras, the wife of Mr. George Batchelor, medical board officer, of a son.

3. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. W. Macleod, 36th N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Madras, the lady of L. Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. J. A. Moore, of a daughter.

9. At Honowur, Mrs. John Guinness, of twins.

10. At Negapatam, the lady of Robert Nelson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Major Paske, horse artillery, of a son.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of G. E. Edgcome, Esq., of a son.

— At Ingeram, Mrs. Linares, of a son.

13. At Madras, Mrs. De Meder, of a son.

14. At Madras, the lady of A. Kerakosse, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. O. Bell, 12th N.I., of a daughter.

— At St. Thomas, Mrs. V. J. Meyers, of a daughter.

24. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. H. W. Lardner, 50th N.I., of a daughter.

May 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. W. T. Hlenkinsop, chaplain, of a daughter.

— At Bolaram, the lady of Capt. W. Ouslow, Nizam's artillery, of a son.

2. At Madras, the lady of Samuel Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Palmanair, Mrs. Thomas Morris, of a son.

3. At Trevandrum, the lady of Capt. J. N. Beaver, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

4. At the Neigherries, the lady of Thomas Gahagan, Esq., of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Capt. Marjoribanks, of a son.

11. At Bangalore, the lady of Robert Eden, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Bangalore, Lieut. Godfrey, Madras artillery, to Diana, eldest daughter of E. R. Hargrave, Esq., Madras civil service.

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22. At Masulipatam, Mr. R. S. Jamieson, manager of the sea custom department, to Wilhelmina Caroline, only daughter of the late Adjutant J. King, of the cavalry depot at Arcot.

— At Madras, Mr. Augustus Gilles to Miss Eliza Emilia Moraes.

March 4. At Masulipatam, James Rankin Gibb, M.D., judicial establishment at Masulipatam, to Matilda Warburton, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Chambers, C.B., H.M. 41st regt.

— At Kamptee, Joseph Lawrence, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Matthews, 37th N.I.

25. At Madras, Capt. Wm. E. Litchfield, 6th regt. L.C., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Arthur Brooke, Esq., of the civil service.

30. At Vepery, Adj. and Paym. R. B. Mossell, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., to Miss Ann Taylor, sister-in-law to Mr. Wilkins, Edinburgh house, Madras.

30. At Madras, Lieut. and Adj. M. Campbell, 9d bat. artillery, to Alice, fifth daughter of the late Arch. Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, Argyle-shire.

April 5. At Madras, Mr. T. E. Ledham to Miss Maria Victoria Smith.

6. At Madras, Mr. H. Fox to Miss R. I. Atkinson.

14. At Quilon, Jas. R. Van-pall, Esq., youngest son of the late Peter Van-pall, Esq., Netherland president of Tutocorene, to Margaret Nancy, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Mackey, superintendent of police in Travancore.

May 1. At Madras, Mr. George Wellington to Miss Harriet S. Goodall.

10. At Cuddalore, John S. Hall, Esq., to Miss Alicia Anne Hardy.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. At Hingoloe, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. and Adj. Ager, H. H. the Nizam's service, aged 30.

18. At Yairehewul, Lieut. K. A. M'Lea, 20th regt. N.I., of cholera.

19. At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. John Lindsay, Madras establishment, formerly of the 48th regt.

25. At Trichinopoly, of spasmodic cholera, Ens. J. C. Turnbull, 61st regt. N.I.

March 1. At Skeppendrog, on his route to the hills, E. R. Hargrave, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

9. At Madras, after a service of twenty-eight years, Lieut. Col. Wm. Ormsby, 33d regt. N.I., and superintendent of police.

5. At Royapettah, Mr. George Reddy, of the firm of Messrs. Griffiths and Co., aged 26.

8. At Secunderabad, Serj. Major Joseph M. Buttery, 43d N.I.

10. At Madras, Thomas, only son of Mr. Thos. Chambers, aged 6 years.

13. At Palamcottah, in his twenty-seventh year, Capt. J. M. George, 3d or Palamcottah L.I.

— At Madras, Mrs. Peter Bell, thirteen hours after the delivery of a male still-born child.

20. At Madras, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Scott, Esq., H.C. civil service, aged 34.

25. At Cochlin, Capt. H. H. Roberts, late acting master attendant.

29. At Cuddapah, Henry Williams, Esq., of the civil service, Madras establishment.

— At Kilpauk, Mrs. Lech Stringer, relict of the late Mr. James Stringer, architect at Madras.

April 4. At Egmore, Mr. Wm. Faulkner, sen., in his forty-eighth year.

10. At Cocanada, of liver, Helen Jane, wife of A. Crawley, Esq., civil service.

— In Black Town, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. R. Harvey, many years schoolmaster at the Male Asylum, aged 65.

15. At Madras, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Christian Jean, and daughter of the late Mr. M. Skillern, aged 18.

17. At Bangalore, of fever, Mary, wife of Lieut. Maynes, H.M. royal regiment, second daughter of Col. Armstrong, C.B. and K.C.T.S., commanding that station.

31. At Bolaram, Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. John Collins, H.H. the Nizam's service.

23. At Mangalore, of bilious remittent fever, Edwige N. W. Deacon, 14th N.I., aged 23.

27. At Kamptee, of small-pox, Lieut. Calma Davis, 7th Madras N.I.

— At Fursewaukum, Mrs. Ann Carter, relict of the late Mr. James Carter, in her 50th year.

28. At Trichinopoly, of spasmodic cholera, Ens. S. W. Shairp, Madras European regiment, when

on route with his corps from Kamptee to Masulipatam.

— At Negapatam, Edward Walker Penman, Esq., aged 37.

May 3. In Black Town, Mary Markel, wife of Mr. J. Duynaveit, aged 27.

9. At Madras, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. James Wallace, aged 26.

Latest. At the Isle of France, W. C. Brunton, Esq., late of the 2d Madras cavalry.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

March 13. Mr. T. Barnard, agent for government at Surat.

Judicial Department.

Mr. J. Sutherland, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, and visiting judicial commissioner, for Conkan and Guzerat.

Mr. E. Ironside, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut and visiting judicial commissioner for southern Mahratta country, Deccan, and Khandeish.

Mr. E. H. Baillie, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. T. Barnard, judge and session judge of Surat.

Mr. G. Grant, assistant ditto ditto.

Mr. A. Elphinstone, assistant ditto ditto for detached station of Broach.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, assistant judge and session judge of Poona and acting deputy agent for Mirdars.

Mr. W. Richardson, acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona.

Mr. B. Hutt, assistant judge and session judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapore.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, judge and session judge of Conkan.

Mr. R. T. Webb, assistant ditto ditto, but acting as registrar to court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, acting assistant judge and session judge of Conkan.

Mr. D. A. Blane, assistant judge and session judge of Conkan for detached station of Rutnagherry, acting political agent in Kattywar.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting assistant judge and session judge of Conkan for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. N. Hornby, assistant ditto ditto for detached station of Dhoolia (absent on leave.)

Mr. W. Chamler, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur acting at Dhoolia for Mr. Hornby.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Edward Grant, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. Brown, assistant ditto ditto.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 15. Mr. John Pyne, collector and magistrate in northern Conkan.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector and magistrate in Candeleish.

Mr. R. Spooner, assistant to collector in northern Conkan.

22. Mr. Gilbert J. Blane, assistant to principal collector in southern Mahratta country.

25. A second sub-collectorate having been formed in the southern Mahratta country, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. Walter Elliott, of Madras civil service, sub-collector in southern Mahratta country.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, first assistant to principal collector in southern Mahratta country.

March 18. Mr. W. Stubbs, principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

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Mr. R. Mills, sub-collector, in charge of Broach. Mr. P. Stewart, first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, second ditto ditto.

Mr. Sims, supernumerary, ditto ditto.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, assistant principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. W. Birdwood, ditto ditto.

Mr. E. G. Eawcott, ditto ditto.

Mr. Hornby, ditto ditto.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Liddell, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. B. Mills, sub-collector, in charge of Kaira.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, first assistant principal collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. N. Kirkland, second ditto ditto.

Mr. H. G. Barnett, supernumerary ditto ditto.

Mr. C. Prescott, assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. T. Talbot, ditto ditto.

Mr. F. A. Connar, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. W. Bell, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. P. Chambers, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. M. G. Robertson, ditto ditto.

Capt. W. D. Robertson, principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, sub-collector, in charge of Sholapore.

Mr. W. Simson, first assistant principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, supernumerary ditto, acting assistant judge and sessions judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. Seton, second assistant principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. Steven, supernumerary ditto, ditto acting assistant to collector of Kandeish.

Mr. A. Seton, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. G. Coles, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. H. Balubridge, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Dent, ditto ditto.

Mr. L. R. Reid, principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. J. Pyne, sub-collector, in charge of Rutnagherry.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, supernumerary ditto ditto, acting assistant judge and session judge for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. J. W. Langford, second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, supernumerary ditto ditto, acting assistant to judge and session judge of Konkan.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. E. Chamler, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Gordon ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Courtney, ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Spooner, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Richardson, supernumerary second assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona, acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona.

Mr. R. D. Luard, assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona.

General Department.

March 18. Mr. W. R. Morris, deputy civil auditor and deputy mint-master.

April 15. Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to proceed on duty to Deccan, as secretary with Hon. the Governor.

Mr. Secretary Williamson to have charge of secret and political department.

Mr. Acting Secretary Willoughby to have charge of military department.

Register.—Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 16. The Rev. C. Jackson, to be chaplain of Deesa, Hursale and Ahmedabad, instead of Kaira, Baroda and Ahmedabad.

The Rev. R. V. Keays, the chaplain of Surat and Broach, to visit Baroda once in two months.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to sanction the undermentioned gentlemen being placed on the Marine List, as midshipmen from the date of their arrival, subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors, viz.

John Bird and S. W. Buckler, 6th June 1828; Richard Walker, John Shippard, J. S. Thacker, and W. Linch, 2d June 1828; Alex. E. Ball, 3d Sept. 1828.

April 24.—Mr. W. H. Wyburd to be Lieut., v. Laughton, dec.: date of com. 11th March 1830.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 17. William Wilson, Burchett, from Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bushire, and Muscat.—18. Casadore (Portuguese), DeSilva, from Macao, Singapore, &c.—21. Don Manuel de Portugal (Portuguese), Carvalho, from China and Singapore; and H.C. brig of war, *Thetis*, Atkinson, from Mocha.—26. Boyne, Warren, from London.—April 3. Bencoolen, Martin, from London.—17. H.C.S. *Duchess of Athol*, Danelli, from London.—23. H.C.S. *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, from London; and *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from ditto.—25. *Scottrie*, Yates, from London, Cape, and Colombo; and *Regia*, Kail, from Colombo.—27. *Eliza*, Botelho, from Macao and Goa.—30. *Hercules*, Wilson, from Persian Gulf.—May 10. *Othello*, Thompson, from Liverpool; *Clairmont*, McAulay, from Greenock; and *Virginia*, Hullock, from Bengal.—15. H.C.S. *Abercrombie*, Robinson, Innes, from London.—16. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from London, Madeira, and Ceylon.—18. *Lonach*, Cotgrave, from London.

Departures.

March 16. England, Reay, for Calcutta.—19. James and Thomas, Asbridge, for Isle of France.—21. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, for Red Sea.—26. William Wilson, Burchett, for Madras and Calcutta.—April 26. Helen, Langley, for China; and Carson, Wilson, for Isle of France.—29. Valiant, Bragg, for Liverpool.—May 13. Boyne, Warren, from London.—19. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, for Calcutta; *Bencoolen*, Martin, for London; and *Hercules*, Wilson, for Madras and Calcutta.—23. *Malvina*, Pearson, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. At Ootacomund, Neilgherries, the lady of Capt. H. Lyons, 23d regt. Bombay Inf., of a son.

26. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Laurie, artillery, of a son.

March 4. At Kaira, the lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esq., civil service, of a son.

5. At Bhowdy, the lady of Lieut. F. N. Billamore, 17th N.I., of a son.

6. At Bombay, the lady of H. P. Hadow, Esq., of a son.

8. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. J. Griffiths, commanding King's troops Colabah, of a son.

— At Ahmednuggur, the lady of A. Graham, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

20. At Sattarah, the lady of Lieut. Gloag, 9d or Grenadier regt. N.I., of a son.

21. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. James Scott, country service, of a daughter.

22. At Rutnagere, the lady of L. R. Reid, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

29. At the Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Davies, senior chaplain, of a daughter.
30. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. Johnston, Nizam's army, of a son.
April 8. At Byculla, Mrs. Newell, of a son.
9. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Henry Robertson, principal collector, of a daughter.
10. At Sattarah, the lady of Dr. Young, of a daughter.
11. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. John Wilson, Scottish mission, of a son.
May 4. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. C. F. Laurie, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
19. At Woodgreen, the lady of John Wedderburn, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Bombay, Mr. Francis Leggett to Miss Nancy Trotter.
March 9. At Bombay, J. W. Muspratt, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Bolton; and on the same day, the Rev. Morgan Davies, chaplain of Belgium, to Miss Anne Emma Bolton.
11. At Poona, Capt. G. F. Hamilton, deputy judge advocate general, to Miss Grant.

DEATHS.

Feb. 21. At Cochin, Mr. Richard Broggy, late of the Commander-in-chief's office.
March 7. At Morinabad, of confluent small-pox, Lieut. Dampier, interpreter and quartermaster of the 10th regiment.
27. At Hurnee, of liver, Lieut. Robinson, 2d L.C., after an illness of three months.
28. At Bombay, in his 41st year, Mr. C. T. Huntridge, an assistant in the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.
April 27. At Bombay, Mr. Edward Lloyd.
May 1. At Ahmedabad, of fever, Lieut. G. Tollemache, 24th N.I.
14. At Colaba, Wm. Hynle, Esq., merchant.
15. At Bombay, Robert Finlay, Esq., aged 28, of the firm of Ritchie, Finlay, and Co., and fourth son of Kirkman Finlay, Esq., of Castle Toward, Argyshire.
Lastly, at Bombay, Mr. Robert Yates, of the quarter-master-general's office.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

March 30. At Trincomalle, the lady of George Runley, Esq., M.D., assistant-surgeon Ceylon Rifles, of a daughter.
April 10. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. Adrianus De Kreuser, of a daughter.
19. At Colombo, Mrs. G. H. Boyd, of a daughter.
27. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fraser, of a daughter.

Supplement to Asiatic Intelligence.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BEATSON.—CHOLERA.

THE weather during the last week has been cool and pleasant, but rather sudden in its alternations. To the latter circumstance, perhaps, may be attributed the appearance of sporadic cases, of what has been justly termed "that inscrutable, inexplicable, and intractable disease"—cholera. It is with deep regret we have to state that one of these has proved suddenly fatal in the person of Mr. James Beatson, one of the most respectable

members of our mercantile community, who was carried off on the 18th March, after a brief illness of a few hours. Up to the moment of the fatal attack, he was apparently in perfect health, and the regularity of his habits afforded none of those predisposing causes to which the origin of the disease is often ascribed. On the 17th, he had been engaged in business all day, and in the evening dined in a small party of his relations and friends, where he appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. Next morning he took his usual ride, and was taken ill about eight o'clock. The attack was so far from violent that he had no suspicion of its nature, and when its

MARRIAGES.

March 9. At Colombo, H. Whiting, Esq., of H.M. civil service, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Rev. Norman Garstin, colonial chaplain of Colombo.
April 3. At Colombo, C. D. Riddell, Esq., colonial treasurer of New South Wales, lately one of H.M. Commissioners of Inquiry, to Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Rodney and the Lady Louisa Stratford.

DEATHS.

March 7. At Colombo, Cornelio A. Prins, Esq., many years proctor of the Supreme Court in this island.
22. At Colombo, 2d Lieut. Lachlan Mackean, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, aged 23.
April 9. At Colombo, the Hon. and Rev. E. Finch, senior colonial chaplain.
15. At Trincomalle, Mr. John Younger, master of the barque John Craig.

Penang.

BIRTH.

Feb. 26. At Pulo Tenease, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Turner, 36th Madras N.I., of a son.

DEATHS.

March 1. Drowned, whilst bathing at the water fall near Batu Feringee, Lieut. W. K. Brockschmidt, 36th regt. N.I.
12. Of tetanus, from a punctured wound in the foot, Ensign John C. Wilkinson, 33th regt. Madras N.I., son of the late Capt. Wilkinson, R.N., aged 23.

Singapore.

MARRIAGE.

March 1. John Purvis, Esq., to Margaret Maria, widow of the late George Paxton, Esq., M.D., Bengal establishment.

DEATH.

March 12. By a sudden attack of paralysis, the day after his arrival from Malacca, where he had been a short time officiating as Resident Councillor, Edward Praeger, Esq., late deputy resident at Singapore. He was in the 26th year of his age.

continuance made the friend who was with him insist upon sending for medical aid, every thing that skill and experience could suggest was tried; but, alas! in vain, for life became gradually extinguished before six in the evening.

Mr. Beatson had been regularly bred to business at Glasgow and Leghorn, and after his arrival here in 1826, his eminent mercantile knowledge, his general abilities, his integrity, and unassuming firmness of character, were soon appreciated as they merited, and led to his becoming a member, within eighteen months of his landing in Bengal, of one of the first houses of agency in this city. At the time of his death he was the senior partner, then in India, of the house of Colvin and Co. This rapid prosperity was unattended by envy and untinctured by ill-will; for his plain and unaffected manners, his cheerful amenity of disposition, and his steady habits of business, made him generally esteemed. By his friends and the few who knew him intimately he was warmly beloved, and will be most deeply regretted.

—Cal. Gov. Gaz.

OBSERVATION OF SUNDAY.

A project originating with the Bishop of Calcutta, to obviate the profanation of the sabbath, has excited much controversy at the presidency. The following form of a declaration has been sent by the bishop to one of the churches, with a request that it might be read from the pulpit, which was done: it has since been read in the dissenting chapels.

"We, the undersigned, being desirous to express our conviction, that it is our duty as Christians, and will be for our advantage as members of the community, to promote a more exact observance of the Lord's Day amongst the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, do hereby declare,

"1. That we will personally in our families, and to the utmost limit of our influence, adopt, and encourage others to adopt, such measures as may tend to establish a decent and orderly observance of the Lord's Day.

"2. That we will, as far as depends upon ourselves, neither employ, nor allow others to employ on our behalf, or in our service, native workmen and artisans in the exercise of their ordinary calling on the Sabbath day.

"3. And further, we will give a preference to those master tradesmen who are willing to adopt this regulation, and to act upon it constantly and unreservedly, in the management of their business.

"4. We will be ready, when it may be deemed expedient, to join in presenting an address to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, praying that orders may be issued to suspend all

about on public works upon the Lord's Day, as well as all such business in the government offices as can, without embarrassment to the service, be dispensed with."

This project is spoken of in terms of commendation in the *Government Gazette* and the *John Bull*. In the liberal papers, however, it has met a different fate. The *India Gazette* "strongly deprecates the intolerant spirit which the declaration breathes, and the invidious means by which its promoters seek to accomplish their object;" whilst the *Bengal Chronicle* asserts that it is "calculated to degrade Christians and Christianity itself in the estimation of the heathen by whom we are surrounded; that in principle it is defective, that in its intended operation it would be inquisitorial, unjust, and oppressive; and we have some doubt indeed whether any man injured in his trade or profession by it, would not have a legal claim to redress against those who conspired to carry it into effect."

YATIMUD-UD-DOWLAH OF OUDE.

The *India Gazette*, on the authority of a private letter, mentions the death of Yatimut-ul-Dowlah, the prime minister of the King of Oude, on the 13th of April.

THE PRESS.

The *John Bull* of April 29th mentions some rumours of some approaching important modifications of the press regulations.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

The *Bengal Chronicle* of April 27 states, that it is in contemplation to memorialize the Governor-general, to issue the *personal pay* of the officers of the army, at the rate at which the amount in sterling money was originally converted into Bengal currency, viz. 2s. 6d. per sonat rupee.

Madras.

Madras papers to the 17th May have been received, but they contain little local intelligence.

It is stated that the Madras Club is likely to have support from the heads of the society, and to be promoted by government.

A shocking accident took place at St. Thomé, on the evening of April 28. Ensign Bromwick, of the 29th Regt. Nat. Inf., accompanied by several other officers, went into the sea to bathe. He had advanced a little out of his depth, when he was heard to make a sudden exclamation, and the sea around him appeared immediately covered with blood. He was then seen attempting to swim on shore. Lieutenant Brodie, adjutant of the 29th N.I., thereupon swam to Mr

Bromwick's assistance, and dragged him on shore, when his right leg and his body were found to be dreadfully lacerated, a considerable part both of the leg and thigh and of the body having been torn away. The little finger also of the right hand had been bitten off. The mischief had evidently been done by a shark. We lament to add, that Mr. Bromwick died almost immediately, and before he could be conveyed to his residence, which was very near the beach. The deceased, we hear, was a very fine young man, and universally beloved for his amiable disposition.

Penang.

The *Penang Gazette* contains an account of a melancholy accident which happened to Lieutenant Broothoof, who, visiting a waterfall on the north side of the island, was tempted to bathe, and was carried away by the torrent; he died in a few days of the injuries he received. His friend, Lieutenant Wilkinson, owing to anxiety, exertion, and a slight wound from a thorn, died of a locked jaw.

Netherlands India.

News from Batavia of the 4th of May has been received. The Governor-General, in a letter of the 8th of April to Lieut.-General de Kock, expresses his great satisfaction with his reports, announcing the submission of Diepo Nigoro and other chiefs, and consequently the brilliant termination of the war in Java. — *Dutch Paper.*

Pitcairns' Island.

Accounts from this island notice the death of old Adams, the last of the leading mutineers of the *Bounty*.

Polynesia.

The American ship *Vincennes* communicated at Canton some intelligence from the Polynesian islands, visited in the course of her voyage. She was a fortnight at the Washington or Northern Marquesian Group, a month at the Society Islands, and nearly two months at the Sandwich Islands. The natives of the first group are represented, both in a mental and physical point of view, superior to those of the last two, but remain in the uncontrolled licentiousness of the original character of the South Sea Islanders. The Sandwich Islanders are represented as making astonishingly rapid strides in civilization.

It is stated in another communication from this quarter, that the Sandwich Islanders have equipped an expedition, consisting of two of their brigs of war, against the New Hebrides, where they intend to form a settlement. The expedition is under the command of Boki, the governor of Woahoo, who has with him Manuiha, the captain of the port, and three hundred soldiers.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept 22.

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 minutes of the last quarterly general court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) informed the proprietors, that, in pursuance of the directions of the court assembled on the 16th of July last, he and other members of the Court of Directors had presented to his Majesty the address of condolence and congratulation which had then been agreed to, which his Majesty had been pleased to receive most graciously.

The *Chairman* then laid before the court the regulations ordained by the governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, during the year 1829.

The *Chairman* next submitted to the proprietors, an account of the expenses, &c. of the establishments at Addiscombe and Haileybury, for the year ending at Midsummer last.

General *Thornton*.—I wish to ask a question relative to the proceedings at our last meeting. It appears to me, that all the minutes of our proceedings on that occasion have not been read. It was stated at that time, that there was a bill before Parliament, which was calculated to throw a very heavy charge on the East-India Company: no mention has now been made of it.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. and gallant general is alluding to the proceedings of an antecedent quarterly general court (not the last general court), in the due course of which the bill alluded to was mentioned.

General *Thornton*.—I wish to know what has been done with reference to that bill.

The *Chairman*.—I was about to state what had been done with respect to the bill which was introduced for the relief of certain persons who had sustained injury in consequence of the insolvency of Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, late registrar of Madras. It pleased the House of Commons to pass that bill, which has now become a law, in opposition to the feelings expressed by this Court, and to the sentiments of the Court of Directors. Some of the most objectionable parts of the measure were, however, rescinded. It was, for instance, originally intended that the money should be payable in this country; that provision was however abandoned, and the money was made payable at Madras; by which the Company was freed from a very heavy charge.

General *Thornton*.—I am sorry to hear that the bill has passed into a law in any shape. I, as well as other hon. proprietors, clearly shewed the gross injustice of the measure. On the occasion to which I allude, one hon. proprietor advised the Court of Directors to make a compromise; and I fear that the executive body attended to that recommendation, instead of adopting mine. It seems that the measure has now been agreed to; and I hope that no intention exists to carry it further. I make this observation, because it would appear, from some remarks which had fallen from Sir James Mackintosh, that he was not satisfied, but wished to carry the matter farther. I therefore hope that care will be taken that bad shall not be made worse.

The *Chairman*.—The measure is now the law of the land, and its provisions cannot be altered by Sir James Mackintosh, or any other gentleman.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

The *Chairman*.—An hon. proprietor gave notice of a motion at the last general court, which motion shall now be read.

The clerk then read the motion, as follows:—

"That this court, taking into consideration the direct encouragement afforded to idolatry, and also to the licentiousness and bloodshed connected with idolatrous observances, by the collection of tribute from the worshippers and pilgrims at the temples of Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and elsewhere, both for the repair of those temples and the maintenance of their priests and attendants—recommends to the Honourable Court of Directors to take such measures as may have the effect of immediately directing the attention of the Indian government to this subject, and of eventually removing such a reproach from a Christian empire."

Mr. *John Poynder* then rose and said—Mr. Chairman, I should hope that the terms of the motion which, after three months' notice, I have now the honour to submit to the court, are sufficiently explicit in themselves to obviate the possibility of any misconstruction as to its object or motives; but as I have reason to think that some misconception may have prevailed, I would wish, before I come to state distinctly what I propose by this motion, to inform the court what I do not propose by it. And, first, I do not propose to originate measures in this country, in the first instance, however desirable they might appear upon discussion, but simply to recommend the Directors to call the atten-

tion of the Indian Government to the question, and only then to deal with it as shall eventually appear desirable. Should any proprietors, therefore, not feel with me upon the expediency of acting at all, they will remember that the utmost I ask this court is, to recommend to the directors to call the attention of the Eastern government to the question. If the directors should feel *in limine*, that they ought not even to call upon their colleagues, they will tell us so, as a sort of grand jury, who will find, or throw out the bill. If they feel that they ought to call the attention of our Eastern government to the subject, it will still be competent to the court abroad to say—we have examined the question, as you desire, and we decline to interfere—which, though it would certainly be no adjudication of the merits of the question, yet, at all events, would supply an opinion as to the expediency of letting it alone; and here, sir, I would pause to enquire in what more moderate, or less objectionable form, any proprietor, desirous of the investigation of any great question, could come before his brother proprietors? Secondly, if I do not propose to legislate upon this subject in this country at all, so much less do I contemplate any coercive measures here, or elsewhere, against the temple worship, or any attempt at the slightest obstruction to a single worshipper. Again I invite attention to the motion, the main object of which is to abrogate the collection of tribute, as affording the sanction and authority of a Christian government to the popular idolatry, and encouraging the licentiousness and bloodshed inseparably connected with it. I am the more anxious to offer these preliminary observations, because I cannot forget that a valued friend among the proprietors,* when I first gave notice of this motion, remarked, that as it might be regarded as a serious attack upon the religious faith of our entire Indian population, he thought the directors should take measures for giving the utmost publicity to the discussion. I hope that enough has been said to convince him, that I have no appetite for the office of a public disturber of the peace of empires, especially in the present times; and with regard to any supposed disposition to take the court by surprise, more especially one which is commonly the least frequented of the year, I have reason to believe that a notice of this motion has found its way before this, to every proprietor. And the exception only of those for whom, from official or other connection with the Company, would be excused of the meeting without: what course may have been pursued by the Court of Directors in regard to the general proprietary is less my affair, nor do I

Mr. Carmichael.

deem it necessary to enquire. I hope that such a fact as I have mentioned will remove all imputation of any desire of concealment on the part of myself and my friends. It now, sir, comes to be seen whether I shall be able to establish such a case as shall justify the proprietors in adopting this motion, the tenor of which, I must again distinctly repeat, is—not the subversion of the temples, but the abstraction of British influence from their support, and of British participation in their profits. At the same time, it becomes me to be honest enough to God and my country, to avow that if, by such an indirect course as the withdrawal of the British sanction, the desirable end of promoting our common Christianity, and of weakening the strongholds of superstition and vice, should be a collateral consequence, I do not affect to deny that I shall rejoice, in no common degree, in “a consummation so devoutly to be wished;” but I will add, that I apprehend it will be a triumph of no solitary character, but one in which, so far from standing alone, there is not a man who hears me, that will not also partake, nor a single Christian throughout the world who will not as heartily join.

Adverting again to the motion before us as the text of my remarks, I shall now endeavour to prove that licentiousness and bloodshed are invariably connected with the several idolatrous temples where the tax is collected, and that its collection operates as a direct encouragement on the part of our Christian government to idolatry in general, and to those impure and sanguinary practices in particular; while, so far from the revenue that is raised being exhausted by the objects to which it is professedly applied, a surplus of considerable magnitude accrues to the East-India Company. And first, I shall notice the abominations invariably found in connection with all the idolatrous worship of India, before I advert to the particular temples in question; since, while it will be found that the temples, whose worshippers we tax partake, in common with all the others, in the general corruptions of the system, those temples have each distinctive characters of evil, so peculiar to themselves, as to entitle each of them to a separate consideration. Before, however, I proceed with this branch of my argument, I feel it necessary to claim no ordinary measure of the indulgence of the Court. I have indeed before experienced their courtesy in permitting the production of voluminous evidence on the question of suttees; but I must apprise them that I am now about to produce testimony which, though less extensive in quantity, is, from the nature of the subject, far more offensive in its character, and such as cannot

be brought forward in any public assembly without exciting feelings, both in the speaker and the hearer, always productive of pain, and frequently of disgust; testimony which, while its production is rendered necessary by the imperious sense of public duty, would, under the operation of the same principle, admit of no apology for its suppression, and therefore leaves me no discretion to withhold it. With regard to the ordinary abomination of the whole temple worship, I shall first cite Mr. Mill, the celebrated and accurate historian of British India.

“It is by no means unnatural (says he) for the religion of a rude people to unite opposite qualities; to preach the most harsh austerities, and at the same time to encourage the loosest morality. It may be matter of controversy to what degree the idolatrous objects employed in the Hindoo worship imply depravity of manners; but a religion which subjects to the eyes of its votaries the grossest images of sensual pleasure, and renders even the emblems of generation objects of worship—which sacrifices to the supreme God an immense train of obscene acts—which has these engraved on the sacred cars, portrayed in the temples, and presented to the people as objects of adoration, which pays worship to the Yoni, and the Lingam, cannot be regarded as favourable to chastity. Nor can it be supposed, when to all these circumstances is added the institution of a number of girls attached to the temples, whose business is dancing and prostitution, that chastity is a virtue encouraged by the religion of the Hindoos.”—*Mill's British India*, vol. i. 279, 4to. edition.

Again, he adds in the same work

“All European witnesses have been struck with the indelicacy of the Hindoos. The gross emblems and practices of their religion are well known. To the indecent passages in the sacred books, and the practices which they describe, both exceedingly numerous and exceedingly gross, we can here only allude, but the whole section may be seen by reference to certain portions of Haddad's Gentoo law.”

Both the writings and conversation of the Hindoos abound with passages which are shocking to European ears. Even in the popular and moral work entitled *Hetopadesa*, there are parts which Doctor Wilkins (your learned and amiable librarian) could not translate, although he remarks that a Hindoo lady, from grosser habits, might hear them without a blush. Mr. Mill adds, that another oriental scholar and eye-witness, Mr. Scott Waring, speaking of the Persian women, describes them as “like the Indian, totally devoid of all delicacy, whose language is often gross and disgusting.”

My next witness is the Abbé Dubois, who is said by Mr. Mill to have spent twenty years in India, in a more intimate acquaintance with the people than was ever done by any other European. My authority here (the work of the Abbé Dubois) must, I conceive, be conclusive with the East-India Company—not merely as a general scholar, and a laborious missionary (although of the Romish faith) in India, but because the Company had been so certified of the value of his original manuscript, both from the report of Major Wilks, Mr. Petre, Mr. Ers-

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kine of Bombay, Sir James Mackintosh, and Lord W. Bentinck, that they actually purchased, a few years since, the Abbé's manuscript, for 2,000 pagodas, or £800. The work was afterwards translated into English; since which a much improved edition has been printed by the author himself at the Royal Library of Paris, in the year 1825, which is now in the library of this house, as the gift of its learned author; and it is only due to the Company to state, that this concession of reprinting it in French was made to the Abbé by the East-India Company with their accustomed liberality of feeling, notwithstanding they had, in fact, possessed themselves of the copyright for the valuable consideration which I have mentioned. It is from this French edition that I have selected my several extracts. The Abbé Dubois says—

“No care is taken to curb the passions of the child. What they daily see and hear, and are taught, tends to produce the vices of the sexual appetite to a degree surpassing the example of all other races of men. Artificial abortion and infanticide are common.”

It appears from the Mackenzie MSS. in your own library, that a Bramin (Boria) of Madras reported to Col. Mackenzie under his hand, respecting the worshippers of Basawarra, that his followers wear the lingam about their persons, and make it an object of constant worship; and this, he adds, is to indicate that their prophet wore this symbol. See page 20 of MS.

Mr. Ward's work on the “History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos,” has supplied me with much of the most valuable information, and indeed, such is the value of his book, that it is well known as a stock book upon the various subjects of which he treats, while the admirable character and services of its author, and his long residence among the people, entitle his testimony to the highest credit. He observes,

The temples for the worship of the lingam are innumerable. The greater number of images in stone are those of the lingam. At Benares is one which six men can hardly grasp.—*Ward*, vol. ii. p. 11.

The daily worship of the Lingam is prescribed by the sacred books to every family.—*Ibid*. vol. ii. p. 26.

The immorality of the Gooroo or spiritual guide is thus described by him.—

“I have heard of some Gooroos who, taking advantage of the profound reverence in which they are held, are guilty of improper conduct with their female disciples, and others of these demigods are guilty of crimes which they expiate on a gallows.—*Ibid*. vol. ii. p. 44.

With respect to the existence of human sacrifices in India, the full directions for the sacrifice of a man are given by Mr. Ward, from the Hindoo sacred books, in vol. ii. p. 47.

“The victim must be free from bodily distemper, and be neither a child, nor advanced in years.”

Therefore of sound health and in the prime of life. The sacred books are full of stories of human sacrifices, some of (A)

which are recited; and the celebrated institutes of Menu distinctly speak of "the sacrifice of a man," in the same paragraph with that of a horse and a bull.

"However shocking, it is generally reported among the natives, that human sacrifices are in this day offered in some places in Bengal, more especially at Kaheer near the town of Burdwan, at Kircetukona near Moorshedabad, and at many other places. The discovery of these murders, in the name of religion, is made by finding the decapitated bodies near the Tools; and though no one acknowledges the act, yet the natives well know that these people have been offered in sacrifice."—"About seven years ago, at Serampore, before the temple of the goddess Tara, a human body was found without a head, and different offerings in the temple; all who saw it knew that a human victim had been slaughtered in the night, and search was made for the murderers, but in vain."—"At Brumhu nestula, it is currently reported that human victims are occasionally offered, and decapitated bodies are found there."—"The second Sanskrit professor of the college of Fort William assured me, that at the village of Soomura, he saw the head of a man with a lamp placed on it lying in a temple before the image of the goddess, and the body lying in the road opposite the temple, and a similar fact occurred at Bhurgu-Bheema. At Chitpouri and Kalee-ghatu, near Calcutta, human sacrifices are said to have been occasionally offered, and a respectable native assured me, that at Chitpouri, near the idol there, a decapitated body was found, which, in the opinion of the spectators, had evidently been offered on the preceding night."

Mr. Ward then relates a story believed by a great number of the most respectable natives of Bengal, respecting a raja (named Krishna-Chundrarayu) who is said to have offered human victims for the space of two years, under the directions of a dream, amounting to not fewer than 1,000!—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 47 to 52. Mr. Ward says, (vol. i. p. 148) that in the *Kaliku poorana* men are expressly pointed out as proper for sacrifice to Kalee, where it is declared that the blood of one man pleases the goddess for a thousand years, and that by the sacrifice of three men, she is pleased 100,000 years! and Mr. Ward extracts from what is commonly called "the sanguinary chapter" of this sacred book, the formal directions for the sacrifice of human victims! He also states that the goddess Siddesharree is equally known to have had human victims immolated on her altars. In the Parliamentary Papers ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, as late as the 18th of July 1828, a case occurs of the immolation of a human victim. It appears in the Bengal political consultations of the 10th of October 1823, being a dispatch from Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Swinton, the government secretary of Fort William, dated 26th of July 1823, and the fact was discovered by a person attending an annual festival in disguise, when he witnessed the sacrifice. The Abbé Dubois (vol. ii. p. 442, edit. Paris 1825) of "*Mœurs et Institutions des Peuples de l'Inde*" affirms,

1st. That the practices of the Indian magicians require, and obtain, the blood of virgins, in order to the success of their operations.

2d. That in the sacrifice of the Skiam, although a horse is more generally used, the immolation of a human being is considered infinitely more agree-

able to the gods, and therefore more available to the worshippers.

3d. That in every single province of India, the inhabitants know and point out the places where the rajahs have immolated prisoners taken in war to the deities, in order to their further success in battle.

He has himself visited and described them. The victims were always decapitated, and their heads were afterwards suspended as trophies. The temple of Mysore, near Seringapatam, was particularly distinguished for its numerous executions of this sort. Old men have mentioned these facts to the Abbé, as subsisting in their time, and they justified it on the ground of reprisals, and treated it with indifference, and as a matter of course.

4th. That in the *Kaliku-poorana* such infamous sacrifices are expressly recommended, the necessary ceremonies are described in their minutest details, and the consequences which will attend the observance, especially designating the deities to whom such sacrifices are acceptable, at the head of whom is Kalee. Human sacrifices are further stated to be the exclusive prerogative of princes, to whom they are therefore prescribed. A brahmin can never either be sacrificed himself or assist at a sanguinary sacrifice. Every human victim must be without corporeal blemish, and not be charged with any great crime.

An instance of human sacrifice in which an elderly female was the victim, was attempted at Benares so late as the year 1788. See the account by Lord Teignmouth, in the *Asiatic Researches*, v. 333. Of the human sacrifices at Juggernaut, including those of fathers and mothers, with their children in their arms, an account is given by Sonnerat (i. 121), who was himself an eye-witness. Bernier, who is characterized by Mr. Mill (the historian of British India) as "the faithful traveller," also describes it (*Lettre sur les Gentils de l'Hindoustan*, p. 124.) Adverting to the general immorality of the temple worship, Mr. Ward says

"Many of the practices in the presence of Hindoo idols, in the very midst of worship, are so dreadfully obscene, that I am persuaded even the lowest London mob would not suffer the actors to escape without marks of their disapprobation; and yet the Hindoos expect nothing less than heaven for these works of merit. A great number of the Hindoo saints live in a state of perpetual intoxication, nor do the Brumhucharees, who follow the rules of the Trimra Shasters and practice unutterable abominations, under what they call the forms of religion, ever doubt whether these acts are meritorious, and capable of raising the person to heaven. Though I have drawn away the veil from some of the scenes, yet the Christian public must give me credit respecting the rest, for they are so intolerably gross that they cannot be fully dragged into public view. Even women of the town have worship performed by brahmins in brothels, from which they expect rewards in a future state; so completely absent from the Hindoo mind is the Christian idea of purity of heart, and of the necessity of this, in order to approach God."—(*Ward's View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos*, vol. ii. p. 175.)—"There are several stories (says Mr. Ward) in the *Pooranas* respecting the origin of the Lingam worship, three of which I had translated, and actually inserted in this work, leaving out as much as possible of their offensive parts: but in correcting the proofs, they appeared too gross, even when retined as much as possible, to meet the public eye. It is true I have omitted them with some reluctance, because I wish that the apologists for idolatry should be left without excuse, and that the sincere Christian should know what those who wish to rob him of the Christian religion mean to leave in its stead."—"From these

abominable stories, temples innumerable have arisen in India, and a Lingam placed in each of them, and worshipped as a God! These temples, indeed, in Bengal, and many parts of Hindostan, are far more numerous than those dedicated to any other idol; and the number of the daily worshippers of this scandalous image (even among the Hindoo women), who make the image with the clay of the Ganges every morning and evening, is beyond comparison far greater than the worshippers of all the other gods put together."—(*Ward's View*, &c., vol. i. p. 15).

Thus Sonnerat, speaking of the temples throughout India, reports of them (without exception) that "they are covered with figures for the most part very obscene, representing the lives, victories, and misfortunes of the gods;"—and again, in those dedicated to Siva, (in which the Lingam is always the principal figure) he says, "the ceilings, as well as the other parts, are covered with obscene figures." *Voyage aux Indes et à la Chine*, tom. i. p. 219.

"In the year 1801 I was present," (says Mr. Ward) "at the worship of the goddess Doorga, as performed at Calcutta. Four sets of singers were present, who entertained their guests with filthy songs, and danced in indecent attitudes before the goddess. The whole scene produced on my mind sensations of the greatest horror. The dress of the singers, their indecent gestures, the abominable nature of the songs, the hoarse din of their miserable drum, the lateness of the hour, the darkness of the place, with the reflection that I was standing in an idol temple, and that this immense multitude of rational and immortal creatures, capable of superior joys, were, in the very act of worship, perpetrating a crime of high treason against the God of Heaven, while they themselves believed they were performing an act of merit, excited ideas and feelings in my mind which time can never obliterate."

"I would have given in this place a specimen of the songs sung before the image, but found them so full of obscenity, that I could not copy a single line. All those actions which a sense of decency keeps out of the most indecent English songs, are here detailed, sung, and laughed at, without the least sense of shame. A poor ballad-singer in England would be sent to the house of correction, and flogged, for performing the meritorious actions of these wretched idolaters."—*Ward's View*, &c. vol. i. p. 117.

Again—

"At the end of the ceremonies the parties cook and eat the flesh of the sacrifice, drink the spirits offered to the goddess, and then in a state of intoxication the men and women dance together, and commit the greatest indecencies."—*Ibid.* p. 16, in *Notis*.

Again, describing the termination of the Doorga festival, Mr. Ward says:

"Sept. 26th, 1803, I observed that one of the men standing before the idol in a boat, dancing and making indecent gestures, was naked. Before other images young men, dressed in women's clothes, were dancing with other men, making indecent gestures. I could not help thinking the most vulgar mob in England would have turned with disgust from these abominable scenes. I have seen the most abominable scenes exhibited before our own house at Serampore."—*Ibid.* p. 120.

In describing the worship of the idol Juguddhatree, Mr. Ward says:

"Much indecent mirth takes place, and numbers of men dance naked before the image, and call this the way to heaven; the brahmins smiling with complacency on these works of merit, so acceptable to the gods."—*Ibid.* p. 130.

Mr. Ward's entire account of the worship and festivals in honour of Krishna, is an awful exhibition of human depravity in connection with idolatrous ob-

servances. The following are a few extracts:

"During the worship within the temple, the crowd out of doors sing and dance, connecting with the whole every kind of indecency.—After eating and drinking, they literally 'rise up to play;' youths dressed so as to represent Krishnu and his mistress Radha, dance together.—Another festival celebrates the revels of this impure god with the milk-maids. At these times I have seen the grey-headed idolator and the frantic youth dancing together. The Hindoo is at once called to what he considers divine worship, and to a licentious festival; no one imagining but that worship and adultery may be performed in the same hour.—The temples dedicated to Krishnu are very numerous; and it is a scandalous fact that the image of Radha, his mistress, always accompanies that of Krishnu, and not those of his wives. Pantomimical entertainments are frequently represented, in which the lewd actions of this god are exhibited. Six parts out of ten of the whole Hindoo population of Bengal are supposed to be the disciples of this god."—"At one festival it is supposed that 100,000 people assemble each day, among whom are great multitudes of lewd women. Filthy songs about Krishnu and his mistresses are sung by the crowd, and all manner of indecent diversions practised."—*Ibid.* vol. i. p. 193 to 205.

Mr. Ward in describing the religious festivals says—

"As soon as the well-known sound of the drum is heard, calling the people to the midnight orgies, the dance and the song, whole multitudes assemble, and almost tread one upon another; and their joy keeps pace with the number of loose women present and the gross obscenity of the songs. Gopalee, a pundit employed in the Serampore printing-office, and a very respectable man among the Hindoos, avowed to a friend of mine that the only attractions on these occasions were the women of ill-fame, and the filthy songs and dances; that these songs were so abominable that a man of character, even amongst them, was ashamed of being present; that if ever he (Gopalee) remained, he concealed himself in a corner of the temple. He added, that a song was scarcely tolerated which did not contain the most marked allusions to unchastity, while those which were so abominable that no person could repeat them out of the temple received the loudest plaudits. All this is done in the very face of the idol, nor does the thought, 'Thou God seest me,' ever produce the slightest pause in these midnight revels. In open day, and in the most public streets of a large town, I have seen men entirely naked dancing with unblushing effrontery before the idol as it was carried in triumphant procession, encouraged by the smiles and eager gaze of the brahmins; yet sights even worse than those, and such as can never be described by the pen of a Christian writer, are exhibited on the rivers and in the public roads, to thousands of spectators at the Doorga festival, the most popular and most crowded of all the Hindoo festivals in Bengal; and which closes with libations to the gods, so powerful, as to produce general intoxication. I have more than once been filled with alarm as this idolatrous procession has passed my house, lest my children should go to the windows and see the gross obscenity of the dancers. What must be the state of morals in a country, when its religious institutions and public shows, at which the whole population is present, thus sanctify vice, and carry the multitude into the very gulf of depravity and ruin."—*Ward's Introduction to his View*, &c. p. 49.

Again, Mr. Ward (vol. i. p. 247) speaking of the rite of female worship among the Hindoos, says—

To this succeeds the worship of the guardian deity; and after this, that of the female who sits naked. Here things too abominable to enter the ears of man, and impossible to be revealed to a Christian public, are contained in the directions of the shastres. The learned brahmin who opened to me these abominations, made several efforts, paused and began again, and then paused again, before he could mention the shocking indecencies prescribed by his own shastres. (After describing some other rites, he adds) the priest then, in the

presence of all, behaves towards this female in a manner which decency forbids to be mentioned; after which the persons present repeat many times the name of some god, performing actions unutterably abominable, and here this most diabolical business closes. Thus, that which should be divine worship is the greatest source of impiety and corruption of manners; and instead of returning from his temple, or from religious services, informed in knowledge and grieved for his moral deficiencies, his passions are inflamed, and his mind polluted to such a degree that he carries the pernicious lessons of the temple or the festival into all the walks of private life; his very religion becomes his greatest bane, and where he should have drank of the waters of life, he swallows the poison that infallibly destroys him. It is not devotion that leads the Hindoo to the temple; but a licentious appetite. Idolatry always tends to sink, but never to raise its votaries."—*Ibid.*, p. 54.

Again—

"How shall I describe the unutterable abominations connected with the popular superstition. I have witnessed scenes which can be clothed in no language; and have heard of other abominations practised in the midst of religious rites, and in the presence of the gods, which, if they could be described, would fill the whole Christian world with disgust and horror.

"Men are sufficiently corrupt by nature, without any outward excitement to evil in the public festivals; nor have civil nor spiritual terrors, the frowns of God and governors united, been found sufficient to keep within restraint the overflows of iniquity; but what must be the moral state of that country where the sacred festivals and the very forms of religion lead men to every species of vice. These festivals and public exhibitions excite universal attention, and absorb for weeks together almost the whole of the public conversation; and such is the enthusiasm with which they are hailed, that the whole country seems to be thrown into a ferment; health, property, time, business, every thing is sacrificed to them. In this manner are the people prepared to receive impressions from their national institutions. If these institutions were favourable to virtue, the effects would be most happy; but as in addition to their fascination they are exceedingly calculated to corrupt the mind, the most dreadful consequences follow, and vice, like a mighty torrent, flows through the plains of Bengal with the force of the flood tide of the Ganges, carrying along with it young and old, the learned and the ignorant, rich and poor, all castes and descriptions of people, into an awful eternity! In short, the character of the gods, and the licentiousness which prevails at their festivals, and abounds in their popular works, with the enervating nature of the climate, have made the Hindoos the most effeminate and corrupt people on earth. I have in the course of this work exhibited so many proofs of this fact, that I will not again disgust the reader by going into the subject. Suffice it to say, that fidelity to marriage vows is almost unknown among the Hindoos; the intercourse of the sexes approaches very near to that of irrational animals. The husband almost invariably lives in criminal intercourse during the pupillage of his infant wife; and she, if she becomes a widow, cannot marry, and in consequence being destitute of a protector, and of every moral principle, becomes a willing prey to the lascivious."

"Let every conscientious Christian fairly consider whether a great degree of criminality does not attach to the person who in any way countenances idolatry. I am not ashamed to confess that I fear more for the continuance of the British power in India from the encouragement which Englishmen have given to the idolatry of the Hindoos, than from any other quarter whatever. It cannot be doubted that in every case in which either a person or a nation begins to think favourably of idolatry, it is a mark of departure in heart and practice from the living God; it was always so considered among the Jews. There is scarcely any thing in Hindooism, when truly known, in which a learned man can delight, or of which a benevolent man can approve; and I am fully persuaded that there is no person but one opinion on the subject, and that this opinion will be, that the Hindoo system is less ancient than the Egyptian, and that it is the most perverse, impure, and bloody of any

system of idolatry that was ever established on earth."—*Mr. Ward's Introduction*, p. 93.

Mr. Ward, in his chapter "On Pantomimical Entertainments," says,

"The scenes are often very lascivious; and the whole, by exciting a kind of enthusiasm in the cause of licentiousness, produces a dreadful effect on the morals of the spectators. Both young and old. The entertainments which relate to the lascivious Krishna are most popular, and the sight of these impure and pernicious exhibitions is reckoned very meritorious; indeed the Hindoo flatters himself, when he retires from these scenes inflamed with lust, that he has been doing something that will promote his final bliss."—*Vol. iii.* p. 204.

Speaking of the women, Mr. Ward says,

"I recollect the observations of a gentleman who had lived nearly twenty years in Bengal, and whose opinions on such a subject demand the highest regard, that the fidelity of the Hindoo woman was so great, that he scarcely thought there was a single instance of a wife who had been always faithful to her husband."

The acknowledgment of Ramu-matheo the second Sanskrit pundit in the college of Fort William, alluding to the lascivious character of the god Krishna,

"that almost every house in Calcutta and other large towns contained a Krishna, exhibits pretty plainly the state of the public morals. The number of houses of ill fame in Calcutta is almost incredible. Indeed such is the licentious character of the people, that notwithstanding all the terrors of the caste, thousands of Brahmins live with Parsi and Musulman women. Some years ago one of the Hindoo rajahs of the Kshatriya caste retained an English concubine, and afterwards had a family by a Musulman woman, whose sons were invested with the poita, and were all married to Hindoos. This woman had a separate house, where the raja visited her. She worshipped idols, had a brahm for her spiritual guide, and another for her priest, and all the Hindoos around partook of the food which had been cooked in the houses of this woman and her children, so that thousands of persons, according to the strict laws of the Shasters, forfeited their castes. In all the large towns, as Calcutta, Dhaka, Patna, Moorshedabad, &c. many rich Hindoos live with Musulman concubines, and amongst the lower orders this intermixture of the castes for iniquitous purposes is still more general.

"They are very religious and quarrelsome, and in defence of a cause in a court of justice will swear falsely in the most shocking manner, so that a judge never knows when he may safely believe Hindoo witnesses. It is said that some of the courts of justice are infested by a set of men termed *four unad men*, who for so paltry a sum are willing to make oath to any fact however false. Private murder is practised to a dreadful extent among the Hindoos, and is exceedingly facilitated, and detection prevented, by the practice of hurrying sick persons to the banks of the river, and burning them as soon as dead. Instances of persons being secretly poisoned by their relations are numerous, especially in the houses of the rich, where detection is almost impossible.

"The crime of destroying illegitimate children before birth is also prevalent to a shocking degree in Bengal. In the family of a single Koleni brahm, whose daughters never live with their husbands, it is common for each daughter to destroy a child in the womb annually; this crime is also very prevalent among widows, so numerous in this country. The pundit who gave me this information supposes that 10,000 children are thus murdered in the province of Bengal every month!! Expressing my doubts of this extraordinary and shocking circumstance, this person appealed to the fact of many females being tried for these offences in the courts of justice in every sallah in Bengal. He said the fact was so notorious that every child in the country knew of it, and that the crime had acquired an appropriate name, *petu-phela*, viz. thrown from the belly; *petu-phela* is also a term of abuse which one woman often gives to another. It is a fact, too, that many women die after taking the drug intended to destroy the unborn child.

Gaming is another vice of which the Hindoos, encouraged by their sacred writings, are extremely fond, and in the practice of which their holiest monarch, Yoodhist-hiru, twice lost his kingdom. In short, though it has been said that the Hindoos are a moral and comparatively an honest people, there needs no attempt to prove to persons engaged in business in India, that such an assertion is as far from truth as the distance between the poles; every one who has been obliged to employ the Hindoos, has had the most mortifying proofs that if the vices of lying, deceit, dishonesty, and impurity can degrade a people, then the Hindoos have sunk to the utmost depths of human depravity. Whole pages might be written on this painful subject, till the reader was perfectly nauseated with the picture of their disgusting vices. The complaints of Europeans are so frequent, and so loud, on the dishonesty of the natives, that a person can seldom go into the company of those who employ them without hearing these complaints.

"The impurity of the conversation and manners of the Hindoos is so much dreaded by Europeans, that they tremble for the morals of their children, and consider their removal to Europe, however painful such a separation may be to the mind of a parent, as absolutely necessary to prevent their ruin. In the capacity of a servant, the wife or widow of an English soldier is considered as an angel compared with a native woman. Lying is universally practised. The author has never known a Hindoo who has not resorted to it without hesitation, whenever he thought he could draw the slightest advantage from it. The want of compassion and tenderness towards the poor, the sick, and the dying, is also so notorious, that European travellers are frequently filled with horror at the proofs of their inhumanity, merely as they pass along the roads, or navigate the rivers in this country."—*Mr. Ward*, vol. iii. p. 288 to 295.

Adverting to the vindication of the Hindoo system, Mr. Ward observes further—

"Some persons have complimented the Hindoos as a virtuous people; but how should virtue exist among a people whose sacred writings encourage falsehood, revenge, and impurity; whose gods were monsters of vice; to whose sages are attributed the most brutal indulgence in cruelty, revenge, lust, and pride; whose priests endeavour to copy these abominable examples, and whose institutions are the very hotbeds of impurity? Where, in such a state of universal corruption—the temple itself being turned into a brothel, and the deity worshipped being the very personification of sin—where should virtue find a single asylum, and from what stock, where all is disease and corruption, should the virtues be produced? If the religious institutions of a country be the prime sources of corruption, how should the people be virtuous? Is there such a strong bias in human nature to virtue that a man will be pure in spite of the example of his gods, his priests, and the whole body of his countrymen, and when the very services in his temple present the most fascinating temptations to impurity? Impurity and cruelty have been in all ages the prominent features of every form of pagan superstition, but no where have these features presented a more disgusting and horrible appearance than among the Hindoos. I have witnessed scenes of impurity in Hindoo worship which I can never commit to writing. In translating some parts of the Hindoo writings with a learned brahm who assisted me, he was himself almost covered with shame; multitudes of fables and scenes are found in the most chaste of the Hindoo histories of their gods and sages that are disgusting beyond all utterance, but the passages here more particularly referred to describe acts of impurity daily practised by large bodies of Hindoos, and which are becoming more and more common. The songs and dances which I have witnessed in the Hindoo temples at midnight would disgrace a house of ill fame; and these are the services which should purify the soul, and fit it for the duties of time, and for the joys of eternity; and this is the religion of the Hindoos. I myself saw one year from my own window at Serampore, in a religious procession, eight or ten thousand Hindoos, of both sexes, old and young, crowded to the sight. Can one wonder, after this, that the Hindoos should be so notoriously the most corrupt nation at present existing on the earth. Their sacred insti-

tutions are the very bane and curse of the people."—*Ward's Introduction*, vol. iii. p. 37.

The abominations of the Bramins in particular are described by Mr. Ward in his third vol. p. 81. et seq.: from which it appears that their polygamy is excessive; some have not fewer than 100 wives, many have fifteen or twenty, and others forty or fifty each: their mistresses are numerous. In the preface to the same volume, it is stated that some of the highest order of Bramins marry fifty or sixty females, Hindoo parents conceiving it a high honour to have a daughter so married. This man, however, lives only with one wife, though he may occasionally visit some of the others. The consequence of such a detestable practice is, that these extra wives and these infant widows are generally found in the houses of ill fame throughout the country. In the same volume, page 147, it is observed that on account of the early period at which all marriages are contracted, the number of virgin widows is very great, and that the Hindoos acknowledged that almost all young widows, being excluded from a second marriage, live in a state of adultery. Again, the very early marriages are the source of the most enormous evils,—these pairs, brought together without previous attachment, or even their own consent, are seldom happy.

"This leads men into unlawful connexions, so common in Bengal, that three parts of the married population, I am informed, keep concubines. Many never visit, nor take their wives from the house of the father-in-law, but they remain there a burden and a disgrace to their parents, or they abandon the paternal roof at the call of some paramour. Early marriages also give rise to another dreadful evil—almost all these girls after marriage remain at home one, two, or three years, and during this time numbers are left widows without having enjoyed the company of their husbands a single day; these young widows being forbidden to marry, almost without exception become prostitutes. To these miserable victims of a barbarous custom, are to be added all the daughters of the Koolenus (higher brahmins) who never leave the house of the father, either during the life or after the death of their husbands, and who invariably live an abandoned life. The consequences resulting from this state of things are universal wickedness, and the perpetration of unnatural crimes to a most shocking extent."—*Ward's Views*, vol. iii. p. 167.

In concluding my extracts from Mr. Ward, I would notice his view of the woful expenditure of human life in India by means of the several idolatrous observances and the pilgrimages connected with them.

"I have ventured (says he) on an estimate of the number of Hindoos who annually perish, the victims of the Brahminical religion, (vol. ii. p. 127) and have supposed that they cannot amount to less than 10,500! Every additional information I obtain, and the opinions of the best informed persons with whom I am acquainted, confirm me in the opinion that this estimate is too low, that the havoc is far greater, however difficult it may be to bring the mind to contemplate a scene of horror which outdoes all that has ever been perpetrated in the name of religion by all the savage nations put together."—*Ward's Introduction*, vol. i. p. 98.

But lest it should be supposed that

such views are peculiar to clergymen, let us hear Mr. Tytler, one of the last men who will be suspected of favouring Mr. Ward or his opinions. In his *Considerations on India*, printed as late as the year 1815, he observes

"The influence of the various filthy and indecent stories which in the Shasters are related of the Hindoo deities, and the immoral tendency of the abominable songs so common among the natives, and which are sung at the worship of their gods, must be very great. There are no vices, however bad, for which they will not find examples in the history of their gods; and the lower orders are taught to suppose that the gods are pleased with the indecent representations, the improper attitudes and gestures, and the licentious songs which we see and hear at their Poojas. It was evidently the interest of the brahmins to insist on the advantages to be obtained from the observance of ceremonies in which the people would naturally join with pleasure, and which gratified their own appetites and desires, rather than to enforce the severer duties of religious abstinence and forbearance from the pleasures of the senses; in which doctrine their followers would be few, and their power consequently small. We see, therefore, that all they have revealed of the Shasters, relates to the efficacy of Poojas, and other religious feasts; and in these they permit, and even enjoin, the exhibition of every indecency. As human nature has always shewn itself sufficiently corrupt to require the enforcement of the checks which religion supplies in order to restrain mankind, what then must be the condition of a people whose very religion forms the basis of their vices and immorality."—*Tytler's Considerations on the State of India*, vol. i. p. 243.

Again:

"The impurities of which they are daily witnesses, even in their religious ceremonies, have conspired to make the Bengalee lascivious in the highest degree. So little regard is paid to chastity among them, that the son has learnt from the example of his parent, before he is fourteen years of age, to mingle in the general debauchery. Concubinage is general among them, and private intrigue has no bounds, nor does the Bengalee consider marriage a bar to such enjoyments. Under such circumstances, the number of those who live by public prostitution is very great."—*Ib.* 294.

For further proof of the immorality of the temple worship, the Abbé Dubois, in his work before referred to, after describing the figures of the Lingam as almost the invariable object of worship in the second court of every temple, observes that the chief idol itself is often found in an obscene position, while on the principal front of the temple figures of men and animals appear in infamous attitudes, which sculptures, he says, are also most commonly repeated on the inner walls—

"To every temple (he adds) are attached female dancers, called the attendants of the deity, but really prostitutes, who are regularly retained to grant their favours to any one who may choose to pay for them, although it appears they were originally confined to the service of the brahmins. These profligate women are however peculiarly consecrated to the worship of the Indian gods, and every temple of any consideration has a band of eight, twelve, or upwards. Their official duties consist in dancing and singing twice every day in the interior of the temples, and in all the public ceremonies besides. Their attitudes and gestures are lascivious and opposed to decency, while their songs consist of obscene poetry, descriptive of the amours of their gods. They assist at marriages and other domestic ceremonies, in displaying their talent, and employ all the time which remains at their disposal in intrigues of infamy, nor is it unusual to see the residence of their gods become the theatre of their licentiousness. They are trained from infancy to this disgraceful trade,

some of them being to respectable families, and there are commonly found among them pregnant women, who in order to obtain a safe delivery, make a vow, with the concurrence of their husband, to devote the child, if a female, to the service of the idol. They are far from considering this impious vow as opposed to the laws of female delicacy, or the obligations of maternal affection, and it is certain that no unfavourable opinion attaches to the parents, whose daughter embraces this course of life. These priestesses of the temples receive a regular stipend for their official duties, but its amount is moderate, and they supply the deficiency by the sale of their persons, for the aid of which commerce they are perhaps better acquainted than in any other country with all the arts and resources of attraction, in the employment of perfumes, of elegant and costly decorations, the use of odoriferous flowers, and abundant jewellery, with every other incentive to voluptuousness. At Mougour in the Mysore, a place in the southern vicinity of Seringapatam, is a temple dedicated to Tipammita, a female deity, who has an annual festival of great celebrity, when the goddess is borne in procession on a superb palanquin through the streets with a male deity before her."

Another temple of the same character was pointed out to him near Karry-madai, and the district of Coimbatour, and another not far from Moudon-Darai to the east of Mysore. The Abbé adds that

"Among the Assyrians and Babylonians, according to the opinion of Herodotus and Strabo, every woman was obliged to prostitute herself once in her life in the temple of Mylitta, the Venus of the Greeks. This tradition was so repugnant to the principles of shame which nature appears to have imparted even to the greater part of the animal creation, that many modern writers (and among them Voltaire) have questioned its authenticity; what will they say (asks the Abbé) to the infamous rites of which I have now given a description? The authority of husbands in India is such, that it will be readily admitted that it is only with their consent that the women could thus seek in every direction for a spurious posterity, but what limits will superstition observe? A variety of religious observances in India afford them an undeniable testimony, (says Dubois), to the truth of whatever of this nature the ancient historians have transmitted to us, however improbable."—(vol. ii. p. 370.)

In adverting to the public processions of the several idols, the Abbé says that the prostitutes of the temple perform lascivious dances, and that the bases of the different cars are sculptured with figures of men and women in the most obscene attitudes; and he also describes the mixed multitudes of spectators, as so completely laying aside all regard for decency, during the procession, as to afford a recognized place of meeting for those who are ill disposed. The noise and uproar of these processions is stated to be such as can only be understood by witnessing them; and the Abbé adds, "I have never beheld an Indian procession without its presenting me with an image of hell." In further proof that bloodshed is inseparable from the whole of the temple worship, which, it will be remembered, is one branch of my argument, and is adduced by me as a reason against British connexion with such a system, I advert to the painful and sanguinary austerities of the devotees invariably observed at all the great festivals of every temple. The Abbé Dubois (among others) records the ordinary austerities of the devotees at all the diffe-

rent temples, especially on the principal feasts, as always attended with bloodshed, and frequently with loss of life. He describes very fully in vol. i. p. 371, et seq. (as do so many others) the self-inflicted tortures and painful mutilations which invariably attend these ceremonies.

Dubois further observes that

"In both the sects of Siva and Vishnu, there is a species of priestesses recognized as the wives of the gods. They form, he says, a distinct class from the dancers of the temples, but equal them in depravity; they are commonly victims of the priests' seduction, who in order to preserve the reputation of the families they have dishonoured, obtain for them a residence in the temples, after the performance of certain ceremonies. The priestesses of Vishnu bear on their breasts the distinctive figure of the eagle; while those of Siva have the figure of the Lingham impressed upon the thigh."

The next instance of religious profligacy connected with the temple worship, shall conclude this branch of my subject. Mr. Peggs, in his "*India's Cries to British Humanity*," in reference to other temples, says:

"Serinagar is the capital of the province of Gurwal, thirty-eight miles from Hurdwar. On the opposite side of the river, at the village of Hanibut, is a temple sacred to Rajah Ishwara, which is principally inhabited by dancing women. The initiation into this society is performed by anointing the head with oil from the lamp placed before the altar, by which act they make a formal abjuration of their parents and kindred, devoting their future lives to prostitution. Among the items of eleemosynary donations distributed to brahmins and others of the old government, and continued by the British, the principal in amount is 512 rupees, which is given to various tribes of religious mendicants, who frequent a *mela*, or fair, held annually near Serinagar. Ought Britain asks the author) thus to sanction and encourage obscenity? would it be done were those things fully known?—*India's Cries*, p. 234.

Tavernier in his travels in India, says:

"The worship of Brahma is essentially impure. There are temples of consecration for a life of impurity: these exist at Cambaya, Tivikarey, and other places of Hindustan. From Cambaya you go to a little village distant three coss, where there is a temple to which all the Indian courtizans come to make their offerings. This temple is full of a great number of naked images: among the rest there is a large figure of one that seems to resemble Apollo, all uncovered. Girls of eleven and twelve years old, who have been bought and educated for the purpose, are sent by their mistresses to this temple to offer and surrender themselves up to this idol."—*Tavernier*, p. 37.

In concluding these painful proofs of the depravity common to all the religious temples of India, I need hardly add that it would be far more grateful to my own feelings to suppress them altogether, if the important interests of truth did not imperiously require their production, in a case where it becomes a question, whether a tax imposed upon such religious worship as this, ought or ought not to be continued by the East-India Company. They have been brought forward by me "with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger." Let the apology offered by Dubois himself, upon this head, be also accepted as mine.

"God forbid (says he) that I should insult the misery of a nation which, plunged in the darkness of idolatry and ignorance, is unable to deliver itself from the errors and superstitions which are

the consequence. A sentiment of compassion alone is that by which I am actuated. Such were our ancestors, such should we be ourselves, at this moment, without the infinite mercy of Him who has been pleased to enlighten our eyes with the divine light of revelation."—*Ib.* vol. ii. p. 237.

All, sir, that I ask in addition is, that until such practices shall yield to the power of divine revelation, the India Company shall refuse to participate in the fruits of such pollution. If you will do little to extend the influence of your own holy faith, at least do nothing which shall positively obstruct its progress, and give occasion to idolaters to affirm that, when your own interests are in question you are not nice in the means of advancing them.

I come now, secondly, to particularize each of the principal temples from which we derive tribute, as more completely illustrative of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to licentiousness and bloodshed. And need I say that at the head of these temples, and indeed (chiefly owing, *horresco referens*! to British patronage and support) at the head of all the idolatrous temples in the world, stands that of Juggernaut. or, as the name imports, of "the lord of the world," for such is the impious title by which this monstrous idol is made to usurp the authority of the Supreme Being. And as the parliamentary papers already printed, in reference to this particular station of idolatry, afford considerable information, I shall first refer to them, premising only, that I have reason to believe the papers required of the Company by Parliament in the last session, but which could not be furnished in time, will be found more completely to establish my case, although I have not deemed it necessary to wait for their production, as considering that I should be able to adduce the most satisfactory testimony without them. It appears then, from the parliamentary papers of 1813, that in the Bengal Revenue Letter of the 15th Sept. 1808, the expense of Juggernaut is computed at £7,000 per annum, "to provide for which it is proposed to grant (in addition to the established endowments of the institution, which are insufficient for its support upon that scale) an allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the net receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims; by this arrangement, it is observed, the remainder of the receipts, after defraying the charges of collection, will become a net revenue to government." So that we have here a distinct admission: 1st. That the established endowments of the institution are insufficient for its support, upon the scale on which it was conducted; they did not amount to £7,000 per annum: 2d. The deficiency was supplied by the tax on pilgrims; thus providing for such

a support of idolatry and its institutions as could not exist without that tax: and 3d. The surplus revenue was avowedly appropriated by the Company. This state of things was accordingly protested against by the Company at home, and they sought by a letter, of 21st March 1809, intended to go out to Bengal, to terminate it, observing that "for a government which is not Hindoo to elect the priests who are to superintend a Hindoo temple, to exercise a control over its ministers and officers, or to take the management of its funds, would seem to the Directors a direct invasion of the Hindoo institutions; and for a government professing Christianity to do those things, would be to act incompatible with its own principles." And again: "It is not our opinion, whatever the example of preceding governments may have been, that the British government ought to tax the Hindoos purely on a religious account; for instance, to make them pay merely for access to any of their places of devotion." These paragraphs, and I state the fact with deep sorrow, were immediately expunged by the Board of Control, and others substituted having a directly contrary tendency, in which it was stated that, as the tax on pilgrims resorting to Allahabad and Juggernaut was established during the Nawab's and the Mahratta government, there did not appear to be any objection to its continuance under the British government. (P. 19 of Parliamentary Papers of 1813, on Juggernaut). Upon this the Directors, graciously to their credit, remonstrated thus:

"It may have been answerable for a Hindoo government to interfere in the management of the ministers of the temple and the management of its affairs, but for our government to elect its priests and officers, to assume a control over their conduct, to take the direction of its funds, and the charge of preparing its annual procession car, whose emblems are so well known, was, in the opinion of the Court, to furnish to the ill-intentioned pretences for alarming the scrupulousity of the Hindoos."

And again:

"With regard to imposing a tax on the Hindoos for admission to a religious privilege, where the imposer believed, as the Hindoo government did, that the privilege was a real and solid good, it was, on his principles, allowable for him to put a price upon it; but where the government know the supposed privilege to be a delusion, the Court must question the propriety of its continuing the practice, though it may be ancient, that reason not having been deemed by our government, in other instances, sufficient to sanction customs repugnant to the principles of justice. And with respect to disturbing, out of the public treasury, any thing towards the support of religious establishments, Hindoo or Mahomedan, beyond what their own endowments furnish, the Court cannot but deem the principle objectionable."

Again:

"Instead of interfering, by the direct exercise of the authority of government, in the contests between priests and different sects about the expenditure and provision of its funds, the possession and pre-eminence of particular images, with other questions of that nature, it will be better

to refer all such questions to the established courts."

In spite of this remonstrance of the Directors the Board of Control prevailed, and finally declared they would not yield their own views to the desire of the Directors [Letter, 4th March 1809, p. 17.] in consequence of which the dispatch which was substituted by the Board of Control went out in direct opposition to the recorded opinion of the Court of Directors, who, honestly feeling themselves the administrators of a Christian code, had thus refused to sanction by so gross a measure the promotion and perpetuation of idolatry. It is remarkable that, before the arrival in Bengal of the substituted dispatch, the government there had passed, by their own authority, the regulation of April 1809, rescinding so much of the former law as related to the interior management and "control" of the temple, but fully sanctioning the levying the tax on pilgrims for admission to the temple, allotting a sum for the expenses of the idol, and appointing an officer of the government to collect it, and it is under this regulation that the impost has been ever since and is now collected.

Long before this conflict between the two great authorities at home, viz. on the 3d of April 1806 (the date of the regulation for levying the pilgrim-tax), Mr. Udny the member in council had protested, at Calcutta, thus seriously against the tax: "The making provision by law for the superintendence and management of the temple and the payment of its officers, it appears to me, would operate to sanction and tend to perpetuate a system of gross idolatry, which government is neither bound, nor does it seem becoming in it to do. I would leave the temple and its whole economy exclusively to the direction and management of its own officers, allowing them to collect the regular established fees they have hitherto been accustomed to do, securing the pilgrims against every thing of a vexatious nature, from the extortion and oppression of those officers."

Nor was Mr. Udny the only member of council who had the virtue to protest against this abomination, for it is notorious that the Marquis Wellesley never would consent to it, in which he displayed the same enlightened zeal for his own country and her religion, as I have before shewn him to have done in relation to the odious practice of suttee. That part of the province of Orissa which contains the temple of Juggernaut (Cuttack) first became subject to the British empire under Lord Wellesley's administration, who permitted the pilgrims at first to visit Juggernaut without paying tribute. It was proposed to his lordship shortly after to pass the regulation of 3d of April 1806, for the

management of the temple, and levying the tax, but he did not approve of it, and actually left the government without giving his sanction to the opprobrious law. It was on its subsequent discussion by the succeeding government that Mr. Udny (as has been mentioned) made a public protest against it for transmission to England, whilst the other members of council considered Juggernaut to be a legitimate source of revenue, on the untenable principle adopted by the English Board of Control, that money had long been brought into a Christian treasury from the idolatrous temples of India. In proof that an undue interference with idolatry has thus been exercised, I observe that, from pages 44 to 56 of these Parliamentary Papers of 1813, a long correspondence occurs, in which the Indian government is appealed to as to whether a certain idol should have a throne allotted to him, or be worshipped in an outer court, which ends in a formal decision of our Christian government in favour of the external worship!

The whole parliamentary return, indeed, proves a desire on the part of the collector, and all concerned, to increase the resort to the temple as a means of enlarging the revenue of the government, and this object is throughout considered a fair and legitimate one, and as such is openly recognized and avowed both by the official agents and the Board of Revenue at Fort William; and if any proof were required of this fact, the following passage in the letter of the governor-general in council, dated 4th of August 1809, would abundantly supply it. "The governor-general has observed with satisfaction the increase of revenue stated to have been obtained at the present Juggernaut!" [Parliamentary Papers, p. 81.] Such was the remark of Lord Minto, no doubt with the very best intention in the world, and certainly no man who has attentively watched his lordship's conduct on the suttee question could expect that he should have come to any other conclusion upon this.

Dr. Buchanan in his reply to Mr. Butler, dated 25th May 1813, in answer to the argument of that gentleman and others, that the tax had diminished the number of pilgrims, says:

"It appears that in 1812, six years after its imposition, Messrs. Smith and Green write from Cuttack, that the worship of the idol had been more numerous attended than usual. 'You would have been astonished' (say they) 'to see the vast number of pilgrims. As far as the eye could reach, we could not see the end of the ranks; it put me in mind of an army going to battle. You can easily conceive what a multitude of men, women, and children must have been assembled at the temple for 150 or thereabouts to have been killed in the crowd. They trod one upon another in approaching the temple-gate. A famine was produced in the country, and great numbers of the pilgrims died of hunger and thirst. We talked to some of them, but it was of no use; Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 5. No. 10,

numbers killed themselves by falling under the wheels of the idol's car. They laid themselves flat on their backs for the very purpose of being crushed to death by it."

"I shall add," says Dr. Buchanan, "the testimony of Dr. Carey on the subject of the consumption of human lives at Juggernaut at this time. I need not add that Dr. Carey is a man of unquestionable integrity; that he has been long held in estimation by the most respectable characters in Bengal, and possesses very superior opportunities of knowing what is passing in India generally. In a letter lately received he thus expresses himself. 'Idolatry destroys more than the sword, yet in a way which is scarcely perceived; the numbers who die in their long pilgrimages, either through want or fatigue, or from dysenteries and fevers, caught by lying out and want of accommodation, is incredible. At Juggernaut, to which twelve or thirteen pilgrimages are made every year, it is calculated that the number who go thither is on such occasions 600,000 persons, and scarcely ever less than 100,000. I suppose, at the lowest calculation that in the year 1,200,000 persons attend; now if only one in ten died, the mortality caused by this one idol would be 120,000 in a year; but some are of opinion that not many more than one in ten survive, and return home again.' A writer," adds Dr. Buchanan, "may be able, by the power of high embellishment, by noticing indifferent circumstances and entirely suppressing others, to represent the idol of Juggernaut as being one of 'the gay and elegant deities of Greece and Rome,' but the substance of the fact as stated by others will remain the same; it will still continue true that Juggernaut is a fountain of vice and misery to millions of mankind; that the sanguinary and obscene character of the worship is in the highest degree revolting, and that it will be a most happy event when our Christian nation shall dissolve its connection with the polluted place."

"The annual waste of human life from the causes that have been mentioned, in the territories under the dominion of the East India Company, is a subject of appalling contemplation. Every friend of humanity must be often putting the question, Is this scene to continue for ever? Can there be no melioration of human existence in India? Are there no means of mitigating the anguish of reflection in England, when we consider, that the devastations of Juggernaut exist under our government?"

The temple of Rameswaram is also within the territories of the East India Company, and is nearly as famous in the south as Juggernaut is in the north of India. Mr. Curdner, in his history of Ceylon (vol. ii. p. 16), says of their ruts in 1804, "the outside is covered with an extraordinary assemblage of obscene images representing lewd and indecent scenes, too scandalous in the eyes of an European to admit of a description. Each carriage has four wheels of solid wood, and requires two hundred men to draw it. When they are dragged along the streets on occasion of great solemnity, women, in the frenzy of false devotion, throw themselves down before the wheels, and are crushed to death by their tremendous weight; the same superstitious madness preventing the ignorant crowd from making any attempt to save them."

"Dr. Buchanan then adverts to the band of prostitutes retained for the service of the temple. These form a part of the religious procession in the public streets on certain days, and are kept in every great temple in Hindustan. From infancy they are prepared by education and elegant accomplishments for public seduction. Now these priestesses form the character of the worship, being consecrated," says Sonnerat, "to the honour of the gods. They are the ministers of the idol, and it is a part of their service to sing hymns to his praise." Is this character of the worship abolished, and do not the prostitutes at Juggernaut receive the accustomed stipend presented with other charges for the sanction of the English governments? We might as well attempt to raze the towers of Juggernaut from its foundations, as to remove this constituent part of the Brahminical ritual. And thus it is throughout the extensive regions of the Hindoo idolatry; the ministrations of the priestesses being a natural fruit of the worship of the lingam. Does not this admitted fact alone set the question at rest respecting the character of the worship in question? In regard, however, to its moral effects (for that, after all is

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the main object to be considered), let us only suppose that the youth of Great Britain of both sexes were accustomed to worship at the altar in company with a band of impure females invested with a sacred character, and then to witness the songs and dances of those females in the same place, what would be the character of the people of this country in a few years?"

Thus far of the testimony of Dr. Buchanan, as it was submitted to the House of Commons before his death, and as that House directed it to be printed.

I now come to his account of the same idolatry presented to the public by the same divine in his "*Christian Researches in Asia*," equally the result of his own personal observations, as an eye-witness, and appearing in the shape of letters written from the spot. He says—

"Juggernaut, 18 June 1806. "I have witnessed a scene which I shall never forget. The throne of the idol was placed on a stupendous car or tower about 60 feet in height, resting on wheels, which indented the ground deeply, as they turned slowly under the ponderous machine. Attached to it were six cables, of the size and length of a ship's cable, by which the people drew it along! Thousands of men, women, and children, pulled by each cable; infants are made to exert their strength in this office, for it is accounted a merit of righteousness to move the god. Upon the tower were the priests and satellites of the idol surrounding his throne. There were about 150 persons in the car altogether. The idol is a block of wood, having a frightful visage, painted black, with a distended mouth of a bloody colour. His arms are of gold, and he is dressed in gorgeous apparel. Five elephants preceded, bearing towering flags, dressed in crimson caparisons, and having bells hanging to them. When the worship of the god began, a high priest mounted the car and pronounced obscene stanzas in the ears of the people. A boy was then brought forth to attempt something yet more lascivious, who exhibited such gestures that the god was pleased, and the multitude emitting a sensual yell of delight, urged the car along. After a few minutes it stopped again. An aged minister of the idol then stood up, and with indecent action, completed this disgusting exhibition. I felt a consciousness of doing wrong in witnessing it. I was appalled at the magnitude and horror of the spectacle. The characteristics of Moloch's worship are obscenity and blood. After the tower had proceeded some way, a pilgrim was ready to offer himself a sacrifice to the idol. He laid himself down in the road, before the tower, as it was moving along, on his face, with his arms stretched forwards; the multitude passed around him, leaving the space clear, and he was crushed to death by the wheels of the tower. A shout of joy was raised to the god. He is said to smile when the libation of the blood is made. The people threw money on the body of the victim in approbation of the deed. He was left to view for some time, and then carried to the golgotha, where I have just seen him."

"21 June 1806. "The idolatrous processions continue for some days longer, but my spirits are so exhausted by the constant view of these enormities, that I must hasten away. I beheld this morning a poor woman lying dead, or nearly so, and her two children by her, looking at the dogs and vultures which were near. The people passed by, without noticing the children. I asked them where was their home? They said they had no home but where their mother was. O! there is no pity at Juggernaut—no mercy—no tenderness of heart in Moloch's kingdom."

"These sacrifices (says the doctor) are not confined to Juggernaut. At labera, eight miles from Calcutta, once the residence of Governor Hastings, is a temple of the same idol. Dr. Buchanan visited it in 1807."

"At the temple of Juggernaut in Orissa the government levy a tax on pilgrims, and pay out of it the expenses of the idol. The annual expenses, as presented to the English government, and extracted from the official accounts, were in one year as under:

Expenses attending the table of the idol . . £4,514
Do. of his dress or wearing apparel . . . 320
Do. of the wages of his servants . . . 1,200
Do. at the different seasons of pilgrimage . . 1,375
Do. of his elephants and horses . . . 578
Do. of his rutt or state carriage . . . 1200

£8,782

It ought to be stated, for the information of the British public, that in "the wages of his servants" are included the wages of the *prostitutes* who are kept for the service of the temple.

Mr. Hunter, the collector, informed Dr. Buchanan, that in 1801 the state carriage was decorated with above £200 worth of English cloth, which is always supplied by the government.

This may be followed by a reference to Dr. Buchanan's sermon before the University of Cambridge in Commencement Sunday, being 1st July 1810.

[The hon. proprietor here read extracts from this sermon, and from a sermon preached by Dr. Buchanan before the Church Missionary Society, 12 June 1810.]

In further evidence of the corruption prevailing here in the public processions, it may be noticed that the Abbé Dubois, in his work already cited, vol. ii. p. 378, observes, that the same mode which is resorted to by the brahmins of Tripetty for supplying themselves with unhalloed indulgences, is also adopted by the brahmins of Juggernaut. At the stated religious processions of the idol, the priests, he says, mix in the crowd, select such females as they prefer, and claim them of their relatives in the name of the idol, to whose service they affirm they are dedicated. Some of these friends, flattered by the honour of the alliance, surrender them accordingly; but a more distinct account of this fact, and of the ultimate results, as respects the women themselves, will be noticed when I come to Tripetty itself.

Mr. Sterling, in his valuable account of Orissa, inserted in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xv, p. 163, calculates the population of that province, in which Juggernaut is situated, at between twelve and thirteen million, and says of the people—

"Their manners are sufficiently dissolute, which is not to be wondered at, considering the obscene character and impure symbols of the demoralizing religion they profess."

Mr. Sterling's account of the Rutt Jatra procession is very full and interesting. He observes—

"That every part of the car ornaments is of the most mean and paltry description, except the covering of striped and spangled broad cloth furnished from the export warehouse of the British Government, the splendour and gorgeous effect of which compensates in a great measure, for other deficiencies of decoration."

"The contemplation of the procession," he says, "cannot fail to excite the strongest sensations of pain and disgust in the mind of every Christian spectator. The speeches and actions of the charioteers of the god are often grossly and indecisibly indecent."

I especially request the attention of the court to what follows.

"The god's own proper servants will not labour zealously and effectually, without the inter-

position of authority; and I imagine the ceremony would soon cease to be conducted on its present scale and footing, if the institution were left entirely to its fate, and to its own resources, by the officers of the British Government."

The following is given by Mr. Sterling, as the attendance for five of the late years at the three great festivals.

	Paying Tax.	Exempt.	Total.
1817-18	35,041	30,730	75,641
1818-19	36,341	4,070	41,111
1819-20	92,874	30,000	131,874
1820-21	21,040	11,500	33,440
1821-22	35,100	17,000	52,100

Mr. Sterling, describing the black pagoda in the neighbourhood of Juggernaut, says—

"The human figures sculptured are generally male and female, in the most lewd and obscene attitudes, frequently in the very act of sexual intercourse."

Mr. Sterling, describing the Bhubaneser temples, in the neighbourhood of Juggernaut, says that—

"The courts which surround them are strewn with figures of the Lingam, that the walls are covered with carvings of dancing nymphs, and with forms of the idols Mahadeo and Parvati, generally in the most obscene attitude. In the environs (the adds), is a large figure of the Lingam, forty feet in height, formed of a single shaft of stone situated partly in a subterranean vault, and part lying into the "centre of a great tower," which is said to have been built round what Mr. Sterling calls, "this impure and degrading object of worship, after it had been set up and consecrated."

I now adduce the statement of another eye-witness, of a very different profession from the preceding, being a military man; I mean Col. Phipps, of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry.

This statement was made from an actual residence and survey in 1822, the Colonel having been present at the Ruth Jatra of that year, and having been frequently visited by the principal priests of the temple, and access to the best sources of information: he says,

"The walls of the temple, which are not visible beyond the enclosure, are covered with statues of stone, in attitudes so grossly indecent, that it seems surprising how any superstition could debase its votaries to such a degree as to make them introduce into their most sacred places such filthy and obscene figures. The idol Juggernaut, which is so celebrated that pilgrims resort to worship it from the remotest parts of India, is probably the coarsest image in the country. The figure does not extend below the loins, and has no hands, but two stumps in lieu of arms, on which the priests occasionally fasten hands of gold. A Christian is almost led to think that it was an attempt to see how low idolatry could debase the human mind. When the grand festival of the Ruth Jatra is celebrated, three cars of wood are prepared for the occasion. The first has sixteen wheels, each six feet in diameter; the platform to receive the idol of Juggernaut is twenty-three feet square, and the whole car is thirty-eight feet high from the ground; the wood work is ornamented with images, and painted: the car has a lofty dome, covered with English woollens of the most gaudy colours; a large wooden image is placed on one side, as a charioteer or driver of the car, and several wooden horses are suspended in front of the car, with their legs in the air; six strong cables are also fastened to it, by which it is dragged on its journey. The other two Rutths are like this, but a little smaller, one having only fourteen wheels, and the other twelve."

"The loss of life, occasioned by this deplorable superstition probably exceeds that of any other. The aged, the weak, the sick, are persuaded to

attempt this pilgrimage, as a remedy for all evils. The number of women and children, also, is very great. The pilgrims leave their families and all their occupations, to travel an immense distance, with the delusive hope of obtaining eternal bliss. Their means of subsistence on the road are scanty; and their light clothing and little bodily strength are ill calculated to encounter the inclemency of the weather. When they reach the district of Cuttack, they cease to experience that hospitality shewn elsewhere to pilgrims: it is a burthen which the inhabitants could not sustain; and they prefer availing themselves of the increased demand for provisions, to augment the price. This difficulty is more severely felt as they approach the temple; till they find scarcely enough left to pay the tax to government, and to satisfy the rapacious brahmins. The pilgrim on leaving Juggernaut has still a long journey before him, and his means of support are often almost, if not quite exhausted. The work of death then becomes rapid, and the route of the pilgrims may be traced by the bones left by the jackals and vultures. The country near the temple seems suddenly to have been visited by pestilence and famine. Dead bodies are seen in every direction; dogs, jackals, and vultures, are observed watching the last moments of the dying pilgrim, and not unfrequently hastening his fate."

"There is no doubt that this deadly superstition is a curse on the country, and tends much to its impoverishment. The enormous loss of human life, and the evils felt by numerous families from a long cessation of useful labour, cannot but prove a great calamity."

"Under the present arrangement, the English government collects a fund for the special purpose of securing to the attendants of the temple so high a premium, as to stimulate their cupidity to send agents all over India to delude the ignorant and superstitious Hindoos to undertake a pilgrimage which is attended with greater loss of life than any other superstition in India, and which annually involves in ruin a great many families."

"At present, the temple has all the outward appearance of being under the immediate control and superintendence of the British authorities. The regular troops guard the barriers, and are placed on duty at the very gate of the temple. The endowed lands for its support are in the immediate possession of government; the expenses of the temple are fixed by the same authority; the cars of the idols are decorated with English woollens from the Company's stores, and at their expense; a tax is regularly levied from the pilgrims, and an additional one of one-fifth of the other is raised for rewarding the purahars and pundas. In the year 1822, these people were understood to have received from the British collector 40,000 rupees. A purahar, named Juddo Tewarree, had in the year 1821 detached one hundred agents to entice pilgrims, and had the ensuing year received the premium for 4,000 persons; he was at that time busily employed in instructing one hundred additional agents in all the mysteries of this trade, with the intention of sending them into the upper provinces of Bengal. The attendants of the idol are fond of boasting of the efficient support which they receive from rulers whose own religion teaches them to abhor idolatry."

Mr. Ward (continued Mr. Poynder) is my next witness: he says,

"By fevers, by the dysentery, and other diseases arising from exposure to the night air and the privations of a long journey, crowds are carried off in a few days; sometimes numbers involuntarily fall under the wheels of the monstrous car of Juggernaut. Five or six hundred persons, principally women, I am informed, were crushed to death before the temple in the year 1810, by the mere pressure of the crowd. These sacred places, the resort of pilgrims, are spread all over Hindoostan, and pilgrims travel to them from distances requiring journeys of three, four, and five months."—*Ward's View*, vol. ii, p. 128.

At this time, 1810, the tax had existed four years, so that we have here an example of its boasted efficiency in the security of the pilgrims, and the conservation of human life. Mr. Ward further says,

"The pilgrims to this place, especially at the

time of the above festival, endure the greatest hardships; multitudes perish on the roads, very often by the dysentery, and some parts of the sea shore at this holy place may be properly termed Golgotha, the number of skulls and dead bodies are so great. In no part of India, perhaps, are the horrors of this superstition so deeply felt as on this spot; its victims are almost countless.

"It is a well authenticated fact, that at this place a number of females of infamous character are employed to dance and sing before the god. They live in separate houses, not at the temple. Persons going to see Juggernaut are often guilty of criminal actions with these females; the officiating brahmins there continually live in adulterous connection with them. Multitudes take loose women with them, never suspecting that Juggernaut will be offended at their bringing a prostitute into his presence.

In another part of this work Mr. Ward observes:

"A person who has lived near the temple, in a letter to me, says, 'I cannot pronounce on the numbers who usually perish at Juggernaut, and on their way thither. In some years, perhaps, they do not amount to more than 300, but in others they exceed 2,000.'"

The entire estimate of "pilgrims perishing on the roads, and at several places" generally, is given by Mr. Ward in the same page at 4,000 per annum; a calculation which I believe no resident in India will consider exaggerated. Elsewhere Mr. Ward observes:

"The car in Orissa, connected with the ancient temple erected in honour of this god, has crushed to death hundreds of victims, perhaps thousands, and immolates a number every year. This god receives the homage of pilgrims from all parts of India, for whose accommodation roads have been cut, and lodging-houses erected. Such, however, is the great mortality among the pilgrims, that a Hindoo of property always makes his will before he sets out on this journey, and takes a most affecting farewell of his relatives."

Mr. Hamilton's account, in his East-India Gazetteer, furnishes me with the following brief extracts.

"In front of the temple is a figure of the monkey god Hoomimaun, brought from the ancient temple of the gun at Kanarah, 18 miles off, 60 years ago. That temple has been long deserted. The whole ceremony would soon decline almost to nothing, if left to its own resources. In cold seasons many are certainly destroyed by exposure to the inclemency of the weather."

On this branch of the subject we may hear a correspondent, whose letter appears in the *Asiatic Journal* (vol. xiii. p. 274) which is dated from Cuttack, in July 1821:

"I am sorry to state, that from the epidemic, want, and exposure, the mortality amongst the deluded wretches that came was awful. The sight at the opening of the gates for the admission of pilgrims would have melted the heart of a savage—numbers of expiring wretches were carried in, that they might die at the polluted and horrid shrine."

In the same *Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 270, the preceding number for 1827 of the *View of India* is referred to, containing a paper entitled "Reflections on the Incidents which occurred this year (1825-6) at the Rutt Juttra."—After observing that the account of the festival and its melancholy consequences is given by missionaries on the spot, and that its accuracy may be relied on, the editor observes:

"The number thrown under the car was only two, when 200,000 attended. The picture, how-

ever, which is given of the misery, sufferings, and death of which this annual visit or pilgrimage to the great seat of Hindoo superstition is the cause, is truly harrowing; and although, perhaps from the accidental accession of a prevailing epidemic, the mortality was greater this year than on an average, there can be no doubt that the waste of life in the keeping up this superstitious practice is excessive."

I shall now read a letter from Mr. Peggs, late of Orissa, one of the missionaries above referred to, dated 28th June 1830, addressed to myself. The writer is now in this country, but resided long on the spot, and offers his advice as one having full experience on the subject; indeed it is no secret that he has addressed the public in a very able work on the subject. He observes:

"This is merely a question in which, to use the language of the late Sir Buchanan, 'the honour of a nation is certainly involved.' The injurious tendency of the system is evident. At Juggernaut, the pilgrim hunters receive a premium for every pilgrim brought into the town, and £5,000 a year is paid to the native officers of the temple out of the proceeds of the pilgrim-tax. Idolatry is thus regulated, supported, and aggrandized."

A friend in Orissa writes to me as follows:—

"From some conversation with a long resident in Pooree, I ascertained that within his knowledge the population has more than doubled. He said the reason was, that under our administration Juggernaut had become popular, and so more people had taken up their residence there. He added, as our credit sounded through the four quarters for keeping Juggernaut, it would be a pity now to destroy all this glory by leaving him to himself. This fact speaks volumes as to the mischievous influence of British countenance and support of idolatry."

My next testimony is an extract from a letter addressed to myself from a clergyman of the church of England, late a resident in India, but now settled in Yorkshire. He says—

"I am convinced that the pilgrim-tax at Juggernaut enables the brahmins, and others who are interested in the concourse of persons to Juggernaut, to state that the British government favours the pilgrimages; and it thus appears to be done under the sanction of a Christian government. I have heard from the best authority, while resident in India, that the East-India government has the credit of encouraging the system. The state of the native mind is such, universally, that any thing which is regulated by government, in fact, I may use the expression handed by government in any way, immediately thenceforth becomes the act of the government, as much as if it emanated directly from government."

The next portion of evidence is from another resident missionary, giving an account of the Rutt festival in 1825.

The writer states—

"A gentleman arrived at Cuttack who addressed a letter to us, requesting our aid in the distribution of some money which he was authorised to give. We accepted the proposal, and Mr. Braumton and myself set out from Pooree, furnished with rupees, clothes, medicines, and books. I cannot particularise what we saw—scenes the most distressing—dead, dying, and sick. They had crept into the villages, into the shades, and under the trees, to avoid the rain, and thence many were never removed. The dead were principally in the water, whence the materials for raising the road were taken, where they lay in heaps of from eight to twenty together. For the first two cows from Pooree, I counted about three hundred dead, and I must necessarily have overlooked many. I saw one poor creature partly eaten though alive; the crows had made an incision in the

back, and were pulling at this wound when I came up; the poor creature, feeling the torment, moved his head and shoulders for a moment, the birds flew up, but immediately returned and recommenced their meal."

Some extracts from another letter will bring the evils of this system still nearer to the present time, as occurring in a letter from a missionary stationed at Cuttack, dated in November 1828.

"A formidable and distressing obstacle to the influence of the gospel at Juggernaut arises from the pilgrim tax. This tax, which is levied on pilgrims at the gate of the temple, is partly appropriated to the support of its idolatrous worship; and hence, in the view of the Hindoo, renders the government of India the supporters of the worship of the idol of that temple. The subjection of India to Britain is doubtless, next to the introduction of the gospel, the greatest blessing which that country ever enjoyed; and the highly respectable authorities to whom the management of Indian affairs is intrusted, display an honourable zeal to promote the welfare of the land which they govern; yet the apparent sanction which in some cases Hindooism receives, has a most injurious influence on the best interests of India. Scarcely a day elapses in which objections to Christianity are not brought forward in consequence of the pilgrim tax."

The following account of the mortality at the festival of 1829, by another of the missionaries at Cuttack, connects the evil immediately with the present time:

"On the 4th July the cholera morbus made its appearance among the pilgrims. In every part of the town you met with the wretched victims, though they were most numerous in the principal street, where the people were collected to see the idols: some lay silent in the most disgusting postures, commonly unclothed; others were in the agonies of death; while others again held out their hands for assistance with the most expressive countenance. I have witnessed similar scenes at Pooree in past years, and in 1825 the mortality was vastly greater than it was this year, but I have never seen so large a proportion of young and stout people dying of cholera: they have generally been aged persons, but this year many were in the prime of life, and some quite children."

"Were the government to withhold its support and superintendence from the idol's establishment, this would greatly tend to lessen the evil. The punctuality and regularity of government, in administering the affairs of the idols, have given a degree of stability and celebrity to them which they never possessed before, and which are yearly increasing. Were these withheld, the cars would no longer be decorated with English broadcloths, the pilgrim-hunters would cease to be paid for enticing the people from their homes, and then not one of them would go, and consequently few pilgrims would come."

"I heard a very respectable native of Pooree declare, while on a visit to the late Mr. Harington, and in that lamented gentleman's presence, that since the temple had been under the superintendence of the government, the inhabitants of Pooree had increased one-half. He was asked if it would be well for the people themselves to manage the idol's affairs? but replied that it would not, for that the good name the government had got by serving the idol would be spoiled. This was an interested Biragee, with numerous followers, and a very comfortable subsistence obtained from the celebrity of the idol, and it is probable that he would suffer in his pecuniary affairs."

The remaining sources of British revenue are Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty. And first with regard to Gya, situated in the province and district of Bahar, of which it is the modern capital, Mr. Hamilton observes, that when it was ascertained that four sorts of pilgrimages were usually performed, a certain sum was fixed for a licence for each, and

"The British Government has here an agent who levies a tax on each pilgrim, according to the magnitude of the sins he has to expiate, and of the ceremonies he has to perform."

Mr. Hamilton adds (as no enemy, but an evident friend to the system, and therefore a less exceptionable witness on my part),

"The introduction of the British police system has so well established the pilgrims' personal security, that the number of pilgrims has been gradually increasing. In 1790, the number of pilgrims who received licences to worship at Gya was 21,659, in 1811 it was 31,114; to which I will add, that a view of its amount of collection for the last ten years will completely establish the flourishing character of this source of our revenue, as I shall show hereafter," says Mr. Hamilton.

"He says further, numerous affrays and breaches of the peace may be expected where such a number of strangers from all parts of India are congregated; nor will these votaries of superstition gain any addition to their stock of morals by their intercourse with their priests, who are in general both ignorant and dissolute, and do not affect even the appearance of any self denial."

On the subject of Gya, I consider the testimony of Mr. Harington as of considerable importance, who observes:

"The Gyawalas (pilgrim hunters of Gya) travel through all countries where the Hindoo religion prevails, in search of pilgrims, who, but for them, would probably never have visited Gya."

The next authority is a letter from a clergyman of the establishment to the Church Missionary Society, dated from Benares, in 1827.

"I saw at Gya many poor creatures who had travelled 1000 miles at least, and who, in their journey, endured great privations of every kind. The well-meant intentions of government have totally failed; for instead of the tax having diminished the number of pilgrims, it has increased it. The Brahminical creed the multitude placed idolatry on a firmer basis than it was before. As soon as government decreed great privations of every kind, the interference in these matters has proved (for the object of the annual gain is a trifling, comparatively speaking, to government), no doubt they will leave the system to stand or fall unsupported by authority; and whenever that authority is withdrawn, we may venture to predict that idolatry will, in this place as in other parts of the globe, fall like Dagon before the ark."

I now come to Allahabad, which was acquired in 1801, Hamilton mentions that the tax to government for permission to bathe at this junction of the Ganges and Jumna is three rupees each person, but that a much greater expense is incurred in gifts to the Brahmins who are seen sitting by the river-side.

"Many persons (says Hamilton) renounce life at this holy confluence, by plunging into the stream with three pots of water tied to the body. Occasionally, also, some lose their lives by the eagerness of the devotees to rush in and bathe at the most sanctified spot."

To this then I add, that as the resort of pilgrims to the confluence of the sacred streams is an essential part of the worship rendered at the temple, and the tax collected applies to the two objects of immersion in the water and appearance at the temple, it is clear that there is at Allahabad an additional loss of human life peculiar to the place, if it can be shown that voluntary sacrifices in the river do actually take place. Unfortunately there is but too abundant evidence of the immo-

lation of persons in health by drowning, as supposed to expiate sin. Dr. Robinson of Calcutta, when residing at the same place, was informed of eleven persons who had just been drowned there, under circumstances of peculiar horror, which he details. A captain in the military service, who resided at Allahabad for some time, says he saw one morning from his own window (which commanded a view of the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges) no fewer than sixteen females drown themselves as a religious rite, assisted by multitudes, as formerly at the suttees.

Although this place, from the junction of two rivers, is esteemed doubly sacred, it is not to be forgotten that the same abominations go on at every other sacred river, and are practised throughout the country at large. I contend, therefore, that the revenue derived from the idolatries of Allahabad, is less defensible than in the case of Gya, as still more involving the destruction of human life and that here, beyond the cases either of Gya or Tripetty, (though not in any way equal to that of Juggernaut) my position regarding injury to life is abundantly established.

The last place is Tripetty, eighty miles north-west from Madras:

"Crowds of pilgrims, (says Mr. Hamilton) resort to the sanctuary from all parts of India, who pour in offerings of goods, grain, gold, silver, jewels, precious stuffs, horses, cows, and other articles, the aggregate of which when converted into money, forms a surplus revenue to conciliate government; and persons performing pilgrimages, which is here conducted with extraordinary pomp."

It appears, from the manuscripts in the Mackenzie collection, where will be found the translation of a Mahratta memoir relating to this temple, that the actions of the god are engraven within and without; and I shall presently notice the nature of those sculptures. When they offer food to the god, bells are rung, and a guard of government sepoy is stationed, and is in attendance through the ceremonies.

The account which occurs in the manuscript of the different daily ceremonies is most revolting, as is also the description of the greater festivals, where the god is successively exhibited on the figures of a snake, a monkey, and an elephant, on the figure of the sun (by day), and of the moon (by night), in his pearl palanquin, and in his golden rutt, on the lion vahana (or carriage) and on horseback.

The Abbé Dubois, who resided long in the neighbourhood of this temple, and has repeatedly been present at it, writes in his work already cited [p. 376] as follows of Tripetty:—

"Among the peculiarities which distinguish the petrified solemnities, there is one which I cannot pass over in silence: at a particular period of the year a grand procession takes place, the idol is carried through the streets in a superb car. The

brahmins who preside at the ceremony mix in the crowd, select the finest women they meet, and demand them of their relations in the name of the idol, for whose service they declare them to be destined. Some who have not entirely renounced their common sense, conjecturing that a god of stone has no want of wives, refuse their demands, upon which they address others who are more compliant, and who, flattered by the honour of so great a deity, allying himself with their family, hasten to place both their wives and daughters in the hands of his ministers. It is thus that the wealth of Tripetty is peopled. When the god discovers that certain of his wives begin to grow old, or please him no longer, he directs a divorce to be announced by the priests as the interpreters of his will; the symbolical mark of the idol is then impressed with a hot iron on the thigh or breast of the women: a certificate is issued testifying their faithful service a certain number of years as lawful wives of the god, by which they are recommended to the charity of the public: they are then placed at the door, and furnished with this passport, they travel over the country, under the express title of the wives of Vishnow, and wherever they appear their wants are abundantly supplied."

The Abbé Dubois informed me in London, within the present month, that he had himself seen the sculptures on the outside of the temple, which are all of the most abominable and atrocious character. He further records in his work, on his own knowledge as a resident for years at the place, that, in addition to all the ordinary abominations of the temple-worship throughout India, there is one peculiar source of profligacy notorious at this particular temple, namely, the continual resort to it of multitudes of women, with offerings and vows, in order to the removal of the reproach of barrenness.

I shall conclude my notices of Tripetty with extracts from a report of the late Mr. Bruce upon that particular temple, and the extreme impolicy of the encouragement of the system even in a pecuniary point of view, which, as it is the testimony of an officer of the Company of great experience and ability, is entitled to the highest respect. Every part of his reasoning applies equally to the other idolatrous establishments, to the attendance on which equal, or even greater facilities are offered (as at Juggernaut), and the whole is illustrative of the fact so often established in the case of other taxes there and elsewhere, viz. that the amount of a revenue derived from an impure source is often nearly, if not entirely balanced by the simultaneous defilement of other means of supply—evincing that in states, as well as among individuals, honesty is commonly the best policy.

"The pilgrims who present the offerings which constitute the revenue of government are the inhabitants of the Company's territories, and the subjects of other governments: it becomes necessary to consider the effect of the payment of the tax as respects both these classes. It will not, I conceive, require much argument to prove, that the amount of the collections drawn from the inhabitants of the Company's territories is most injurious to the national wealth, and consequently to the permanent interests of the Company's revenue, more particularly with regard to the gifts made by landholders, from the richest scion to the poorest ryot. Premising it to be an acknowledged fact, that the assessments on landholders

throughout the Company's territories are, to say the least, as high as they can well be, without the amount of revenue thus drawn having the effect of impoverishing, and eventually ruining them, it follows as a necessary consequence that any thing above their assessment, which they may contribute to government, is more than they can afford. Their offerings at the temple tend, therefore, it is clear, to diminish their power of paying their rents, and that even to a much greater extent than if they were to pay a similar sum by a tax in any other mode; for the time and labour consumed in the journey, the extravagance and waste while the pilgrims remain, the actual detriment their cultivation and stock must suffer in consequence of their absence, are all to be considered; and this injury to their individual and to their national wealth is entirely the effect of their being induced by their prejudices to proceed to so great a distance, to make an offering that is literally to pay an additional tax to government above their assessments. The remaining portion of the Company's subjects who visit the temples, and add to the revenues of government by their contributions there, are the merchants, manufacturers, and artificers, with probably a small number of the idle part of the population. It is a well-established fact, that in the years of plentiful crops of grain the government dues are collected with the least facility, in consequence of the ryots' experience in disposing of their grain. It is plain they cannot sell to each other, as all have grain to dispose of: it follows that the consumers and purchasers are the mercantile and manufacturing classes. As the quantity they can afford to buy, or the price they can afford to give, must of necessity depend on the earnings of their labour, should this class of persons be induced, by any facility not now possessed, to come in greater numbers on pilgrimage, the loss to the state must be very considerable; for they cannot follow their professions when on their journey, but must be altogether wasting their time and wealth. The value of the employment of their labour during the whole time of their absence, must therefore be entirely lost to themselves and to the government. This great waste of time and labour on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing classes, and the consequent diminution of their substance, tends not only to lessen the national wealth, but, by rendering those classes less able to afford the ryots good prices for their grain, or to purchase so much as they otherwise would, it follows that the land revenue must suffer severely by the absence of this class of persons on pilgrimage. To put this in a clear light: Suppose for a moment the circumstance of the whole manufacturing and mercantile population of the district of Bellary leaving their employments, and undertaking a pilgrimage to the temple—we should at once see the bad effects of such a measure; they would lose all their time and labour, and thus greatly decrease their individual wealth, and the ryots would be suffering severely, there being no market for their grain. I do not imagine that any person would for one moment think of encouraging such a movement of the population; and yet exactly the same effect follows in proportion, from the absence of one or ten inhabitants of that country, or of any other of the Company's provinces, when on a pilgrimage, as in the case of the absence of the whole body. It is, I conceive, therefore, just as much the best policy of government to discourage the absence on pilgrimage in the instance of one or ten, as it would be their best policy on the supposition of the movement of the whole mercantile and manufacturing population. I would therefore submit, from these considerations, that no encouragement should be offered to any of the subjects of British India to proceed on pilgrimage."

To this testimony of one of your own officers against the whole system of this tribute, I had hoped to be enabled to add another, in the shape of a report, from an officer of the Company named Richardson, dated in the year 1815, which forms part of the papers now preparing for Parliament, and which is understood to be decidedly opposed to the continuance of the pilgrim tax system; but being in the

documents now preparing for parliament, I have not been fortunate enough to obtain it. Even one of the present Directors, Mr. Tucker, in his review of the Company's finances in 1824, objects to the pilgrim tax, as not harmonizing with a great and liberal government.

I now come to the proof of my assertion, that, so far from the revenue that is raised being exhausted by the object to which it is professedly applied, a surplus of considerable magnitude accrues to the East-India Company from such a polluted source.

Mr. Harington, in his Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of the Bengal Government, printed in Calcutta, 1817, vol. iii. says that—

"A revenue letter from the directors of 28th October 1814, intimates, that they do not consider the pilgrim tax as a source of revenue, but merely as a fund for keeping the temple in repair; and he adds, that the vice-president in council, on 24th June 1815, directed that the surplus collection on account of the pilgrims' tax should be applied, 1st. To the repairs of the temple and other local purposes. 2d. To the completion and repair of a public road from the vicinity of Calcutta to Juggernaut, commenced by a donation from a rajah. 3d. To any other purpose connected with the temple of Juggernaut. And Mr. H., after remarking that it is evidently indecorous, if not inconsistent, that the government of a nation professing Christianity, should participate in the offerings of heathen superstition and idolatry, speaks with favour of such an application of the surplus as is provided above, under an evident impression that the entire surplus of the tax really finds such a destination as is officially prescribed."

It is obvious that this work of Mr. Harington, published before a proper judgment could be formed on the practical operation of the pilgrim tax, did not contemplate the appropriation of a considerable surplus of revenue to the existing government; he was officially bound to suppose, till the contrary should be proved, that the theory contemplated by the three regulations of the 24th June 1815 would be strictly carried out into practice. As that, however, has not been the case, his important remark recorded above, viz. that "it is evidently indecorous, if not inconsistent, that the government of a nation professing Christianity should participate in the offerings of heathen superstition and idolatry," remains in its full force and validity.

I now come to the separate pecuniary accounts of each of the four stations in question.

And first, with regard to Juggernaut: a statement which I produce for seventeen years, viz. from 1812-13 to 1828-9, will best shew the amount of the tax collected, the expence of the collector and establishment; the expences of the temple and of the buildings, repairs, and contingencies; the total charges, net receipts, and surplus expenditure; from which it will appear, that the Company has in the last seventeen years received from Juggernaut a clear profit (after all outgoings) of £99,205.

With regard to Gya, a further statement for sixteen years, viz. from 1812-13 to 1827-28, will shew the amount collected, the establishment for collecting it, the collectors' commission, donation to the native hospital, total charges and net receipts, from which it will appear that the Company's net receipts (after all charges deducted) for these sixteen years is £455,980.

With regard to Allahabad, a statement for the same sixteen years will shew the amount collected, the establishment for collecting it, collectors' commission, contingent charges, total charges, and net receipts, leaving such net receipts for these years £152,429.

As to Tripetty, a statement for seventeen years (subject to some explanation) will give a net receipt of £205,599.

I do not at present proceed beyond the accounts of these particular temples, because they happen to be the principal, but these are by no means the whole of the profits derived from the same polluted source; since Mr. Harington, in his Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of the Bengal Government, says,—

"It appears from the public accounts of 1815-16, that a collection is made from the pilgrims of Seeta Dehee at Kashi, at Nankar, and Sumbul, in the district of Moradabad, and from the pilgrims of Saru in Itawa. The amount received in the former district was 2,762 rupees, and in the latter 3,091 rupees in the year referred to. But I have not been able to obtain any further information relative to these collections."

I apprehend, then, that it is impossible to take credit for much less than a million of money, as the ascertained net profit for the period to which I have referred; and that when the additional receipts from the places mentioned by Mr. Harington are adverted to, for a similar period, that amount must be greatly exceeded. This, however, will still leave various places to be accounted for, from which a revenue is derived, and which are not yet in any shape before the public.

In Hamilton's description of Hindostan may be traced much more of the connection of Great Britain with the idolatry of India, and the revenue arising from it, than can be detailed. Among other places which may be referred to, are Dacca, Bate Isle, Dwaraca, (or more properly Dewarka), Somnauth, Poonah, Seringapatam, Colan, Seringham, the Tanjore district, Condaty (in Ceylon), Serinagur, Bhadrinath, Deo Ghur, and Saugor.

Now it must assuredly be admitted, that the consideration of our actual gains from these known and unknown sources of iniquity assumes an aspect that is truly appalling.

I now propose to consider, by a recapitulation, some of the objections which may be raised against any motion for a reference. And first it may said, we

are bound by positive treaty to protect the natives in the full possession of all their religious rights and privileges, and therefore can do no act which shall violate this compact, or effect any alteration in the existing state of things. It may be contended that we took the ceded provinces *cum onere*, with whatever of obligation we found attached to them, and are to be regarded as mere trustees for the administration of such revenues of the temples as we found they derived from their several endowments, of all which we have become the faithful protectors, and are therefore bound to preserve and maintain the temples, and their internal and external sources, in all their former integrity.

I have considered this, sir, as an objection worthy the utmost attention, and have accordingly desired to examine it as fully as its importance demands; I will even readily admit, that if any such construction of treaties as is contended for can possibly be justified, the view which I have taken of our obligations must be erroneous.

There would, indeed, be more weight in the objection, if the present motion sought by any violent or coercive measures to abrogate the privileges of heathen worship; but I must again remind the Court, that it only asks our own abandonment of the tribute, and in no way invades the guarantee supposed to be secured by this allowed compact with idolatry. If, indeed, the motion had gone considerably further than it does, I apprehend that even then those who object to any and all interference on the score of treaties, would find it impossible to establish the correctness of their opinion; but still less can they succeed in shewing, that the arguments derived from treaties obliges us to partake of the profits of idolatry. I have of course considered it to be my duty to read the whole of the charters under which the Company has held its existence, as well as all the treaties of Bengal, and I find nothing opposed in them to the pacific introduction of Christianity itself (the greatest possible invasion of heathenism), and much less to the refusal on our part to derive a revenue from heathen worship. The very first charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, dated 31st December, in the 43d year of her reign, so far from containing any saving clause in favour of the religion of the natives, expressly authorizes the exercise of the British trade in India, "any diversity of religion or faith to the contrary;" which provision is repeated, with scarcely any exception, through every subsequent charter down to those of more modern times.

In the original treaty regarding both Bahar and Orissa, (in which Gya and

Juggernaut are situated,) viz. the firmans of the Mogul Shah Alum, of 29th December 1764, although a provision appears that "the Company will use their best endeavours to promote the welfare of the people, in deciding causes, and settling matters agreeably to the rules of Mohammad and the law of the empire," I conceive that this provision, although it ensures the fullest toleration of the reigning idolatry, is not opposed to the introduction of a purer faith, still less does it oblige us to the active support of heathenism; and least of all does it justify our participation in the profits to be derived from it. The firmans of 12th August 1765 which followed, contains not a syllable on the subject; and the final partition treaty with the Subadar of the Deekan, of the 28th April 1804, (the first article of which declares, that "the province of Cuttak, including the port and district of Balasore, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Company.") is wholly silent on the subject of Juggernaut.

In like manner, with regard to Allahabad, while the original treaty between the Nabob and the Company, dated 16th August 1765, contains no provision whatever respecting its temples or worship, the utmost provided for in the final treaty with Saadet Ali of 1802 is, that "regular tribunals shall be established for the purpose of giving effect to the Mahomedan law, of fulfilling just claims, and of securing the lives and properties of the people," which, as in the case of the Juggernaut treaty, if it supposes the continued integrity of any endowments of land or otherwise, formerly made to the temple, and if it provides for the equitable adjustment of questions arising under the management of the treaties themselves, does yet in no way necessitate our interference and controul in that management, and much less compel us to be partakers in the profits arising from it.

With respect to Tripetty, I have looked in vain for any thing more conclusive, either in respect of the temple or its worship; but if even it could be established in that, or any of the ceded provinces or cities, the right of maintaining the several temples and the full security of their endowments, together with the privilege of adjudication in the legal courts, may have been fully guaranteed to the conquered by the different generals acting on our behalf, it will still be seen at once that this in no way affects the question of the active support of idolatrous worship by Great Britain, and still less the deriving of advantage from the gains arising from such a source. The conquerors, in stipulating for the fullest toleration, have in no instance gone beyond it, as it was

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impossible they should do. That toleration, in the fullest extent, the present motion allows and recognizes, while it only asks that permission to exercise the rites of heathenism may not become participation in them, and that a Christian government should above all renounce at once the revenue which is produced from the impure and sanguinary observances which I have shewn to be connected with idolatry.

The argument drawn from treaties by the objectors to my motion, if it prove any thing for them, must prove by far too much, because upon this principle they must inevitably shut the door upon Christianity itself for all future time; and it is clear, that if the existing treaties could admit of the construction for which they contend, the greatest violence has already been done to pagan India by the inculcation of our common Christianity: if it can once be held by the lawyers of the East-India Company, that by all or any of our treaties with the natives, Great Britain stands pledged to any thing more than a neutral endurance of existing institutions (and that only till mental and moral instruction shall bring about a better state of things), she is from that moment the avowed patron of idolatry, and an open apostate from the faith of her own apostolic church. The mother country has, I contend, conceded no such power to her military chiefs, nor have they, in fact, ever exercised or desired to exercise it. The utmost which they have done or could do, and that only for the present exigency, has been to assure the natives of a tolerant protection for their own (however erroneous) system, till some other men than conquerors might happily effect, by the influence of milder and more pacific arguments than soldiers use, a moral change in the native mind itself; but to imagine, for an instant, that in the successive acquisitions of our oriental possessions we have ever authorized, or that our military agents have ever dreamt they were authorized to rivet the chains of ignorance, superstition, and bloodshed for all time, by guaranteeing the express protection of the British arms and influence to such abominations, and by securing a perpetual revenue from them for ourselves, would be to suppose the renunciation of the religion of the church of England as no better in itself, and no more worthy of our support, than the religion of heathenism. Let the late Mr. Grant be heard on this subject, than whom no man better knew what pledges Great Britain actually had given, or ought to have given to her Indian subjects.

"Are we bound for ever," (says he) "to preserve all the enormities in the Hindoo system? Have we become the guardians of every monstrous principle and practice which it contains? Are we pledged to support for all generations, by the au-

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thority of our government and the power of our arms, the miserable which ignorance and knavery have so long entailed upon a large portion of the human race? Is this the part which a free, humane, and an enlightened people, a nation itself professing principles diametrically opposite to those in question, has engaged to act towards its own subjects? It would be too absurd and extravagant to maintain that any engagement of this kind exists; that Great Britain is under any obligation, direct or implied, to uphold errors and usages, gross and fundamental, subversive of the first principles of reason, morality, and religion.

"Shall we be in all time to come, as we hitherto have been, passing spectators of so much unnatural wickedness. It may indeed well appear surprising that, in the long period during which we have held these territories, we have made no serious attempt to recall the Hindoos to the dictates of truth and morality. This is a mortifying proof how little it has been considered that the ends of government and the good of society have an inseparable connexion with right principles. We have been satisfied with the apparent submission of this people, and have attended chiefly to the maintenance of our authority over the country, and the augmentation of our commerce and revenues; but have never, with a view to the promotion of their happiness, looked thoroughly into their internal state."

If indeed any doubt could exist on this point, the public pledge which was given on the last renewal of the Company's charter, by the second branch of the Legislature, would speedily remove it for it was then unanimously resolved by the whole House of Commons in committee:

"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote by all just and prudent means the interest and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that for these ends such measures ought to be adopted as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

Now it is obvious that if Great Britain can be shewn by the treaties in question to have in any way become a party to the support of the reigning idolatry, from which she is to pay herself as she can, the vote of the House of Commons is in that case so much wind; while if it shall appear, as I contend it must, that we have made no such compact with idolatry, we have really done nothing to prevent that "religious and moral improvement" to which the British Parliament has pledged itself, and which it has solemnly declared to be for the "interest and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India." And here, sir, I am reminded of what Mr. Brougham has lately observed in the House of Commons, on the subject of certain other treaties, which, (like the treaties of the East) were supposed to stand in the way of the abolition of slavery in the West-Indies.

"But I am told there are treaties existing which prevent the completion of my hopes. Upon this subject the argument founded upon treaties has always been used, from the period when a blood-stained treaty gave us, in exchange for the glory of Blenheim, an increased share in the unhallowed trade of Africa. The same argument, founded upon public treaties, was employed until the people's indignation awoke and descended in thunder, which smote that horrid trade, and scattered its guilty gains to the wind. The country is again awoke, and I trust that timely attention to its voice may avert from this country a far more terrible and miserable judgment of God."

But I understand that an objection is

likely to be raised against this proposition, on the ground that it comes too soon after the motion which was carried by this Court against the continuance of Suttees. It is said, "there has not been time given as yet for that experiment to work;" "we cannot tell whether it will ever be executed at all; nay, there are already public objections against that measure in India, and any fresh invasion of prejudices, in the excited state of the native mind, may be productive of the most dangerous consequences." "We fear that measure was ill-timed, and we fear this is worse."—But whence, I would ask, do these affected alarms arise, but from those very individuals who either openly advocated by their voices and votes the continued immolation of 666 wretched women per annum (for such was the ascertained average of the last ten years); or else who manifested, in their character of proprietors of East-India stock, a total indifference to the whole question of the continuance or cessation of these unparalleled barbarities, either absenting themselves from the two courts at which that important discussion took place, or else declining on each occasion to declare their opinions by voting either way; as if they imagined their principal duty to this great institution to consist in advocating the interests of candidates for the direction, in watching our commercial relations, or adjusting the yearly dividends of the joint stock, with perhaps an occasional remembrance of their relations or friends for the civil and military patronage in the gift of the Court. It is from this portion of the proprietary that we learn that the time is no more now arrived for examining the abominations of Juggernaut, than it was twenty years since for investigating the atrocities of suttees. In either case we witness the same determination to touch no existing abuse of whatever description—for with them the Company is all perfection, in relation to which they seem to feel as the poet did by his mistress:

"No faults thou hast, or I no faults can spy,
Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I."

In either case these perfectionists appear to witness the consumption of human life with as little compunction, and to endure the continuance of licentiousness and bloodshed, without so much as an effort to terminate them, although the utmost demanded may be that enquiry and examination should take place. It is high time that these Anglo-Indians, whose authority is estimated at so high a rate by many, should be informed by the British and Christian public, that if they cannot appreciate the high designs for which it has pleased Almighty God to commit to our enlightened and highly favoured country the present and future

destinies of above a hundred millions of people, there are those among us who better understand their own responsibility; as believing that pecuniary profit and secular patronage are objects of a very secondary and subordinate character—legitimate indeed, so long as they keep their place, and are used in reference to higher and more honourable ends; but base and unworthy, if they deviate from their proper purpose, and become the chief or only end of action, either in corporate bodies or private individuals. May it not be suspected that it is because proprietors of this class do not feel their own responsibility, that they who take another view of the subject are assigned to the loss of caste, as so many enthusiasts and fanatics, and are unjustly represented as wishing to throw all India into a flame, by propounding crude and ill-digested schemes of reform, in an empire where all the hold we possess is gravely declared to depend upon the mere opinion of the natives; as if we could ever eventually alienate that opinion by forbidding the murder of women for the advantage of the priests, or by abandoning the taxation of idolaters for the advantage of ourselves: as if, in short, the precarious opinion of even a whole nation were to be preferred to the judgment and favour of the Almighty; or as if we could ever dream of retaining the possession of empire upon any other principles than those of moral justice and equity, and such as are in accordance with the declared will of the righteous governor of the world!

But let us examine the actual state of the Suttee question. Precisely in four months after the motion for investigating that question had passed this Court of Proprietors, the Court of Directors wrote, under date of the 25th July 1827, to the Governor in council at Calcutta a despatch, from which the following are extracts:

"You will have perceived, from the public channels of intelligence, that this is a subject which has excited a strong interest in the public mind of this country. We think that we shall best consult the important interests with which we are charged by committing this question to your counsels, aided by the information and local experience of our servants, and directed, as we know they will be, by prudence and humanity. You of course have better means than we possess of weighing conflicting opinions in a just balance, and of affixing to each respectively its proper value."

Here then, in consequence of the vote of this court, we have the delegation of full powers to the foreign government.

The next measure that followed this letter was the abolition announced in a letter of the Governor-general in council (Lord William Bentinck) to the Court of Directors, dated 4th Dec. 1829, of which the following are extracts:

"We were decidedly in favour of an open,

avowed, and general prohibition, resting altogether upon the moral goodness of the act, and our power to enforce it. It would be too much to expect that the promulgation of the abolition will not excite some degree of clamour and dissatisfaction; but we are firmly persuaded that such feelings will be short-lived, and we trust that no apprehension need be entertained of its exciting any violent opposition, or any evil consequences whatsoever."

Extract of a letter from the Governor-general in council of Fort St. George, to the Directors, dated 12th Feb. 1830. After designating the practice as "cruel and revolting," they add:

"Having, therefore, under consideration the long experience which all classes of the people have now had of that spirit of toleration, and regard for all their religious institutions, by which our Governments have always been distinguished—reflecting also upon the present tranquil state of their territories, and of our political relations throughout India, we have felt no apprehension that the few who may be disaffected to the Company's power would be able to excite any serious misconstruction from our execution of what has been so long the humane desire of your Hon. Court, and we therefore resolved, that the time had now arrived when this barbarous custom might be safely prohibited."

Extract of a letter from the Governor and Council of Bombay, 13th March, 1830:

"The Supreme and Madras governments have abolished the practice of suttees; and the measure has not, so far as we have yet heard, been attended with any expression of discontent, on the part of the Hindoo population, calculated to give alarm."

After which, they engage to state the result of their own deliberations as to the abolition, which, however, they virtually do by this declaration.

Very contrary to a late newspaper statement of our own, purporting to have been received from Calcutta, where it is reported that the Governor of Bombay had resisted all exhortation to join the two other presidencies; although the same account admits that the feeling of the majority of the population of Bengal was evidently in favour of abolition.

On the 14th July 1829, a petition of the natives against what was about to be done by the Governor-general in council, signed by a considerable number of natives, was presented to Lord William Bentinck, who, after conference with the deputation presenting it, delivered a written reply refusing the prayer, in which reply his Lordship observes:

"The petitioners cannot require the assurance that the British Government will continue to allow the most complete toleration in matters of religious belief, and that, to the full extent of what it is possible to reconcile with reason and with natural justice, they will be undisturbed in the observance of their religious usages. But some of those which the Governor-general is unwilling to recall to notice, his predecessors in council, for the security of human life, and the preservation of social order, have at different times found it necessary to prohibit; if there be any one which the common voice of all mankind would except from indulgence, it is surely that by which the hand of a son is made the instrument of a terrible death to the mother who has borne him, and from whose breast he has drawn the sustenance of helpless infancy."

He adds, that an appeal lies to the King in council, which he will forward, if they wish it.

On the 16th Jan. 1830, two counter-addresses, returning thanks for the abolition, were presented: one signed by about 300 natives of Calcutta, the other from the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, signed by about 800.

The native address, which is long, able, and well reasoned, was answered by Lord W. Bentinck, and both are in the *Asiatic Journal* for July 1830.

The British address had been inserted before in the same journal (p. 76), and was read by Mr. Gordon. His Lordship's reply to it is in the *Journal* for July.

A meeting of the natives followed at the Hindoo College on the 17th, and it was resolved to appeal to England, for which purpose subscriptions were raised.

What! appeal to England?—I should like to see nothing better. The fate of such an appeal can admit of no doubt for a moment. Appeal to the King in council—to such a King, and to such a council! I could wish nothing else, and nothing better.

But let us suppose that the appeal is to the British Parliament: what better chance of success can attend it? Will a parliament, always so ready to rescue other nations from oppression, and to protect the helpless and innocent, be likely, for the first time, to carry us back to far worse than the barbarism of the Druids themselves? The very supposition is too absurd to entertain with seriousness.

Another objection which occurs is, if the pilgrim tax did not exist, the extortion of the natives would operate without control. This very circumstance, if admitted to be true, would in the very degree of its existence prevent the large access which British protection at present affords to the growth of idolatry, and in reliance upon which protection so many proceed on pilgrimage beyond the number who would otherwise venture. But will this fact, if such it be, justify a christian government in appropriating to itself, under an approved system of collection, the profits which would otherwise be made by one set of natives from another? Admitting that they would rob and plunder each other if left to themselves, does that afford any excuse for our interposing between them, and putting the spoil into our own pockets, not much unlike the case of the British and Danes, who, when they could not agree among themselves, accepted the proposal of the Saxons to settle their mutual differences, which was very soon effected by their seizing on the empire themselves. But perhaps it may be supposed by some, for I am sure no one will publicly venture to assert it, that if this revenue should be abandoned we shall feel it in our reduced

dividends, and this objection will proceed, I suppose, upon the principle in Horace's

—“*quærenda pecunia primum
Virtus post summa;*”
which is freely but happily translated by Pope—

—“*get money, money still,
And then let Virtue follow, if she will.*”

I believe, indeed, that no one will openly avow such an argument, whatever he may feel; and yet, as I have heard it employed in private, I have deemed it right to notice it in public, although with no intention of honouring it by any formal refutation; I will merely say that I believe no such consequence would follow our abandonment of this unjust tribute to-morrow; and, finally, that because, large as the amount acquired is, in a moral point of view, yet it is not large enough to benefit you politically, and is therefore too little to injure you extensively; and thirdly, if the defalcation should affect the present dividends, does there exist the man who would coldly prefer his own pecuniary advantage to the moral and eternal welfare of a whole empire? If this be so, Mr. Burke was not mistaken when he said the age of calculators and economists had arrived; but surely, if such a man do exist, he would excite our commiseration in a far greater degree than the poor idolaters we deplore; because, as the subject of a purer light, he would be placed, by the display of so much moral obliquity, in a more pitiable condition than themselves. Another objection suggests itself in the shape of the proposed measure being an invasion of religious prejudices; but the short answer to this is, that the motion does not seek to invade the existing religion, bad as I have proved it to be, but only seeks to remove the reproach of a christian country connecting those very prejudices into objects of gain, while in point of fact the whole history of our connection with India is necessarily one continued series of invasion of native prejudice and error. In every case where the best interests of India and the manifest credit of England have required our interference—I need only instance the grant of hereditary right to landholders—the reforms in the judicial and military systems, in either case opposed to every thing once held sacred in India—the subjecting the heads of the priesthood themselves, from the brahmin nundkorrar downwards, to the infamy of capital and other punishments—the prohibition of the sacrifice of children, by the military, at the Isle of Ganger, from Lord Wellesley's administration to the present moment (where it is notorious that, at every half-yearly festival, the military attend with fixed bayonets, and prevent those women whose wretched religion has divorced them of the feelings of

mothers from throwing their own infants to the sharks)—the suppression of the murders of female children by the Rajpoots of Jaunpore and Susehat—the subjecting of the agents in the brahminical practice of *sitting dhurnal* to capital punishment—and many and various other instances of interference with religious prejudice; from all which it must appear that, whenever the political interests of England have been in question, or the rights of humanity have required, we have felt no hesitation respecting the infringement of the most sacred privileges of the Indians, or the destruction of their most revered instructors. It is, however, the less necessary that I should enlarge on this branch of the argument, because it would only be to repel a charge which cannot be fairly brought against the motion, and to defend it from accusations to which it in no way lies open. The question, I must again repeat, is not whether the temple worship shall be abolished—but whether the temple tax shall be abandoned.

It may however be objected by the slothful, as an apology for their own indifference, that as nothing can be done, so nothing ought to be attempted; but this is to beg the whole question by a *petitio principii*, which I for one can never concede. Such reasoners raise a spectre, which is the mere creation of their own timidity or indolence, and then defy us to encounter what has no existence in reality. So did not Mr. Warden reason on this and other evils of India, whose opinion, already submitted to parliament as a member of council, is entitled to all attention.

The following is the minute in council which he recorded on the 29th June 1825:—

“I have already recorded my opinion, that all the sanguinary customs of the Hindoos might be prohibited, without affecting either the security or popularity of our supremacy.”

With regard either to regulation or taxation, he adds, for the remark applies equally to both,

“We ought either to issue a positive prohibition, or abstain altogether from manifesting the slightest anxiety on the subject.”

“Fanaticism can only be successfully combated by neglect and indifference. Any intermediate measure between a positive prohibition and perfect neglect and indifference, appears to me to be most impolitic.”

It is obvious that when the idolatrous practices of India have been left to themselves, they have in some instances languished for want of our support; while in others we have at least contracted in guilt, from either enlarging their means or sharing in their profits.

Mr. Hamilton particularly mentions a temple in Saugor island, where a few inconsiderable priests collect a sordid tribute: of course this temple is never heard of, and acquires no celebrity.

The monkey god, which now forms a principal decoration at the temple of Juggernaut, was brought from another temple which has been long deserted by its worshippers, and the whole of the Bobuneswar temples, that constellation of idolatry in the neighbourhood of Cuttack, are hastening to ruin.

“Nearly all (says Mr. Stirling) but one have been completely deserted, and the establishment kept up there is on a very small and inadequate scale, under the patronage of the Koordah Raja, whose ancestors granted all the lands and endowments by which the brahmins now exist.”

The fact is, the rajah being left to himself, he leaves the temples to themselves; the original endowment being evidently inadequate to their support without the aid of our christian government and the contributions of the pilgrims. Let Great Britain only adopt a similar policy, “neither bless them at all nor curse them at all!”

In reference to the case of interference here as well as elsewhere, two anecdotes may be here mentioned, if they shall not be thought beneath the dignity of so grave a subject.

Archdeacon Corrie wrote to the Church Missionary Society in 1824, as under:—

“On the occasion of a partial insurrection about two years since, the priests gave out that Juggernaut would no longer suffer the English to remain in India, and would not return to his temple (so in India, and would not return to his temple) until they were expelled, and named a certain day for their overthrow. This was justly considered by the general commanding the district as an attempt to aid the insurgents against the government, and he sent a private order to the officer in charge there, that if the idol were not carried back, as usual on the stated day he should replace him by force, and take military possession of the temple. The natives about the general no doubt gave notice to the priests, and Juggernaut returned even before his time.”

I have another anecdote much to the same purpose, communicated to me by a member of the House of Commons.

“Taxes to the amount of £20 were due from the priests of Juggernaut: our collector insisted in vain upon payment; at length he seized the god. The priests threatened him that the ground would open and swallow up such a monster of impiety. He said he could not help it if it did, but he must have his taxes. They then ascended the battlements of the temple, and protested that they would cast themselves headlong if he did not immediately liberate the god. He replied that he had no instructions to prevent priests from casting themselves headlong if it so pleased them, but he had instructions to obtain the taxes, and till they were paid the god would remain in pledge. The priests, finding that neither intreaties nor menaces had any effect upon the stubborn collector, paid the arrears, and Juggernaut was released.”

What shall be said after this of the affected terrors of those alarmists at home, who would shrink from an acknowledged duty under the operation of a dishonourable fear?

“Our doubts are traitors,
“Which make us lose the good we oft might win,
“By fearing to attempt.”

Let us here, as in the case of suttees, only once surmount the difficulty of daring to attempt to become a moral blessing to the people we govern, and they will be

blessed as they have never yet been, because we have never yet intended to benefit them in proportion to the extent of our ability.

Upon the whole, then, I feel myself justified in contending that the abominations I have endeavoured to expose, contain in them one prominent feature of evil beyond even the atrocious case of widow burning itself, namely, the profit which I have proved to accrue to the Company. In the other evil the iniquitous brahmins alone were profited by the murders which they fermented, the Company was clear from that innocent blood—but here the Company is at once a partaker in the crime and the partner in the profits. In the other case the Company had only to bear the guilt of permitting what they could have prevented; in this they at once lie under the double responsibility of mixing themselves up as a christian government with idolatry and its observances, while at the same time they participate in the unhallowed spoil.

To this may be further added the large amount of moral profligacy which is involved in these practices, and which thus receives the sanction of the Company's influence, up to an extent of which the case of the Suttees furnishes no parallel example. There, indefensible as was the practice itself, it was not found in connection with all that is execrable and loathsome in vice and profligacy, and therefore the same extent of moral evil did not in that instance enjoy the sanction or boast the authority of the government; a government which is now found with one hand bestowing the benefits of her own ecclesiastical establishment upon India at large, and with the other building and repairing idolatrous temples, hiring prostitutes for their supply, and fostering a system of lust and pollution which is absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world.

With my sincere acknowledgments for the long and patient attention which I have received at the hands of the court, I beg leave to propose the motion, already in the hands of the chair.

Mr. Carruthers said that it was not his intention to offer any remarks on the motion, but as his name had been introduced by the hon. proprietor, he should not have obtruded himself on the Court—

The Chairman here observed, that the motion was not yet regularly before the Court; it was therefore necessary that it should be read, before the hon. proprietor could proceed.

The motion was then read—and having been seconded, by Mr. Paterson,

Mr. Carruthers again addressed the court, and after thanking the hon. mover for the handsome manner in which he had spoken of him, observed that the

hon. proprietor had mistaken him as to the wish he had expressed of having the court made special for his motion. The reason which induced him to say so was, that he considered the interests at stake so important, that he thought the subject ought to be brought forward at a court made special for that purpose. He did not know until yesterday that the court was to be held to day. As it was not his intention to address himself to the question before the court, he would only add, that he thought some answer should be given to a statement which he thought was far from being satisfactory.

Mr. Burne spoke as follows.—On the agitation of our charter, when so many hostile pens and speeches are employed to attack and misrepresent the hon. Company,—it is at this critical moment the learned proprietor would impress the world with a belief that the East-India Company, their executive body, and their local governments, are not only deaf to the calls of humanity, but, for the sake of increasing their revenue, encouraging human sacrifice. The learned proprietor has been assured in a former discussion, on the authority of the chair, that all that caution and prudence could effect, consistent with the safety of our Indian empire, and without alarming or wantonly violating the religious prejudices of millions of native subjects, was gradually and anxiously in progress to remove such evils as a dark, benighted, and cruel religion engendered. Can the learned gentleman doubt that assurance when we already know that suttees are abolished—the destruction of the sick exposed on the banks of the Ganges abolished—infanticide arrested in its progress, if not finally put an end to; and can this court withhold its belief that every exertion is made, consistent with the great responsibility of our Indian government, and safety of that empire, to remove those idolatrous sacrifices in practice at Poree, to the idol of Jaggernaut also, at Ghya, and Allahabad; cruelties so abhorrent to humanity, but deeply and lamentably interwoven with the miserable and wretched religion of our Hindoo subjects.

But to attempt a sudden and forcible end to all the idolatrous evils described by the learned gentleman could only prove as hopeless in the result, as the crusades of Richard and Edward the First to the Holy Land to destroy the infidels. Our possessions in the East are more liable to be endangered by constant ill-timed interference with the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, than any other cause whatever. We conquered India from the Mussulmans, not from the Hindoos, and their religion was tolerated by their Mahomedan rulers for centuries

before they fell under our yoke. Let us not forget the mutiny at Vellore in 1806, when the sepoys, from interference with their castes and dress, were impressed with our intention of converting them to christianity—here sixteen of our officers, and 100 Europeans of the 69th regiment, fell victims. Let us not forget that we are maintaining a foreign and distant dominion by means of a native army. Let us not forget that Portuguese bigotry, and constant interference with and violation of the Hindoos' most sacred usages, hastened their downfall and loss of power in India.

We must look to gradual diffusion of knowledge for improvement among the natives, before our zeal can safely lead us by force or legislation to abolish idolatry. For purposes of instruction to the natives various seminaries are dispersed over India, at an annual expense to the Company of £15,000.

Let us cautiously proceed, as we have hitherto done, to remove such prejudices as we cannot at once control, however much they are to be deplored, and not by precipitancy hazard the tranquility, if not the final loss of India, when there are 4,000 natives to one individual European, and in our own army seven native bayonets against one British soldier. How should we resent 25,000 Hindoo conquerors suddenly upsetting all our religious establishments here—our religion, once as grossly cruel and superstitious as theirs? I fervently hope this court will not be influenced by the eloquent, tragical, and pathetic details of the learned gentleman, to adopt forcible and hazardous measures to put down idolatry in India. Human sacrifices all of us deplore; they are abhorrent to civilized and enlightened man.

Let us confide this important and delicate measure—the abolition of human sacrifices—to the wisdom and discretion of our executive body and our local government; already they have done much to attain that desirable object, which entitles them alike to our gratitude and confidence. This repeated violent public agitation of the question here, bespeaks impatience, and a desire of forcible interference; it is thus conveyed through a native press, to discontented brahmins and a native army, from which more evil than good may arise.

We are all aware that thousands here, from zeal in this cause, would express more joy in hearing of an infatuated Hindoo widow being rescued from the funeral pile of her husband, than of apprehension or sorrow were our valuable possessions in the East for ever severed from the British crown. Every authority on which we can rely, such as combines responsibility with power, have declared their unbiassed opinion, that nothing has reconciled the

natives more to British dominion than their conviction that they would remain free from our interference with their religion.

Mr. Trant said that he could not at all view this question in the light in which it was seen by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, and if he had, undoubtedly he could not support the first resolution. The hon. proprietor seemed to think that the adoption of this resolution would be a violent interference with the religion of the natives of India. But his hon. and learned friend who had brought forward the motion, had utterly disclaimed any wish to interfere with the religion of the people. On the contrary, what he most studiously wished the Company to avoid was, interference of any kind on the part of the government of India. He was most anxious that the worship of the natives should be entirely left to themselves, and that we should not, by taxation or by any other means, directly or indirectly, appear to give them any encouragement. That the collection of taxation or tribute from the pilgrims was looked upon as an encouragement by the natives, he could state from his own knowledge. It had happened to him to have been appointed a collector of revenue in the department in which Juggernaut was situated, and though he had not ultimately been called on to act in that department, yet such was his conscientious objection to the nature of the duties which this situation would have imposed on him, that he had caused a communication to be made to the government, that as a christian, he could not interfere with the religious practices of the natives, in the manner which must have been expected had he accepted of that appointment. Fortunately he was relieved from any embarrassment on that subject by being appointed to another situation some time afterwards; but he must say, that it would have been impossible for him, with a belief in christianity, to have faithfully discharged his duties to the Company consistently with his conscientious feelings. He had subsequently an excellent opportunity of being acquainted with the entire of that system, by his having been appointed secretary to the revenue board; and he felt that it would be utterly impossible for any British officer who had charge of the collection of the revenue of that province, to attend to all the minutiae of that dreadful sink of iniquity the temple of Juggernaut, without compromising his feelings as a christian. For his own part, he could never approve of the Company's conduct in meddling in any manner with the revenues of the temple. The Company had, in fact, removed the Rajah of Purneah, who was the hereditary high priest of Juggernaut, and substituted, he might say, a high priest of their own.

The consequence was the breaking out of the insurrection which soon after followed. Many hon. proprietors did not seem fully to understand the nature of this question. Some seemed to think the conduct of the Company perfectly justifiable, because they only followed the example of the Moham-medans, who had not treated the Hindoo religion with any very great ceremony. Now he had no wish to treat the religion of the natives of India, however much he might condemn it as wicked and superstitious, with any violence, or even public disrespect, but he thought as a christian people, they ought to wash their hands out of it, and have nothing to do with the temple, the tribute, or the tax, or to interfere with it in any way which might appear to give it encouragement. It was at one time intended that the thing should have been given up, and that the Company should not allow its treasury to be polluted with the money which was the price of the blood that was shed, and the abominations that were practised in those temples. A noble lord who was president of the Board of Control, however, prevented the issuing of those instructions to the Indian government, and when Lord Minto went to India, the tribute was established in its full force as it now exists. At the present moment this subject was one of great importance, when every matter relating to the affairs of the Company were about to become the subject of British legislation. It was the more incumbent on us to abstain from such encouragement, at a time when many amongst the Brahmins themselves seemed disposed to look upon this worship in a different point of view from that in which they had heretofore considered it. He along with some others in India, had on one occasion been invited by some Brahmins, and observing some of their temples out of repair, he remarked the circumstance as singular; but the Brahmins observed that they would not go to the trouble of repairing them, as they thought it would be better if the worship was given up altogether. And was this a time, he would ask, when the British government should take upon itself the task of collecting a tribute for the purpose of repairing these temples? He would say, let them alone, do not interfere or encourage them in any way, and in so doing you will do no violence to the religious prejudices of the natives, but, on the contrary, you will act in accordance with the feelings of many of the most respectable Brahmins. How different however had been our practice for years! He had seen it announced not long ago, that a new road was made to the temple of Juggernaut, and he found the English resident there publishing as it were an advertisement, announcing formally, that this new road was open, and that excellent accommodation might be had

on it for man and beast. Could this be called any thing else than a public encouragement of the pilgrimage, and of the horrid scenes to which it gave rise? It certainly was so considered by the government of India, which had wisely checked the publication of such advertisements in future. In point of fact, the interference of the Company was looked upon by the natives themselves as a kind of patronage and protection to their worship. In support of this view, he could quote the authority of Mr. Christian, an excellent man who had been collector of revenue at Allahabad, but who now resided in this country. Mr. Christian wrote to him from York, from which, he would have come up to be present at this discussion, if circumstances admitted. He stated that he had never heard any fair argument for this tax, except that it had produced some ten or twelve thousand a year. He hoped, however, that that would not be considered a valid argument at present, and that the Company might be induced to wash its hands out of any connexion with it. In this he (Mr. Traut) fully concurred. He did trust that the Company would rescue itself from the disgrace which would attach to it as a body of Christians, if it continued to derive a revenue from such a polluted source, or to encourage, as sovereigns of India, those shocking abominations, which every one of them as private individuals must abhor and detest. He begged pardon for having so long occupied the attention of the court, after the very able speech of the hon. and learned proprietor, but he was anxious to correct the misapprehension of the hon. gentleman who preceded him, and who did not appear fully to understand the question. He could assure the court, that the subject of these idolatrous practices was becoming every day more and more discussed amongst the natives of India. Many of them understood the English language perfectly well, and were every day becoming more and more weakened in the belief of those superstitions, in consequence of the frequent intercourse with the English. It should be the duty of the British government to encourage this disposition as much as possible, and certainly the worst possible course which could be adopted for that object, would be to appear to patronize and protect publicly that worship which they must privately condemn. If we gave up all interference of this kind and allow the influence of increased intercourse with Europeans to operate on the natives, there could be little doubt that in course of time vast numbers would be induced to renounce the idolatry altogether. Let the Company then, he would repeat, cease to take any share in the price of idolatry and pollution, and the natives would not be slow in drawing from it the

very natural inference, that we so much despise the practices that we would not have any thing to do with any emoluments to be derived from them. Some hon. proprietors seemed to think that this subject should be left to the consideration of the Legislature. But what, he would ask, were they there for, as a court of proprietors, if they declined to take an active part in their own affairs? He had not at present the honour of a seat in the House of Commons, but he was aware that there were many there much more competent than he was to take an active part on this question. It would no doubt be discussed there, but the expectation of that discussion should not prevent the court of proprietors from performing their duty here. With respect to the situation which he had given up, because he found himself inadequate to discharge its duties consistently with his feelings as a conscientious Christian, it was to him, at the time, not a matter of such great moment as it might have been to others; other men appointed to the duty might have had only before them the disagreeable alternative of either relinquishing their offices, and ruining their prospects, or compromising their conscientious feelings. But he would ask, was that a situation wherein to place a meritorious officer of the Company's service? It was an alternative to which no servant of the Company ought to be driven: for he must again repeat, that no man who read his bible, and believed in it, could administer the affairs of the temple of Juggernaut with safety to his conscience. Again and again he must impress on the court the necessity of relinquishing a tribute derived from such a source, and involving in it consequences necessarily prejudicial to the morality of the natives.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Lowndes said, that it was only yesterday he knew of the intention to hold this court to-day. Was it possible that the directors were grown so economical, as not to be able to afford a few shillings additional, which would give earlier notice of their intention to meet? or were they willing, by such a short notice as they had given, to exclude a number of proprietors from attending? He owned he could not account otherwise for this unusual mode of calling together the Court of Proprietors. He had listened with considerable attention to the eloquent speech of the hon. and learned proprietor who had brought forward this motion; he had heard his strong objections to the principle of deriving a revenue from such a source, and undoubtedly, if the dividends of the proprietors were to be paid out of an income derived in that way, he for one would object to it; but it was not to be so applied, it was applied in the repairs of the temple, or in other matters con-

necting with the natives themselves. On this ground much of the objection which existed to it was done away with; at the same time he must say, that it would be as well if we had nothing to do with such a revenue. After what had fallen from the hon. proprietor the late member for Dover, he did not think there was any necessity for pressing the motion in their court. The hon. proprietor had stated, that many of the natives had become so much improved by their intercourse with Europeans, that their attachment to the idolatrous practices of their country was gradually becoming weaker. Now if this was the case they would get rid of the idolatry themselves, and therefore there was the less necessity for any interference on our parts. The hon. proprietor had appealed to the bible: for his own part he loved and venerated the bible, and he wished those who talked of it would square their conduct by its precepts. He loved his bible, but he disliked all cant and hypocrisy; and he thought it rather inconsistent, that so many who were anxious to disseminate the scriptures amongst pagan nations should be so regardless of its extension at home. Men talked with horror of the idolatry of the Hindoos; but was there no idolatry or superstition at home? Look at the superstitions of the Roman Catholics who had been emancipated within the last two years, and let gentlemen not press too hard on the poor pagan who never knew better. But was there no idolatry at home? Was it not seen every day in the city, where there were so many worshippers of Baal? where merchants were willing to sacrifice every thing for money! Look at what took place in 1825, when speculations of every kind were the order of the day. Let the court recollect how many idolatrous worshippers of Baal—how many persons who bowed before the golden calf, appeared at that time. Look even at a later period, when men bearing a high character in private society had, in one of the recent speculations in rail roads, so increased the rapidity of their engines in order to enhance the price of their shares, as to occasion the death of one of the ablest statesmen in the country.—It was greatly to the credit of the Duke of Wellington, that he refused to go on after the melancholy accident had occurred; and he must say, that the noble Duke had gained as much credit on that day as on any other day of his life.—(Cries of Question! Question!)—He thought it quite to the purpose to introduce this subject, because we had heard too much of the idolatry of the pagans when we had so much amongst ourselves—when so many amongst us were constantly falling down to worship Baal. He would repeat, then, that before we con-

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demned the poor pagan for his practices, we should correct practices nearly as bad amongst ourselves.

General Thornton observed, that by the adoption of the motion before the court they might do much mischief, without being productive of any good. Although he trusted that the mischief of such a discussion might be averted, from what he had already heard, it was clear that the government of India was disposed to do every thing in its power to repress the practice of idolatry as far as it could do, without violently interfering with the religious opinions of the natives. The hon. and learned mover was zealous in his attack on the religion of the people of India, and had entered into a great variety of detail to point out its abominations. But he must say that he had most unnecessarily occupied their time, in going through documents with many of which the court were already acquainted, and others which were evidently founded on false data. The speech of the hon. proprietor was inconsistent with the object he had in view. He objected to idolatry, and yet he wished to take off the tax on it; but the remission of the tax would necessarily encourage the practice he was so anxious to put down. He had the honour of a seat in the House of Commons when the last charter was granted to the Company, and he recollected the opinion given by Warren Hastings, Sir John Malcolm, and others most conversant in Indian affairs, who bore testimony to the mild character and gentle disposition of the Hindoo. He would say then, let those dispositions be encouraged—let education be disseminated—let the intercourse of the natives with Europeans be increased, and there could be no doubt, that in the course of time the belief in their native superstitions would be weakened, and they would gradually begin to look on the Christian religion with a more favourable eye. He was borne out in this opinion by what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Trant), who had told them, that already idolatry was beginning to lose its hold amongst many of the natives. The wisest course then would be, to leave those feelings to work their own way; for there could be no doubt, if we in any way interfered to force the consciences of the natives, we should run the risk of raising all India against us, of upsetting our government, and thereby destroying all chance of the conversion of the natives to Christianity. Under these circumstances, therefore, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion; for while he gave credit to the motives of the hon. and learned proprietor who brought it forward, he must express his conviction that it was calculated to do much more harm than good.

Mr. Rigby said, he could not refrain

from offering a few words on this important question, involving, as it did, such important interests. He had listened with great attention to the able and eloquent address of the hon. and learned proprietor who had brought forward the motion, and he owned that he was much surprised at the remarks which it had called forth from the hon. and gallant General (Thornton). A speech more to the purpose which the hon. and learned proprietor had in view, a speech more deserving the serious attention of the court, he had never heard. The speech reminded him of what had fallen from a late excellent colleague of the then Chairman (the late Mr. Grant) on the same important subject. The great object of the hon. director whose name he had mentioned, as well as that of the hon. and learned mover of the motion before the court, was to get rid of the abominable superstition altogether. He had thought that little could be necessary in an assembly of Englishmen and Christians, to induce them to get rid, as far as they could, of all connexion or interference with these horrid practices. A time was in this country when a detail of such horrid atrocities as the hon. and learned mover had that day laid before the court would have raised a crusade against the continuance of such outrages upon human nature. The object which the hon. proprietor had in view, in the abolition of the tax, was not to encourage the pilgrimages, but on the contrary to throw as it were cold water upon them, by shewing to the natives that the British government would have nothing whatever to do with those practices. It would shew that, by withdrawing all interference, we disapproved of the practices; but that opinion would never be impressed upon the natives as long as we superintended the temple, and derived a considerable revenue from it. One statement made by the hon. proprietor, the late member for Dover, was deserving of the most serious consideration, and if anything were wanting to confirm the eloquent and impressive speech of the hon. and learned proprietor who had introduced the motion, it would be found in that statement. The hon. proprietor had informed them that he, an officer appointed to a high and important station under the government of India, had, at the risk of dismissal from the service, communicated to that government that he could not, as a Christian, conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, in the superintendence of the temple, and the collection of the revenue derived from it. He honoured the name of that gentleman for his resolute and disinterested conduct on that occasion, and he rejoiced that it was subsequently approved of by the Company, and that he was

soon appointed to a still more important situation in another department. The question before the court was, as it appeared to him, whether they would that day act in a manner worthy of their high situation and character as sovereigns of India—as Englishmen, and as Christians. It might be said that the money derived from this source was as good as that from any other: this was the argument of one of the Roman emperors, who, having laid a tax upon one of the offices of nature, said, in answer to a remonstrance on the subject from his son, “look at this piece of money; does it smell of anything filthy—yet it is the produce of the tax you condemn.” The answer was of course praised by the courtiers. Now he (Mr. Rigby) would say, if the same reasoning were applied to the tribute before the court, that the tax was polluted by the source from which it was derived, and that those who received it could not be said to be wholly free from the pollution. He had some years ago read much on this subject in Buchanan’s Illustrations of India, but he must say, that the mass of important information which had been that day given to them in the speech of the hon. and learned proprietor, was such as to entitle him to the gratitude of the court and of the public. What, he asked, would be said by disinterested men if the Company continued this revolting tribute? Might it not with great justice be said, “you, the great Company, the sovereigns of one hundred millions of inhabitants—you, a Christian people—giving encouragement to your Bible Societies and other religious institutions at home—your having influence in a country where the publisher of any blasphemous attack on its religion is prosecuted with severity—you, in your different relations in society, here encourage and subscribe to these things; but in India, where you are lords paramount, you not only tolerate and encourage the most iniquitous and diabolical superstition, but you actually derive a revenue from its practice.” Ought they, as a body of Englishmen and Christians, to expose themselves to such objections?—(Hear, hear!)—It was bringing a stigma upon the French government, that it so far sanctioned the practice of gaming as to derive a revenue from licenses to gambling-houses: but that stigma was now removed, and the new government of France had, with great propriety, lately abandoned the tax, for which it received the applause of the virtuous part of the press in both countries. He did not know the name of the noble president of the Board of Control, by whom that part of the instructions intended to be sent out by the directors to the government of India, which re-

lated to the abolition of the tax on pilgrims had been struck out—

Mr. Poynder said, “Lord Melville.”

Mr. Rigby was not aware of the fact, and he was sorry to hear it, for he owned he should have expected better from a man of his good sense. He was sorry to hear of such a stigma thrown upon the nation as was cast by this most impolitic and unjust practice. An honourable proprietor had talked of the superstitions of the Roman Catholics. He was not an advocate of the superstitions of any set of men; but he must say, that every human heart had more or less of superstition in it, and that he who was weakest had most: but what comparison could there possibly be instituted between the superstitions of any class of Christians, and those abominations which were practised amongst the Hindoos? They had heard much of the slave trade, and of the horrors of slavery, and neither could he too strongly condemn; but what was slavery of the body compared with that of the soul? The Company, as sovereigns over so many millions of people under their power, had a great responsibility to answer, and they were bound to attend to that responsibility. It was their duty to discountenance those idolatrous practices which prevailed to so dreadful an extent in India. The government sent out archbishops and bishops, and other reverend dignitaries, to India, and these were paid by the Company; yet that same body sent rich presents to the abominable idol of Juggernaut. Was this, he would ask, consistent?

Mr. J. Martin wished, before he offered one or two remarks to the Court, to have the motion read.—(The motion was read by the clerk.)—This motion, he observed, was most respectful. The court of proprietors, in adopting it, did not wish that any disturbance or disunion should be created. They addressed the directors as partners in the same concern, and they requested them, as the executive part of the Company, to put an end to a practice which was by no means creditable to them as a public body. For his own part, he must say that he greatly disliked revenue derived from such a source as was this tribute-money from the pilgrims. He would ask, could the Court of Directors adopt this tribute as a matter of trade? Would they sanction it merely for the sake of the revenue to be derived from it? Undoubtedly not; and yet the course they were pursuing would have nearly the same effect: for it would appear to most persons, as no doubt it did appear to the natives themselves, that the idolatry was tolerated for the sake of the revenue it produced. He was sure that the directors would not,

for an instant, sanction the horrid and obscene practices which took place in the pilgrimages to those temples, for the sake of any revenue the Company derived from them. But the most effectual way to get rid of any imputation of that kind would be to give up the tribute altogether. It was idle to suppose, that the native population did not believe that the collection of the tribute was intended as an encouragement to the pilgrimages. They looked upon the worship as under the protection of England when they saw the Company pay itself for the protection it afforded, and they always spoke of it with a sarcasm, so that we had the name of protecting the idolatry, and got laughed at into the bargain. In these remarks, he presumed he was addressing men who were favourable to christianity; he knew he was addressing the descendants of many who had been able, active, and zealous officers in the service of the Company. They were all anxious to promote the spread of christianity. They sent out such men as Dr. James to disseminate the doctrines of christianity, and yet, with strange inconsistency, they not merely tolerated, but actually encouraged the most wicked superstition and idolatry which could debase the human mind. It was said that the influence of the Company existed by the prejudice of the people of India; he would say rather that we owed our influence to the knowledge of our good government, and by the belief in our fidelity in the observance of engagements. Let us act up to that opinion, and not create a distrust in our sincerity by great inconsistency in our mode of dealing with those who are placed under our government. It was said we should act by the bible, and square our conduct by its precepts: he admitted both, and that would be also a reason why he should support the motion. He was aware of the great responsibility of the hon. proprietors who stood within the bar, and he also knew the great risk which must be incurred by any appearance of force with respect to the religious opinions of the natives: but the motion before the court did not call on the directors to use anything like force; it merely required that they should take the subject of the motion into their most serious consideration, and he conceived that, in the situation in which they stood with respect to India, they were bound to give the matter their best attention. Mention had been made of the emancipation of the Roman Catholics; he was glad that great question had been set at rest: and although he did not see the exact bearing of that question upon the one before the court, he must say, there was a great difference between removal of disabilities under which a

class of men had lived, and the upholding of their particular tenets. If the government had attempted to uphold the religion of the Roman Catholics while they removed their disabilities, it would have raised an outcry against itself in the country which it would have found extremely difficult to overcome; and it appeared to him that, in receiving tribute from pilgrims who visited the idolatrous temples of India, the Indian government gave a sanction to idolatry wholly inconsistent with their character as Christians. This subject, it would appear, had excited a great sensation in India—had been much talked about; and there was no doubt, if the Company continued to receive this tribute, it must tend to uphold the practice of idolatry amongst the natives, while it lessened the respect in which it would be held by them as well as by the rest of the world. He again, therefore, must express his hope that this obnoxious tribute might be given up.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes in explanation said, that the influence of the Company depended a good deal on public opinion in India, but that that influence could not, in his opinion, long survive any attempt to interfere by force, not merely with the religion, but with the manners and customs of the natives. They had already seen that an attempt to alter the dress of some native troops had produced a mutiny, and well nigh a revolution. It was not, therefore, too much to assume that any attempt to interfere with the religious opinions of the natives might be accompanied with the most serious danger to our interests in that country. The hon. proprietor, the late member for Dover, had told them that the people of India were day by day becoming more enlightened; if that were the case, and he had reason to believe that it was, let us wait for the natural effect of that enlightenment, and not attempt to destroy it by force.

The hon. gentleman was proceeding, when there were several cries of order, order! spoke, spoke!

The Chairman here rose and said, that when the hon. proprietor who had just sat down addressed him, he apprehended that he did so for the purpose of explaining, but he was not aware that it was his intention to make another speech on the same subject. The hon. proprietor must therefore see that he was out of order and ought not to proceed further. As the debate, he supposed, was now drawing towards a close, he wished to say a few words before the question was put. It would appear from the speech of the hon. mover that two opinions existed in that court with respect to those abominable practices—nothing, however, could be more erroneous than such a notion.

As far as he could observe, the opinion of the court was unanimous on the subject of those idolatrous practices, and therefore he regretted extremely that the hon. proprietor should have occupied the court for nearly three hours in reading extracts of disgusting cases of idolatry, some from the works of writers well known, and others from anonymous authors. It was the more to be regretted, as these things would be again published and read by the natives of India through the medium of the papers published in their own languages. They had heard from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Trant), that strong opinions existed among the natives themselves, and that many of them were warmly disposed to discountenance the worship of those idols: Why not, then, leave it to them to give effect to that disposition, instead of raising discussions and submitting recommendations, which they cannot but regard as an interference with their religious observances? The publication of these things could have no influence here, but it might not be so elsewhere. He would repeat, then, that there were not two opinions on the subject in that court, and that there could not be in any Christian assembly. He admitted that allowance was to be made for the strong feelings which the hon. and learned proprietor entertained on this subject, but he much regretted that those feelings had led him to enlarge on it in the manner he had done. With respect to the motion before the court, it might be divided into two parts. The first part sets forth: "That this court, taking into consideration the direct encouragement afforded to idolatry, and also to licentiousness and bloodshed, connected with idolatrous observances, by the collection of tribute from the worshippers and pilgrims of Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and elsewhere," &c. Now he apprehended that unless the hon. and learned proprietor was able to prove the assertion contained in this part of the motion—namely, that there was a direct encouragement given to idolatry (and for his own part he had not heard any such proof), his proposition must fall to the ground. It was, he must consider, unfair to impute such encouragement to the Company, when in fact the Company's system in collecting tribute had done much to the discouragement of idolatry. Notwithstanding what the hon. and learned proprietor had said about the possession of these temples by the Company, he (the Chairman) must state that they had come into the possession of them by the faith of treaties which recognized the religious feelings of the natives, and nothing could be more impolitic than any interference with these treaties. In point of fact, if the hon. proprietor wished to discourage those idolatries, he ought to go further in

his motion. He spoke of the taxes on Juggernaut, on the pilgrims to Gya, on Allahabad, and elsewhere, and the inference he wished to draw from the levying of those taxes was, that it gave a sanction and encouragement to idolatry. Now he should have considered that at Benares and Hurdwar there was no tax of any kind on the pilgrims, and yet it was proved that of late years the numbers of the pilgrims resorting to these places had considerably increased: it was therefore an unjust inference to assume that the taxes tended to encourage them. It was also incorrect to assert that these pilgrimages were looked upon as a sort of traffic from which the Company profited. The fact was otherwise. The Company were the sovereigns of India; and these taxes were collected, not only for the purposes of the temple, but for the relief of the families of the sufferers who visited them.—(*Hear! hear!*) Now with respect to the second part of the motion, which recommended the Court of Directors to call the attention of the Bengal government to this subject, he must say that it was wholly inexpedient, as that government was already perfectly alive to it. The attention of the government of India had, on more than one occasion, been called to the subject; and as a proof that the Court had not been negligent in their duty, he might refer to the evidence before Parliament of an hon. director now no more—an hon. friend of his, of whose zeal and assiduity in the service of the Company, and of whose devotion to the cause of humanity, too much could not be said—he meant the late Mr. Grant, to whom allusion had already been made, and whose name he could never hear mentioned without exciting in his bosom the warmest feelings of attachment and esteem for his memory. (*Hear! hear!*) He should add, also, that their excellent governor general, Lord William Bentinck, when, some time since, he sent circulars round calling the attention of local officers to the subject of suttees, desired also to know, from the collectors of the several districts to whom the circulars were addressed, how far it might be prudent to interfere with the tax on pilgrims to Juggernaut, Allahabad, &c. &c.; and of the nine collectors so addressed, only two were in favour of the abolition of that tax, the seven others being against it. It was quite unnecessary then for the court, in the face of such a decision, to call upon the government of India to interfere in a matter to which its attention had been so very recently directed. On this subject he might read an extract of a letter he had not long ago received from the governor general, and which, although it immediately referred to suttee, he could not but consider a

extremely applicable to the present discussion: "I shall hope (said his lordship) that the representations of these intentions, may induce those who have taken up the subject at home, to suspend the public discussion of this question; as I am convinced that these public discussions do infinitely more harm than good to the cause which they are intended to serve. The press, in this respect, had done much mischief already by its remarks on this subject, for no men like to hear their religion reviled." It would be better to leave the matter to the discretion of the local govern-

ment, and to the effects of that gradual improvement which was taking place in the condition of the people. He admitted the great ability with which his hon. and learned friend had introduced the subject to the court; but as he had not proved the first part of his motion, and as it appeared to him that no necessity existed for the second part, he should feel it his duty to oppose it.

The motion was then put from the chair; and was, on a show of hands, negatived by a very considerable majority.

The court then, on the question, adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Earl of Clare proceeds overland for his government of Bombay, and expects to be at his destination about Christmas next.

The following appointments have been made in connexion with that of his lordship to the above government:

The Hon. Mr. George Upton, civil secretary.
Capt. Henry Vyner, military secretary.
Capt. Rowley and Lord William Thynne, aides-de-camp.

DIRECTORS RETURNED FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following East-India Directors have been returned to serve in the new parliament:—

John Loch, Esq., for town and port of Hythe.
William Astell, Esq., borough of Briggwater.
Jas. Law Lushington, Esq., city of Carlisle.
George Smith, Esq., borough of Midhurst.
John Forbes, Esq., borough of Malmesbury.
Josias Du Pre Alexandre, Esq., borough of Old Sarum.
William Wigram, Esq., town of Wexford.
Robert Cutlar Ferguson, Esq., stewardry of Kirkcudbright.
John Baillie, Esq., boroughs of Inverness, Nairn, Forbes, and Fortrose.
James Stuart, Esq., borough of Huntingdon.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

The following were among the numerous presentations at the levee held at St. James's Palace on the 21st July.

Lieut. Col. George Pollock, on returning to India.

Capt. B. Blake, on his return from the East-Indies.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bowser, K.C.B.

Lieut. Col. Arbuthnot, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, on his return from Ava.

Mr. Wilder, late Resident at the court of his highness the Rajah of Berar.

The Hon. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his return from the government of Bombay.

Lieut. Curtis, on his return from India.

Commodore Collier, on his return from the coast of Africa.

Sir Edward Hyde East.

The following were among the presentations at the levee held on the 28th July:

Maj. Gen. Hawker, on appointment to the staff at Madras, and departure for India.

Lieut. Col. Murray, on his return from India.

Capt. Carroll, on his return from the East-Indies.

Capt. Rainer, on his return from Egypt.

Capt. Jones, on his return from India.

Lieut. Col. Fane, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope, and appointment to the 64th regt.

The following were among the presentations at the levee held on the 4th August:

Sir Ralph Rice, on his return from India.

Rev. Dr. Batten, principal of the East-India College.

Maj. Generals Hardwicke and Burrows.

Col. Salter, on his return from India.

Col. Broughton, on his return from India.

Maj. Gen. McEwan, on his promotion, and return from Ava.

Col. Clelland, on his return from India.

Major Burney, on his appointment to the 75th regt.

Major Clark, on his promotion, and return from Ava.

Majors Greville, Owen, and Chas. Stewart.

Commander G. F. Herbert, on his promotion and return from India.

Lieut. Colonels Jas. Tod, Briggs, and H. Blair.

Major Bayley, on his return from India.

Capt. O. A. Underwood, on his return from India.

Mr. Alex. Wilson, on his return from India.

Capt. Geo. Manby, to deliver to the King a treatise on the preservation of mariners from stranded vessels, and the prevention of shipwreck.

Gen. Sir Rufane Dunkin.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

13th Lt. Drago. (at Madras). Capt. H. Vyner, from h. p., to be capt., v. Sir Alex. T. C. Campbell, bart., who exch., dec. diff. (21 Sept. 30).

16th Lt. Drago. (in Bengal). W. Webster to be corner by purch., v. Oavis prom. (14 Oct. 29); Surg. W. R. White, from 31st F., to be surgeon, v. Robinson prom. (21 Sept. 30).

1st Foot (at Madras). Capt. B. Davenay, from 57th F., to be capt., v. Lane, who exch. (21 Sept. 30).

2d Foot (at Bombay). C. W. Wolsey to be ens., v. Malcolm, app. to Rifle Brigade (31 Aug. 30).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. R. Luxmore to be capt. by purch., v. McDonald prom.; Ens. J. F. Proud to be lieut. by purch., v. Luxmore; and C. C. Adams to be ens. by purch., v. Proud (all 31 Aug. 30).

29th Foot (in Mauritius). Capt. H. Oulton, from h. p. 37th F., to be capt., v. Thos. Biggs, who exch. (31 Aug. 30); Lieut. W. H. Shippard to be capt. by purch., v. Oulton, who retires; Ens. W. G. Alves to be lieut. by purch., v. Shippard, and E. H. M. Kelly to be ens. by purch., v. Alves (all 10 Sept.).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. C. Kelly to be lieut. by purch., v. Wetchnall prom.; and Rich. Boys, to be ens. by purch., v. Kelly (both 31 Aug. 30); Staff Assist. Surg. H. Hart to be surg., v. White app. to 16th Lt. Drago. (21 Sept.); Lieut. col. Sir J. R. Colleton, bart., from h. p., to be lieut. col., v. Daly, whose app. has not taken place (10th Sept.).

36th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. C. Waldron, from h. p. 9th F., to be capt. (repaying diff. received), v. Hodgson, app. to 19th F. (21 Sept. 30).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Jas. Stopford to be capt. by purch., v. Montagu, who retires; Ens. T. Rawlins to be lieut. by purch., v. Stapford; and F. W. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. Rawlins (all 10 Sept. 30).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. C. G. Gray, from h. p., to be major, v. Mackrell prom. (31 Aug. 30).

57th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. Edw. Lane, from 1st F., to be capt., v. Davenay, who exch. (21 Sept. 30); Assist. Surg. Jas. Macdonnell, from 25th F., to be surg., v. Evans prom. (21 do.).

62d Foot (on passage to Madras). Assist. Surg. H. W. Hatfield, from 46th F., to be surg., v. M'Pherson, app. to 64th F. (21 Sept. 30).

98th Foot (in Mauritius). Assist. Surg. W. Williams to be surgeon, v. Hibbert, app. to 7th Lt. Drago. (21 Sept. 30).

COMPANY'S CADETS.

The undermentioned cadets of the Hon. E. I. Company's service to have temporary rank as ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of sapping and mining:
(Cadets J. W. Rundall, E. J. Brown, John Trill, Thos. Studdert, H. C. Armstrong, and H. J. Margary (all 19 Aug. 30).)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29. H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, Adams, from China 11th April; off Margate.—29. *Krotky* (Russian man-of-war), from Kamtschatka and Rio de Janeiro at Portsmouth.—30. H.C.S. *Ingria*, Dudman, from China 18th March; off Margate.—30. H.C.S. *General Kyd*, Searle, from China 15th March; off Margate.—30. H.C.S. *Waterloo*, Newall, from China 2d April; at Deal.—30. H.C.S. *Windsor*, Havleide, from China 1st April; off Margate.—30. H.C.S. *Louther Castle*, Bathie, from China 1st April; off Margate.—30. H.C.S. *Scaloby Castle*, Bernard, from China 29th March; off Margate.—30. H.C.S. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 9th March; off Margate.—31. *Surrey*, Dacre, from N. S. Wales 9th April; at Gravesend.—Sept. 4. *America*, Donald, from V. D. Land 30th March; at Deal.—6. H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, Everest, from China 27th March; at Deal.—9. H.C.S. *Panlthart*, Scott, from China 5th April; at Gravesend.—11. *Andas*, King, from Sandwich Islands; at Gravesend.—12. *Augusta*, Fleming, from Batavia 5 h May; off Dartmouth.—12. *Mary Ann*, Hopton, from V. D. Land 15th April; off Plymouth.—13. *Claudia*, Heathorn, from Madras 15th April; off Gravesend.—13. H.C.S. *Manglos*, Carr, from China 1st Feb., Halifax 15th Aug., and St. John N.B. 18th do.; off Margate.—14. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, from Bengal 10th April and Mauritius; at Liverpool.—15. *St. Helena*, Lieut. Warren, R.N., from St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Lisbon; at Gravesend.—15. *Calista*, Hawkins, from V. D. Land 4th May; at Deal.—16. H.C.S. *Larkins*, Campbell, from China 18th April; off Margate.—16. *Morley*, Harrison, from China 8th April; off Margate.—16. *Surrey*, Kemp, from China 3d April; off Margate.—16. *Chatham*, Bragg, from V. D. Land 20th April; off Margate.—16. *Mimrel*, Arkcoll, from Batavia 23d Apr., and

Mauritius 20th May; at Portsmouth (for Rotterdam).—18. *Thalia*, Biden, from Bengal 13th April; off Deal.—18. *Lotus*, Sommerson, from Batavia 9th April; at Cowes.—19. *Brunswick*, Bretyer, from Batavia 26th May; off Dover.—19. *Superior*, Salmon, from Singapore 28th March; off Hastings.—20. *Diamond*, Reid, from Bengal 19th March; off Margate.—20. *Lady Nugent*, Wimbale, from Bengal 28th March, at Deal.—21. *Frederick*, Brandt, from Batavia; at Deal (for Antwerp).—21. *Harmony*, M'Ewing, from Bengal 21st April; at Liverpool.—21. *Fanny*, Jackson, (late Bunny), from Cape 15th July; off Hastings.—22. *Prince George*, Andrews, from Mauritius 4th June; off the Start.—23. *Providence*, Ford, from Bengal 28th April, Madras 19th May, and Cape 25th July; off Portsmouth.—24. *Malvina*, Pearson, from Bombay 23d May; at Deal.—25. *Irt*, Hoodless, from Bengal 6th May; at Liverpool.—26. *Eleanor*, Edmonds, from Madras 2d March; at Deal.—26. *Eagle*, Smith, and *Juno*, Holton, both from Singapore; at Deal.—26. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Canny, from N. S. Wales 6th May; at Deal.

Departures.

Aug. 26. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bengal; from Portsmouth.—27. *Andromeda*, Parkin, from N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—27. *Czar*, Russell, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—28. *Alfred*, Flint, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—29. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—30. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—30. *Clyde*, Munro, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—30. *Abel Gower*, Williams, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—31. *Socrates*, Duncan, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.—31. *Corair*, Moutrie, for V. D. Land and South Seas; from Deal.—Sept. 1. *Simud Broen*, Reel, for Mauritius; from Deal.—2. *Hercules*, Battersby, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—2. *Eliza*, Weddell, for Swan River, &c.; from Deal.—4. *Brunswick*, Rosendale, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—4. *Wellington*, Evans, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—4. *Brothers*, Newby, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Hoopoe*, Sudell, for West-Coast of Sumatra; from Deal.—7. *Ferguson*, Young, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Normand*, Horstein (French), for Bourbon; from Liverpool.—7. *Georgiana*, Tullis, for Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Cleveland*, Havilock, for Cape and Bombay, from Deal.—7. *Huron*, Hardy, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Brailford*, Cleverby, for Ceylon; from Plymouth.—8. *Rambler*, Knight, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—8. *Edouard*, Gilbert, for Cork and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—8. *Tasman*, Savers, for New Zealand, &c.; from Portsmouth.—9. *York*, Leary, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—9. *Hersford*, Caddy, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—14. *Edouard*, Havleide, for Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore; from Portsmouth.—15. *Hero*, Fell, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—15. *Bentley*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—17. *Horatio*, Sparks, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—18. H.M.S. *Wolf*, for East-Indies; from Plymouth.—19. *Fame*, Bullen, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, from China: W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., late President of the Select Committee at Canton, and servant (both were passengers in the *Bridgewater*); Lieut. W. James; Mr. John Gallagher.

Per *Surrey*, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Johnson, late of the *Swiftsure*; Dr. Wilson. R.N.

Per H.C.S. *Waterloo*, from St. Helena: Mrs. Greentree, Master Greentree, and female servant.

Per H.C.S. *General Kyd*, from St. Helena: Mrs. Bayes, Jean Anderson.

Per H.C.S. *Vansittart*, from China: Capt. Dalans, Dutch country service.

Per *Claudia*, from Madras: Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Sandford; Col. Martin, 8th Madras N.I.; Col. Burton, Madras army; Major Abdy, ditto; Capt. Simmons, H.M.'s 41st regt.; Capt. Lewis, H.M. Royals; Capt. Lethbridge, Madras N.I.; F. Hall, M.C.; Lieut. Benson, H.M. 13th Lt. Drago.; Dr. Sandford, H.M. Royal regt.; Lieut. Elliott, H.M. 45th regt.; Lieut. Wilson, H.M. Royals; Mr. McKenzie, M.N.I.; S. Daniel, Esq.; Mr. C. Syme, surgeon dentist; Master T. Martin; 29 invalids, &c.; 12 women; 6 children.

Per *Lady Nugent*, from Bengal: Mrs. Woodward; Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Watts; Miss Camp-

bell; R. Woodward, Esq., civil service; Capt. B. Wood, 10th N.I.; Lieut. A. Barley, H.C. service; Mr. John Watts, Company's marine; Mr. Anderson, merchant; Mr. McCoiler; Mr. B. Wood; Mr. H. Richards; Capt. Franklin, 1st Cavalry; two Misses Knox; three Misses Watt; Miss M. Richards; Masters McCulloch, Wood, and Richards; several servants.

Per Thalia, from Bengal: Mrs. McKenzie; Miss Fraser; Lieut. Col. Heard, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Watson, ditto; Capt. Billow, ditto; Lieut. Bruce, ditto; Ensigns White and Simpson, ditto; Murdoch McKenzie, Esq., merchant; Chas. Falconer, Esq., ditto; W. L. Grave, Esq., ditto; Robert Crowe, Esq., ditto; Wm. Temple, Esq., ditto; Capt. J. J. Denham, country service; Miss Brown.

Per Fanny, from the Cape: Capt. Wm. Snell, late of the *Lady Holland*; Dr. MacDonald, from Fernando Po.

Per Providence, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Dale (wife of D. Dale, Esq., deceased); Mrs. Hawkins; Miss Douglas; Lieut. Hawkins, H.M. 40th regt.; Mr. John Pittar; Capt. J. A. Tween; Capt. Douglas, late of the *Genobia*; Mr. T. Worrell, R.N.; Mr. C. Tyler; Mr. Powell; Dr. W. F. Cumming, H.C. Artillery; Capt. Bundy, from the Cape; Master D. Dale.

Per George and Germaine, from Bengal (at Bordaux): Capt. Hodges; Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Graham; Lieut. Gowans; Capt. Beaufort; Mrs. Beaufort; Mr. Lissade.

Per Prince George, from the Mauritius: the Captain and Chief Mate of the *Cape Packet*.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Cleveland, for the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. Hoare.

Per Morning Star, for Mauritius and Ceylon: Mr. Fitzmaurice; Rev. Mr. Risdale.

Per Ferguson, for Bengal: two Missionaries; Miss Sivewright; Capt. Barclay and Mrs. Barclay; two Misses Barclay; Mr. Bell; Mr. Campbell; Mrs. Queller; Mr. Drysdale.

Per Catherine, for Bengal: Mrs. Patten; Rev. C. Peffer and lady; Dr. Scheneman and lady; Mr. Vansandyk and four daughters and son; Capt. and Mrs. Watson; Miss Watson; Lieut. and Mrs. Silver; Lieut. Keller; Lieut. Grimes; Mr. Rhode; Messrs. Fagan, Remy, Van Homrygh, and Hay, cadets; Mr. Ginders, assist. surgeon.

Per Brunswick, for Bombay: Dr. Weekes; Miss Weekes; Capt. Kinchent; Dr. Frith.

Per Alfred, for Madras: Mrs. General Hall; Miss Hall; Rev. Mr. Aialabie; Mrs. Aialabie; Capt. Haldane; Mrs. Haldane; Capt. Nottidge; Lieut. Rudd; Lieut. Littlejohn; Mr. Elton; Mr. Skelton; Mr. Friere; Mr. Mathieson; Mr. Forbes; two Misses Forbes; Lieut. Dickson; Mrs. Dickson; Miss Graham; Mr. Harris; Mr. Goodall; Mr. Grubb; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Otley; Mr. Walker; Mr. Austin; Mr. Gould; Mr. Austin; Mr. W. Austin.

Per Wellington, for Madras: Mrs. Cappella; Colonel Smith and family; Mr. Selby; Lieut. Brady; Mr. Williams; Mr. Caselett; Mr. Otley; Mr. Belmain; Mr. Thomas and family; Mr. Beodmore; Mr. Legrew; Lieut. Tournour; Col. Briggs and family; Mr. Kinkeard; Mr. McLean; Mr. Caulfield; Mrs. Col. Hodgson; Major Moncrief; Major Sim's servant, and two natives; some soldiers belonging to the Company.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. At Weybridge, the lady of Capt. Beechey, R.N., of a daughter.

15. In Russell Square, the lady of H. B. Bax, Esq., commander of the H.C.S. *Edinburgh*, of a son.

16. In Great George Street, Westminster, the lady of Dr. Lushington, of a son.

20. In Wimpole Street, the lady of Octavius Wigram, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 19. At Bristol, J. G. Jennings, Esq., of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to Eliza, second daughter of Alex. Carter, Esq., of Ringwood, Hants.

Sept. 8. Capt. Edw. C. Fletcher, of the 1st Life Guards, to the Hon. Ellen Mary Shore, youngest daughter of Lord Teignmouth.

19. At Edinburgh, Capt. Geo. Downing, Hon. E. I. Company's service, son of the late Major Jas. Downing, of the 61st Foot, to Margaret, second daughter of C. Macdonald, Esq., of Dalmea.

— At St. John's, Hackney, Henry, youngest son of the late Joseph Carlow, Esq., of St. Mary-at-Hill, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late David Hagley, Esq., of Bengal.

11. At Highbury, H. M. Blair, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Henry Brooke, Esq., of Highbury-hill, near Bath.

16. At St. Pancras, Richard Stevenson, Esq., of Gray's Inn Place, to Frances, second daughter of the late Robert Orme, Esq., of Madras, solicitor to the Hon. E. I. Company, &c.

18. At All Souls' Church, D. G. Duff, Esq., captain in the Indian army, to Ann, only daughter of Charles Hayter, Esq., sen.

23. At Trinity Church, Mary Lehone, Colonel M. W. Brown, Bengal artillery, to Charlotte Mary, widow of the late Henry Dron, Esq., Bengal civil service.

25. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Charles Watson, of Guildford, Surrey, to Mary Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. John Cross, late of Portsmouth, and Petersfield, Hants.

DEATHS.

May 15. On board the H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, on the passage home from Singapore, Hugh Syme, Esq.

26. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. Jas. Hathurst, midshipman of the H.C.S. *Louther Castle*.

July 15. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. John Hulke, assistant surgeon of the H.C.S. *Waterloo*.

17. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. Anderson, assistant surgeon of the H.C.S. *Scutley Castle*.

Aug. 2. At Hendingly, Yorkshire, W. Denton, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, aged 48.

15. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. John Benfold, purser of the H.C.S. *Scutley Castle*.

26. At Camberwell, Mr. D. L. Buck, of Poole, aged 31, several years resident at the Cape of Good Hope.

27. At Paris, the Count de Segur, Peer of France, and a Member of the Academy.

28. At Kirkdale, Capt. Thos. Chadwick, H.M. 45th regiment. This brave and meritorious officer served in the East-Indies during the whole of the Burmese war.

Sept. 2. At Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, Major John McKenzie, late of H.M. 46th regt.

6. At Blackheath, in her 83d year, Mrs. Walker, relict of the late John Walker, Esq., formerly of the same place.

10. Fanny, youngest daughter of Edward Leslie, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's house service.

— After a lingering illness, Col. John Neiley, of Gardiner Street, Dublin, late of the Bengal artillery, aged 76.

11. In Onaburgh Street, Regent's Park, Dr. George Bruce, late of the Madras establishment.

15. At Eccles, near Manchester, the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, M.P., in his 61st year. His death was occasioned by an accident at the grand ceremony of opening the rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester.

18. In Frith Street, Soho, Mr. Haalitt, the author of several well-known publications.

Latelly. At sea, on board the *Providence*, on the passage from Bengal and Madras, Charles Patton, Esq., of Arracan.

— At sea, on board the same vessel, David Dale, Esq., of Moonshehabad.

— At sea, on board the same vessel, Capt. Brabant, H.M. Royal regiment.

— At sea, on board the same vessel, Mr. Thompson, second officer of the *Providence*.

— At Saling-hall, near Baintree, aged 38, Wm. H. Dobbie, Esq., captain in the Royal Navy. Capt. Dobbie served for many years in the East-Indies under Admiral Raine.

— Lady Leigh O'Meara, wife of Barry E. O'Meara, Esq.

1830.] 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 745 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 15, 1830.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	S.Rs. cwt. 15 0 @ 20 0		Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 6 0 @ 6 8	
Bottles	100 16 0	17 0	— flat	do. 6 8	—
Coals	B. md. 0 7 — 0 15		— English, sq.	do. 3 4	—
Copper Sheathing, 16-28	F. md. 42 12 — 43 0		— flat	do. 3 2	— 3 3
— 30-40	do. 42 8 — 42 10		— Bolt	do. 2 15	— 3 0
— Thick sheets	do. 41 8 — 42 0		— Sheet	do. 5 8	— 5 10
— Old	do. 42 0 — 42 4		— Nails	do. cwt. 12 0	— 16 0
— Bolt	do. 43 4 — 43 8		— Hoops	do. F. md. 5 0	— 5 4
— Slab	do. 42 0 — 42 4		— Kentledge	do. cwt. 1 4	— 1 6
— Nails, assort.	do. 38 0 — 38 4		— Lead, Pig	do. F. md. 5 14	— 6 0
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 45 12 — 46 0		— Sheet	do. 6 8	—
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. 43 8 — 43 12		— Millinery	do. 15 D.	— 20 D.
Coppers	do. 3 0 — 4 8		— Shot, patent	do. bag 3 0	— 3 2
Cottons, chints	do. 20 A. — 25 A.		— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 12	— 5 14
— Muslins, assort.	do. 5 D. — 10 D.		— Stationery	do. P. C.	— 5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 14-50	Mor. 0 74 — 0 8		— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 9 8	— 10 0
— 60-120	do. 0 64 — 0 7		— Swedish	do. 13 6	— 13 10
Cutlery	do. P. C. — 5 A.		— Tin Plates	do. Sa. Rs. box 23 6	— 24 0
Glass and Earthenware	do. P. C. — 10 D.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	do. P. C.	— 5 D.
Hardware	do. P. C. — 5 D.		— coarse	do. P. C.	— 5 A.
Hosiery	do. 10 D. — 15 D.		— Flannel	do. P. C.	— 5 A.

MADRAS, February 17, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 18 @ 20		Iron Hoops	candy 35 @ 42	
Copper Sheathing	candy 350 — 360		— Nails	do. 40 — 45	
— Cakes	do. 280 — 300		— Lead, Pig	do. 42 — 45	
— Old	do. 287 — 300		— Sheet	do. 42 — 45	
— Nails, assort.	do. 350 — 360		— Millinery	do. Unsaleable.	
Cottons, Chints	do. P. C. — 10 A.		— Shot, patent	do. 10 A. — 15 A.	
— Muslins and Gingham	do. P. C. — 15 A.		— Spelter	do. candy 40 — 42	
— Longcloth	do. 10 A. — 15 A.		— Stationery	do. P. C. — 5 A.	
Cutlery	do. 10 A. — 15 A.		— Steel, English	candy 52 — 56	
Glass and Earthenware	do. 20 A. — 25 A.		— Swedish	do. 95 — 105	
Hardware	do. 10 A. — 15 A.		— Tin Plates	do. box 28 — 30	
Hosiery	do. Overstocked.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	do. P. C. — 10 A.	
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 42 — 45		— coarse	do. P. C. — 10 A.	
— English sq.	do. 19 — 28		— Flannel	do. 20 A. — 25 A.	
— Flat and bolt	do. 19 — 24				

BOMBAY, March 6, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 22 @ 0		Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy 32 @ 0	
Bottles, pint	do. 15 — 0		— English, do.	do. 40 — 0	
Coals	do. 72 — 0		— Hoops	do. cwt. 94 — 0	
Copper Sheathing, 16-24	cwt. 72 — 0		— Nails	do. 22 — 26	
— 24-39	do. 76 — 0		— Plates	do. 10 — 0	
— Thick sheets	do. 79 — 0		— Rod for bolts	St. candy 38 — 0	
— Slab	do. 70 — 0		— do. for nails	do. 55 — 0	
— Nails	do. 65 — 0		— Lead, Pig	do. cwt. 10 — 0	
Cottons, Chints	do. — see remarks		— Sheet	do. 10 — 0	
— Longcloth	do. —		— Millinery	do. 10 D. — 20 D.	
— Muslins	do. —		— Shot, patent	cwt. 18 — 29	
— Other goods	do. —		— Spelter	do. 9 — 0	
— Yarn, 20-80	lb. 1 — 14		— Stationery	do. P. C. — 0	
Cutlery	do. 10 A. — 0		— Steel, Swedish	do. tub 20 — 0	
Glass and Earthenware	do. 15 A. — 25 A.		— Tin Plates	do. box 26 — 0	
Hardware	do. 30 A. — 0		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	do. 25 D. — 30 D.	
Hosiery	do. 0 — 0		— coarse	do. 10 D. — 20 D.	
			— Flannel	do. 20 A. — 0	

CANTON, March 29, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds.	pieces	4	@	5	
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	6	—	7	
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do.	23	—	3	
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	14	—	14	
— Bandannoes	do.	14	—	2	
— Yarn	pecul	35	—	60	
Iron, Bar	do.	3	—	0	
— Rod	do.	4	—	44	
— Lead	do.	8	—	0	

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**CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.**

CARGOES of the *General Kyd*, *Kellie Castle*, *Inglis*, *Lowther Castle*, *Waterloo*, *Windsor*, *Farquharson*, *Scauby Castle*, *Charles Grant*, *Finnistart*, *Larkins*, *Surrey*, and *Morley*, from *China*; and the *Claudine*, from *Madras*.

Company's.—Teas—Piece Goods.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—
Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Tortoiseshell—Seed
Pearl—Ivory Ware—Lacquered Ware—Soy—Tin
—Black and Yellow Bamboos—Whanghees—Table
Mats—Floor Mats.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk

For Sale 9 November—Prompt 4 February

Company's.—Saltpetre.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Calcutta, April, 15, 1881.—For cotton piece goods there does not appear to be much enquiry. Twist continues to experience a good demand. Bottles steady. Marine stores very scarce. Hard-ware, glass-ware and earthen-ware, almost unsaleable, except by retail or auction. Copper, Japan, and Peru slaps, are quoted a shade higher. Spelter, very little doing, and a large stock on hand. Swedish steel on the advance. Block tin looking up. Iron and lead without inquiry.

Medan, Feb. 17, 1891.—Europe Goods (with the exception of Hodgson and Allison's Beer which are looking up, and Hama in great demand), continue inanimate with little or no prospect of amendment.

Bombay, Feb. 6, 1880.—Our market has never been, within our recollection, in a more inanimate state than at present. A few sales of piece goods have been effected during the fortnight at some reduction in price, but the market for cotton goods generally, is exceedingly dull and inactive. Muslins of all sorts are dull, and in no request. In cotton yarn, we have heard of no sales, nor even any inquiry. Assorted parcels of coarse woollens have been sold at 2½ Rs. per yard.

Canton, March 29, 1934.—The Select Committee have sold their Bombay cotton at 9 taels 7 mace per picul, which is a low price for the best of the remaining stock of cotton solely in the hands of the Chinese. This new amount is about 63,700 bales, composed of 22,700 bales of Bombay, 27,400 of Bengal, and 13,614 of Madras, and much activity, we hear, exists among the dealers. The cotton yarn, in the late importations by the Company, was chiefly of the low number twenty, which has thrown too great a supply of that description into the market, and the qualities now recommended are of the numbers thirty to sixty. This article seems to preserve its estimation

Singapore, May 15, 1880.—Bottles of a good description are much inquired after. Hodgson's pale ale in moderate demand. Swedish iron none in the market.

May 25.—It was generally supposed that there would be a considerable demand among the Chinese junks this year for the article of cotton yarn, in consequence of the increasing consumption of that article in China; but they have not yet made any inquiry for it, and have expressed their determination not to purchase a single picul.

Calcutta, April 21, 1830.

11c Securitles, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per
100 Sa. Rs. 1½ Disc.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 8 Remittable		25 8 Prem.
Disc. 2] 0 Old Five per ct. Loan ...	2 8	Disc.
Disc. 0 12 New ditto ditto	1 4	Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100 }
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1 } Prem.

‡ Bank Shares—Prem. 4,300 to 4,500.

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, 2 mo.	5	0	per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.	2	8	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½d.—
to sell 1s. 11½d. per Sa. 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, May 12, 1880.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 380
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Public
Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per
100 Sa. Rs. 28 Prem.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 4 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Pub-

Bombay, May 22, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. pe
100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. pe
100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 137 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—105 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, March 27, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, Sa. Rs. 206 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, March 29, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 1d. per Sp.
Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 202 per 100 Sp.
Drs.
On Bombay, — no bills.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Graves.	1320.					
Port.	Oct. 10					
Graves.	Non. 15					
Port.	Dec. 1					
Port.	Oct. 5					
Port.	Oct. 5					
Bengal.	14 Hero of Malabar.	479	Wm. Hornblow and Co.	Wm. Hornblow	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct., Lime-st.
Bengal.	15 Elizabeth.	450	William Heathorn.	Wm. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchm-lane
Bengal.	16 Catherine.	322	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
Bengal.	17 Child Harold.	564	Samuel Owen and Co.	Samuel Owen	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
Bengal.	18 Child Harold.	453	Rawson and Co.	Thomas Leach	W. I. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clements' lane.
Bengal.	19 Child Harold.	487	John A. Cumberlege.	J. M. Williams	E. I. Docks	John Lynne.
Bengal.	20 Child Harold.	356	George Haras.	John Currie	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
Bengal.	21 Child Harold.	411	Wm. Smith and Son.	Nathaniel Ireland	St. Kt. Docks	William Lyall and Co.
Bengal.	22 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pire and Co.
Bengal.	23 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	John Hicks	E. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man & Wm. Abercrombie.
Bengal.	24 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	25 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	26 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	27 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	28 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	29 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	30 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	31 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	32 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	33 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	34 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	35 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	36 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	37 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	38 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	39 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	40 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	41 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	42 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	43 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	44 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	45 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	46 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	47 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	48 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	49 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	50 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	51 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	52 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	53 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	54 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	55 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	56 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	57 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	58 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	59 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	60 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	61 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	62 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	63 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	64 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	65 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	66 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	67 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
Bengal.	68 Child Harold.	423	John Pire and Co.	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar.—The market has been dull during the latter part of the month, though no general reduction of prices can be quoted. Mauritius Sugar sold last week 6d. to 1s. lower, and the premium of 1s. 6d. on the last sale of Bengals cannot be obtained.

Saltpetre had become heavy, but the declaration at the India House being less than expected, and the news from Netherlands warlike, the demand is again revived at 1s. advance, 3s. paid.

Tea.—Boheas continue much the same. Hysons are in demand, the cheap bought ones at 1d. to 2d. profit.

Rice.—At public sale on the 24th, 1178 bags. Rice; fair Bengal 13s. 6d. to 14s.; the prices are higher; there are few parcels in the market under 13s. 6d.

Cotton.—There is no briskness in Cotton; the late prices are, however, nearly supported. The sales for the last week consist of 150 Bengal, good fair 5d.; 400 Surat, qst. 5d. mid. 3½d.

Indigo.—There is a good demand for fine Indigo. The large arrivals of Indigo will increase the India House sale about 1500 chests more than what has been generally anticipated.

IMPORT and DELIVERY at LONDON and LIVERPOOL of the following Articles for the Eight Month of the Years 1828, 1829, and 1830, with the stock in London on the 1st of September.

	Import.	Export.	Home Consum.	Stock in London.
East-India Indigo. 1828	29,400 chests	3,205,000 lbs.	2,016,000 lbs.	32,000 chests
1829	16,700	2,673,000	1,110,000	52,200
1830	20,300	3,113,000	1,670,000	33,400
Lac Dye 1828	1,400	47,000	272,000	9,300
1829	1,550	16,000	265,000	9,000
1830	1,140	44,000	350,000	9,000
Saltpetre 1828	102,000 bags	40,000 cwt.	141,000 cwt.	6,700 tons
1829	108,700	21,000	109,000	4,500
1830	61,400	5,500	85,000	3,800

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 August to 25 September 1830.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 3 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuitles.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	218½	91½	91½	90½	90½	100½	100½	197½	239	78 80p
27	218½	91½	92½	91½	91½	100½	100½	197½	80 82p	78 80p
28	—	92½	91½	91½	91½	100½	100½	197½	—	79 80
30	218½	90½	91½	90½	90½	99½	99½	197½	82 83p	78 79
31	219	90½	91½	90½	90½	99½	99½	197½	80 81	76 78p
Sept.										
1	219	90½	91½	90½	90½	99½	99½	197½	80 82	76 78p
2	218½	—	90	90½	99½	—	99½	197½	76p	76 76p
3	218 9	—	89½	90½	—	—	98½	99½	75 77	76 76p
4	216½	—	87½	89½	99	—	98½	98½	70 74p	70 74
6	215½	—	86½	87½	—	—	96½	97½	—	50 68p
7	217½	—	86½	87½	97½	—	96½	97½	230	52 53p
8	—	—	87½	88½	97½	—	97½	98	234	63 65
9	—	—	88½	88½	98½	99	98½	98½	235	63 65
10	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½	98½	—	63
11	—	—	88½	89	—	—	98½	99	—	69 72
13	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½	98½	234½	61 64
14	—	—	88	88½	—	—	97½	98½	234½	67 69p
15	—	—	87½	88½	—	—	97½	98½	—	61p
16	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½	98½	—	66 69
17	—	—	87½	88½	—	—	97½	98½	—	65 66
18	—	—	87½	88½	—	—	97½	98	—	67 68p
20	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½	98½	—	61
21	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½	98½	—	65 68
22	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98	98½	—	60 67
23	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½	98½	—	67 68
24	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98	98½	234	61 63
25	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98	98½	—	66 70
									62p	69 71p
									62 64p	69 70

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

1830.]

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 8—10.

Baboo Mudoosoodun Sandell stood charged with wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing a certain debt against an individual named Tarrachun Roy, with intent to injure him by falsely procuring a writ of fieri facias, against the statute, &c.

Mr. Minchin, in stating the case to the Jury, said that the prosecutor, Tarrachun Roy, was in the employment of the defendant, Baboo Mudoosoodun Sandell, a very rich man and a great landed proprietor in the Mofussil, who had illegally arrested the prosecutor, and under the influence of drawn swords, obliged him to sign certain papers purporting to be a bond and warrant of attorney, the former of which he subsequently returned, writing on the back of it an acquittal of all claims, but the latter he retained, and on that he issued a writ, upon an affidavit sworn to by him before the learned judge now on the bench, which affidavit was altogether false. Mr. Minchin went on to say, that he believed the intention of the defendant in swearing this debt against the prosecutor proceeded from some malicious motive, in consequence of a law-suit existing between the contending parties in one of the zillah courts.

The trial lasted three days; on the 10th, Mr. Justice Ryan, in his charge, read over the evidence, and concluded by observing, that the jury had a most painful and difficult duty to perform in deciding between the conflicting evidence given on both sides, for it was impossible to reconcile the statements of each, for on the one side or other there must, he observed, be both fraud, perjury, and forgery.

The jury, after a deliberation of two hours, found a verdict of *Guilty*.

On the 1st April, a rule nisi, obtained by the Advocate-General, for a new trial, was made absolute, on the ground that the judge (Ryan) had done wrong in admitting certain evidence to be gone into adverse to the defendant.

On the 19th, the new trial came on.

Mr. Minchin moved that it should be put off for a few days, as his principal witnesses were absent; but to this the Advocate-General objected, as there had been sufficient time to subpoena them.

The Chief Justice said, that he could not think of keeping a charge of this kind hanging over the head of the prisoner for perhaps three months longer, particularly as the prosecutor had neglected to attend; and his Lordship added, that if counsel did not enter into some arrangement, he

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would order the jury to be empanelled and the case to proceed.

The Advocate-General declined entering into any compromise.

The prisoner was then arraigned, and Mr. Minchin stated, that in consequence of his witnesses being absent, he could not proceed in the case.

The learned judge ordered an acquittal, and the prisoner was immediately discharged.

March 18.

The King v. Ashruff Alli and Gholam Mustapher.—Mr. Cleland stated, that on the 5th December last, certain individuals had been convicted of having feloniously stolen from one Hurischunder Sircar certain bills of the Bengal and Hindoostanee Banks, amounting to the sum of sicca rupees 2,800, in a place called Sibtullah, in Calcutta. The defendant, Ashruff Alli, was thannadar of that part of the town, and the other defendant, Gholam Mustapher, was naib thannadar. It was their duty to report every morning to the magistrates the occurrences of the preceding night, and an individual named Augustin Julian, was appointed to receive all complaints and submit them to the magistrates. On the evening in question, Hurischunder Sircar was inveigled into a house in Sibtullah, said to be occupied by Nawab Mustapher Ally. Individuals from the Mofussil occasionally come to Calcutta, assuming rank and titles for the purpose of entrapping the unwary, and swindling them out of their property. It was into the house, occupied by one of those individuals, that the prosecutor went, being informed that he could there purchase pearls, &c. He was introduced into the presence of the pretended Nawab, who, after some conversation, asked the prosecutor what a bundle contained which lay beside him. The bundle was then examined and returned to him; he then went away, and on his return home examined the bundle, when he found that Bank notes amounting to 2,800 rupees, had been abstracted. He immediately returned to the house, but found the door shut and a padlock upon it, and he then suspected he had been along with sharpers, and robbed. He then applied to the defendants at the tanna, who the next morning conspiring to prevent the public justice at its very source, made a false report of the transaction; and the prosecutor the following day presented a petition to the magistrates, describing the robbery, and requesting a proclamation might be made by tom tom, which was accordingly done. There are two departments in the police, (R)

the Report department and Felony department. Mr. Julian reports the charges on paper to be afterwards handed over to the Nazar, and by him to Mr. Andrew, the magistrate of the Report department, and about two o'clock on the day in question, the defendants gave in a report to the following purport:

"Saturday, 6th June 1829, No. 16, Sibtullah Tanna.—Hurschunder Sircar came to the tanna this morning about 8, and stated that yesterday in the afternoon he deposited eight Bengal and Hindoostance Bank-notes, amounting to 2,800 rupees, with a Molvee and Moonshie, names unknown, at Copalytollah, under promise of their selling pearls and diamonds; and at 7 o'clock in the evening plaintiff went to Copalytollah, and found the door locked up."

The learned counsel said that the case came on in the ordinary way before Mr. Robison, who was struck by certain informalities in the affair, as the report differed from the statement made by the complainant.

After hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, and a speech on behalf of the prisoners from the Advocate-General,

Sir Edward Ryan said, that the defendants were indicted for wickedly and corruptly conspiring to make a false report, and so obstruct the course of public justice; and if they did so conspire, it would be a serious offence. The evidence of the prosecutor only went to prove that a robbery had been committed, and the day after he made the report to the Naib he appeared only to think that the money was lost. But there was at once an end of the case if the jury credited the evidence of Gobendeen, for he told the same story as the Naib had reported, so it could not have been falsified. As for the motive, his Lordship could see none, nor did he think there was evidence sufficient to justify a conviction; but that was a question for the jury to determine.

The jury at once returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

March 31.

The Martine Charity.—The court this day confirmed the report of the Master, stating what was a fit and proper sum to be appropriated to the payment of the Lucknow charity, from the property devoted to that purpose by the late General Martine.

The Chief Justice said that the money should be delivered over to the claimants by the Accountant-general of the court; and if he found any difficulty in adjusting their demands, as the petitioners were living in a foreign country, a person would be appointed for that purpose, if the court were applied to, and the judges would feel great pleasure in ordering payment to any person appointed by government.

The *India Gazette*, with reference to the pensions payable out of this estate, says:—"It appears that the Chief Justice on his tour was inundated with petitions relating to these claims, and that the only obstacle to their immediate payment is the want of a person through whom it may be made. The court has ordered the payment; but the Accountant-general of the court does not consider himself authorized to appoint a person for that purpose. The court cannot interfere unless the matter is proposed in form by counsel, and the Advocate-general declines to move the court, because it is not a case in which the government is concerned, or on which he has any authority to act officially. The learned Chief Justice appears to have intimated that he would direct the pauper counsel to move the court in the matter."

"So much for the pensionaries of the estate; but our recent remarks had principal reference to the delay that has taken place in the appropriation of General Martine's bequests for the promotion of education by the establishment of an institution to be called *La Martinière*. Whether the Master has made his final report on this institution we do not know, but we have just been informed that, on the 29th March, he submitted to the judges for their sanction a plan of a building for the institution, which we believe is now in the possession of the Chief Justice for the purpose of examination, before giving an order for carrying into effect the erection of the building. It is now we learn three years since the ground was purchased, but it is expected that his Lordship will soon come to a decision, and that little further delay will occur. We have seen a copy of the plan, which does much credit to the intelligent builder who has prepared it."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, March 29.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Dickens appeared in support of a petition to revoke an adjudication filed by Womeschunder Paul Choudry, to the effect, that Issurchunder Paul Choudry might be declared an insolvent, he having departed from within the limits of the jurisdiction of the supreme court, with intent to defraud his creditors.*

The counsel for Issurchunder first contended, that he was joined with Womeschunder, and was appointed manager of a joint Hindoo family, so that if the present measure were carried into effect, it would render all the family insolvents. They further contended that the debt claimed was not a debt from Issurchunder to Womeschunder, but from him to his attorney, as the decree of the supreme court direct-

* See *Asiatic Journ.*, vol. xxviii. p. 51.

ed Issurchunder to pay Womeschunder's costs out of (his) Womeschunder's share of the joint property; and as the account directed by the decree of the supreme court was unadjusted in the Master's office, it was impossible for one party to prove a debt against the other. He further denied by affidavit that any debt was due: but allowing that it was, it was for costs awarded, and not such a demand as would entitle Womeschunder to become a petitioning creditor.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Cleland) entered into a brief history of this well-known case, and said, that the present step had been taken as the only one left, Issurchunder having treated every process of the supreme court with contumacy.

Mr. Clarke contended that if Issurchunder could have been arrested under the attachment which had issued, he could, being a trader, have petitioned under the 5th section for his discharge, and if he went out of the jurisdiction of the supreme court that left the debt unchanged, so that if he could petition in one sense, the present measure was justified in the other.

The Court were of opinion that the debt was not such a one as would entitle a creditor to petition. It was evident he had committed an act of insolvency, but the present measure, if allowed, might lead to serious consequences, so that the safer course was, as no case could be shown where a petitioning creditor's debt was costs in a case of equity, to revoke the adjudication and allow the petition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIMARY VISITATION CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP.

The following is the charge delivered by the bishop to the clergy of the arch-deaconry of Calcutta, January 6, 1830.

"I have sought an early occasion of calling you together, in the hope that the object of our mutual labours will be much facilitated by the establishment of that good understanding between us which can have its beginning only in personal communication. We must be satisfied, however, although the proceedings of this day should wear the character of a visitation in outward circumstances only, while it must be wanting in some of its realities. Your diocesan must be content to seek rather than to deliver instruction respecting the details of duty; and you the clergy, however prepared to render canonical obedience to your ecclesiastical superior lawfully constituted, can as yet have no grounds whereon to rest the foundation of that affectionate confidence, without which obedience is a mere ceremony. I trust that from this moment the foundation of such confidence will begin to be laid, deep enough and wide enough to admit of our

rearing upon it, by our joint exertions, an edifice of extensive public usefulness.

"To some among you the scene which this day exhibits must have become little less than familiar. For the fourth time, within a period short even with respect to the life of man, you are called to attend the primary visitation of your diocesan. To the venerable father of the Indian church, and to him alone, was the privilege granted of meeting his clergy a second time on such an occasion; the labours of my two immediate predecessors closed after a single effort. Here, in your presence, they made their declarations of the faith which sustained, of the hope which animated them; and they went forth from among you rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer in the cause of the Gospel. It would ill become me to attempt their eulogy when speaking before those who had the best means of appreciating their high deserts. My own personal acquaintance with them was slight; that of a contemporary at the university; but I delight to remember that I was one of those who witnessed the dawning of that brilliant day which has shed such lustre over the infancy of the Indian church. From this place I would not speak of genius and intellectual attainments merely, but I would bid you fix your regard on those spiritual gifts and graces with which that eminent person to whom I refer was so abundantly endowed. Others will celebrate the lofty flights of his poetical conception, the depth and clearness of his sound philosophy: we look at him as the zealous and unwearied servant of God, bringing into action all the graces of the Christian character, a living epistle setting forth to us all that is spoken of in reference to that charity which 'suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.' For so it is in recording the excellencies of the Christian prelate, no other language will serve us than that of an apostle of Christ.

"Addressing you then from this chair, whence you have heretofore received instruction, at one time such as the soundest knowledge and most matured experience could supply; at another such as came warm from the heart and faithful to its fires, enriched with all the treasures of learning and genius; at a third, when the exhortations were hallowed by the very circumstances under which they were delivered, and a dying man spoke to you as dying men. Succeeding under circumstances like these to the chair I now occupy, what is left for me but to ask your prayers, that

I may enter on the work in the power and with the spirit which was granted to those who have gone before me? We may remember it was not till his master had been suddenly snatched away from his sight that the prophet of old received his inspiration in full measure; and may we not be permitted to entertain a persuasion, that it may be even so in the Spirit's dispensation to ourselves; that the removal of these our teachers and forerunners was necessary (so to speak), in order to make way for the operation of the Divine Spirit in our own hearts, and to enable us to live and act so that we may shew forth his glory.

"In the suggestions I am now about to offer I desire to be understood rather as pointing out what is advisable than as enjoining what is absolutely required to be done. Not that if the occasion demanded, I should shrink from delivering such authoritative injunctions as become my office, nor that I apprehend you would be reluctant to pay that obedience, which is rendered not for wrath but rather for conscience sake: this, however, is not at the present moment the relation in which we are called to place ourselves; you have a right to be treated as members of a body wherein all are ready to work together for good; for myself I desire to speak not as one who seeks 'to lord it over God's heritage,' not as having 'dominion over your faith, but as a helper of your joy,' of that substantial, holy joy, which those alone can realize who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation.

"If we consider the subject we have now to go over together, in regard first to our relative and then to our personal duties, every point of interest may be brought before us in succession. Of the class of relative duties, those will first demand our attention which we owe to the laws under which we exist as an established church; to the authorities through whom that law is administered; and to the community of which we form a part. With respect to the laws, we, as ministers of the church, set apart for the exercise of functions which should be in their whole character spiritual, with the laws, I say, we, the clergy of the Indian church, have nothing to do but to obey them. It is a most valuable exemption we are permitted to enjoy; we partake in all the advantages of the laws as they exist, enjoy all the security they afford, and are permitted to remain free from all the difficulties and embarrassments which attend their administration. The Church of England has grown up side by side with our civil institutions, and many functions in consequence are performed interchangeably; rights are ascertained and jurisdiction exercised which cannot be regarded as peculiarly belonging to either, though sometimes exercised by

both. So close and intimate is the actual union between the Church and the State in our native land; nor will any true friend to either desire to see that union dissolved. But though this junction of powers and interests may be eminently serviceable in respect to the root and stem of our establishment, it cannot be so with the branches that have sprung from it; and of these the Indian church may be regarded as the most important: long may it flourish, deriving its nourishment and strength from the parent stem, but clear from the embarrassments with which that stem is surrounded! Its blossoms will be fairer, its spiritual fruit more abundant, from the very fact that there is so little that is secular mingled with its institutions, its objects, or its means of support.

"In reference to the authorities through whom the functions of government are now discharged, I have an entire conviction that but one sentiment prevails amongst us, that of gratitude for the support and countenance we receive, and affectionate regard for the unvarying kindness of manner with which that support is afforded. I rejoice in the opportunity of bearing this public testimony, resting as it does on the result of very diligent inquiry, confirmed by my own intimate though short experience.

"The consideration of our duties to the community at large would embrace a field too wide to be traversed on such an occasion as this. I will confine myself, therefore, to that class of them which devolve on you officially as conservators of those important records, the public registers. The duty thus assigned to you is one which, from the circumstances of your position, you are peculiarly fitted to discharge: the register is to be looked upon as an original record of the facts which are its subject-matter. To authenticate such record then, it is clearly requisite that the declaration should be made by the person who performed the act at the time and place when and where it was performed; and the signature should, in the case wherein much precaution is necessary, be made in the presence of witnesses themselves cognisant of the whole transaction. It is clear that all these requisites may be combined in ecclesiastical registers with perfect certainty, while in those of any other character such combination is difficult, and must be more or less doubtful. I advert to these facts, in order to bring to your minds a conviction of the absolute necessity that all entries in the register should be made at the time and place where the transaction is recorded to have happened. Bear in mind, that whenever your loss sight of this caution, you do, as far as you are concerned, invalidate the testimony it is your object to establish. The prescribed form of keeping the registers in this dio-

cese is nearly all that could be wished; it would be better, perhaps, if, instead of an approximation to those used in England, they exhibited an entire conformity with them. But this, though it might be regarded as an improvement, is not of sufficient moment to justify any present alteration. The government and the parties interested are at this time, I believe, quite satisfied with the manner in which our registers are kept, and we will give all diligence that this satisfaction may not be disturbed.

"In passing from the consideration of relative to that of personal duties, I am called to notice, in the first place, those which attach to our professional character and station. My views, as regards my own office, admit of being stated very concisely. You are aware that the ecclesiastical concerns of five archdeacons are entrusted to my superintendence, and it must occur to you that such superintendence cannot be exercised effectually, without the aid of delegated agency. For such delegation the law has fully made provision, and my immediate predecessor put in force those provisions of the law, by issuing to the several archdeacons his commission to discharge certain functions therein assigned. The form of the commission is given at length in Mr. Abbott's most useful and valuable compilation; and to that I refer you, adding only for your information, that I have inspected, and in due form confirmed the commission addressed to the Archdeacon of Calcutta, who will in consequence continue to exercise the powers therein entrusted to him. You will observe that the authority thus delegated is purely of an administrative character: the general superintendence, the appeals in the last resort, and all those functions which belong essentially and exclusively to the episcopal office, remain as heretofore in the bishop; and, by God's blessing, I will perform them with impartiality, diligence, and faithfulness.

"A few words must be said on the subject of ministerial licenses. I desire it to be understood, that I expect the regulations introduced by my predecessors on this head to be constantly abided by; the authority to grant licenses will rest with the archdeacon, and he will, from time to time, report to me the names of those chaplains and ministers (should there be any such) who omit to comply with the regulations. Observe, I say I expect this compliance, I do not enjoin it; nor is it my design to resort to compulsory measures to enforce it. The license, I would call you to remark, is in truth the only link of communication between the bishop and his clergy in the Indian church; each chaplain or minister, by taking out a license, puts himself in connexion with the diocesan, pledging himself thereby to cano-

nical obedience, and securing to himself in return the protection, support, and aid of the chief ecclesiastical authority. I am, however, most anxious that this should be a voluntary act on the part of the chaplains. I wish and expect them to be licensed; if any should decline to fulfil this wish and justify this reasonable expectation, he may be forewarned, that as he withholds submission he must not expect protection. I, in truth, can have no cognizance of him, and he must be prepared to find that his applications, which should be transmitted through me to the Supreme Government, will remain wholly unheeded; and more than this, when he returns to England, he will take with him none of the necessary testimonials. I can certify nothing of one respecting whom officially I know nothing, and who has himself cut off the only channel through which such knowledge could have been obtained. But I persuade myself this case will not occur; there are several names in the registrar's list of individuals by whom this necessary attention has hitherto been delayed or neglected; but I feel assured they will not suffer themselves to remain any longer under the possible imputation of contumacy.

"Another matter connected with our personal duties calls for attention; the mode of performing the public services of the church. It has been stated to me that some chaplains are in the habit of shortening the office at morning prayer, by omitting some portions of the appointed ritual, and I can well understand that there may be circumstances so urgent as to render such a practice desirable, and in a certain sense expedient; but we must remember, that however its expediency may be maintained, the practice is absolutely irregular. It has been suggested to me, that the matter ought not to be left to the discretion of individuals, but that some uniform mode of proceeding should be introduced, under the sanction of the episcopal authority. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that I possess any such authority; the Book of Common Prayer is appointed to be read in churches under no less authority than that of an act of Parliament. It is statute law; no individual functionary therefore, be his station in the church what it may, can have power to suspend any of its provisions, or to sanction the omission or alteration of any of its formularies. I do not say that I should feel myself bound to pronounce a formal censure in those cases where the circumstances are of peculiar urgency, and that urgency can be clearly established; but I must warn every chaplain and minister, that I shall hold him responsible for any such departure from established order, and require him to be ready to give an adequate reason for it. There is a method by which

the whole inconvenience may be obviated, and at the same time the directions of the Rubric rigidly observed, and that is, by returning to the usage which was evidently contemplated by the framers of our liturgy, and dividing the morning service into two parts: the first part, which is properly the morning prayer, to be celebrated at an early hour; the second part, which would commence with the litany and comprise the usual portion of the communion service, might be celebrated at the accustomed hour. This was the arrangement, as I have observed, originally contemplated, and I need not tell you that it is still in use in some of our cathedrals. I must, however, add, that in recommending its adoption I have the sanction of our highest living authorities, with whom I had several conferences on the subject before I left England. There can be no doubt that in the hot season (and it is in that season only the inconvenience is felt) such a division would meet the wishes of a large portion of every congregation. The officiating minister perhaps might feel the demand for a third sermon burdensome; but the division of duty would greatly diminish his personal fatigue, and if instead of a third regularly arranged discourse he were to introduce an expository lecture on one of the portions of Holy Scripture read in the service of the day, it would tend greatly to his own benefit and the edification of his hearers.

"And now, my reverend brethren, nothing more remains but to refer (and the reference shall be short) to those peculiar circumstances in our actual position which should animate us where hindrances and difficulties cross our onward path; should temper the ardent anticipation of the sanguine, and sooth and encourage those who are most prone to despondency.

"The circumstances are indeed peculiar, and if I express myself strongly in speaking of them, it is because I feel most deeply their interest and importance. What position can be more interesting than that in which we are placed? What concerns more important than those intrusted to us? 'Fear not, little flock,' said our Lord himself to his doubting and alarmed disciples, 'fear not, little flock, it is your father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom,'—and to us, if we indeed approve ourselves his faithful and believing followers—to us also does the promise belong. We shall receive the kingdom—not the kingdom which is of this world and cometh with observation, but that which is within, and is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. This is our encouragement, and it stands in stead of all other that could be offered. I speak to you of encouragement rather than of hindrances, not however that I would be willing to underrate those we really have

to encounter. They are numerous and formidable. We have to grapple with all the obstacles thrown in the way of spiritual progress by the very refinements of civilized life; we have the indifference of the nominal professor, the reasoning pride of the sceptic, the bold and scornful bearing of the openly licentious; these within the limits of our immediate charge: and if we look beyond those limits, it is to contemplate the debasement of luxurious indolence, the intolerant fierceness of prejudice and misbelief, the foul and cruel rites of idolatry and superstition. We have thus before us what may be regarded as an epitome of the whole world, of that world which lieth in wickedness; and who is on our side? To maintain the fearful combat we have the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God; 'with his favour the Lord will compass us as with a shield;' and putting on the whole armour of righteousness, we may boldly go forward in His name, who will one day lead forth the armies of heaven, conquering and to conquer. But let us not deceive ourselves by making an over estimate even of our very difficulties; vast as they are we must be ready to admit, that in resisting and overcoming them there is no trial awaiting us but that which is common to man. The evil heart of unbelief, whatever differences it may exhibit in outward circumstances, in its essential characteristic, is ever the same. I am persuaded, and the persuasion is founded on much actual observation and experience, that the Christian minister has the same enemies to contend against in the ignorant and licentious crowds which fill the towns of our native land as he will meet here in India. The love of money, enthroned in the heart of the worldling, receives, though there be no visible representation, homage as profound and unremitting as that which is paid to idols of gold or silver, or stone graven by art and man's device; the love of the world imposes trials as severe, and demands sacrifices as shocking, as those we lament to see offered on the altars of a dark and relentless superstition. In India as in England, the evil is the same, and the same must be the remedy. It is from the unregenerate heart that the stream of evil springs, and it can never be cleansed but by pouring in the waters of that fountain which is opened in Zion for sin and for uncleanness.

"Let us then, my reverend brethren, thank God and take courage. Let us work while it is called to-day, remembering that the night cometh when no man can work; and whether our sun shall go down at noon, or, like some whom I rejoice to see among us, we see it decline gradually to its setting, and by its mild and gentle splendour give an earnest of the dawning of an eternal day; whatever our

appointed course may be, let it be our prayer that it may run be with joy; that as those ready to be offered, the time of whose departure is at hand, we may be enabled to look with steadfastness for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ."

MEETING OF THE DHURMU BURNA.

On Sunday the 23d Choitru, at the house of Kasheenath Mullick, in Burtulah Gulle, a meeting of the committee was held, of which the following are the particulars:—The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, after which it was inquired whether any one had any remark to make relative to the petition in favour of the burning of widows which was about to be sent to England. It was generally acknowledged to be excellent, and it was agreed to send it to some eminent Englishman for correction. Baboo Radhakant Deb agreed to take that labour on himself.

Baboo Kasheenath Bundopadhyay, Baboo Radhakant Deb, Baboo Gokoolnath Mullick, Baboo Ashootosh Deb, Baboo Seeb Chunder Dass, and Baboo Taraneer Churn Mittra, were then appointed a committee to decide through whom the petition should be presented: they were appointed to meet at the house of Baboo Gopeemohun Deb to fix on the individual.

An account of the money collected was then presented; but it was forbidden to mention the names of those who had not paid up their subscriptions, which will be done on a future occasion. When the several subscription books, which had been prepared, were brought forward, Baboo Kasheenath Bundo took two of them; Baboo Sumbhoo Chunder Mookho took one, and Baboo Voishnub Dass Mullick one, saying that many of their friends and relatives had not subscribed, whom they would constrain to do so.

The argument in favour of the burning of widows, which had been drawn up in an abstract by Turki Bhoosun Bhutta-charjyu, was now presented to the meeting, with all the authorities in detail, and it was determined to leave it with the secretary, to be used as occasion might require. On reading a letter from the author of the *Suttee Sunghia*, it was resolved to invite him to the meeting. The letters which had been received from various places were then read, and appropriate replies were directed to be sent. On the last inquiry made by the secretary, it was determined that until the petition was sent to England, a meeting should be held every Sunday; but as the next Sunday fell on the Muhu Bishoobu Sunkranttee, the meeting was to be omitted on that day, and a meeting held on the following Sunday. Sixteen individuals were admitted to the committee.

It was then proposed by Baboo Seeb

Chunder Dass, and seconded by Baboo Ashootosh Deb, that it is highly improper to encourage or to subscribe to any works, or any newspaper, in which the Hindoo religion is treated with disrespect. Upon which Baboo Gokoolnath Mullick observed, that so far from paying for such works, they should not be accepted if offered gratuitously, which was unanimously agreed to. Baboo Bhuguvutee Churn then proposed a dispensation in favour of the editor of the *Chandrika*, who should be allowed to read all works, which was also carried unanimously.—*Chandrika*.

NATIVE MALE NURSES.

The Calcutta Government Gazette has the following paragraph:—"We have received a communication from a correspondent up the country, accompanied by a real and highly respectable reference, stating a circumstance of too shocking a nature to admit of our giving the letter itself, however so judiciously worded, a place. We conceive, therefore, that we sufficiently acquit ourselves of our duty towards the public, by solemnly publishing parents and guardians in this country upon their guard, against the highly reprehensible custom of committing female children to the charge of native male servants. We have heard of several instances of the revolting consequences of such confiding blindness on the part of parents; and the benevolent intention of our correspondent is, we trust, thus equally well answered as if we had published his communication."

Other editors have been less scrupulous, and have published the letter, which discloses a most disgusting fact, calculated, we should think, to put an end altogether to the practice of employing male nurses.

CARRIER BOOBY.

The following notice of a remarkable occurrence has been handed to us by the commander of the *Iris*:—"On the 23d March 1830, at 2:30 P.M. in lat. 8° 05' N. long. 83° 55' E. lat. in the barque *Iris*, of Whitehaven, outward-bound to Calcutta, a booby alighted on board, to the left wing of which was attached a small piece of wood with the following inscriptions: on one side, 'Ship *Rome*, 140 from Salem for Calcutta;' on the other side, 'lat. 16° 0' N., long. 87° 00' E., all well.'" So that calculating from the above positions, in 20 days the bird had flown 217 miles in a S. 54° E. or S.E. by E. direction; but probably it had flown double or treble that distance, as it is not likely it would always fly in a direct line.—*John Bull*, April 5.

THE GOLF CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Calcutta Golf Club took place on the 21st

March, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair, when certain rules and regulations were passed. Lord Ramsay was, by acclamation, elected captain, and Dr. Playfair, secretary to the club for the present year. The members of the club meet daily in the cool of the morning and evening to practise this ancient and pleasant game.—*Gov. Gazette.*

List of members of the Calcutta Golf Club:—Lord Ramsay, captain, 1830; G. Playfair, secretary. Sir E. Ryan; Col. Ramsay; G. J. Siddons, Esq.; James Young, Esq.; David Hill, Esq.; James Calder, Esq.; A. Wight, Esq.; Major Playfair; C. T. Glass, Esq.; Dr. J. Grant; A. Ross, Esq.; Capt. MacLachlan; R. Barlow, Esq.; J. Ritchie, Esq.; W. Storm, Esq.; C. F. Hunter, Esq.; J. Gillmore, Esq.; J. MacRitchie, Esq.; W. R. Young, Esq.; John Abbott, Esq.; J. C. Stewart, Esq.; A. Tainsh, Esq.; H. W. Deane, Esq.; Capt. Sewell.

DISTURBANCE AT A SHRADDHU.

The *shraddhu*, or funeral ceremonies of a lately deceased widow of Nilmoney Mullick, have collected an immense number of mendicants and poor people of Calcutta and its environs in the Chitpoor road and the avenues to it. It is usual upon such occasions for the heir of the deceased to distribute money and food among the poor, and the inducement held out by the present opportunity was such as to bring together a great number of poor people, each of whom expected to have had one rupee. The thousands who had left their homes for these alms were accommodated temporarily in the houses of several native gentlemen. The excessive heat, together with the delay that occurred in distributing the money intended for the poor, has caused some mortality among them. Several of them, alarmed and disappointed, have hurried away home, plundering the shops of petty retail dealers of every thing upon which they could lay their hands. These circumstances bear sad testimony to the amount of poverty in the country, since people will come fifty miles, as some have done upon this occasion, for one rupee.—*India Gaz., April 30.*

EXECUTION OF A CELEBRATED MARAUDER.

On Thursday the 18th instant was executed at Ahmednuggur, with seven of his associates, the celebrated marauder Kakajee. This man, whose courage and talents might, during the disturbed periods of Indian history, have enabled him to achieve great things, under the present organized administration of affairs, could attain no higher elevation than that which, in all ages, is due to unprincipled aggressors upon the welfare and property of their fellow creatures. Born a brahman, his im-

petuously appears to have been tempered with a large proportion of the subtlety which distinguishes that wily generation; and for many years he succeeded in carrying on his system of robbery in defiance of justice. Although the scourge of the districts in which he resided, so great was the terror with which he was regarded, that no person was bold enough to bring the evidence against him. Some years ago he was in confinement at Dhoolia, but contrived to make his escape, leaving a note for the magistrate, in which he humbly apologized for "absence without leave," on a plea of being tired of confinement and gaol diet. During his last imprisonment he had nearly succeeded in liberating himself, but his plans were defeated by the treachery of a fellow prisoner. His common food was parched grain, and he performed his devotions seated on the dust of his sabre, after the manner of those of his caste who bear arms. Like Mahomet, he endeavoured to stimulate the zeal and secure the respect of his followers by the assumption of a religious character, and, for this purpose, proclaimed himself an incarnation of Chundobhy, the deified patron of Mahratta thieves. His object, as proved in court during his trial, was to raise against the government the whole of the predatory tribes of the Deccan. Amongst the participators of his fate was his son, a promising youth, and well worthy of such a sire. No Frenchman, in hour of trouble, could have adopted with more gaiety and confidence the motto, "le bon tens viendra," than this hopeful chip of the old block, who, after his arrest, seeing a person mounted on a horse to which he took a fancy, very coolly assured him of his intention of possessing it, cost free, in a very short time. The execution took place at two o'clock p.m. under a numerous guard, as it was generally supposed the rescue of the prisoners might be attempted. The most prevailing castes contributed representatives to this spectacle of admonitory justice, the party on the scaffold consisting of two brahmans, one Sing or Purdessee, one Mussulman, two Mahrattas, a Bheel of Guzerat, and a Dher. Omer Sing, the Purdessee, is said to have been the man who on a recent occasion wished to sabre a British officer who, like the Jewish traveller, "fell amongst thieves," and would have effected his sanguinary purpose but for the intervention of Kakajee. As a reward for this act of kindness, the robber chief merely requested to be allowed to help himself to a pair of plated spurs, which had escaped the rest of the gang, and which he probably mistook for silver. He then gave the officer a couple of rupees to proceed on his journey. Such humanity and gentlemanly manners are an ornament to any gallows. The whole party met their fate

with firmness, and probably appeared in the eyes of Mahratta spectators martyrs.—*John Bull, April 22.*

THE POLICE.

Complaints continue to be made at Calcutta of an inefficiency of the police. We copy the following from the *India Gazette* of April 28:—"Robberies and assaults continue to be committed, and, as far as we can learn, without receiving the slightest obstruction from the Calcutta police."

The same paper contains the following: "It is said that the police committee has brought its proceedings to a close, and submitted its reports to government. It is affirmed also, that no complaint has been preferred before the committee against any of the magistrates, thanadars, or chowkeedars, and that the report is favourable to the present system of police and its administrators. If such be the result of this investigation, which we will take leave to doubt till we have it on better authority than rumour and hearsay, it is very desirable that the ground on which the opinion of the committee has been formed should be made known, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that government will consent to the publication of the report. Every household in Calcutta has reason to be thankful to government, for the willingness which it has evinced to inquire into the alleged abuses connected with the police of the city, and if improvement is found to be unnecessary or impracticable, it is due, both to the government and to the public, that the process by which this conclusion has been reached should be declared. The public expression of general dissatisfaction, we believe, led to the appointment of the committee, and that dissatisfaction is not likely to be allayed, or public complaints rendered less frequent, by the bare announcement that the evils alleged to exist are imaginary, while the insecurity of person and property, and the illegal exactions practised by the inferior agents of the police, are daily felt and observed. Of the magistrates we know little, and we say nothing: but we have no hesitation in saying, that in every quarter of the city to which our observation has extended, we have found the thanadars an unprincipled set of men, employing their authority not in protecting, but oppressing the poorer classes of natives, and subject to very inadequate superintendence. To request us to believe that these evils do not exist, is to request us to deny the evidence of our senses; and we cannot therefore credit the statement that the police committee, badly constituted as we understand it to have been, has submitted a report of its labours to government, affirming the perfection of the Calcutta police."

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tion, and offering no suggestions for its improvement."

THE GOVERNMENT'S NOTIFICATION.

From some complaints which have reached us on the subject, we have reason to believe that the object of the Government General's notification of March 1831 has been greatly mistaken, and even the cause of great dissatisfaction to those who jumped at once to the conclusion that it opened to them a short path to fame and fortune. It was sufficiently evident, we should have thought, to reflecting men, that his lordship intended no more than to seek information from every source, and to make use of it at his own discretion. If the parties who have furnished information were consulted, as we suppose most of them profess to be, by public motives, by a desire to promote improvement in the system of administering the country generally, or in the management of particular departments, they have no real ground of complaint, whether their information be made use of or not. They have done their duty, and have that consolation within which passeth show. If they looked to reward, if they sought their own advantage rather than that of the state, that is another affair. The terms of the notice offered no such consideration.

There are some individuals whom we learn, who consider themselves aggrieved in having been refused personal interviews with his lordship; but surely it could not be supposed that the Government General ever contemplated the indiscriminate admission into his presence of every one who might claim the privilege of interfering in his lordship's time. We are inclined to think after all, therefore, that the complaints to which we have alluded have no just or reasonable foundation.—*Eng. Chron. March 18.*

M. H. WILSON.

The following paragraph is in the *Calcutta John Bull* of March 19, recording a very gratifying and appropriate mark of respect to Mr. Horace Wilson Wilton, and some not merely as a professed ornamental scholar, but as an unwearied promoter of native education.—*unpublished remarks.* in the justice of which we most heartily concur.

"The well known exertions of Mr. H. Wilton to promote the progress of native education are almost too numerous to be appropriately and a very handsome reward from those for whose sake these labours were undertaken in cheerfulness, and have been procured so judiciously. A number of Hindoo native gentlemen have rendered us requesting Mr. Wilton to set his foot on Mr. Barclay, and the removal of the Hindoo colleges have agreed to his being deputed."

ed in the hall of an institution, which may be said to have owed its birth to this distinguished oriental scholar and ardent friend of native youth. We are perhaps to ascribe it, in a great measure, to the well-known modesty of Mr. Wilson himself,—but it is not a little remarkable,—that the name of one who has done so much for the literature of the East and the education of native youth, should not be found more frequently mentioned than it is in works professing to touch on those subjects. It strikes us as a singular omission—and it surely must have been a mere omission—in the journal of the late Bishop Heber, that, although led in different parts of his work to notice and eulogize our oriental scholars, the name of Mr. Wilson is not, we believe, once mentioned by him. By whom else in India is that name unknown or unhonoured, as that of a scholar of the deepest and most varied attainments? Amidst 'talented' and 'gifted' writers, eulogized, *usque ad nauseam*, by the most shameless and sordid panegyrists, it is truly refreshing to turn to the tribute paid, by honest and unambiguous gratitude and esteem, to worth and talents as solid and sterling, as they are modest and unassuming."

SUTTEES.

The London *Missionary Register* says: "We stated that Mr. Smith, of Benares, had spoken of an order respecting the prohibition of suttees so early as February 1829, and pointed out the inconsistency of such a statement, with the fact, that the missionaries at Calcutta expressed their hopes, in July following, that the prohibition would soon take place. The point is cleared up by the following extract from Mr. Smith's journal; from which it appears, that he referred to a humane order, not indeed for the prohibition of suttees, but which was doubtless intended to have the effect of a prohibition. The manner in which this preliminary order was received, doubtless encouraged the Governor-General to proceed to his ultimate purpose, as 'marking,' the Serampore missionaries observe, 'in the most decided manner, the sentiments and feelings of natives themselves as to a practice so revolting to human nature.' Mr. Smith, on his way from Benares to Allahabad, writes:

"Jan. 25, 1829, from Gossegunj:—The duroga, according to his promise, collected a number of pundits, and brahmins, and others, more than 200; and informed me. I immediately accompanied him to the spot where they were all assembled; and, after having some conversation with the pundits on religious subjects, the duroga brought out a paper written in Persian respecting the prohibition of suttees, which he read before the assembly. It enjoined that no suttee should take place in

future in this district; but should any woman feel determined to be burned with the corpse of her husband, notice should be given to the magistrate; and should it be sanctioned, she must then gather firewood herself and prepare the pile without making any fence to it, and it should be done in the presence of the duroga; and after putting a slow fire to the pile, she must then voluntarily get on it; and should any person be found assisting, advising, and encouraging her in the horrid act, that they should be prosecuted; and as the flame touches her body, should she wish to get off the pile, nobody should prevent her; and should any persons be found threatening her, in order to keep her in the flame, that they will be prosecuted as murderers."

EMBASSY TO AVA.

Letters received by the *Ganges steamer*, state that Major Burney, our new resident at the court of Ava, met with a very flattering reception at Rangoon. The woonghees sent two magistrates in full robes to receive him, and 200 or 300 followers to escort him and his suite to the hall of audience, where the woonghees and his principal officers of state, in their court dresses, received them with every mark of respect. Chairs were placed for the resident and English gentlemen, merchants of the place who followed him. After the interchanges of compliment usual on such occasions, this being a mere visit of ceremony, Major Burney took leave. At his next visit it was his intention to enter into some preliminaries, with respect to the object for which he was deputed to represent the British authorities at Ava, and then to proceed forthwith to the capital.

We have no doubt ourselves that the arrangement of having a resident at Ava will be productive of great advantage to the interests of the trade with Birmah, and serve to maintain that good understanding which now obtains between the two governments, even if it do not lead to more important results. We think it very probable that it may tend to facilitate the dissemination of European knowledge among the people, who, naturally quick and intelligent, and having comparatively few prejudices to overcome, especially in respect to religion, would rapidly give evidence of its benign influence.—*Bengal Chron. April 10.*

COLONIZATION.

The *Chundrika* (native paper) has the following paragraph:—

"We are informed that a letter from some gentleman of great influence in England has been received, which states that the question of Indian colonization

has been brought forward, and that the rulers of the country are opposed to it; we are led to believe, therefore, that the restrictions upon the cultivation of the soil by Europeans, which now exist, will not be removed, and that the petition on that subject will be fruitless. That the counter-petition will therefore be very acceptable, there can be no doubt. We also learn, that the gentleman, who has written from England to his Indian friend, has requested him to send home every particular respecting the outrages committed by indigo planters on the peasantry, and has promised to bring the subject before Parliament. The great men in England never do any thing which inflicts distress on the people, nor will they ever do so. Parliament is no respecter of persons. The members of that assembly look for the truth; they are profound in wisdom and foresight, and weigh well that which may produce good or evil effects. Hence no misfortune can befall the inhabitants of India. We have been overwhelmed with joy at this intelligence, and lose not a moment in diffusing the same joy amongst our Hindoo readers."

TRADE IN BRITISH PIECE-GOODS.

A writer in a Calcutta *Free-trade* paper, criticising the letters of "INDORHILUS," which appeared in the *Morning Herald* last year, makes the following important admission:—

"With respect to the most prominent article, in the present state of the trade—British piece goods—many appear to be still too sanguine; although it must be evident that this branch has *already declined*. Such cloths can undoubtedly be sold, leaving a reasonable profit to the shippers, at less than half the price of Indian cloths of apparently equal texture; but the native wearers begin to discover that our British fabrics do not last more than *one-third* the time of those of their home manufacture, the latter being fabricated with manual labour and of the fresh raw material; this is an advantage the former cannot have. The same fact also applies to the cotton thread imported from Great Britain; and this article may therefore also be expected to decline rather than advance. Economy (the chief consideration, especially with the middling classes, who are the greatest consumers,) therefore, turns on the side of the Indian production. For instance; say three rupees will supply a poor native family with British cloth for one year; double that sum laid out in Indian cloth will last from two to three years; and this is within the mark. Again; extensive importation of cotton thread effects a cruel deprivation of the miserable pittance earned by millions of poor women and girls throughout the greatest part of the coun-

try, in their wonted occupation of spinning."

THE SUNDERBUNDS.

Nearly twenty lakhs of beegahs of the Sunderbund lands have now been disposed of in grants for twenty years rent-free, and we are glad to learn that the insalubrity of the climate is not nearly so great as has been supposed. One of the grantees has already huddled in 1,000 beegahs, and found a tank; and at least half-a-dozen others have discovered tanks and remains of villages in different parts of the Sunderbunds. We hear that one gentleman has seen the sugar-cane growing in newly cleared lands, and compared its juice with that of the best Bengal cane, to which he thinks it superior. The onions grown in the Sunderbunds are said to be superior to those of Patna; rice grows remarkably well, and in many villages, surrounded by salt-water rivers, there are wells of sweet-drinking water at the depth of thirty feet. This last observation applies chiefly to the eastern or Koolna side of the Sunderbunds. We have been informed, that besides the coco-nut, which is proved to grow well on these lands, the plaintains, the alligator-pear, the mamma-apple, and the sugar-cane, will thrive equally well, whether watered by fresh or salt water. The plaintain will perhaps have the strongest claim to priority in planting, on account of the rapidity with which it produces, and its good effect in opening and enriching new soil. With regard to planting the coco-nut, there is a peculiar mode well known to the natives, which renders it more likely to attain to a remarkable size, and to flourish in an extraordinary manner, instead of being stunted and withered. These points, which have been suggested to us by a correspondent who has deeply studied the subject, are of great importance to the grantees of the Sunderbund lands, to whose attention we specially recommend them.—*Hurk. Gov. Gaz.*

LADY BENTINCK'S PARTY.

On the 28th April, Lady William Bentinck was "at home;" and, notwithstanding the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, there having been a violent thunder storm with excessively heavy rain, from nine to past eleven o'clock, there was a very numerous, elegant, and brilliant assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion. The spacious suite of rooms on the upper story was thrown open for the occasion; and the quadrille, the waltz, and the promenade, followed each other in pleasing alternation, until a sumptuous supper, which was laid out in the adjoining corridor, tempted the votaries of Terpsichore to rest and refresh themselves for a renewal of

salutary exercise afterwards. A number of native gentlemen were present, who appeared to be highly delighted with a scene which to them must have been new and striking.—*Gov. Gaz. May 3.*

DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM.

We have been favoured with the following notice of the late disturbances on the frontier of Upper Assam, which we are happy to state have been suppressed in the most complete and successful manner.

Reports reached Capt. Neufville, political agent in Upper Assam, at the end of February, of an irruption into the British territory by a body of about 2,000 Singphos, under an enterprising chief called Booree Dheing river, skirting the district of Beesa, and effected a junction with the Luttora Gaum, at the head of the Thienga river. Their united strength then amounted to 2,800, armed with spears and dhaos (a most effective description of sword used by these tribes), about 200 muskets, and two Assamese jingals; and their design was avowedly on Suddoeya, in the first instance, to which place Capt. Neufville accordingly proceeded in person.

Having taken up a position on the Bur-rumpooter, commanding the mouth of the Thienga and Now Dehing, the political agent, on the 26th February, received certain intelligence that the Singphos had come down the former stream on bamboo rafts, with hostile intentions, to the village of Luttora, the chief of which, being in the British interest, had concealed his family and effects. Captain Neufville determined accordingly to attack the invaders before they should gain the bank of the great river, and with that view marched, on the morning of the 27th, with fifty-four rank and file of the Assam light infantry, and 200 well-armed militia of the Khamtee and Moamaria tribes, and about fifty others, and fell upon them at Luttora, about half an hour after sunset, when, after firing for a few minutes upon his detachment, they fled with the greatest precipitation, followed by our auxiliaries, and leaving behind them a considerable quantity of their arms and property, and about thirteen killed on the spot. Our only casualties were two of the Sepahees, and some Khamtees wounded. From the number of rafts which the enemy had constructed, and the extent of their sheds along the bank of the river, it was evident that their numbers amounted to fully 2,000, including the Luttora party, some of which, with the chief, were in the rear.

The Singphos having retreated upon Luttora, where they mustered nearly 2,500 strong, began to construct stockades; measures were taken for calling out the contingents of the whole of the chiefs

under the political agent's authority, which, on the 10th March, assembled to the amount of 1,000 fighting men, of whom 400 were armed with English muskets. Being at the same time informed of the near approach of a reinforcement from his own corps, Captain Neufville made a forward movement on the 11th, by sending on the auxiliaries, supported by a party of forty of the Assam light infantry, the whole under Soobadar Zalim Sing, of that corps, who were to proceed by a circuitous route to the eastward, skirting the Prem Kuthar, in order to fall on the rear of the enemy in a direction to which their attention was least likely to be attracted. Captain Neufville took post himself at the Now Dehing river, commanding the direct route to Luttora by Luttora, and also the main pass into the Singpho country by Beesa.

The enemy deserted their works on the first appearance of the detachment under the soobadar, after, as usual, firing one volley, and were totally routed and driven across the first pass in the hills, with considerable loss in their rear, including some chiefs. They continued their flight by the Dupha Panee towards the Borkhamptie country, and did not venture to halt until they had fairly quitted the British territory.

It now appeared that the invaders had suffered more in the affair of the 27th February than was at first imagined, as numbers were found dead on the road by which they had fled; and at Luttora was the monument of a chief of great name called Luttoong Sena-Puttee (or general), who died there of his wounds. It was ascertained, also, that the preparations for this hostile and predatory inroad had been going on for nearly three years; and in the town of Luttora were found between 30,000 and 40,000 maunds of rice, with a store of handcuffs of a peculiar construction, and ropes for at least 10,000 captives, the whole of which, with the town and works, were destroyed to prevent re-occupation by the chief.

The disturbances in that quarter being completely at end, after the severe lessons given to these savage depredators, the auxiliary contingent was broken up, and Capt. Neufville returned to Jorhath, leaving a strong party at Suddoeya.

Whilst the above occurrences were passing, an attempt was made by a body of Assamese insurgents, in number about 400, encouraged by the irruption of Wackum Koomjun, on the post of Rungpore. The fullest intelligence having been obtained of their designs, Lieut. Mathie immediately increased the party at Rungpore to a jemadar and thirty. The expected attack took place on the night of the 25th March, when the insurgents were beat off and put to flight, with the loss of three Assamese iron guns and other rude arms. They

by the jema-

dar's party for about ten miles, in which a few were taken, till all trace of them was lost. Detachments had been sent out in pursuit of the insurgents, with directions to follow them up until totally broken and dispersed; and at the date of the last accounts it was confidently anticipated that the leaders would be either captured or destroyed.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., May 10.*

FALL OF THE FAVOURITE AT LUCKNOW.

By letters from Lucknow it appears that Ram Dyal, who had acquired so great an ascendancy over the king, has been confined by his majesty, an honorary guard being placed over his house. His property is stated to be attached.—*Beng. Chron., May 8.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

The Calcutta *Bengal Chronicle* says:—"The fate of the College of Fort William, that monument of the public spirit and enlightened views of the Marquis Wellesley, is fixed. The examiners are the only officers of the college, we understand, who retain their appointments; the students are to be rusticated, and the professors are pensioned. This is an effect of the present rage for economy that may be put on a par with the recent abolition of the vaccine allowance. Mind and body must alike suffer: the means of qualifying public servants for their important duties, and of promoting the health and comfort of the people, must equally be sacrificed. The College, it must be admitted, has not done all that it might have and ought to have done to establish and maintain its own credit and utility; but its comparative inefficiency would have been better remedied by improving its organization and economy, than by abolishing it altogether. The measure, however, will not be without good effects, if it should infuse fresh energy into those establishments for the promotion of general education, which depend more directly on popular support. Among these we are glad to observe that the Serampore College is taking the lead, under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Carey, the late professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta, in the College of Fort William. We have hitherto considered that Bishop's College and Serampore College were prematurely established, and that they anticipated rather than followed the demand for public instruction; and we still are of opinion, that both these institutions are too much under party and sectarian influence, instead of being, like the college at the Cape, formed by the people and dependent on the people, popular in their form, popular in their principles, and under popular management. Both, however, are now placed on a somewhat more liberal basis than when

they were at first established, and we give them our best wishes, in the hope that they will gradually be moulded into those forms which the public wants may require and public opinion shall demand."

REDUCTIONS.

It was with deep regret we observed in Thursday's *Government Gazette* a General Order, introducing a list of no less than thirty-eight cornets and ensigns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, whose appointments are cancelled, and who are thereby reduced again to the rank or no rank of cadets. The measure is, we suppose, unavoidable, but the disappointment and distress it must create are not the less severe.—*Beng. Chron., June 5.*

MR. SECRETARY STIRLING.

It is with feelings of no common sorrow that we undertake the painful task of announcing the death, yesterday evening, after ten days' illness, of Andrew Stirling, Esq., secretary to the government in the Persian department, and deputy secretary in the secret and political department.

Distinguished as Mr. Stirling was by talents and acquirements of rare excellence, possessing as he did in an especial degree the qualities that fit for the most arduous duties of public life, and marked as his career had been by an eminently beneficial and successful application of his powers to some of the most important and difficult exigencies of the public service, there is little doubt that had it pleased Providence to prolong his life, he would eventually have attained still higher offices and honours than those which he held with himself and advantage to the government he so zealously and ably served.

Familiar at once with the general principles that regulate political affairs, and with the varied and intricate circumstances in this country to be weighed in the adjustment of diplomatic relations, he was at the same time thoroughly master of all the peculiar and conventional forms of Oriental regulation and intercourse; and he added to these a patience, a temper, a tact, and a peculiar engaging urbanity of manner, which gave them the most successful effect. Nor was his usefulness confined to the department to which he more immediately belonged. In all branches of the civil administration of the country he had frequently had the opportunity of affording the government and his colleagues the benefit of extensive knowledge and of sound and comprehensive views.

Mr. Stirling's, like most minds of a superior order, by an assiduous economy of time, soon satisfying the claims of business and routine, found leisure to bestow on the cultivation of general science

and elegant literature. Were it possible, in such a hasty notice as this, we could shew that for the former, particularly, he had a deep but unostentatious enthusiasm.

The death of such a man, in the prime of life, will be severely felt, especially by that circle of which he was such an ornament. Of his private virtues, however, it is not our purpose to speak in this place, they live in the cherished recollection of many among us, who loved him for his worth, and admired him for his talents and acquirements.

To the junior members of the distinguished service to which he belonged, he has left the benefit of an example, they would do well to imitate, of conduct based upon the highest principles, of a life of uniform and great utility, of unsullied rectitude, dignified application, and honourable fame.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., May 24.*

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

We have now five newspapers published in the Bengalee language. From the *Chundrika* of this week, we learn that another paper in the Bengalee language is about to be commenced in Calcutta. It is to be called the *Sumbad Rutnakur*.—*Ibid., June 10.*

COCHIN CHINESE MISSION.

The king of Cochin China's ship, the *Phan Bhan*, arrived off Calcutta last week, and lies at the moorings off the Old Fort ghaut; her burthen about 500 tons. She appears to be a stout vessel, built at Cochin China for a ship of war; but she has at present only a few guns on board, and of small calibre, and cast in that country. The crew consists of a European navigator, and two officers, a Cochin Chinese captain, named Tan Beng Lai, a supercargo, Noyang Von Ching, and eighty-eight Cochin Chinese seamen, who are clad in scarlet jackets.

The envoy, charged with a mission from his Cochin Chinese majesty, unfortunately died of fever at the Sand-heads. The body was brought up to Calcutta in the ship, and burnt at Neemtollah ghaut, a part of the ashes being preserved to be taken back to Cochin China. There are two other mandarins attached to the mission; but we hear they have not yet had an audience from the Governor-general. We understand that the European navigator, whom the ship took at Singapore, imprudently struck the envoy at sea, upon which a sentry cut at the assailant with his sword, and wounded him, but not seriously, on one side of the head. The navigator was afterwards seized, tied up, and beaten. Another affray occurred after the ship was in charge of the pilot, but the interference of the latter prevented any mischief, by

representing that their grievances could be better settled at Calcutta.

We subjoin a list of the cargo the *Phan Bhan* has brought here. The sugar is said to be worth about five rupees per maund, at which price, we understand, it would be likely to answer as a speculation to England. It is expected that the government will remit the duties upon this ship's cargo:

Gold wire, 10 cattie; tutenague, 500 peculs; sugar, 2,650 peculs; cinnamon, 50 cattie; dried fruits, 3 peculs; elephants' teeth, 5 peculs 70 cattie; rhinoceros' horns, 8 cattie; China silk, 67 packages; Cochin China silk, 46 do.; coarse white cotton, 99 do.; coarse silk, 95 do.; silk twist, 10 cattie; salt fish, 40 peculs; dried shrimps, 34 do.—*India Gaz., May 17.*

DEPARTURES FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

It is said that the commander-in-chief and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta leave Calcutta during the current month; the former with his suite proceed direct to Simla; and that the latter, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, will not go beyond Benares, from which place his Lordship is expected to return to the presidency in September next; he will then embark for Madras, thence to Bombay, whence he will proceed to Simla. The Right Honourable the Governor-general is expected to leave Calcutta for Meerut in the new steam-vessel (constructed for the purpose of being employed for government purposes on the river), in September or early in October next.—*Beng. Chron., June 5.*

GUMBEER SING.—MURDER OF THE CACHAR RAJAH.

A letter from Sylhet, 4th May, contains the following intelligence:—"The rajah of Cachar was murdered on the 24th April, in consequence of which a detachment of the Sylhet corps was ordered up. From all that has yet transpired, there is little doubt of Gumber Sing, rajah of Munipoor, being the instigator, but fears are entertained that proof cannot be established, as the scheme was so deeply laid. The murder was perpetrated by the Cachar rajah's own sepoys, or rather a part of them, who were Munipooreans."—*Cal. John Bull, May 15.*

Extract of a letter dated Dacca, 12th May.—"Gumber Sing has turned on us. Government having undertaken to discipline his men, when they were well instructed, and finding Sylhet empty, some one, it is not known who, wrote to this man, giving him information, and advising him to attack the place; however, this letter was intercepted. He stated that the best time for the attack would be when

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 19.

The King v. Annasawmy and others. This was an indictment against three natives, named Annasawmy, Ramasawmy, and Teroomallay, connected with the betel farms, charging them with maliciously cutting and maiming one Veerasawmy, occasionally employed in the police. The case excited a vast interest at the presidency; the court-house and all the avenues were crowded.

The *Advocate General* stated that this prosecution was instituted by government, for the protection of the inhabitants of Madras, and to check such outrages as those with which the prisoners were charged. He then called the prosecutor, Veerasawmy, who had lost an arm and a leg in the affray.

He stated that in January, on the festival of Mookootoo Yagadasee, at Triplicane, he was returning from the pagoda, when passing the bazar, he was attacked by a number of persons, armed with sticks and swords, who stabbed and beat him, leaving him for dead. He spoke positively to the persons of all the prisoners. Portions of his testimony were supported by other witnesses.

The prisoner Annasawmy was called on for his defence; when he handed up a written paper, wherein it was stated that he was employed to prevent the smuggling of betel, and had thereby rendered himself obnoxious to many who were engaged in smuggling, and who are his enemies. On the night in question he was with some friends on his way to worship the goddess at Triplicane, when he saw a crowd, and heard a cry of "flog, flog;" brick and tile were thrown at him, and he contrived to escape, and returned to his own house at Purawakum.

The prisoners Ramasawmy and Teroomallay both denied any knowledge of Annasawmy, and stated that on the night of the feast they were together watching a betel-garden at Kistnampettah. They observed that only one witness, the wounded man, had sworn any thing against them; and that, in the state in which he had been shewn to have been at the time, it was not probable he could have distinguished them amongst the crowd.

Several persons deposed in support of their statement.

Mr. Justice Ricketts summed up the evidence to the Jury, and after having retired for about ten minutes, they returned into court with a verdict of *Gilty* against Annasawmy with intent to murder, and of *Not Gilty* against Ramasawmy and Teroomallay.

Annasawmy was, on a subsequent day,

all the *sahibing* would be in a church, on Sunday, when he could surround it, and prevent the escape of any of them. It is not known how long they have been plotting against us, but it cannot have been the work of a day or two. The 64th went off yesterday, but it is supposed that a greater force will be required. Even the corps at Jumalpoor is very weak, and both corps together, it is supposed, would scarcely muster 300 men. It is said that a letter has been sent to head-quarters requesting the aid of five companies of Europeans, as this Gumber Sing has a force of 3,000 men well disciplined."—*Beng. Chron.*

DEATH OF MR. PASCHAUD.

The Calcutta papers of May contain some allusions to the death of Mr. Paschaud; and Lieut. Campbell, H.M. 19th Foot, was committed by the magistrates on a charge of manslaughter connected with that event. The papers forbear to give the particulars till the trial; but the *India Gazette* says, "the catastrophe appeared to have entirely proceeded from the ungovernable temper of the unfortunate gentleman who lost his life, when under the excitement of intoxication, and his having tumbled into a well in the compound of his own house during a most unprovoked scuffle with the defendant, his brother-in-law, who had, in the kindest manner, escorted him home from a convivial party for the purpose of keeping him out of mischief."

MURDER AT AN INDIGO PLANTATION.

Letters received from Jessore district contain details regarding a most barbarous murder committed by one indigo-planter's assistant on the assistant of a neighbouring planter's, through the instrumentality of a hired band of ruffians ripe for any villainy. One letter which we have seen, enters very fully into the particulars of this outrage and cool-blooded deed of horror. We forbear saying more on the matter, as it has become the subject of judicial investigation, although, we are sorry to understand, it is apprehended that considerable difficulties will be found in the way of bringing the offenders, whether principal or accessories, to justice, for want of evidence. The occurrence is said to have taken place about the 20th of April, under circumstances of the most atrocious cruelty and unheard-of barbarity. The letters that have reached us are most circumstantial in their details, and describe a deed of sanguinary savageness almost unparalleled in the annals of human depravity.—*Cal. John Bull, May 11.*

The individual accused is, we hear, about to be brought down to the presidency to stand his trial.—*Ibid., May 18.*

sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried into execution on the 30th.

We would gladly persuade ourselves that the terrible example thus made would have its due effect in preventing future outrages upon the public peace. We fear however that the mere terror of example is not likely to have great influence with the Madras population. The continual check of a vigilant and effective police is indispensable, if it be intended to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of oppression and cruelty, and of systematic depredation, of which the late sessions brought so many instances to light.—*Mad. Gaz.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CENSORSHIP.*

The *Madras Gazette* of May 15, contains a paragraph pasted over with a paper covered with stars, indicating its cancellation by the censor. In the copy which came to our hands, the starred cover so slightly adhered that it was easily removed, and the following appeared to be the paragraph expunged, taken from an English paper.

CRIM. COX.—Bailey v. Gardiner. This action was brought by the plaintiff, a major in the East-India Company's service, against the defendant, for criminal conversation with Mrs. Bailey. The parties were married at Madras in 1823; the plaintiff was then about forty, and the lady between sixteen and seventeen. In 1826, they left India for Europe on account of the ill health of Mrs. Bailey, and accidentally became acquainted with Mr. Gardiner at Geneva. Servants from both at Geneva, Bruges, and Paris were called to establish the fact of a criminal intercourse having taken place. The action, it appeared, was not instituted so much with a view to damages, as to obtain a verdict on which to found proceedings in the ecclesiastical court. A verdict was given for the plaintiff—damages £100.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, 30th April.

Ranoo, a Jewess, was placed at the bar, and arraigned for the murder of a young Hebrew girl, named Marian.

The prisoner belonged to a tribe of Jews which has been for ages naturalized amongst the Maharrattas, and almost identified with them; they speak the same language, dress in the same costume, offer to the eye and mind the same darkness of

* See some instances of the exertion of the censorship at this presidency referred to in *Asiat. Jour.* vol. xxviii. p. vii.

complexion, the same gloom of uncultured intellect, and present no distinguished feature, physical or moral, to mark them as a separate race, but the ringlet on either cheek and the name of Israel.

Welghed down by affliction and disease, the accused approached the bar with a feeble step, and sitting down upon the floor, shrouded her face in her garment and bowed down her head to the ground. The tone of her voice and the expression of her countenance, as she pleaded "not guilty," were striking and peculiar. She was without husband, child, or relation; the last of her race.

Puthaney, the wife of a bhectia to the 19th regt., deposed that on a Thursday, two or three months ago, she heard the voice of a girl, crying "umma," "umma" (mother, mother), proceeding from the other side of the tatta partition which separated her apartment from that of Daniel, a drummer boy in the regiment. The partition is low, and looking over it, she saw the prisoner stabbing the deceased girl with a sword. Witness gave the alarm; people came, and they looked on at the spectacle. The girl was a Jew's daughter, who used to come to Daniel's house to play. The prisoner and Daniel live as man and wife. They quarrelled almost every day, and when the deceased was present. That day she had come for half a rupee, for rice the prisoner had bought, and for that half-rupee she killed her.

Nagia Sing, sepoy in the 19th regiment, deposed that Daniel was an Israelite, and that he had lived with the prisoner for two or three months. On the alarm given by the last witness, witness came out of his house and went to Daniel's, from the inside of which he heard a girl's voice, crying "murder," "murder" (I'm dead, I'm dead). The girl, on seeing the witness through the tatta, implored him to come in, exclaiming "my bowels are burst out, and I am dying." The witness burst open the door, and ran in; a sword was in the girl's mouth. Ranoo held it, and was twisting it, in order to break the windpipe. The girl's right cheek was gashed from the corner of the lips; her bowels had gushed out. The girl was nine or ten years of age. Witness snatched the sword out of her hand; she turned round and stared without saying anything; her eyes were very red, and seemed to be starting from their sockets. At first she went out and stood at the door—afterwards she attempted to run away. The little girl got up, holding her bowels with both hands, and began to run away, but after going about ten paces she fell down; she then cried out for water, saying; "call my uncle, call my uncle, give me water to drink." A pensioned soobedar's widow of her caste came and gave her water, took her up, and carried

her to the house of her elder sister, where she died.

Daniel Soleyman, the drummer, acknowledged that the prisoner was his kept woman. She was never deranged, nor had any bad habit (of taking opium).

Byna, a Jewess, widow of the fifemajor, was the sister of Daniel, and mother of the deceased. "For five days," said the witness, "the prisoner lived in my house; I gave her to eat and to drink; I cherished her and made much of her. On the evening of the sixth day she returned to my brother's house, and the next morning she murdered my child. She said in the evening, 'sister, I will now return to my home.' I said, 'go, sister, in peace.' The next day my little child went to ask her for half a rupee which she owed for rice, and for half a rupee she took her life. At about eleven o'clock my girl left me, and at about one the people came running to me and said, 'rise, old woman, and come, for your daughter Marian is murdered!'"

The prisoner was now called upon for her defence; when, in a voice of deep despondency, she addressed the court as follows: "I have no statement to make, for I know nothing; whether this occurrence ever took place or not I know not; whether I did the deed or another I know not; I was not in my senses, my head was turned, and I went up and down the town mad; for ten or twelve days I was wandering all over Bombay without knowing whither I went or what I did. I am subject to such fits of madness; the same has happened to me once before."

By the court.—Can you call any witness to prove the truth of this statement?

Prisoner.—Whom shall I call? who is there that knows or feels for me? In all this world I have neither relation nor friend; there is not a living being whose life yearns to mourn for Ranoo—not one!

By the court.—Have you nothing more to say?—Prisoner. Nothing.

By the court.—Have you no witness? Prisoner. "Only God."

Sir John Grant hereupon charged the jury, who, without retiring from the box, brought in a verdict of "guilty."

The prisoner was now ordered to stand up, and asked she if had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon her according to law. She replied in the same hopeless tone as before, "Alas! alas! I was not in my senses; had I been so, would I ever have done such a deed?"

Sir John Grant then pronounced sentence of death, which the prisoner listened to without emotion.

She was hanged on the ensuing Monday, in the presence of an immense multitude, exhibiting not the slightest perturbation.

During the interval between sentence *Asiat. Jour.* Vol. 3. N. S. No. 11.

and execution, she was attended by the Rev. Mr. Davis and the Rev. Mr. Sargent, a Hebrew missionary.

Second Quarter Sessions of 1830.

Richard Thompson, parish-clerk and schoolmaster at Tannah, was indicted for a rape upon one of his female scholars, named Elizabeth French, aged between nine and ten years. The prisoner having been acquitted of the capital charge, was afterwards tried upon another indictment, and found guilty on the fourth count; namely, of assault with intention to abuse. The evidence for the prosecution in this case exhibited a detail of the most shocking depravity. The prisoner, who appeared about sixty years of age, had an excellent character given him by the venerable archdeacon; in consideration of this high testimony to his former good conduct, his sentence was limited to six months' imprisonment in the common gaol.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUTTEES.

In a former number of our paper we noticed the abolition of suttees by an enactment of the Bengal government, which passed the council on the 4th of December 1829. A similar enactment passed council at Madras, under date the 2d February 1830.

Our contemporary in his last number has alluded to the abolition of suttees under this presidency, in a manner which differs from the one adopted at the other presidencies, but which will be equally efficacious, and better suited to the state of society among the natives of this territory. He notices, on the one hand, the long period the Bengal provinces have been under British rule, and on the other, the short time those of Bombay have been subjected to the same control, as a cause for difference in the mode of legislation to put down this inhuman practice.

The Southern Conkan is, we believe, the only province under this presidency where the practice of suttee is frequent. On examining the printed papers laid before Parliament on the subject of suttees, it appears that three-fourths of all the suttees, which take place under the Bombay presidency occur in the Southern Conkan. In the period of four years 1824 to 1827 inclusive, the total number of suttees in the returns is stated at 158,114 of which number occurred in the Southern Conkan alone, being about twenty-eight annually for that province, and thirty-nine annually for the rest of the Bombay territories.

Respecting the Southern Conkan, there is a striking fact recorded among the printed papers of 1821, p. 258, and printed papers of 1823, p. 132; namely, "that (T)

when the Southern Conkan in the dominions of the peishwa, late head of the Mahratta state, came into our possession, the inhabitants voluntarily discontinued the practice of suttee, in consequence of understanding that it was repugnant to the British laws, and only resumed it on finding that it was tolerated by the British government."

With the the exception of this one province under this presidency, suttees have been of rare occurrence. For the four years above-mentioned no suttee had occurred in the zillahs of Broach or Ahmedabad, and only one is recorded for the zillah of Surat, and one for the zillah of Kaira, within the same period.—*Bombay Gaz. May 5.*

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN JERVIS.

An interesting meeting took place yesterday, on the 11th May, when many of the most respectable natives of Bombay assembled to read an address to Captain George Jervis, of the engineers, secretary to the Native Education Society, expressive of their feelings on his approaching departure from among them. The following was the address delivered by Franjee Cowasjee into Ardaseer Hormajee's hands to be read.

"To Captain G. R. Jervis, late secretary to the Native Education Society.

"Sir: We, the undersigned members of the native community of Bombay, would ever reproach ourselves for having omitted to perform a sacred duty, did we not adopt this mode of expressing, in the name of ourselves and of the native community, our sincere and deep regret at your approaching departure from Bombay. For, during seven years that you have acted as secretary to this Society, we have fully learned to appreciate the affable conciliating manners, the conversancy with the native languages and customs, and the extensive literary and scientific acquirements, which rendered you so peculiarly qualified for that situation, and which has enabled you to promote so efficaciously the interests of the society.

"To your unceasing exertions and unabated zeal is the society chiefly indebted for the erection of the present commodious buildings appropriated to its use, on a spot of ground so judiciously selected for general convenience; for the introduction into the schools of an improved system of education, for the publication of numerous and valuable works, written in or translated into the native languages, for an useful and extensive library of oriental and English works; and most particularly for having induced the native princes, chiefs, and other gentlemen to create a fund of nearly two lacs and fifty thousand rupees, for procuring the neces-

sary means of promoting amongst the natives of this country a knowledge of the higher branches of science and literature. Nor ought we to omit, amongst the benefits which the Society has derived from your zeal and abilities, your own translations into Marathi and Gujarati of a complete course of arithmetic and mathematics, as taught in Europe; the correctness and utility of which translations have been so gratifyingly testified by the great number of copies which have been already circulated, and by the demand which still continues for them.

"It is to your personal exertions and your unwearied superintendence that the lithographic establishment of the society has acquired such perfection, that the unrivalled excellence with which the works executed at it have been printed, has attracted general notice and obtained the most marked and unqualified praises; nor can we sufficiently admire this new invention, which admits of works being printed at so cheap a rate, as to place them within the reach of all natives who can spare a little money; and thus furnishes the society with the most effectual means for diffusing mental and moral instruction.

"To the judicious and able manner, therefore, in which you have performed the arduous duties of secretary to a newly-instituted society, and conciliated the natives to the exerting an active and beneficial co-operation in a system so entirely novel to them, must be principally attributed the singular efficiency to which the society has attained in the very short period that has elapsed since its foundation. Thus convinced as we are of your distinguished merits, and the valuable services which you have rendered to the native community while secretary, we cannot but view your resignation of that office, and your departure to Poona, as a subject of deep concern; nor refrain from thus expressing our sincere regret at the separation which must in consequence take place between us, and conveying to you the sincere acknowledgments of the native community for the numerous kindnesses and benefits which it has received from you, and which it will ever most gratefully remember.

"In testimony, therefore, of the sincerity of these sentiments, and as a lasting memorial of the high estimation in which we hold your private and public character, we beg to request your acceptance of a piece of plate value Rs. 3,000.—We have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obliged servants,

(Signed) Madowdass Ransordass, (and twenty-three other names of natives.)
Bombay, 10th May 1830.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The *Bombay Courier*, of June 12, an-

nounces that the cholera morbus broke out on board the H.C. ship *Berwickshire*, on the 10th inst., and that by one o'clock on the next day, eighteen hands had died, and that there were between thirty and forty in a very deplorable condition. The greatest aid, it is said, was promptly administered by the medical officers of H.M. ship *Chalanger* and of the *Indiamen*. Medical aid was also supplied from the shore, and every measure that could arrest the progress of the horrid disease was speedily adopted by order of government. The surviving members of the crew were removed on the Friday to Butcher's Island; such of the sick, however, as could be brought on shore having been conveyed to the general hospital. The ship itself was ordered to be removed to the middle ground at the turn of tide.

The *Bombay Courier* goes on to say that the disease is purely local; that not one of the other *Indiamen*, nor any of the free traders in the harbour, have been attacked, and that on shore the complaint is gradually assuming so mild a complexion, that only eighteen cases were reported as having taken place amongst the whole population in the middle of the week.

MR. TAYLOR.

By an advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette*, it appears that Mr. Taylor started for England on the 2d May, in the Company's cruiser *Amherst*, taking the packets with him. He will be in England, according to the advertisement, in three months or three and a-half, if nothing impedes his progress; and he expects to be at Bombay again in October or November. His route is by way of the Persian Gulf.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Native Education Society held a meeting on the 12th May, which was attended by the principal natives and about thirty European gentlemen, the Hon. the Chief Justice in the chair. The report was read by Mr. R. C. Money, of the civil service, who has succeeded Capt. Jervis in the office of secretary to the society. It set forth that within the last two years and a-half 13,000 volumes had been published by the society; that twenty-five schoolmasters were ready to commence their labours, having acquired a thorough knowledge of their own languages, and gone through the higher branches of mathematical science; and that the Kairah school had made greater progress than any of the rest, owing to the attention of Mr. Mills. It was also stated, that a letter had been addressed to government, begging for information regarding a reference to the Court of Directors about their making up the sum necessary to enable the society to send for the three Elphinstone professors,

to which letter no answer had as yet been received, but was daily expected. A most interesting letter was then read from the first native gentlemen in Bombay, addressed to Mr. Money, requesting him to communicate to Mr. Elphinstone their earnest desire that he should himself choose and send out the first three professors.—*Bomb. Cour. May 22.*

Ceylon.

STATE OF THE HEATHEN.

The views of the unhappy idolaters around us are, alas! unchanged by missionary exertion. The name of Jesus is not yet precious to them, nor is his salvation desired by them: the sweet invitations of mercy seem lost upon them, and the calls to repentance and newness of life appear to be made in vain: they still continue devoted to superstition and idolatry, the willing slaves of ignorance, sin, and Satan. Yet it may be hoped that the gradual diffusion of knowledge among them will tend, under the guidance of God's holy spirit, to enlighten their minds, to remove their prejudices, and to convince them of the fallacy of idolatry, and of their need of a Saviour. I sometimes think, when examining the children in the schools, and hearing them answer so promptly questions that affect the fundamentals of their system, or when hearing the sons of the Kandian chiefs translating into English the tract against idolatry, or Mr. Ward's Letters to the Grand Modellar, that, surely, the impressions made on their tender minds by these instructions cannot be easily effaced. The blessing of God also can make such means effectual; but, while we use them with faith in Him, we may hope that He will not withhold his blessing.—*Journal of the Rev. T. Browning, Jan. 1830.*

We often meet with disappointments in those of whom we had hoped well: sometimes some of the boarding boys, or schoolmasters, or servants, of whom we have entertained good hopes, and who appeared to have spiritual feelings, and to walk well for a time, have, by some expression of their sentiments, or by evil conduct, led us to fear that our hopes of them were too sanguine. Such frequent disappointments tend to make us excessively suspicious: we are ready to conclude, when any one makes any profession of religion, that he does so from some worldly motive, and that it is only hypocrisy.—*Journal of Rev. G. C. Trimmell, Oct. 10, 1829.*

Singapore.

PIRACY IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

A person named Dalton has written the

following statement, which appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of May 20 and June 3, with a view of urging the subject of piracy upon the notice of the English and Netherlands governments in the East. The editor says, "the personal experience he has had, and the hardships he endured, and which, to his knowledge, other Europeans, both male and female, are enduring, as slaves, in parts of Borneo, entitle his statement to some attention."

"It is a well-known and deplorable fact, that within the last ten or twelve years, piracy has, in various parts of the Archipelago, increased in a frightful manner. What was formerly considered merely predatory excursions has now become a trade, and is at this moment carried on so systematically by the principal Bugis rajahs and chiefs inhabiting the most prominent parts of the various coasts, along which trading vessels must pass to and from European settlements, that strong measures are loudly called for to protect the native vessels, and such of the small traders as are honestly inclined.

"The population on the coasts of these large islands, viz. Borneo and Celebes, is immense; generally speaking, they are not poor; on the contrary, with few exceptions rich, in those productions most valued by Europeans. All they desire is the opportunity of exchanging; this at present cannot be done, as they are compelled to sell their produce to some neighbouring rajah or rich bugis for what he thinks proper to give them: a few of these rajahs and principal men combine, and then get nearly every article into their hands. These are all pirates, who paralyze the exertions of thousands of individuals who would be otherwise active; no inhabitant dare send out a vessel larger than a fishing boat without express permission; such a circumstance would not only end in the massacre or slavery of all on board, but must infallibly draw down upon the campong in which he lived the vengeance of the pirate; neither could the rajah of that part of the coast in which the campong was situated assist them, as one powerful pirate will keep in awe a long line of coast.

"In Nov. 1827 a principal chief of pirates, named Sindana, made a descent upon a Mamoodgoo with forty-five prows, burnt three-fourths of the campong, driving the rajah with his family amongst the mountains. Some scores of men were killed, and 300 made prisoners, besides women and children to half that amount. In December following, when I was there, the people were slowly returning from the hills, but had not yet attempted to rebuild the campong, which lay in ashes. The great fault of Koning, the Mamoodjoo rajah, appeared to be his friendly intention towards Europeans. During my stay here (ten weeks) the place was visited by two

other piratical chiefs, one of which was from Kille, the other from Mandhear point under Bern Bnwan, who appeared to have charge of the whole; between them they had 134 prows of all sizes. The whole of these prows, likewise those under Sindana, which destroyed the campong, wore Dutch colours; they, however, had others which were displayed occasionally as a decoy.

"Amongst the most desperate and successful pirates of the present day Raga is most distinguished. He is dreaded by people of all denominations, and universally known as 'the prince of pirates.' For more than seventeen years this man has carried on a system of piracy to an extent never before known; his expeditions and enterprise would fill a large volume. They have invariably been marked with singular cunning and intelligence, barbarity, and reckless inattention to the shedding of human blood. He has emissaries every where, and has intelligence of the best description. It is truly wonderful how this pirate and his associates beguile his European neighbours, from whom he easily manages to procure his yearly supplies of arms and ammunition; principally, indeed, through the intervention of his brother Agi Bota of Pergottan, his worthy associate and coadjutor. It was about the year 1813 Raga commenced operations on a large scale. In that year he cut off three English vessels, killing the captains with his own hand (exploits which, with many others of a similar kind, he loves to dwell upon). So extensive were his depredations about that period, that a proclamation was issued from Batavia, signed by the Lieutenant-governor, declaring the east coast of Borneo, from Banjerassin to Browe included, under strict blockade, and prohibiting any intercourse between the interjacent native states and European ports. Two British sloops of war scoured the coast. One of which, I believe the *Elk*, Captain Reynolds, was attacked during the dark by Raga's own prow, who unfortunately was not on board at the time. This particular prow, which Raga personally commanded, and the loss of which he frequently laments, carried eight guns, and was full of his best men. He had himself landed at Pergottan a few days previously, and sent off the prow with a favourite panglima (or commander), to pick up any small things which might be seen off Point Salatan. An European vessel was faintly descried about three o'clock one foggy morning; the rain fell in torrents; the time, the weather, were favourable circumstances for a surprise, and the panglima determined to distinguish himself in the absence of Rajah Raga, gave directions to close, fire the guns, and board. He was the more confident of success, as the European vessel was observed

to keep away out of her proper course on approaching her. On getting within about an hundred fathoms of that *Pariah vessel*, as they supposed her to be, they fired their broadside (four guns), gave a loud shout, and with their long oars pulled towards their prey. The sound of a drum beating to quarters no sooner struck the ear of the astonished panglima, than he endeavoured to get away: it was too late; the ports were opened, and a broadside, accompanied with three British cheers, gave sure indications of their fate. The panglima hailed the English captain, and would fain persuade him 'it was a mistake.' It was indeed a mistake, and one not to be rectified by the panglima's Malay explanation. The prow was sunk by repeated broadsides, and the commanding officer refused to pick up any of the people, who, with the exception of five, were drowned. These, after floating four days on some spars, were picked up by a Pergottan prow, and told the story to Raga, who swore, anew, destruction to every European he should henceforward take. The writer of this conversed with one of the officers of the sloop of war; it appears that the prow was early pointed out to the lieutenant on deck, who, seeing her a head, and being fearful of running her down, did alter the course a point each time. Two or three of the sloop's company were wounded. It would be well if all other vessels followed the example set by the captain of this sloop, in attempting to destroy the whole, instead of taking prisoners, who, in all probability, will make an *amok* on board, or, if set at liberty, will certainly return to their former course of life.

"Pergottan is the most paltry insignificant native state along the whole coast, the country claimed by the rajah of small extent, proverbially poor, producing nothing but rattans. The power of Agi Bota is truly contemptible, far inferior to many of the chiefs of campongs in other parts; yet by displaying the Dutch flag, and writing the most obsequious letters to the resident of Banjerassin, he continues to enjoy European protection, without which he would soon be driven from his possessions (which he usurped), notwithstanding his relationship with Raga. Although Pergottan is within three days' sail of Banjerassin, it is most certain that no resident of the latter place has been at all acquainted either with the country or its inhabitants; nor is this to be wondered at when the nature of the country is considered, and the deceptive arts practised by the native population to keep the Europeans in ignorance. There is a sort of freemasonry among them, which includes all ranks and classes of men: this particularly applies to the Arabs and Bugis. Whatever injuries they may receive from each other, and

• This we cannot believe.—Ed. A. J.

however deadly their enmities may be, they invariably, and without hesitation, make common cause against Europeans, whose persons and property are fair game wherever found. This is so evident, that no person, however credulous and partial to the native character, can entertain a doubt on the subject. Among themselves they are like beasts of prey; their neighbourhood is a continual scene of contention and ravage: yet no Bugis chief ever invited an European power to put an end to it. Thus their hatred of European character, and an united opinion of their interests suffering in common from their interference, induce them to bear up with wrongs from each other rather than apply to an European neighbour, whose policy of aggrandizement they dread, and whose persons they hate. The present position of Raga, the pirate chief, is a strong instance of this feeling.

"This desperado has for upwards of seventeen years been the terror of the Straits of Macassar, during which period he has committed the most extensive and dreadful excesses, sparing no one. Few respectable families along the coasts of Borneo and Celebes but have to complain of the loss of a prow, or of some number of their race; he is not more universally dreaded than detested; but every good Bugis will readily admit, that although Raga has done all this, and much more, he has likewise done much good, and shewn many redeeming qualities, inasmuch as it is well known he has cut off and murdered the crews of more than forty European vessels, which have either been wrecked on the coasts, or entrained themselves in the native ports. It is his boast that twenty-five of the commanders of these vessels have fallen by his own hand. These exploits are a set-off against his aggression on the native trade, and few even of those who had themselves lost prows will speak against Raga, whose successes, as they call them, over the Europeans are the admiration of all the young men, and the theme of much of their modern poetry.

"Another remarkable instance may be found in some circumstances attending the destruction of Major Mullen's detachment by the sultan of Coti; there is not a chief along the coast of Borneo or the opposite one of the Celebes unacquainted with the sultan's participation in this signal act of treachery. In the country of Coti, man, woman, and child know it; there is no rajah more disliked than the sultan of Coti, particularly by the Bugis, who have twice waged war on him; on an average there are not less than forty-six prows great and small trading to European ports, the crews of which are all slaves, and the Dg'ragom Bugis; yet for the space of five years no individual ever came forward to communicate the

facts of which they were all intimately acquainted; and it is more than probable that the particulars of this catastrophe would never have become known to Europeans had not an Englishman contrived to make his escape from Coti, where he was confined more than a year, several hundred miles up the river of Coti. This secrecy amongst themselves proceeds not merely from the deep-rooted hatred they universally bear the European character, but likewise from fear of retaliation upon each other.

Pergottan and its immediate neighbourhood may be considered the grand focus of piracy; it is the key to the Straits of Macassar, as all vessels going or returning, in either monsoon, invariably endeavour to make Pulo Laut or Point Salatan, between which places the entrances to the rivers are situated. During the N.E. monsoon all prows, whether from Boni, Macassar, the eastern coast of Borneo, or the western one of Celebes, take their departure from Mandhaër Point. The latter coast for about 250 miles is absolutely lined with prows belonging principally to three considerable rajahs, who act in conjunction with Itaga and other pirates. Their prows may be seen in clusters of fifty, eighty, and 100 (at Sedano I counted 147), laying on the sand at high-water mark, in parallel rows, and kept in an horizontal position by poles, completely ready for sea. Immediately behind them are the campongs in which are the crews; here likewise are kept the sails, gunpowder, &c. necessary for their equipment. On the very summits of the mountains, which in many parts rise abruptly from the sea, may be distinguished innumerable huts; here reside people who are constantly on the look-out. A vessel within ten miles of the shore will probably not perceive a single prow, yet in less than two hours (if the tide be high) she will be surrounded by some hundreds. Should the water be low they will push off during the night flood. Thus vessels are entrapped, and if it be calm there is little chance of coasting craft escaping. Signals are made from mountain to mountain along the coast with the utmost rapidity; during the day-time by flags attached to long bamboos; at night, by fires. Each chief sends forth his prows, the crews of which in hazardous cases are infuriated with opium, when they will most assuredly take the vessel, if she be not better provided than are most European traders, for in this particular spot they make the most desperate efforts, dreading an escape, by which news would be immediately conveyed to Macassar, and signal punishment inflicted by the government.

(To be continued.)

STEAM-VESSELS.

The steamer *Forbes*, which conveyed

the *Jamezina* to China (see p. 52), touched at Singapore on her way back, and the following is a report of her passage, inserted by Capt. Henderson, the commander, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of June 3:

"Left the Sandheads 14th March with the *Jamezina* in tow, and arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 27th, having been eleven and a-half days under steam, and twenty hours at anchor in the Straits; the rest under sail while cleaning boilers.

"Left Singapore noon 30th March. Found a strong N.E. monsoon and steady current the whole way. On the 13th of April parted company with the ship, having steamed nearly all the way to lat. 14° N. On the 14th had a fresh gale from the N.E. with a very high sea, which obliged us to make sail. Arrived off Macao on the 18th April.

"Left Macao at daylight on the 9th May, but from the fuel being so very bad, only reached the Macclesfield on the 12th. Took off the paddles and made sail on the 13th. Being calm tried the steam again, and managed with the help of sails to get to Pulo Bralla on the 21st, where we procured about twenty-five tons of wood, which burnt better than what we had before, but only lasted one day, and after a fruitless attempt to get dry wood at an islet off Pulo Tingy, were obliged to make sail, and arrived at Singapore at daybreak on the 26th of May."

The *Canton Register* of May 1, says that the *Forbes*, the first steamer which had visited China, excited, on its arrival, much interest amongst the natives.

We learn that the *Irrawaddy* (the government steam-vessel despatched from Calcutta to China) is to be stationed in the Straits, and intended, no doubt, as a means of communicating more speedily with the Supremo Government, under whose immediate auspices these settlements, we expect, will be placed ere long. — *Sing. Chron.* May 20.

Malacca.

Excise Farms, sold in the year 1829-30, and 1830-31.

	1829-30	1830-31
	Drs.	Drs.
Opium	per month 335	410
Spirit	460	760
Sereë Leaf	61	320
Toddy and Baang	45	45
Markets	50	120
Shop and cart tax	50	46
	Drs. 1,001	1,701

Total increase Drs. 700
Pork-farm was sold for 260 dollars per month. This is to be given for a native hospital.—Pawn-brokerage-farm was bought-in for 15 dollars.

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

We have extracted from the *Registro Mercantil* the following statement of the trade of Manilla for the year 1829:

	Goods.	Treasure.
	Drs.	Drs.
Imports in 41 Spanish vessels ..	682,796	1,600
in 78 Foreign ditto	971,776	386,847
Total Imports in 1829	1,654,572	388,447
Ditto in 1828	1,550,833	401,827
Exports in 43 Spanish vessels ..	415,444	8,206
in 80 Foreign ditto	982,179	53,989
Total Exports in 1829	1,397,623	62,275
Ditto in 1828	1,475,034	62,406

Of the seventy-eight foreign vessels that entered Manilla during the past year, thirty-three were American, fourteen English, seven French, six Dutch, five Danish, two Sandwich Islanders, one Prussian, one Hamburgher, and five Chinese junks.

The revenue of the customs for 1829, was Drs. 229,115
Ditto for 1828 227,000

Principal articles exported from Manilla during 1829:

Indigo manufactured	Quintals 1,378
Ditto, in a liquid state	10,431
Sugar	Piculs 120,274
Hemp	9,186
Cotton	1,413
Sulphur	642
Bicho de Mar	2,327
Coffee	2,715
Dried shrimps	2,544
Mother-o-pearl shells	247
Ebony	8,723
Soap	1,087
Sapan-wood	11,675
Rice, cleaned	Cavans 114,798
Paddy	30,830
Rum	Gallons 7,889
Cigars	Arrobas 4,596
Hides	Pieces 34,883
Guinamsa (cloth)	22,719
Bricks	21,500
Mats of Salutan	26,131
Mats of all sorts	11,287
Saguanes (cloth)	2,348
Planks of different sorts	1,046
Logs of ditto	502
Figures of various saints	1,600

Netherlands India.

A letter from Java, inserted in the *Singapore Chronicle* of June 3, contains bitter complaints respecting the government of the Dutch:—

"A late traveller passing through the Pontine Marshes, on his way to Rome, asked some of the squalid inhabitants of that unwholesome place how they lived: 'We die,' was the emphatic reply; and so do we, the British inhabitants of Java, but not before we have been ground to the earth by the exactions and extortion of a rapacious and ever-changing system of government, if system it can be called, which is systematical in nothing but injustice and oppression; whose every act betrays meanness and littleness, and whose

only end is to enrich itself at the expense of those over whom they unfortunately govern.

"The new governor-general is said to be a man of high character, of unblemished reputation, and of determined purpose; he has, moreover, the advantage of much experience, having formerly held appointments during the administration of Daendels; but he is not invested with the power enjoyed by his predecessors, and even if he were to cleanse this worse than Augean stable, it would be an Herculean task indeed. Any attempt to improve, by ameliorating the condition of the people, would in all probability lead to his recall, as the commissioner-general (acting not only in the name and behalf of his Netherlands Majesty, but *de facto* as the king himself, having brought out from Holland blank papers to which the great seal of Holland was appended, bearing the sign-manual), previous to his departure from Java, put a '*ne variantur*' upon all his doings."

China.

THE LATE REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN TRADE AND THE HONG.

The *Canton Register* of May 1, says: "We are happy to have an opportunity of publishing a letter written by one of our commercial houses, remonstrating with the Hong merchants on the inconsistency and injustice of their attempt to throw off a responsibility, which the laws of the empire have hitherto brought them under for the protection of foreign trade, and which will point out the little security that is afforded to foreigners in their future intercourse with the Chinese merchants; and how much that intercourse is circumscribed for the purposes of an extensive operation of commerce. This address has called forth a document considered by the cohong as a reply, but which must rather confound our readers, when they view the appeal as coming from an individual establishment, and the reply addressed to the general body of merchants, and giving quotations from a letter as having been written by them. Waving any remarks upon this inconsistency, or upon its general tendency, we cannot however refrain from expressing our regret to see a class of respectable merchants dictating a conduct which is destructive of that delicacy and confidence which regular commercial trade has a claim upon; and which cannot be pleasing to the feelings, or accord with the circumstances, of more than one or two of their own community." Then follows the letter, addressed to How-Qua, senior hong merchant, and the other members of the cohong.

"A respectful Remonstrance.—On the

26th day of the second moon of the present year, we were honoured with a notification from your respectable consou, which, in consequence of certain edicts issued by the local authorities of Canton, you had determined to communicate to all foreigners, in the following words:

[Here the letter recites the passage, in p. 62, beginning, "Hereafter, gentlemen,"]

"In acknowledging the receipt of this circular notification, we feel ourselves imperiously called upon, in justice to our own, and our constituents' interest, to protest most solemnly against such an insidious attempt to evade the fixed laws of the empire, under the flimsy pretext of edicts issued by the local authorities of a distant province, which edicts are not even alleged to have been submitted to his Imperial Majesty for his approbation.

"Having thus made known our dissent from, and recorded our solemn protest against, this unexpected notification, we shall take the liberty of remarking on its, to us, apparent injustice. By the imperial law, the hong merchants of Canton enjoy a strict monopoly of the whole foreign trade of the empire, and are held responsible, collectively and individually, for all debts due to foreigners by any insolvent member of the cohong—they taking charge of the whole of his property, real and personal; for the purpose of paying first the imperial duties, or debts due to the state, and secondly, the foreign claims—the Chinese creditors of insolvent hong having no claim against the cohong. The foreign debts have generally been paid, without interest, by annual instalments, arising from a duty on the foreign trade, levied and collected by the cohong for that express purpose; so that, in fact, the cohong have, in cases of insolvency, only returned to foreigners their own money previously arbitrarily levied on their trade. In reason and justice, therefore, the consou duty, which is far from a light tax on foreign trade, must cease with the responsibility of the cohong.

"The cohong, when issuing this notice, must have been aware that some of their members were, at that very moment, deeply indebted to foreigners; but no notice has been given, that these debts are recorded in the books of the consou, nor have the foreign merchants any security against their being refused on the plea of their not having been reported.

"To guard against this possible occurrence, we deem it necessary to state, that we have claims against more than one of the old hong merchants, whose names delicacy and mercantile usage forbid us inserting here; which claims our books and other vouchers will prove, and for which we consider the whole cohong of old merchants responsible, in the event of failure,

which at present we have no reason to expect.

"As regards the hong merchants recently made, we have never been sufficiently unreasonable to expect the old hong to be responsible for their debts, being aware that the cohong have not only given notice to foreigners, but to their government, of their determination to the contrary.

"We take this opportunity of expressing our surprise at the facility with which the local authorities have, of late years, varied and dispensed with such Chinese laws as tend to protect foreigners in their commercial intercourse, while those of an opposite and degrading nature have been considered as fixed and immutable.

"We remain, with respect, your most obedient servants,

"MAGNIAC and Co.

"Canton, 24th April 1830."

Reply.—The seven senior merchants, How-qu, Mow-qu, &c. to Messrs. Dent, Jardine, and other gentlemen; dated April 27, 1830:

"A respectful notification. On the 24th day of the 2d moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, we took the facts of the English chief Mr. Plowden and others, having last year requested government to make a change in the commercial regulations; and the regulations fixed by the Governor and Hoppo, which were received, 'that hereafter foreign merchants are not allowed to give excessive credit to hong merchants. Every year when the buying and selling are completed, they shall report to the Hoppo for his examination, whether or not there are any balances due by hong merchants. If such report be made hereafter, in case of failure, these claims will be paid according to law; but if no report be made, they will not be paid, and an application to government also will be disregarded, &c.

"On the 24th of the 2d moon, we informed you by letter of these things, that you might communicate the information to the gentlemen of your honourable country, to conform in every respect to the new regulations. We suppose our document has been examined and conformed to.

"Now, on the 4th of the 4th moon, we received your reply, saying, 'That you in your former letter had said nothing about paying the old debts of the old merchants, which seems improper. As to the new merchants, if they should hereafter contract debts, your not acting according to the former law, which required you to pay for others, seems equitable,' &c.

"We consider that our not stating clearly in our former letter how the old debts of the old merchants were to be settled, was really an oversight; and we be-

fore received the Governor's decision, saying, 'Concerning debts at present owing by Hong merchants to foreign merchants, it is right to order the foreign merchants to make up their accounts with the Hong merchants, and report the result to the Hoppo's office, for examination,' &c. which is on record.

"Now, in public council, we have fixed on a limit by which to regulate the affair, which will prevent either side from being injured, and which seems sufficient to manifest justice and equity. Whatever debts may have been owing by any of us to gentlemen anterior to sending of our letter on the 24th day of the 2d moon of the 10th year of Taou kwang (March 18, 1830), we beg that a list of them may be made out, stating such a hong owes so much—the debt was incurred on such a day, month and year, and whether for cargo or money lent: let each particular be distinctly stated. During all the 4th moon of this year, it is allowed to send in accounts to the Hong Merchants' Hall (consou house), to have them there, in presence of the hong owing the same, clearly reckoned, that all men may know the same, and future altercation be prevented.

"The hong owing must then adopt means to pay off at the appointed time. If it be unable to pay off at the appointed time, it is requested that gentlemen will at the close of the year, in obedience to the regulations fixed by government, report 'the sums not paid off, for examination, and to prevent the nefarious shuffling of turning new into old claims.

"Should any of our hong hereafter fail, and it is found on examination, that the claims were indeed antecedent to the sending of our letter on the 24th of the 2d of this year, and the debt was duly reported, we then doubtless ought, according to the former law, to pay the same by annual instalments.

"But, if any of the gentlemen, being on terms of friendship with hong, over-trust them, and will not make out a list of their claims, let them then do as they please; only those who do not now make out a list of their claims, will not be paid by us hereafter, according to law.

"Uniting the above circumstances, we again send a letter, and pray you, benevolent Senior Brethren, to make it known to gentlemen concerned, that they may immediately make out a list of debts owing to them, anterior to our letter of the 24th of the 2d moon of this year, and send it to the Hong Merchants' Hall, to be there preserved for examination, and to prevent hereafter the shuffling of new claims being turned into old ones.

"As to claims subsequent to the date of our letter of the 24th of the 2d moon

• To government seems understood.

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of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, it is right to obey the new regulations established by the Governor and Hoppo, and not, on any account, to over-trust hong merchants, either with goods or money.

"If persons do over-trust them with money, we most decidedly will not, as formerly, pay for them.

"Gentlemen, we must pray you to be very careful, and to love yourselves. This is what we greatly hope, and for this special purpose we again write.

"Other topics were explained in the former letter, and are not farther noticed in this. Wishing you well in every respect, we are, (Signed) How-qu, Mow-qu, Puan-khe-qu, Chung-qu, Go-qu, Fat-qu, King-qu."

A writer in a subsequent *Register*, remarks, on these "New Regulations," that, "according to them, the native merchants have a close monopoly without any responsibility to foreigners for each other; while at the same time the foreigner is not allowed to trade till a hong merchant becomes responsible to government for him and his ship. And unless the private affairs of the merchants are made public to government, government will not grant the aid of law to a foreign creditor, for the recovery of his property, in the event of a hong merchant failing. And all these beautifully new regulations are made by the sole authority of the Governor of Canton, without even reporting them to the Supreme Government."

MISCELLANEOUS.

State of China.—For anything that appears to the contrary, the country is everywhere in perfect tranquillity. The contents of the Peking Gazette are quite of a common-place character; nothing of any deep interest in them, either to China or to the world. Even atrocious private crimes seem rare; at least, but few are reported to the emperor. We do not remember so tranquil a period for a long time past.—*Canton Reg.*, May 1.

Bankrupt Hong.—Manhop left Canton, on the 5th April, on his banishment to Ele, in Tartary.

The elder Chunqua arrived here a few days ago; but the Viceroy having only returned to Canton about the same time, nothing has transpired on the subject of his affairs.—*Ibid.*

Cashgar.—Since the late rebellion, the Commissioner Na, formerly governor at Canton, established at Cashgar and the other towns on the frontier "Mandarin shops," for the sale of tea, and purchase of sheep and horses from the foreign Mahomedan tribes. His successor however, Cha-lun-go, has reported to the Emperor that the tea remains on hand at a low price, and the sheep and horses do not

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come in. It is therefore ordered that the "Mandarin shops" be abolished, and foreign Mahomedans be allowed a free trade, under a certain surveillance of the government officers.—*Ibid.*, April 15.

Exportation of Treasure.—The following account of the export of treasure from Canton is given in the *Register*, but for what period is not stated:

	Dollars.	Sycee taels.
To England	659,383	256,574
Calcutta	2,018,023	400,020
Bombay	2,243,438	539,298
Sundry places	143,941	49,791
	5,064,805	1,245,683

The chief of the dollars were of the defaced coin in circulation.

New Zealand.

HOSTILITIES AMONGST THE NATIVES.

Intelligence from Pyhce, a station of the Church Missionary Society, in the Bay of Islands, states that hostilities had occurred amongst the native tribes, in March last, which were composed by the intervention of the missionaries, and principally of Mr. Marsden, from New South Wales. Mr. Marsden thus writes:—

"When I arrived at the Bay of Islands, I found the missionaries in considerable agitation: the natives were up in arms against one another, in great numbers. On the 6th March they had a battle on the opposite beach, in which it appears seventy were killed or wounded: their bodies were then lying on the beach. My arrival at this trying moment afforded the greatest relief to the missionaries, as they were in hopes that I should have influence with the contending tribes to make peace between them. Messengers had been despatched to different parts, to their respective friends and allies; and it was expected that some thousands would be in the bay in a few days. Some of the chiefs immediately waited on me, and requested that I would interefere between them. Both parties were equally our friends, and I was well acquainted with the leading chiefs on both sides. I promised that I would, with the Rev. H. Williams, visit both their camps the following morning, and hear what each had to say. Accordingly, early on the 9th, we proceeded to the camp of those who had obtained the victory; they received us with the greatest cordiality. We immediately entered on the subject of our mission; and, after a long discussion, which was maintained by the chiefs with much ardour and warmth, it was agreed

that we should proceed to the camp of their enemies, and state to them the substance of what had taken place. Their camps were about four miles apart. On our arrival, we were received with much respect by the chiefs; and they were willing to hear any thing which we had to advance. The Rev. H. Williams opened the business; and, after many arguments, it was determined that we should proceed with one of the principal chiefs to the island of Matoroa, about five miles off, where a large body of their friends were encamped, and learn their sentiments: which we consented to do, and immediately set off for the island. When we arrived we found the beach covered with war-canoes, and natives prepared for action. We stopped some hours with this party; many of the chiefs spoke with much force and dignity, but yielded to our wishes so far, that we were authorised to proceed to their enemy's camp, and to make some friendly propositions to them. After these matters were arranged, we returned home about nine o'clock in the evening. The terms of peace are not yet finally settled. I have been negotiating for peace ever since my arrival, and I hope it will shortly be accomplished. I am not under much concern for the missionaries, as all parties are most friendly towards them; but they have never had such a trial before—they have lived in much peace until now. I think when this difference is settled it will extend their influence far and wide; many of the distant chiefs will see who and what they are, and what their object is."

Of the cause of these unhappy disturbances Mr. Marsden adds:—

"The origin of this present war proceeds from the most infamous conduct of the master of a whaler. The chiefs contended, that as the war did not originate with them, but with an European, the Europeans were answerable for all the consequences, as a nation; they wished to know what satisfaction we would give them for the loss of their friends who had been killed—it was their right to demand satisfaction, and it was just that the Europeans should give it; it was not their own quarrel. I replied, that all I could do was to write to England to prevent the return of the master to New Zealand. They requested that I would not do this; they wished to get him into their possession, which they would do should he return, and then they would take satisfaction themselves. The immoral conduct of some of the whalers is dreadful."

Peace was finally ratified on the 18th March. The natives speak of it as made by the Europeans; and Mr. Marsden's presence seems to have accelerated it.

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

Letters have been received from this quarter, dated the 3d of May, which is some time in advance of our last information. The accounts they give of the progress of the settlement are, upon the whole, favourable. Another river had been discovered about twenty miles from Cape Naturalist. There was an island at its entrance which afforded protection, and about twelve feet water on the bar, over which a vessel of 120 tons had readily passed. The soil in its neighbourhood was well spoken of, and the Governor, with a party of settlers, sailed on the 29th April for the new discovery, to ascertain the nature of the advantages it was said to offer. The town of Freemantle was increasing rapidly; already upwards of fifty substantial houses had been erected, and others were in progress of building. The climate, so far, had proved healthy, and those who were disposed to industry seemed to entertain no doubt of ultimate success. Money and labour appeared to be the only requisites. A plentiful supply of all necessaries was expected from Sydney and Hobart Town. Meanwhile prices continued high.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—THE RIVERS.

A letter, which has appeared in the London papers, announces the solution of the problem relative to the termination of the great interior rivers of Australia, by the discovery of Captain Sturt.

This gentleman set out, towards the end of 1829, to examine the Murrumbidgee, a large river taking its origin in the southern mountains beyond Argyle, and running westerly towards the interior in a line with the Lachlan. In January he embarked on the waters of the Murrumbidgee, and followed their course until they fell into those of a much larger river, which received the waters of another stream flowing from the eastward, concluded to be the Darling, discovered in his last expedition. These united streams, which he named the Murray, flowed through a channel of 100 yards wide and 12 feet deep: the banks covered with verdure, and clothed with timber. On the 2d of February he passed under cliffs of a volcanic origin, and immediately afterwards entered a limestone country, of most singular formation. The river, at the point he reached on the 3d of February, was 400 yards in width, with a depth of 20 feet of water. The cliffs gradually ceased, and gave place to undulating and picturesque hills, at the base of which extended alluvial flats of the richest soil. On the 8th, land could not be discovered, at the end of a reach which had been gained, by reason of the high

reeds, but gentle hills continued to form the left bank.

On ascending an eminence, Captain Sturt discovered that he was about to enter an extensive lake, stretching away to the S.W., in which direction the line of water met the horizon. This lake, or estuary, as it proved, about 60 miles in length, by about 30 or 40 in width, was passed in a boat; but on the 9th, its further progress was impeded by mud flats and shoals. Captain Sturt, consequently, landed, and proceeded along the margin of the estuary to the southward and eastward, until he reached its entrance from the sea. He found that he had made the coast at Encounter Bay, a little to the south, and westward of the Gulf of St. Vincent, in lat. 35° 25' 15", long. 139° 40'. The good fortune which attended him in his passage across the lake accompanied him on his return, and the evening of the day on which he left the coast he had again reached the entrance of the Murray—his return from the sea to the depôt occupying 39 days.

The mountain natives were found to be a very superior race in symmetry and muscular power to those of the low country; the latter appearing generally diseased and emaciated, the prevailing complaint being a scabby eruption over their bodies. The low-country natives were, however, infinitely more numerous than those of the mountains, subsisting principally on fish, with which the rivers abounded; the Bathurst cod being the most common. The similarity in appearance, in dress, implements, in pipe-clay embellishments, and in language, identified these western natives with those of the eastern coast; the dialect of the mountain and low-country natives varying, however, considerably. It is now found, indeed, as far as examination has extended, that the same radical language extends over the whole of the Australian continent, varying only like the *patois* of other countries. Comfortable dwelling-huts and superior implements seemed to argue a greater degree of civilization on the part of the natives of the Darling over the wandering tribes in the other portions of the continent: a net of excellent workmanship being found stretched over the river where it was several hundred feet broad. The party had an abundant supply of fish as they proceeded; the rivers seeming to swarm with them, and the whole surface of the lake being covered with their dead bodies. The natives of the various tribes with which the travellers came in contact, uniformly displayed the most friendly feeling whenever an introduction was secured from a neighbouring tribe. Even, however, when an introduction could not be obtained, the curiosity of many of the savages to examine more closely our travellers was quite irresistible, either advancing cautiously with

the universal emblem of peace, a green bough, or, dodging inquisitively, from tree to tree, with many an imploring gesture and whining exclamation of *non-moriamur*, would close gradually upon the party, often, in spite of all their pretended menaces to keep them at bay. Iron was the article most coveted, one of the guides frequently pressing to his bosom a tomahawk presented him, with an expression of the same fondling delight that a father would a favourite babe. The most captivating plan for gaining the good graces of those savages was by grinning and cutting all manner of antics before them, while the most successful in alluring to an interview, when shy in approaching, was by taking no notice of them, when by degrees they would draw nearer and nearer, and finally slip in, one by one, among the European group. An umbrella suddenly jerked out, threw the whole mob prostrate in a perfect agony of terror, which was quickly converted into mirth on perceiving the jocularity of their white friends on the subject, and that neither bones were broken nor blood spilt.

Cape of Good Hope.

SUPREME COURT, July 16 & 17.

Mackay v. Philip.—This was an action by William Macdonald Mackay, Esq., a magistrate of the colony, against Doctor Philip, for a libel against the plaintiff, contained in the *Researches in South Africa*, published in England by Doctor Philip. The trial occupied the whole of the 16th, and the report of it fills several consecutive numbers of the *Commercial Advertiser*. On the ensuing day, the court gave a unanimous judgment in favour of the plaintiff, with £200 damages and costs. Mr. Justice Kewich said, that "where the writing does not cast a general imputation against the laws, but charges the individual in his official capacity, (not obliquely and ambiguously, but directly,) with specific acts of cruelty, oppression, and corruption, and holds him out to the world as a character debased by acts of moral turpitude, without a tittle of proof, the words will not bear a double interpretation, and he could not but consider the case as one of a flagrant and atrocious nature. He could not for a moment suppose that the superintendent of the Mission of the London Missionary Society, signed, and with premeditation, published and circulate a slanderous libel against any human being; but it appeared so him that the reverend defendant, in his enthusiastic zeal to espouse the cause and redress the wrongs of what he conceived to be an injured and oppressed race of

people, has (through the misguidance of a friend, no less zealous and enthusiast than himself) defamed and traduced the character of the plaintiff, for which injury the plaintiff is clearly entitled to demand satisfaction, by an appeal to the laws of his country.

"Let me here advert to a discrepancy which appears in the statement made in the Preface of the *Researches in South Africa*, and an affidavit which has been filed by the author of that work, the defendant in the present action. In p. 12 of that Preface it is stated that 'In laying before the public the oppressions of the native tribe, to obtain for them the protection of the British Government, for reasons which must be satisfactory to the friends of the different missionary societies in this country, and to their worthy agents in Africa, I have found it necessary to confine the proofs of my allegations to facts and documents in my own possession, and to what has come under my own observation.' And yet, in the defendant's affidavit of 17th December last, he swears that the statement contained in the book, particularly described in the declaration, and complained of by the plaintiff, was communicated to him (the defendant) by Thomas Pringle, Esq. That the defendant, at the time he made this affidavit, was not acquainted with the names of the Hottentots meant or alluded to in the said statement. I have only to remark, that both these statements cannot be correct, and that courts do occasionally meet with persons who, unintentionally, I am charitably disposed to believe, can write one thing and swear another; but I have no hesitation in saying that, unless the defendant were ready to substantiate his charges at the time he published the alleged libel, he ought to have acted with more prudence and caution than he appears to have done, or at least with less indiscretion, and not have made them at all. No doubt he confidently supposed his witnesses would be able to fortify and confirm his case; but, unfortunately for the defendant, it broke down in the course of their examination, and he must take the legal responsibility that may follow (let it be what it may) upon himself, in having published against the plaintiff charges as libellous as can well be imagined. I need not wade through the evidence to point out the falchood of the passages set forth and alleged to be libellous in the declaration, because, after the cogent observations that have already been made on every part of that evidence, it must be obvious to the meanest understanding that the attempt to sustain the plea has proved abortive, and has been attended with as complete a failure of justification, or legal excuse, as ever was exhibited in a court of justice."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RESIDENT'S ESCORT AT KATMANDHOO.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor-general in Council has been pleased to fix the permanent establishment of the Resident's Escort at Katmandhoo, at one company of the following strength, from the 1st of May next: 1 soobadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 micks, 2 buglers, and eighty sepoys.

The officer commanding the resident's escort in Nepal will continue to draw as heretofore the monthly allowance of 100 rupees, which sum includes command money, and compensation for stationery, and repair of arms, &c.

SAMBAR, HATRASS, AND COLUMBO PRIZE MONIES.

Fort William, April 30, 1830.—The time limited by the Act 1st and 2d of Geo. IV. for the receipt of all claims to shares in the Sambar, Hatrass, and Colombo Prize Monies having 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 further directs that any shares of the above-mentioned prize monies remaining undistributed 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 duplicate of such lists for the information of the general prize committee at the presidency.

ALLOWANCE OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS ATTACHED TO FOREIGN RESIDENCIES.

Fort William, May 14, 1830.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that the allowance of assistant surgeons attached to their medical cities to Foreign Residencies and Political Agencies, be reduced from 600 to 500 rupees per annum: this rule is not to affect present incumbents.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

Fort William, May 21, 1830.—In conformity with a resolution passed by government in the political department, the

Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the British officers of the Bengal establishment, now in the service of his highness the Rajah of Nagpore, be withdrawn from that service on the 1st proximo, and placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

MOORSHEBADAD PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, June 4, 1830.—The Governor-General in Council directs, that the Moorshebadad Provincial Battalion be reduced on the 1st proximo, agreeably to detailed instructions, with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. LEWIS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 16, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Meerut on the 11th Jan. 1830, of which Colonel Jas. Cassidy, of H.M. 91st Regt., is president, Lieut. Alfred Lewis, of the 32d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. With having, on the evening of the 7th Oct. 1829, at the mess table of the 4th regt. L.C., at Meerut, in presence of several officers, drank to such excess as to lose the power of self-control; and with having, then and there, under the influence of such excess upon him, applied grossly abusive language to Capt. P. J. Leith, of H.M. 49th Foot.

2d. With having, on the evening of the 9th Oct. 1829, at a party assembled at the quarters of Lieut. and Adj. C. C. J. Scott, 32d regt. N.I., behaved in a most riotous, indecorous, and disgraceful manner, addressing himself with outrage and gross personal abuse to Lieut. Wm. W. Apperley, 4th regt. L.C.

3d. With having, on the same occasion, after the party broke up, gone to the quarters of Lieut. Apperley, of the 4th L.C., and there outrageously assaulted and struck Cornet Knox, of the said regiment; and further, in a disgraceful manner, applied personal abuse to the said Lieut. Apperley.

Such conduct being deemed the character of a famous officer and a gentleman.

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

Finding.—The court are of opinion that Lieut. Alfred Lewis, 32d N.I., is, On the 1st charge, guilty.

On the 2d charge, guilty.

On the 3d charge, guilty, with exception of "outrageously assaulting and

striking Cornet Knox," of which the court acquit him.

The court also find Lieut. Alfred Lewis, 32d regt. N.I., guilty of conduct scandalous and infamous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court do, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Alfred Lewis, 32d regt. N.I., to be discharged the service.

Revised finding and sentence.—The court, having re-considered their original finding and sentence, do adhere to the same.

Not confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

It appearing doubtful from the proceedings, whether an apology was not offered and accepted for the insult specified in the first charge, and a reprimand expressed on the whole, the Commander-in-chief being at the same time disposed to believe, with several of the witnesses, that Lieut. Lewis suffered at the moment under a temporary aberration of mind, his Excellency has not confirmed the sentence; trusting that Lieutenant Lewis will guard against the recurrence of excess, and afford no further cause of complaint against the general propriety of his conduct.

The Commander-in-chief cannot reconcile the opinions of the medical officer with the course he adopted towards Lieut. Lewis; it appearing to his Excellency, that the force and violence pursued on the occasion adverted to, could only be consistent with an impression of temporary derangement, whatever were the cause.

Lieut. Lewis is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

LIEUT. FOWLE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 17, 1830.
—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Benares, on the 5th March 1830, of which Lieut. Col. T. Murray, of the 30th regt., is president, Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 15th Sept. 1829, at Benares, with an officer of the 43d regt. N.I., falsely asserted that Major Tulloch, of the 43d regt. N.I., had cheated him (Lieut. Fowle) out of 1,500 rupees; and further, in the same conversation, grossly calumniated the character of the said Major Tulloch, and applied to him a most abusive epithet.

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

Finding.—The court, having maturely

weighed and considered what has been brought forth on the prosecution, as well as what has been adduced on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th regt. N.I., is guilty of all and every part of the crime laid to his charge, with the exception of the words "and applied to him a most abusive epithet."

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty of the crime laid to his charge, with the above exception, do sentence him, the said Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th regt. N.I., to be dismissed the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

Had Lieut. Fowle stated his defence on the absence of malice, and on the confiding and convivial character of the place and time, when his observations regarding Major Tulloch fell from him, under which circumstances there might have been a latitude of expression, his judgment at other times would have disapproved, the Commander-in-chief might have accepted the assertion of Lieut. Fowle, that his language was more qualified than declared by the witness, who chose to repeat it; but Lieut. Fowle, on his trial, has calmly and advisedly reiterated his charge of Major Tulloch's defrauding him; this is proved to be without the least foundation, and has justly brought on him the punishment the court has awarded.

The Commander-in-chief excepts from his confirmation the opinion of the court, on a circumstance which occurred at Java, on the character of which his Excellency declares no judgment, but which evidently had neither its origin nor aggravation from Lieut. Fowle.

Lieut. Fowle is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Benares, and will proceed without delay to Fort William; and on his arrival there the Town-major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Mr. Fowle with a passage to England.

CAPT. BOURDIEU.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1830.
—At a European general court martial assembled at Benares on the 5th April 1830, of which Lieut. Col. T. Murray, of the 30th regt. is president, Capt. Jean-Baptiste Bourdieu, of the 43d N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having, at various times, in the years 1828 and 1829, and particularly in the months of Feb. and Sept. 1829, grossly calumniated the professional character of Major Tulloch, of the same regiment, his superior officer, with a malicious intent to injure the said Major Tulloch.

2d. In having in a public letter, dated "Benares, Oct. 10th, 1829," addressed by the adjutant of the 43d regt. N.I., attributed to Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th regt. N.I., a particular calumny, obtaining against Major Tulloch; whereas Capt. Bourdieu had himself communicated such calumny to Lieut. Fowle."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, as follows: On the first instance, not guilty.

On the second instance, not guilty.

And do, therefore, acquit him.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Capt. Bourdieu is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

April 27. Mr. W. R. Kenway, register of sallah court and assistant to magistrate at Cawnpore.

May 11. Mr. James Fraser, judge and magistrate of northern division of Bundelcund.

Mr. Stewart Paxton, magistrate of district of Cawnpore.

Mr. George Shakespeare, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Moonshabad.

June 1. Mr. R. C. Halkett, register of sallah court at Purneah.

Mr. G. H. Smith, ditto ditto at Saharanpore.

Political Department.

April 23. Capt. H. A. Montgomerie, a principal assistant to agent of Governor-General, and commissioner in Saugor and Nerbudda territory.

General Department.

April 23. Mr. James Loan, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue of northern division of Moradabad.

Territorial Department.

April 13. Mr. F. Macnaghten, assistant to sub-treasurer.

May 25. Mr. H. J. Palmer, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Meerut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 20, 1830.—Asst. Surg. M. J. Bramley, placed in medical charge of Governor-General's Body Guard until further orders.

April 23.—Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Harry Thomson, to be col. from 1st Dec. 1829, v. W. D. H. Knox, dec.—Maj. Chas. Fitzgerald, to be Lieut. Col. from 1st Dec. 1829, v. Thomson, prom.

4th L.C. Capt. R. W. Smith to be major, and Lieut. Bruce Hinchburgh to be capt. of a troop.

1st Dec. 1829, in suc. to C. Fitzgerald, prom.

—Supernum. Lieut. J. G. Campbell brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., sub. asst. com. gen., permitted to resign his app. in commissariat department.

Capt. W. R. L. Faithfull, 43d N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid estab.

Head-Quarters, April 20, 1830.—Lieut. Col. A. Galloway removed from 44th to 10th N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. Williamson (new prom.) posted to 46th N.I.

April 22.—Ens. S. R. Tickell app. to do duty with 68th N.I. at Dinapore.

Fort William, April 22.—Cadets of Infantry F. W. Horne, G. J. Bristowe, H. S. Stewart, and Geo. Dalston, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Artillery Regt. 2d Lieut. E. P. Master to be 1st Lieut. from 24th May 1829, v. G. D. Scott resigned.

—Supernum. 2d Lieut. E. G. Austin brought on effective strength of regt.

16th N.I. Capt. H. E. Poach to be major, and Lieut. C. G. Macan to be capt. of a company, from 13th Sept. 1829, in suc. to W. Bertram retired.

—Supernum. Lieut. Arch. Balderston brought on effective strength of regt.

43d N.I. Lieut. W. G. Lennox to be capt. of a company, from 23d April 1830, v. W. R. L. Faithfull, trans. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Lieut. A. H. Duncan brought on effective strength of regt.

Asst. Surg. John Coulter to be surg., v. James Grierson retired, with rank from 9th Dec. 1829, v. R. Paterson, M.D., dec.

Messrs. Alex. Macdonald and M. Richardson, M.D., admitted on estab. as asst. surgeons.

April 30. Asst. surg. F. Hartt app. to medical duties of civil station of Gwalpara in Assam.

Lieut. W. Bartlett, 68th regt., transferred to pension estab. at his own request.

Head-Quarters, April 24, 1830.—Surg. C. Ray removed from 46th to 45th N.I.—Surg. W. Darby removed from 45th to 48th N.I.

April 26.—Ptnre Prov. Bat. Lieut. Chas. Wyndham, 36th N.I., to be adj., v. Barberie appointed to the stud department.

April 29.—Lieut. J. Bracken to act as adj. to 36th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Simpson.

Mugh Subandy Corps.—Local Lieut. J. Duff to be adj., v. Martin app. adj. to 53d N.I.

Fort William, May 7.—Supernum. Lieut. J. H. Rice brought on effective strength of 44th N.I., from 37th April 1830, v. H. Fowle dismissed service.

Cadets of Infantry J. T. Harwood, H. T. Combe, and W. W. Steer admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, May 3.—16th N.I. Lieut. D. F. Evans to be adj., v. Macan prom.

May 6.—Lieut. Y. Lamb to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 51st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Somerville; dated 7th April.

May 6.—Ens. L. Rom, 68th N.I., to officiate as adj. to Ptnre prov. bat. from 1st May; order dated 28th April.

Fort William, May 14.—Capt. and Deputy Asst. Adj. Gen. Baydon to be an asst. adj. gen. on establishment, in suc. to Capt. James, promoted, at his own request, to resign the situation.

Capt. W. Turner, major of brigade to troops at Agra, to be a deputy asst. adj. gen. to complete estab., v. Baydon.

Head-Quarters, May 8.—Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Craigie to act as interp. and quarterm. to 50th N.I., during illness of Lieut. Scott; date of order 27th Apr.

Asst. Surg. James Blackwood appointed to 80th N.I.

May 10.—Asst. Surg. David Brown app. to Sylhet light infantry.

Ena. W. W. Steer app. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Berhampore.

May 11.—Colonel J. Tomb removed from 6th to 5th L.C.

Colonel H. Thompson and Lieut. Col. C. Fitzgerald (new proms.), both appointed to 6th L.C.

Lieut. S. Nash to act as inf. and qu. mast. to 4th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Lowth; date of order 30th April.

Fort William, May 21.—36th N.I. Supernum. Ena. W. R. Barnes brought on effective strength of regt., v. A. Napier dec.

60th N.I. Ena. Sam. Brown to be lieut., v. A. B. S. Kent retired, with rank from 27th May 1828, v. R. Delamain prom.—Supernum. Lieut. F. Seaton and Supernum. Ena. J. H. Tilson brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. C. H. Marley, invalid estab., to be fort adj. of Buxar, v. Field.

Cadets of Infantry A. H. Ross, A. Martin, G. P. Whish, and R. N. Haikes, admitted on establishment.

May 25.—Major Geo. Bristow, brigade major of H.M. troops, Fort William, to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-General from 1st March.

Lieut. James Ramsay, 35th N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. general, to fill a vacancy in department.

May 26.—Asst. Surg. Thos. Spens, M.D., to attend on Lord Bishop of Calcutta, throughout visitation about to be undertaken by his Lordship.

4th L.C. Cornet Thos. Quin to be lieut. from 21st Nov. 1828, v. G. F. McClintock struck off strength of army (having entered civil service).—Supernum. Cornet M. R. Ormslow brought on effective strength of regt.

63d N.I. Capt. H. A. Montgomerie to be major, and Lieut. Wm. Conway to be capt. of a comp., from 12th Feb. 1834, in suc. to W. Reding dec.—Supernum. Lieut. G. Hamilton brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. J. D. Douglas, 53d N.I., second in command of 3d local horse, to be a brigade major on estab., v. Turner app. a deputy assist. adj. gen.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Boswell, Penang estab., transferred to Bengal presidency.

Mr. Wm. Rhodes admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Fort William, May 31, 1830.—In conformity with instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the promotion to the rank of 2d-lieutenant, cornet, and ensign of the under-mentioned gentlemen, is hereby cancelled:

Artillery. Thos. Gray, Wm. Timbrell, W. K. Warner, E. G. Percival, Chas. Stewart, Chas. Boulton, A. C. Hutchinson, and Henry Apperley.

Cavalry. W. H. Hepburne, R. J. Hawthorne, J. D. Moffat, Jas. Irving, C. R. H. Christie, R. W. Clifford, E. J. Robinson, C. A. Kilton, S. F. Macmillan, C. G. Becher, and J. A. D. Ferguson.

Infantry. Henry Wyndham, W. H. Ryves, R. C. Pennington, E. G. J. Champereys, Thos. Smith, Douglas Seaton, Robt. Thatcher, F. G. P. M. Dixon, John Guise, W. E. Lucas, C. F. Bruere, J. H. Garrett, Jas. Duncan, W. A. Cooke, John Smith, S. R. Tickell, J. C. Alderson, A. N. M. MacGregor, David Lumden, A. J. W. Haig, Chas. Swinton, J. D. Broughton, J. S. Davidson, J. S. Banks, Robt. Shaw, Edw. Magnay, R. O. George, M. A. Bignell, C. J. Harrison, F. W. Horne, G. J. Britzke, H. S. Stewart, Geo. Dalston, J. T. Harwood, H. T. Combe, and W. W. Steer.

Fort William, June 4.—Lieut. F. B. Corfield, 30th N.I., to be adj. of Calcutta native militia, v. Lieut. Sherer, nominated to stud.

Asst. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M.D., app. to medical duties of station of Burdwan, v. Coulter, prom. to rank of surgeon.

Asst. Surg. C. W. Fuller app. to medical duties of civil station of Beerbhoom, v. Dr. Berwick.

Cadets of Artillery G. P. Salmon, Wm. Paley, Mich. Dawes, Wm. Barr, and Chas. Ho, gr. admitted on establishment.

Cadets L. T. Forrest, John Morrison, and W. H. L. Bird admitted on establishment.

Messrs. H. J. Thornton, Coll Macintyre, and D. Mac Nab, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Infantry. Major Alex. Brown to be lieut. col., v. J. W. Mackney retired, with rank from 15th April 1830, v. St. J. Head retired.

Right Wing Europe. Regt. Capt. Robert Ledlie to be major, and Lieut. Geo. Warren to be capt. of a comp., from 10th April 1830, in suc. to A. Brown prom.—Supernum. Lieut. F. G. Nicolay brought on effective strength of regt.

3d N.I. Ena. R. N. Maclean to be lieut., from 31st May 1830, v. W. Murray prom.—Supernum. Ena. Jas. Gifford brought on effective strength of regt.

47th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Jenkins to be capt. of a comp., from 20th April 1829, v. F. W. Frith dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Chas. Corfield brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. Jenkins placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Cadet of Engineers Wm. Abercrombie admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadet of Infantry H. B. Walker admitted on establishment.

Messrs. E. H. Alingham, Robt. Washbourn, and Peter Metcalf admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Head Quarters, June 1.—At Local Horse. Lieut. Edw. Meade, 5th N.I., and adj. of 3d Local Horse, to be 2d in command, v. Douglas.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Major H. Peach, 16th N.I.—Surg. W. Darby.—Capt. R. Delamain, 60th N.I.—Ena. C. F. Tower, 35th N.I.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyton, 44th N.I.—Capt. Alex. Horsburgh, 44th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Middleton, artillery.—Lieut. W. J. Symonds, ditto.—Capt. H. B. Henderson, 64th N.I.—Capt. E. S. Hawkins, 30th N.I.—1st Lieut. R. G. McGregor, John Fordyce, and F. R. Bazelzy, all of artillery.—Col. R. Metcalf, artillery.—Lieut. W. H. Leacock, 30th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 28. Asst. Surg. M. O'Donnaghu, for health.—May 7. Lieut. Col. G. K. Kugheart, 2d N.I., for health.—11. Ena. T. Smith, of infantry, for health.—Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuyzen, 24th N.I., for health.

To Bombay.—April 20. Lieut. J. Woor, 10th L.C., for purpose of embarking for Calcutta.—26. Ena. Thos. Simpson, 57th N.I., for health.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—April 26. Lieut. Bower, 21st F. (doing duty with 48th), for health.—Ena. Perrot, 20th F., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

May 5. *Adeline*, Murray, from Liverpool.—11. H.C.S. *Marquees*, Lindsay, from London.—13. *Cruise*, Hill, from Boston (America).—14. *Shah Hyrangora*, Duverger, from Bourbon and Madras.—15. *Cesar*, Watt, from London, Madeira, Cape, and Madras.—16. *Indian*, Freer, from Liverpool; Thomas, Davidson, from Mauritius; and *Franklin*, Crawley, from Singapore, and Penang.—22. *Mole*, Bug, from London, Cape, and Madras.—25. H.C.S. *General Harris*, Stanton, from London.—26. H.C.S. *R. Grace*, Timins, from London; and *Egyptian*, Liffert, from London, Swan River, and Mauritius.—30. *William Glen Anderson*, M'Millan, from Cape and Madras.—31. *Alexander*, Anderson, from London and Madras (with loss of malmoot, mizen, topmast, &c.) and *Cockle*, Ray, from Singapore and Penang.—June 1. *Sir Thomas Moore*, Gillies, from

London and Madras; and *John Adams*, Butler, from Bombay and Madras.—9. *Kception*, Sander-son, from Mauritius.—4. *Min ren*, Blake, from Madras, &c.—5. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from Bombay.

Departures from Calcutta.

May 3. *Dunsburg* (Dan'ah), Hoskler, for China; *John Taylor*, Langle, for Liverpool; and *Douglas*, Mackenzie, for Isle of France.—10. *Crocod*, Morin, for Bourbon.—12. *Lord Anherst*, Thornhill, for London.—13. *Rome*, Kennedy, for Boston (America).—15. *Mary*, Luccock, for Liverpool.—21. *William Wilson*, Burchett, for Mauritius.—22. *Louisa*, Whider, for Mauritius.—23. *Heroine*, Hoskman, for Mauritius.—25. *Freck*, Barrington, for Penang and Singapore.—June 3. *Tamardine*, Miller, for London.—6. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for London.—*Red Rover*, Clifton, for Straits and China; and *Jeanne Guetelle*, Dumas, for Havre de Grace.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 26. At Ramnag, near Agra, the lady of Edward Rushworth, Esq., late of the European regt., of a daughter.

April 10. At Howrah, Mrs. J. G. Blackburn, of a son.

11. At Nussurah, the lady of Capt. Gray, of a daughter (since dead).

19. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewis, deputy assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

20. At Kurnal, the lady of Lieut. Alexander, 4th L.C., of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of F. Sievwright, Esq., 11th L. Drago, of a son.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Gomes, of a son.

24. At Fattigbar, the lady of Harry Nisbet, Esq., of a son.

At Moradabad, in Rohilund, the lady of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, of engineers, of a son.

At Mymensing, the lady of T. W. Burt, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Frederick, of a son.

28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. Higgins, a master pilot, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Arthur Pittar, Esq., of a son.

At Colingah, Mrs. Thos. Hart, of a daughter.

At Keith, the lady of Major A. Shukhlan, commanding 22d N.I., of a son.

May 8. At Dhee, Serampore, Italy, Mrs. G. S. Crump, of a son.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Walter Warlen, H.C.'s marine, of a son.

5. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Conway, 53d regt., of a son.

At Benares, the lady of Ayshford Anstruther, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. L. F. Gomes, of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of A. J. Joseph, Esq., of a son and heir.

At Unecorah, Jungle Mehals, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

At Bhurtpore, the lady of Dr. Thomson, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Hollow, of a son and heir.

10. At Garden Reach, the lady of John Franks, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Bell, of the military board office, of a daughter.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of Rowland Allport, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Rebello, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Cardoso, of a daughter.

At Chandernagore, Mrs. J. H. Drugeon, of a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Reid, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Gal- loway, of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.

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16. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. W. Templer, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At Kurnaul, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., assist. surg., 2d L.C., of a son.

18. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Piron, of a son.

19. At Mullye, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Boisra- gon, 2d regt., of a son.

22. At Bauleah, the lady of G. Gordon McPherson, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Jos. Crook, Bengal marine, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Berry, of a son.

At Mrs. C. MacMillan, of a daughter.

At Akyah, the lady of Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., of a son.

At Entally, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. A. Elliot, of a son.

At Dum Dum, Mrs. John Watson, of a daughter.

28. At Allipore, the lady of Capt. W. R. Fitz- gerald, engineers, of a son.

30. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. A. A. Williamson, 25th N.I., of a son.

June 2. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Lawrence, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Lewis Cordozo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 19. At Mhow, Capt. Windsor Parker, 10th L.C., and major of brigade, to Miss Duncan, second daughter of Brigadier Duncan, commanding the Malwa field force.

26. At Dinapore, Mr. D. Johnstone, of Calcutta, to Miss E. Hinton, of Dinapore.

May 3. At Akyah, in Arakan, Lieut. James Duff, of the Mugh Sebundy corps, to Ann, second daughter of the late Major Boscawen, Bengal army.

At Calcutta, Wm. Luke, Esq., civil service, to Miss Holksworth.

8. At Calcutta, J. Fountain, Esq., attorney at law, to Miss S. A. G. E. Jones.

At Calcutta, Mr. C. Lindegren to Mrs. Mary Fenwick.

10. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Bell, of the horse artillery, to Miss Ellen Howell Stewart.

At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Lewis to Miss Anna Michael.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. R. E. Jones to Miss Agnes Ledlie.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Lionel Goldard to Mrs. Catherine Ann De Souza.

At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas White, H.C.'s mar- ine, to Miss Eliza Dempsey.

15. At Calcutta, R. H. Mytton, Esq., of the civil service, to Charlotte, third daughter of Col. J. A. Paul McGregor, military auditor general.

At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Brownlow to Miss E. M. Halford.

17. At Calcutta, Wm. Warrick, Esq., of Maul- meln, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. S. Greene, Esq.

22. At Calcutta, James Ogilvie, Esq., to Eliza- beth Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mrs. Turner, of Entally.

At Calcutta, Mr. George Davis to Miss Maria Peters.

25. At Chinsurah, Matthew Franks, Esq., to Miss Louisa J. Roche.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Perry to Miss Ann Catherine Leigh.

At Calcutta, Mr. James Gardiner to Mrs. Sarah Manning.

June 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph D'Rozario to Miss E. J. Roderick.

5. At Calcutta, Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., to Miss Theresa Newcomen.

At Calcutta, Mr. T. J. Conran to Miss Har- per.

7. At Calcutta, Thomas Blair, Esq., command- ing the H.C.S. *William Fairlie*, to Matilda Pughe, third daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the civil service.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. John Revely to Miss Sarah Thompson.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. In Acheen roads, on board the *Fishhire*, Mrs. M. A. Crawly, wife of Capt. J. W. Crawly.

March 3. At Dacca, Mathew Law, Esq., aged 49.

April 18. At Dacca, Mrs. M. Muffin, of bilious fever.

(N)

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, April 27, 1830.—With reference to G.O. by Government 6th April 1830, the commander-in-chief directs the publication of the subjoined instructions for general information. Two schools are to be established in each corps; one Mussulman and one Hindoo.

The allowance of twenty-one rupees granted by Government, not being more than sufficient for the purpose, is to be appropriated to the payment of two masters, to be regularly engaged for the schools, at the rate of ten rupees each, and the extra rupees monthly to be paid to the school fund.

It is permitted to continue the employment of two of the regimental lascars, as under masters or ushers, one in each school.

The schools are to be under the immediate management and supervision of a committee, to be composed of the commanding officer, or major, as president, with the interpreter, and another officer, as members.

The interpreter will officiate as secretary to the committee, and the accounts of the school fund will be kept in his office.

Each member of the committee will have the superintendence of one of the schools, under the general direction of the president.

All regimental boys are to be required regularly to attend the schools, which will also be free to all boys whose fathers or other relations are, or may have been, in the ranks of the regiment, to such number as may be determined by the commanding officer.

Such men of the regiment also, particularly recruits, as may wish to attend, shall be permitted to do so under similar limitation.

No individual other than above described shall, on any account, be received into the regimental schools.

No scholar shall be admitted but by order of the commanding officer.

No corporal punishment shall be allowed in the schools, but under the personal authority and supervision of the European superintending officer, who is permitted to award its infliction to the extent of six cuts on the hands with the regimental cat-of-nine tails.

When more severe punishment may be deemed necessary, a report must be made to the commanding officer, who will order such as is necessary on his own responsibility. No rattan is to be allowed to be made use of on any account.

18. On the banks of the Mohanuklee, near Sootipoor, of spasmodic cholera, John George Travers, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, in his 23rd year.

— At Maharajpore, Khan Bini, Esq.

20. On her way to Benares, Miss L. Winifred Sumners, aged 16.

21. At Mamoorree, at a very advanced age, Robert Grant, Esq., one of the oldest civil servants in Bengal, and many years collector of customs at Cawnpore.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. Elizabeth Chatterton, aged 28.

22. At Serampore, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Paschal Edward Roche, aged 23.

23. At Serampore, Miss Eliza Anne Kelly, aged 16.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, wife of Capt. G. B. Taylor, of the country ship *Prinsap*, aged 18.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Maclean, senior, aged 60.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Donovan, aged 24.

26. At Akayab, Capt. T. W. Fitch, 67th N.I.

27. At Calcutta, Catherine Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Lackertown, Esq., aged 25.

May 1. At Calcutta, Miss Amelia George, aged 15.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Fanny Gomes, wife of Mr. George Gomes, aged 22.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann O'Brien, aged 52.

8. At Chinsurah, Mr. Samuel Brown, aged 28.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Paschoud, interpreter of the court of requests, aged 42.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Elias, late of the Hurkaru Library, aged 22.

13. At Barachpore, George, youngest son of Lieut. Col. C. Doveton, aged three years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. McCallum, librarian, Hurkaru Library, aged 25.

14. At Buxar, Mr. Thos. Blythe, indigo planter, aged 45.

16. At Calcutta, Monsieur F. Saintives, aged 46.

— At Kurnaul, Eleanor Elizabeth, wife of H. Laughton, Esq., assistant surgeon, 2d L.C.

— At Chowringhee, Mr. Jas. Garrod, aged 25.

19. At Calcutta, John N. Bird, Esq., son of Charles Bird, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged 24.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Faulkner, aged 18.

22. Drowned by falling from a dingee into the river opposite Calcutta, Wm. Hay Forbes, Esq., a gentleman of very extensive literary acquirements. He had only been a few weeks in India.

— At Bhalkah factory, near Kishnaghur, Richard Whaley, Esq., aged 31.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Barnes, aged 64.

24. At Berhampore, in the 63d year of his age, Lieut. Col. Robert Morrell, commanding the Moorshedabad provincial battalion.

24. At Chowringhee, Andrew Stirling, Esq., secretary to government in the Persian department, and deputy secretary to government in the secret and political department, aged 35.

— At the General Hospital, Calcutta, M. O'Donoghue, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon H.C. service, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Mark Middleton, aged 21.

26. At Calcutta, Capt. Andrew Glass, of the country service, aged 28.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Dye, wife of Mr. Thos. Dye, aged 42.

29. At Berhampore, Margaret, daughter of the late John Sandle, Esq., indigo planter, aged 10 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Jenkins, aged 40.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. John South, aged 25.

— At Chinsurah, Mr. J. Fitch, shoemaker.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Fury, aged 40.

June 1. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Davidson, of the ship *Thomas*, aged 42.

3. At Calcutta, Ernest Noaky, Esq., of the firm of E. Noaky and Co., aged 54.

— At Calcutta, G. Strafford, Esq., aged 45.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Guest, aged 35.

6. At Calcutta, Richard Godfrey, son of W. D. O'Brien, Esq., register in the secret and political department, aged 17.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Frazer, head assistant India Gazette press, aged 29.

Latest. On board the *Georgian*, on the voyage from Calcutta to Philadelphia, Joseph H. Foster, Esq., supercargo.

— On board the same vessel, Richard Dutton, Esq., surgeon.

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Neglect of duty or other offence on the part of the masters or ushers, which may call for punishment, will subject them to fine, by order of the committee, to an extent not exceeding one-eighth of their pay monthly.

All fines are to be carried to the credit of the school fund.

All subsidiary rules for the internal economy of the schools are to be framed by the committee, and established in regimental orders.

The masters engaged in accordance with the preceding orders are not required to be borne upon the muster rolls; commanding officers being held responsible for their being regularly kept up.

The commander-in-chief considers the institution of well-ordered schools to be of the highest import to the best interests of the native army, and he confidently anticipates the cordial co-operation of officers in giving effect to their establishment.

His Excellency is aware that the allowances authorized for their support may not probably be fully adequate to the object; yet very much may be done, if sufficient care be had to the establishment of the schools upon efficient principles, and to the active and steady supervision of their progress.

CHAPLAINS.

Fort St. George, April 27, 1830.—The following extracts from letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the ecclesiastical department, under dates the 29th July and 26th Aug. 1829, are published in General Orders.

July 29, 1829.—We have appointed the Rev. William Drayton Carter a chaplain on your establishment.

Aug. 26, 1829.—We have appointed the Rev. Jackson Muspratt Williams, B.A., a chaplain on your establishment.

INCOMPETENT INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, May 4, 1830.—Recent instances having occurred of interpreters attached to, or, in attendance upon, courts-martial, having, from evident incapability subjected the court to the inconvenience of calling upon casual interpreters, thereby hazarding the legality of the proceedings; it is hereby declared, that hereafter, in the event of any interpreter being unable to conduct his duties before the court, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General or superintending officer, as the case may be, in the instance of native courts, will be held strictly responsible for staying the proceedings, and reporting the incompetency of the interpreter to the officer by whose authority the court was assembled; who will without delay take measures to replace such interpreter by a more efficient officer.

Commanding officers of corps will upon this subject refer to G.O.C. 18th June 1829; and will be held strictly responsible that in all cases no incompetent interpreter shall be allowed to act.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Adj. General's Office, Fort St. George, May 15, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief notices for general information that no warrant or non-commissioned officers, though European, can command a native commissioned officer. His Excellency is surprised at this late period, that so obvious a principle requires to be defined, but a recent reference seems to call for this declaration and order.

The Commander-in-chief requests that officers commanding corps may be desired to have this order fully explained to warrant, and non-commissioned officers, &c. &c.

DRAWINGS OF ENGINEER CADETS.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1830.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 2d Dec. last, is published:—

Par. 3. We have resolved that the drawings of those cadets who have not yet progressed, or who may hereafter proceed, shall be sealed up and directed to the chief engineer, and submitted to the inspection of that officer by the cadets themselves upon their arrival at your presidency.

4. You will, therefore, require all engineer cadets who may arrive at your presidency in future, to submit their military drawings and exercises to the inspection of drawings before-mentioned, and after the officer before-mentioned, and afterwards they may be allowed to retain them for the purpose of their future reference and guidance in their official duties.

MILITARY STATION AT SERINGAPATAM.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that in consequence of the reduction of the Seringapatam local battalion, and the removal of the gun-carriage manufactory to the presidency, Seringapatam has ceased to be a military station.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 14. Samuel Smith, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Malabar.

James Fraser, Esq., sub-collector of Ganjam.

Charles E. Oakes, Esq., additional sub-collector of Cuddapah.

June 4. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., extra head-assistant to principal collector of Coimbatore.

17. W. O. Shakespear, Esq., second judge of provincial court western division.

John Vaughan, Esq., third judge of provincial court western division.

W. B. Anderson, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Canara.

DEATHS.

March 31. At Alibey, Mr. Maurice La Bouchard, died, in his 26th year.
 April 8. At Wallajahabad, aged 37, Capt. H. B. Doveton, 4th L.C., and Persian interpreter to head-quarters, sixth son of Sir W. Doveton.
 14. At Bangalore, in his 31st year, super. surg. Jeremiah Scarmen, of the Mysore division.
 May 4. At Kampton, Capt. H. B. Williams, 3d regt. L.C., aged 34.
 6. At Secunderabad, of confluent small pox, aged 94, Lieut. Gen. Farwell, H.M. 40th regt., second son of C. Farwell, Esq., of Totness, county of Devon.
 12. At Trichinopoly, Miss Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Wright, chaplain at that station.
 13. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. J. Jones, 40th regt. N.I., aged 31.
 14. At Bellary, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. Elizabeth (Chillingworth), aged 38.
 24. At Coimbatore, Capt. Joseph Anthony, 6th regt. N.I.
 26. At Palaveram, Lieut. Compton, 40th regt. N.I. His body was carried to the grave by the sepoy of the company which he had commanded.
 — At Chicacole, Elizabeth, lady of Henry Lacombe, Esq.
 30. At Colar, Ena. R. V. Wellford, 30th regt. N.I.
 31. At Goomdogal, in the province of Pungasoor, his Highness Bangaloo Smudhy Sooker (Hoya) Ewant Bahader, Rajah of Pungasoor, aged 36.
 June 2. At Secunderabad, John Poole, Esq., quarter-master of H.M. 40th regt., in his 30th year.
 4. At Karrikal, Chas. Couster, captain in his Majesty's French service, aged 71.
 7. At Dootacumund, on the Neelgherries, Lieut. Edward Armytage, 10th regt. L.C.
 14. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. H. S. Newbult, 4th regt. L.C., second son of the late Sir John Newbult. Late, at sea, on passage to India, on board the ship *Lady Holland*, aged 19, Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Nash, Hainham, Kent.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, May 1, 1830.—In accordance with a communication from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the Bombay Marine will henceforward be denominated the "Indian Navy."

LOCK HOSPITAL AT SATTARA.

Bombay Castle, May 1, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Lock Hospital at Sattara be abolished from the 1st proximo.

STAFF DUTIES AT BHOOZ.

Bombay Castle, May 18, 1830.—In consequence of the reduction of the force hitherto stationed in Cutch by the removal of the 22d regt. N.I. to the northern districts of Guzerat, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that instead of a brigade major, a line adjutant be appointed for the public staff duties at Bhooz.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

April 13. Mr. Acting Secretary Willoughby to conduct duties of secretary to government in military department until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 17. The Rev. A. Goud to be chaplain of Ahmednuggur, and to visit station of Malligum once a month.

The Rev. C. W. North to be chaplain of Kithon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Thames Castle, Feb. 8, 1830.—Lieut. G. Boyd, 2d Lieut. N.I., app. in charge of Indian survey, from date of Capt. Tiverton's resignation, until department is abolished.

1830. Ena. A. Noble to act as qu. mast. v. Otley proceeded to Europe.

Feb. 12.—Major J. Hawkins, of engineers, to continue to be employed at new mint under designation of "Mint Engineer" and Lieut. P. McGillivray, of engineers, employed in same department, to be designated "Assistant to Mint Engineer."

Infantry. Sen. Maj. J. Gibson to be Lieut. col. v. T. T. retired; date 10th Feb. 1830.

1830. N.I. Capt. J. Crickshaw to be major, and Lieut. W. N. T. Snow to be capt. in suc. to Gibson prom.; date ditto.—Supernum. Lieut. W. F. C. Scriven brought an effective strength of regt. v. Snow prom.

Feb. 12.—Asst. Surg. J. F. Hobbie placed at disposal of superintendent of marine for marine duty from 20th Jan.

Asst. Surg. A. Gibson to act as vaccinator in north-west division of Guzerat, during absence of Asst. Surg. J. Crawford.

Feb. 19.—Capt. J. Forbes, 20th N.I., to be quartermaster at Poona from 8th Feb. v. Maj. W. D. Robertson proceeded to Europe.

March 2.—Capt. G. R. J. Jervis to succeed Capt. I. Nutt as inspecting engineer to Poona division of army.

March 11.—Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, resident at Sattarah, to command troops within territories of Sattarah, instead of troops at Sattarah.

March 12.—1830. N.I. Lieut. H. Jacob to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindustan and Malabar languages, v. Hampden dec. v. date 8th March.—Supernum. Lieut. D. Graham brought an effective strength of regt.

March 26.—Lieut. C. Brown, 2d N.I., to conduct duties of pay-office at Harwar, during absence of Capt. Meriton on sick leave.

April 6.—Lieut. C. S. Stuart, 14th N.I., to have temporary charge of commissariat department at Vingola, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.

April 13.—Capt. P. D. Otley, 11th N.I., to succeed Capt. J. Chunes, as deputy postmaster at Poona, from 1st May.

April 14.—Cadets of Artillery G. P. Kennett and Edw. Welland admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d Lieut.

April 17.—Lieut. A. P. Bartlett, 9th N.I., to act as deputy paymaster at Kulladghew, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

Regt. of Artillery, Capt. A. Mazon to be major, and Lieut. J. J. Leman to be capt. v. Thew retired; date 7th Aug. 1827.—Supernum. Lieut. H. W. Brett admitted on effective strength of regt.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. H. Robertson to be Lieut. col. v. Brown retired; date 21st Aug. 1828.—Supernum. Lieut. S. Hughes to be Lieut. col. v. T. T. retired; date 10th Feb. 1830.

2d Lieut. N.I. Capt. D. Capon to be major, and Lieut. G. Boyd to be capt. in suc. to Robertson prom.; date 21st Aug. 1828.—Supernum. Lieut. F. Williams admitted on effective strength of regt.

4th N.I. Capt. F. Hicks to be major, and Lieut. F. C. Darke to be capt. in suc. to Hughes prom.; date 19th Feb. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. P. C. Hill admitted on effective strength of regt.

6th N.I. Ena. L. Brown to be Lieut. v. Snow wick promoted to regt.—Lieut. W. Edwards and L. Brown, and Ena. D. D. Chadwick to be borne as supernum. in —

1830.]

1830. N.I. Ena. A. Thomas to be Lieut. v. Richards promoted; date 11th Sept. 1828.—Ena. W. R. Duff promoted to regt. v. Thomas prom.; date 16th Dec. to be capt. v. Robertson prom.; date 16th Dec. 1829.—Super num. Lieut. C. A. Hawkins admitted on effective strength of regt.—Lieut. A. Thomas and Ena. W. R. Duff to be borne as supernum. to estab.)

Sen. Asst. Surg. W. Carstairs to be surgeon, v. Dow retired; date 21st Jan. 1830.

April 30.—*Corps of Engineers*, Lieut. W. Scott to be adj. of corps; Lieut. F. H. Turner to be executive engineer in Ceylon; Lieut. T. M. B. Turner to be executive engineer at Ahmedabad.

April 29.—Lieut. G. Whithelo, 9th N.I., to act as third asst. com. gen. during absence of Lieut. R. Bulkeley on sick cert.

April 24.—Lieut. McGillivray, of engineers, directed to proceed to Calcutta on special duty.

April 23.—Sen. Asst. Surg. Thos. Scouler to be surgeon, v. Dow retired.

3d Lieut. Lieut. W. Turner to be adj. v. Robinson dec.; date 20th March 1830.

April 20.—Cadet of Infantry Alfred Weistead admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

May 7.—*Horse Brigade of Artillery*, Lieut. Wm. Brett to be adj. to 4th troop, v. Leeson prom.; date 20th April 1830.

1830. N.I. Lieut. A. McLean to be adj. v. Sillar prom.; dated ditto.

13th N.I. Ena. G. T. Cooke to be adj. to fill vacancy; dated 1st May 1830.

May 11.—*Temporary Arrangements confirmed*, Lieut. D. C. P. Scott, 3d L.C., to act as brigade major at Deesa.—Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th regt., to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. J. A. Eckford on sick certificate.

May 17.—Lieut. W. C. Scriven, 8th N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid estab.

Temporary Arrangements confirmed, Lieut. J. Penny to act as adj. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. R. Mackenzie on sick certificate.—Lieut. W. Vardon, 1st L.C., to officiate as interp. to 20th N.I. until arrival of Ena. S. Mart.—Lieut. (Brev. N.I.) E. Sparrow to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 1st L.C. from 20th Jan. last until return of Lieut. W. Vardon.—Lieut. J. Haddell to be acting adj., and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Sparrow to be acting interp. to left wing, from date of departure of head-quarters of regt. from Sholapoor.

Returned to duty, from Europe—Lieut. F. C. Clarke, 4th N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Pope, 2d N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Lukin, 10th N.I.—Lieut. A. W. B. Fitzroy, 1st L.C.—Col. M. Kennedy, 13th N.I.—Major J. B. Dunsterville, 1st Gr. N.I.—Capt. P. Wilson, 2d L.C.—Capt. G. Taylor, 3d N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Penker, artillery.—Lieut. S. J. Steevens, 21st N.I.—Ena. J. Ramsay, European Infantry.—Capt. B. Sandwith, 1st L.C.—Lieut. W. Wade, Europ. Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 16. Lieut. C. R. Hogg, Europ. regt., for health.—22. Asst. Surg. E. Edwards, 18th N.I., for health.—March 23. Lieut. D. K. Mann, artillery, for health.—April 16. Lieut. R. Colquhoun, 8th N.I., for health.—May 3. Ena. E. P. Brett, 27th Bengal N.I., for health.—Ena. Thos. Simpson, 7th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. P. D. Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th N.I., for health.—Ena. H. Cotgrave, 18th N.I., for health.—30. Capt. Cumming, European regt., on private affairs.

11. McCalluck, 16th N.I., for health.—18. Lieut. Jas. G. Penley, 16th N.I., for 18 months, for Woodburn, 9th Bengal N.I., for 18 months, for health (eventually to New Holland).—May 6. Capt. T. Leighton, 14th N.I., asst. adj. gen. southern div. of army, for health (eventually to Europe).

INDIAN NAVY PROMOTIONS.
Bombay Castle, May 10, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make

the following promotions in the Indian navy, in supercession of those sanctioned on the 24th Dec., 2d Feb., 2d March, and 27th April last, in consequence of Capt. Drummond Anderson having retired from Hon. Company's service, on 19th July 1829, viz.

Commander W. S. Collinson to be captain; date of com. 20th July 1829.

Lieut. R. Cogan to be commander; ditto ditto.

Midshipman G. Peters to be Lieut. in suc. to Capt. Anderson retired; ditto ditto.

Midshipman J. R. Weistead to be Lieut., v. Bowater dismissed service; date of com. 10th Dec. 1829.

Lieut. Wm. McDonald to be commander; date of com. 18th Dec. ditto.

Midshipman H. D. Lynch to be Lieut., in suc. to Greer invalided; ditto ditto.

Midshipman John P. Sanders to be Lieut., v. Squire retired; date of com. 18th Feb. 1830.

Midshipman W. H. Wybar to be Lieut., v. Hayman invalided; date of com. 20th Feb. 1830.

Midshipman F. T. Powell to be Lieut., v. Laugh-ton dec.; date of com. 18th March 1830.

Capt. W. S. Collinson to be commodore up the Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 25. *Hindustan*, Carter, from Liverpool.—26. *H.C. steam-vessel Hugh Lindsay*, Wilton, from Suez 25th April, and Aden 10th May.—June 6. *H.C.S. Berwickshire*, Madan, from London (chole-lera morbus on board; 18 of the crew dead).—6. *H.C.S. Kilmarnock*, Bax, from London.—9. *H.C. ship of war Elphinstone*, McDonald, from Basa-dore.

Departures.

May 25. *Holenn*, M'Kenzie (Dutch), for Batavia.—26. *Triumph*, for China.—27. *Cumbrin*, Blyth, for son, both for China.—30. *Cumbrin*, Blyth, for China; and *Virginia*, Hullock, for Calcutta.—30. *H.C.S. Duchess of Athol*, Daniell, for China.—June 6. *H.C.S. Thomas Coutts*, Chrysale, for Penang and China.—10. *Clairmont*, M'Auley, for Greenock.

Freight to London (June 10).—£4. to £4. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 25. At Belgium, the lady of Capt. Lard-ner, of a daughter.

28. At Malligum, the lady of Capt. Wood-house, 6th N.I., of a son and heir.

May 1. At Colaba, Mrs. Winton, of a daughter, house, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

At Sindolah, Mahabulshwar hills, the lady of Lieut. Col. Arch. Robertson, resident at Sattara, of a son.

11. At Bombay, the lady of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Holland, military paymaster at the presidency, of twin daughters.

23. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Riddell, 2d asst. com. gen., of a daughter.

31. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Riddell, 2d grenadiers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. At Bombay, J. A. Eckford, Esq., Lieut. and adj. 19th N.I., to Miss Mary Edmonds, third daughter of R. E. Goodridge, Esq.

May 12. At Poona, Lieut. J. H. M. Martin, of home artillery, to Mary, third daughter, of the late Olyett Woodhouse, Esq., advocate general of Bombay.

23. At Bombay, Lieut. George Deck, of the engineers, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Grant, rector of Werton, in Sussex, and Wm. Grant, in Essex, and grand-daughter of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart., of Munymusk, in Aberdeenshire.

1830.]

Singapore.

DEATHS.

March 17. At sea of fever, Geo. Loughton, Esq., aged 30, senior Lieut. H.C. ship of war *Ripon*.

May 6. At Bombay, Mrs. Valda Khart son Johanna, widow of late Mr. Johannes Gregorius, aged about 80.

20. At Bombay, Leonora de Esperanza e Arango, aged 24.

June 18. At Bombay, Mary Susannah, wife of Colonel Henry Sullivan, of H.M. 6th (or 1st Warwickshire) regt. of foot.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Colombo, Mrs. George Ackland, of a daughter.

4. At Point de Galle, the lady of Thomas Dawson, Esq., deputy ordnance storekeeper, of a daughter.

18. At Kandy, the lady of Capt. McPherson, 70th Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 17. At Kandy, Lieut. and Adj. John E. N. Bull, 70th Highlanders, acting staff officer at Kandy, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Gunn, 70th Highlanders.

26. At Colombo, Mr. Wm. Maxworth to Miss Abigail Morris.

May 4. At Colombo, Henry Wright, Esq., of H.M. civil service in this island, to Miss Camille Hudson.

10. At Colombo, Mr. J. L. Siebel to Miss Jane Hortensia Hughes.

DEATHS.

May 1. At Colombo, after a few days' illness, aged 20, Lieut. Kenneth Mackenzie, H.M. 50th regt., son of Lieut. Gen. Mackenzie.

9. At Colombo, Mr. Wm. Halsey, band master H.M. 61st regt., aged 78.

14. At Badulla, Eleanor, second daughter of Lieut. Meaden, Ceylon Rifle regt.

16. At Kandy, in the 39th year of his age, Capt. J. P. Lardy, H.M. 70th Highlanders.

June 2. At Kandy, James McTear, Esq., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden.

Penang.

DEATH.

March 31. Aged 68, Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., the oldest resident on this island, having settled here shortly after its first establishment in 1786.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

May 20. The lady of Johannes Löffler, Esq., of a daughter.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from last vol. p. 239.)

March 4, 1830.

Mr. John Akyn examined. The witness is a sail-maker, ship-chandler, and provisioner, residing at Wapping, and was formerly master of the *Investigator*, a discovery ship, and after that commanded the *Ermouth*, 725 English tons, trading between India and China, two voyages, 1817-1819. His cargoes consisted principally of cotton; also opium, putchuck, a vegetable dye for nankeens, English steel (cast and blistered), nutmegs, cloves, rattans, and saltpetre. Witness transacted business at Canton through the Hong; he found no difficulty in trading with the outside merchants. He generally agreed with the Hong that would give the most for the cargo: he had no fee or advantage given to induce him to become the security merchant; some were always willing.

The Chinese measure the vessels from the centre of the mainmast to the centre of the foremast, and take the extreme breadth close behind the mainmast, and multiply them together, dividing the product by 10. All the charges except the *cumshaw*, 1,950 dollars, payable on all ships, are proportioned to the size of the ships, except casual expenses. The *cumshaw* originated in 1704; witness has heard that the supercargoes gave it to the superior Mandarins, to show them favour, and now it has become law. Part of it goes to the government; but it goes principally amongst the Mandarins. The compradors' fees, &c. altogether amount generally to nearly 2,000 dollars, which form part of the port charges. The whole amount of the expense of the *Ermouth* at Canton, in 1818-19, was about 9,000 dollars.

The witness sold the goods he took out to Canton to the Hong; they made no charge for commission, nor do the outside merchants. Witness has consigned part of his cargo to the American consul; his charges were 3½ per cent. on the sale price at Canton; his charge for negotiating bills was one per cent. He charged 2½ per cent. on the invoice price of goods purchased. Witness thinks the charges on shipping at Canton are very moderate, considering that there is no more paid for a rich cargo than for a vessel arriving in ballast. There is a great facility in transacting business in the port, more so than in any other witness is acquainted with; a great deal more than in the ports of India or England. The cargoes are very easily discharged at Whampoa, by means of

lighters, and landed in the same way. The Hong are very liberal in their dealings, and are honest in every respect; very cautious in making bargains, but adhering to their contracts; witness scarcely ever knew of a person suffering by them. The outside merchants are people you can scarcely ever tell what character they are of till you have dealt with them once or twice; if you deal with a stranger, you may be minus, and it often requires caution; they contain a mixture of good and bad; some are very respectable; witness would not as soon deal with an outside merchant as with a Hong. There are many he would as soon deal with as any persons.

The navigation to Canton is very easy. Witness never had any unpleasant occurrence with his crew at Canton. They were Laascars, and some Europeans; Portuguese, Spaniards, and Englishmen. The country ships generally took six European sea-cunnies, for steering the ship; witness took six young English apprentices, who acted as mates or midshipmen. The crew, except the sea-cunnies, were all Laascars. Some of the sea-cunnies are Portuguese Indians, some European Portuguese. Such a crew is not so difficult to manage as English sailors. With proper care and attention, whatever might be the crew, there would be no reason to apprehend impediment to trade from their conduct. No difficulties are encountered in the free trade between India and China, nor would there be any reason to apprehend difficulties if the trade between England and China were equally free: the Company's ships are navigated by Englishmen, and the American by their own people; and witness never saw much difference between the two seamen.

The witness has carried opium to China, about 100 chests: it is smuggled at the risk of the person to whom it is sold, generally outside men. The Hong do not purchase opium. The person who bought the opium paid for it in dollars or sycee, before he got the order. They take it from alongside, in smuggling boats, well manned and armed, and put off directly with it, setting the government boats at defiance. Four Mandarin boats surrounded witness's ship, when he had 30 chests to smuggle; the smuggling people stripped the chests entirely away, and put the opium into bags; the lower deck port was opened, the opium put into a boat in a moment, and all hands were off. There was a cry about three minutes afterwards,

(Y)

but the boat was gone like a shot. One Mandarin boat was lying a-head, touching the ship, another at the stern, another on the opposite side. No difference of price is made on account of the degree of vigilance of the Mandarin boats. They always make certain of it; and it always struck witness that there was an understanding between the smugglers and the boats. Other commodities of small bulk could very easily be introduced into China by the same means. Saltpetre, a bulky article, is smuggled; witness used to smuggle it himself, or the people to whom he sold it: two dollars a pecul are gained by smuggling it, being the duty paid to government. The Chinese law forbids the sale of it openly, except to the government. Sometimes, he thinks, broad-cloth is smuggled by the English; witness once carried two bales of cloths which were smuggled. Witness cannot say whether the goods sent from England in American ships are introduced into China legally or are smuggled; he believes legally, because he has been acquainted with so many American supercargoes, that he thinks he must have heard of it, if it had been otherwise. The opium witness carried out was purchased at the Company's sales at Calcutta. The Patna opium is the best, but the Chinese like the Malwa. The Turkish has come within the last ten years, and is likely to supersede the Bengal; the Chinese like it as well, and it is cheaper. Witness generally bought the Patna opium at Bengal from 1,900 to 2,000 rupees a chest, and got generally 1,200 to 1,400 dollars, sometimes 1,500, in China. The ships clear out with the opium from Calcutta; it is well known by the Company that it is taken to China; the chests bear their mark; but the chest is stripped away in China, and nothing goes ashore bearing the Company's mark. The opium is sold in bales of the most convenient size and shape for smuggling into China. There is a certificate of the weight inside the chest.

The witness has purchased tea at Canton, from the Hong and from outside merchants; he never found the least difficulty in getting the tea he wanted; it is packed and sent on board by the seller. When buying of an outside merchant, has had chests opened here and there. Witness never found any chest inferior to the sample. He has heard there have been some tricks occasionally, but, he believes, in a very trifling degree; he never heard of the custom of returning two chests for one. The tea was as good, in proportion to the description, as that he purchases in England. The prices he paid were: for best gunpowder, 60 to 65 Spanish dollars; best black tea, 40 to 45. He sometimes paid for tea in barter, but generally in dollars;

he finds it very easy to take tea in exchange for goods.

In 1819, witness's ship could have been chartered to Hamburgh, from China, if he had been permitted, which would have been a very profitable voyage. A Prussian merchant at Canton would have paid £25 per ton. Witness applied to the supercargoes, and did not obtain permission.

The country trade is carried on almost entirely by the free traders from India and China. The captains of the Company's ships generally bring a great many things on their account from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, or Penang. That trade cannot be carried on by houses resident in England; the Company's license authorises the vessel only to go to China. The Company do not send cargoes themselves from Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, and therefore the captain takes in what he pleases. The privilege of the captain and officers is at their landing port at Canton from India to England. They dispose of their privilege goods imported into China to the Hong; they deal with the outside merchants.

There is very little risk attending the voyage from England to Canton, at the proper season; a great deal less than to Calcutta, owing to the navigation in the Hooghly river; supposing the freights the same, witness would prefer the former.

Witness has lived at the Cape of Good Hope from 1821 to 1828. He paid at that time for the best black tea about 3½ dollars, nearly 5s. per lb. The import duty is 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The Company's profit from the sale of tea at that place is generally believed to be about 100 per cent., after paying all charges. No other parties, except the Company, bring tea from China to the Cape. A few chests were brought from England, in a private ship. Tea, in a private ship, from any other place, could not be landed at the Cape.

Previous to sailing from Calcutta, witness always applied for a license to export tea from Canton. He has applied for a license to export 800 chests to a port within the Company's limits, but the government at Calcutta gave one for 400 only. Witness would have taken the tea to the Isle of France and the Cape; but so small a quantity was not a sufficient inducement. Witness could not carry tea at all to the Cape; he would have been allowed to carry 400 chests to any port within the Company's limits except the Cape. The licenses run thus: "You can take 400 chests of tea in at Canton, to dispose of it at any intermediate ports between this and Calcutta." It is a query if the Isle of France is an intermediate port. At the Cape, the question was brought before the court there. A ship, the *Lady Flora*, about 1823, brought tea there from Canton; she was seized and her cargo: they

gave bond, and the question afterwards came before the King in council, and the ship was liberated about three years after. Witness was one of the witnesses at the Cape. He was asked if he could make out that the Cape of Good Hope was an intermediate port; and it appearing that the ship left Canton in the contrary monsoon to come down the China seas, he said, "Yes, the ship had perhaps come round Cape Horn."

Witness has purchased gunpowder tea at Canton to be sold at Penang; he has sold it at about 76 Spanish dollars per pecul, realising about 15 per cent. The price of gunpowder tea at the Cape was about 9s. per lb. Besides the import duty of 10 per cent., the Company pay 5 or 6 per cent. auction duty, making 16 per cent. in the whole. The duties at Penang are very trifling.

Black tea is a very common beverage in China; in every house there is tea always on a sideboard, and you may help yourself to a glass at any time. They and the neighbouring nations generally drink black tea.

If the trade between England and China were free, the Company might carry on their trade; but if their establishments were to be as large as at present, there must be a loss: they could not pay their present freight. The average of £4 out and £4 home is the general rate of freight at present: witness does not know the Company's rate. The rate of insurance would be 3½ per cent.

Witness had a partner at the Cape, named Monteith; they dealt in India goods principally; they had two brigs that traded between Calcutta and the Cape in India goods. Witness has had no personal knowledge of the China trade since 1819. The tea, he referred to, came from England to the Cape, he thinks, in 1826; it was consigned to Borradaile, Thompson and Pillans; it was about 20 chests: he knows nothing of the quality, or what it sold for.

The best sized vessel, for the Canton trade, is one of 600 or 700 tons: the *cumshaw* being the same, the expenses are lessened by having large ships. Witness's vessel belonged to him and a house in Liverpool. Witness found the business so very easily done at Canton, that he latterly transacted it himself, as well as by a resident agent: any captain coming there for the first time may do it as easily. There is no English house at Canton; they are not permitted by the Company; there are English houses of respectability, doing a great deal of business, under foreign flags.

The witness could not buy teas so advantageously as the Company's factory; the Company could purchase cheaper because they had greater facilities; the Select Committee is there the whole year,

and they can certainly purchase their tea cheaper, because they take such large quantities; they can command the article at better prices than individuals. The fact of wanting large quantities does not tend to enhance the price; there is a price put upon the tea, after it comes into the Hong, which they do not deviate from. The teas are bought upon better terms by being contracted for the year before; contracting is a better system with the Chinese than buying on the spot. Witness thinks the Company do not get a better quality of tea than the free traders: he had his information from the American supercargoes, and Mr. Wilcox (the American consul), who declared he could buy as good teas, and had sent to America teas equally as good as the Company's; but witness does not know the terms the Company have purchased their tea upon. The free traders would have a great advantage over the Company, by coming cheaper, not having such a large establishment, and having their ships at a less freight. The Company's establishment there is immense, and is a very heavy expense. The free trader could come into the market and dispose of his tea in Europe at a cheaper rate than the Company. As far as mere dealing with the Chinese, the Company, under the present system, can do it better than individual merchants can. The Company's factory are not in the least vexatious in their interference with the free traders; they are very liberal: they behave exceedingly well to all the country captains.

The witness has not the least doubt that if the China trade were entirely thrown open, branches of trade would spring up which are now kept under by the restrictions on free trade in those seas. In the *Essexmouth*, with a foul wind, he has turned into several fine harbours all the way along the coast, six or seven, and is sure there might be a great trade carried on if those ports were open; also with the great islands of Japan. He has often thought that if an embassy was sent to Japan, and a favourable result ensued, there would be no doubt an immense trade. If an English whaler, by accident, be cast away there, they use them very ill, and murder them generally. But the Dutch carry on a great trade there from Batavia. A great trade might be carried on with the Philippine Islands and the west of Borneo. The ingenuity arising from a free exertion of private interest frequently starts means of trade, which had no existence before: a great deal might be done if the trade were open. There is a great trade carried on by the Americans from the north-west coast of America to Canton; whilst witness was in China, several small vessels came there, from Nootka Sound and Cook's Inlet, of 250 to 350 tons, with furs and fine oil, which they sold, and

purchased cargoes for America. If the trade were open, English shipping would have the same advantages in carrying on the north-west trade, which is very profitable.

The Company's factory was not the least protection to witness in carrying on the trade with the Chinese: "if the Hong merchants had been guilty of any fraud, or any thing of that kind, I believe the supercargoes would take it up, and assist in that particular, and perhaps interfere with the viceroy." He never heard that the Americans or Europeans trading to China derived the least protection from the Company's factory. There has been such a thing, with regard to a Hong merchant requiring such interference; but it is of very rare occurrence.

Messrs. Davidson and Co., at Canton, did business under the Danish or Prussian flag: Magniac's house, under the Danish. Their business embraced both the country and the European trade.

If witness had an opportunity of adventuring to China, and brought a return cargo of tea, he could obtain a more favourable result than the Company, because he can sell his ship cheaper, and would have no incumbrance in China, and therefore could sell his cargo equally as well as they. He would purchase his tea, perhaps, not quite so well, but could sell it in England cheaper a great deal than they could; he imagines he would make 10 per cent. more than the Company now does: he believes they make 100 per cent. If the trade were open, tea would be cheaper, and the price [profit?] much less; but witness is certain he could bring tea here and sell it cheaper than the Company could. Witness calculates that the Company make 100 per cent. profit, from what he has seen of teas sold at the Cape; comparing the prices at the India sales with the prime cost at Canton, he has no doubt that they get 100 per cent. clear profit, after deducting the charges; his assertion that he could sell cheaper than the Company, is founded upon his belief that they make 100 per cent. The difference of freight between a Company's ship and his own, would be 40 per cent.; the difference between £14 per ton and £10. Except in the articles of freight, he thinks, there is no branch of the adventure in which witness would have an advantage over the Company. He does not think they would provide their money in China upon better terms, because witness could draw bills on any respectable merchant in London, which the Chinese would take with the greatest ease: the house of Baring and Co. was drawn upon by the Americans on as good terms.

The private trader, if at perfect liberty, would discover many articles that would suit the market there, which the Company

never think of. He cannot say why the supercargoes cannot find out those articles; residing there, and having persons in their employment, they have the very best means of finding out the articles best adapted to the Chinese market. Individuals, upon their own account, would push the trade much more than it is at present. The Company's captains and officers trade as merchants at Canton.—Q. "Why do you suppose individual merchants would be more active than those captains and officers?"—A. We can only draw an inference from what has happened from opening the trade with Calcutta; there is an immense trade now carried on with Calcutta, compared with what there was before the trade was opened." The Company's servants, who deal in China, are obliged to confine themselves to the precise voyage pointed out by their masters; the private traders have the power of selecting the different markets of the East, Europe and America, which gives them a great advantage over the Company's servants.

When witness spoke of ports in Cochin-China, not frequented, he does not know how the Company's monopoly prevents their being traded with. The Company has nothing to do with that; it is an arrangement by the Chinese; they do not suffer any other port to be opened but Canton. The whole range of coast, as far as Siam, is nominally under the Chinese. Witness did not mean to say that the ports alluded to are not traded with in consequence of the monopoly of the Company.

There are various products of the Eastern Archipelago, which are fitted alone for the China market,—trepan, or *back-de-mer*, birds'-nests, and sandal-wood, which is a profitable thing; the trade in these articles would be considerable, to small vessels particularly. Witness does not know that a license could be obtained in Calcutta to trade to Cochin-China; he has always understood not. The license runs thus: "To go to Canton, and to touch and trade at any intermediate port between there and Calcutta." That license would include ports on the coast of Cochin-China; but he always understood that he could not trade with any port of Cochin-China. Q. "That is, that the Chinese government will not suffer it?"—A. Yes!

Witness does not think that, if the Company's monopoly were done away with, there would be more probability of overcoming the prejudices of the Chinese, in regard to intercourse with Europeans at other ports than Canton; it would make no difference, nor alter the Chinese feeling at all. They might in the course of time. An embassy sent into China for the purpose, perhaps, might do away that preju-

dice, but not any thing else done by individuals. The Chinese see their interest and know it very well; but the government is so very arbitrary that they cannot do it. The best-informed Chinese say, if all the ports in China were thrown open, it would be a great advantage to the Chinese. The reason for allowing Canton to be the only port open, is the inability of the government to put down smuggling. If a vessel went to any port but Canton, they would imprison the crew and take the ship. Witness never knew an instance of a ship trading to any other port; if there had been, he thinks he must have known it.

Witness does not know that, if the China trade was entirely free, it would be more beneficial to the natives of British India than it is at present; but it would be a great benefit to the United Kingdom.

March 8.

Capt. Richard Alsager examined. The witness has been nine years in the Company's service as an officer, and five as a commander. The tonnage of the last ship he commanded, the *Waterloo*, was 1,300 tons. The advantages of having ships of that class for the China trade are very great indeed; the average port dues on a large ship came to about 20s. per ton; upon ships of 500 tons, they are about £2 per ton. They are very convenient and healthy, and standing high out of the water, there is always room and plenty of air. The Indian governments have employed them in war; the *Waterloo* has mounted 44 guns, and was considered equal to any frigate. They answered in war remarkably well, and have several times distinguished themselves. In 1800, the *Medea* French frigate struck to the *Exeter*, Chinaman, the *Bombay Castle* coming up; another was attacked by the *Warley*, and escaped by throwing her guns over. During war, if the same quantity of tea as the Company have been in the habit of importing, was brought home in smaller ships, say of 500 tons, it would take four to bring home one cargo, that is, it would take 80 ships to bring home the quantity of tea for the season. Small ships scatter wide and far from convoy; the Company's ships are able to protect themselves, in some measure, and are more obedient to the orders of the convoy. They are in the highest state of discipline. There is a greater capacity of hold; they take the cargoes regularly; there is less breakage and damage. There is no difference at Lloyd's in insurance, except performance. Witness recollects no instance of loss of a homeward bound tea ship, since the *Ganges*, in 1806 or 1807, foundered off the Cape. Since that period, about 500 ships have brought tea. This small proportion of casualties is attributable to the superior quality of the ships,

and the care taken in their outfit. As a matter of calculation, the expense of freight in the 80 small ships would be less, exclusive of the advantages attending the larger ones. There is a great facility in the large ships receiving cargo as it comes alongside, in boats containing 500 or 600 quarter chests of tea, which can be taken on board and put into their places immediately. The average freight of a large ship is from £20 to £22 a ton, out and home, taking it to India and China, taken by tender, by open competition; the smaller ships could hardly do it under £16 a ton, paying all expenses. The insurance in the large ships is £6 per cent., upon the double voyage; £12. 12s. during war.

Witness has no doubt that the Americans often introduce articles of consumption into China by smuggling, under the shadow of the Company, that is, not that they evade the duties, but parcels of woollens are made up in the shape of the Company's goods, and sold as such when they are not so. He has seen a bale or two in the Chinese merchants Hongs, that had been passed as Company's bales, that were American. He is not aware that the Americans smuggle cargoes into China, except opium. The woollens sent out by other ships are often Company's rejected goods; such goods have been offered to witness as a merchant, in England, several years: they were offered to be sold to him for what the seller could get. Some of these goods he has known to have been sold (in China) equal to the Company's goods, without the bale being opened, having the Company's mark, or a mark of the same appearance to a Chinese, though not really so: at a short distance, a European would take it to be the Company's mark. The genuine mark is considered a guarantee in the China market. Witness concludes that such cases of deception must be numerous.—Q. "If an imitation can be so easily effected, as to impose upon the Chinese, can the real mark be of any great importance in the Chinese market?"—A. Experience may prove that they are mistaken in this mark, and they may begin to analyse it. I am speaking now of the early part of the time when they took it for granted that it was the Company's mark." If the mark, real or forged, were not upon a bale, it would be opened.

The ton of black tea is 9 cwt.; the green is bulkier and lighter.

There is generally a deduction of 30s. per ton in the freight, for the circuitous route to China, *via* India. The freight of a ship to Calcutta would be less than that of a ship to Canton, because there are so many harbour charges at Canton. The difference of £1 per ton, harbour charges, in favour of a large ship, arises from the insufficient measurement of the Chinese;

there is a greater space unmeasured in a large ship.

Officers of Company's ships import tea from China to India; 103 tons is the sum total allowed to the commander and officers. They purchase their tea generally of the Hong, if possible; the difficulty is not great: the officers like that the person who secures the ship should buy the cargo. Witness has heard of officers buying tea from the outside merchants, sometimes for barter, at great risk, and at great loss in quality. When they returned to China, the seller has not been found. The younger officers generally sell their investment to the commander, who pays, according to circumstances, from £20 to £40 a ton. The per-centage paid by the Company's officers to the Company is upon the ton about 25 per cent.; it was 33 formerly. Witness has always dealt with the Hong, and never had any bad tea: a number of his brother officers, that have dealt with outside merchants, have suffered greatly from having bad tea; for instance, Capt. Nairne, in 1822 or 1824. The privilege tea is sold at the first quarterly sale of the Company after arrival; witness has heard of some of it being refused. It is a grade lower than the Company's; the officers are glad to take what the Company reject. It is in smaller boxes, which is an advantage; but generally speaking, it fetches rather less than more. The officers deal entirely themselves. The last voyage, witness gained little or nothing by the tea, reckoning the dollar at 5s. The dollar is considered current at 5s. at Canton, though worth only 4s. 1d. The outward investments are sold by the dollar at 5s., and if they make it 5s. home, it is considered fortunate. Taking the £1 sterling they disburse, and the £1 sterling they realize, if the profit is £10 per cent. upon the money, witness considers it a very good return indeed. He has lost by the woollen goods he took out; some of them were the rejected goods of the Company. The teas brought home by the Company's officers have been lately the lower-priced; some time ago they were rather of the higher-priced; but people do not buy the highest-priced teas now. In the 10 per cent., witness does not reckon a charge for freight, unless he purchases it; so that in bringing tea home, throwing in his privilege of freight for nothing, if the profit is 10 per cent. it is a fortunate voyage; the average does not admit that; some individuals have suffered, and perhaps lost money. Where one has succeeded, five almost have failed in making that, and several commanders, who have gone four or five voyages, are bankrupts. Officers have a large accumulation of goods sometimes in China they are glad to sell; and there is a difficulty in remit-

ing money home; they are glad therefore to select those articles in which they can invest the greatest sum. Witness has heard, but does not believe, that a commander of a China ship can make £10,000, £20,000, or £30,000, a voyage; he has heard of men speculating in a particular article, by which they were either ruined or made. A double voyage is considered a great advantage, from the circumstance of getting passengers, and turning the capital three times; generally speaking, if a commander, on such voyages, cleared £5,000, he is a very fortunate man indeed; many do not make that.

From Bombay to China, the commander's privilege is two-fifths, or 500 tons in a 1,300 ton ship; there is a deduction on the part of the Company of £2 per ton on the commander's privilege. Witness, generally speaking, has lost by the cotton from Bombay to China. The highest freight for cotton, was 64 Bombay rupees a ton; but, to get a little freight, witness has been obliged to buy cotton, so that he has had half freight and half purchases: the latter he lost by, two voyages out of three. Commanders are still anxious to obtain double voyages, because there are more opportunities of gaining; but they are very often attended with loss instead of gain.

The Company's 1,300 ton ships are fully equal to a 500 or 600 ton ship, in going up the Canton river; witness has gone up sometimes without a pilot. A large ship could land entirely at Whampoa, as a 600 ton ship would do; but generally speaking, they go with a light draught of water to avoid risk. The disadvantage is very trifling, and not to be mentioned. The bar has 25 feet water; the Company's ships at the utmost draw 21 or 22. Witness has seen large ships in the country trade and in the American trade; he never heard any objection to them: he does not know whether they have abandoned them as less profitable than smaller ships. The ships freighted to take teas to North America were about 500 to 600 tons; the freight was ten guineas from China to America: the breakage and damage are very great in small ships. In the *Waterloo*, the average was not ten chests a voyage, out of 14,000; in a smaller ship of 770 tons, in which witness was an officer, the damage from breakage was very great: the owners are answerable for the damage; if it exceeds £3,000, the damage comes upon the Company. The damage was greater in the two last ships freighted to North America. When the Company open tenders for ships, the lowest tender is taken; if they could afford to sail them lower, they would tender lower; that depends, certainly, upon the conditions offered by the Company as to the equipment, crew, guns and stores. The

ships freighted from China to the North American colonies, at £10, have the advantage of taking freight at New South Wales, or any intermediate voyage, and from North America to England; that enters into the calculation when the owners make the tender: £2 from America is an advantage exclusive of the tender made to the Company. Every advantage is reckoned in the voyage of a ship, from the time she leaves England till her return; specific agreements may be made to take teas from China to America at so much per ton, and the remainder of the voyage is entirely at their own command.

There are three classes of equipments for Company's ships: the *full*, the *second*, and the *third*. The *Waterloo* was of the first; she carried 36 guns, 180 men, and 5 to cover casualties, and 10 marine boys: this is the number of guns and men, in peace as well as war; one man for every 10 tons. There are three complete suits of the principal sails, and six cables in all, one of iron. The second class of ships, taken up after their voyages are out, are on a reduced scale; the 1,200 ton ships carrying 80 men, and the stores and equipments reduced in proportion. The third class, ships from 400 to 600 tons, would have six men per 100 tons. Not being aware what changes may take place between sailing and arriving, in so long a voyage, the China ships are at all times ready for war. Their equipment and stores are the same as in 1815. Witness has never known a Company's ship captured by pirates. Country ships have been lost in that way.

The witness once was applied to by an American captain for assistance, when his crew were in a mutiny; which he rendered, and regained possession of the ship. He has not known of any other mutiny.

The large equipment of Company's ships must be a great consideration with the owners in respect to the rate of freight. Witness, as a practical seaman, thinks there is an abundance of stores; as an individual he would retrench them, at a risk, and from a feeling that he was not to meet with accidents; prudence would not admit of any very great retrenchment. Traders going from England to India, go with very reduced quantities of stores compared with the Company's; they sometimes meet with accidents, and have bought stores at four times the amount they could at the original port. Typhoons occur occasionally in the China sea. The merchant ships, notwithstanding, go with fewer stores, taking cables voyage after voyage. The underwriters have that confidence in the equipment of an Indianman that they never look at them. The Company are underwriters on their own account. Witness always insures; the premium is 6 per cent. out and home. The

Company took up several ships from 700 to 900 tons for single voyages two or three years ago. The complement of 130 men is required for the management of the navigation generally of a China ship; she ought to be equal to repel the attack of a 32-gun frigate; she would be more than equal to a privateer of the smaller class.

The Company's officers were very glad to get bills on England for the surplus beyond their investments; sometimes the Company's treasury is open, at some seasons not. The current exchange of the day is given by the Company. The last rate witness took them at, was 4s. 7d. the dollar, which is reckoned at 5s. currency, though not worth that, as the rupee is reckoned at 2s. 6d. "If I present an invoice on India of goods I bring out, the buyer says, I will give you 8 or 10 per cent., and he turns the pound sterling into 8 rupees, and calls it a per-centage upon the 8 rupees; whereas, if you want to remit that money home, instead of its being 2s. 6d. it is only about 1s. 9d." The dollar cost in London 4s. or 4s. 1d.: the last two voyages, witness remitted at 3s. 11d. and 4s. The highest rate, at the close of the war, was 5s. 10d. The rupee has been 2s. 8d. and 1s. 10d.

Throwing open the China trade would be attended with very great risk. The Chinese are not desirous of foreign trade. If the trade were thrown open, witness can hardly say to what extent smuggling might take place: it would lead to riot and disturbance, which would put a stop to trade altogether. The Chinese have the highest confidence in the East-India Company, and think them superior to other powers they have intercourse with. They are a people adverse to all innovation. Lately one or two junks have been down to Singapore from China; numbers may come from Cochin-China. The Chinese send about two junks a year to Batavia. Witness infers that they are adverse to trade merely from intercourse: whatever is new to them, they set their faces against. They like trade in the old way better than the new ones. The Chinese demand for European articles is on a very small scale.

In the affray between the crew of the *Topaze* and the Chinese, trade was suspended by the Chinese government; the Chinese then attempted to set the Company's commanders against the Company; but they said they were under the orders of the Select Committee: it was only a trial to see how far they could divide the English authorities there. It did not extend so far as to offer to trade with the ships, if the commanders would withdraw themselves from the influence of the supercargoes. Witness cannot say what was the purport of the communication.

The cordage, sails, and stores of a Company's ship are put where no cargo could be stored. The defective mode of measurement by the Chinese has the effect of making a 1,300 ton ship pay about 4,000 tales, and a 500 ton ship about 3,000 tales.

If the trade were opened, the Company's trade remaining as at present, the supply of tea would be regulated in a

great measure by the demand; but a large demand would lead to a deteriorated article, and the Company would always have the preference of the market: they would have the best article offered them at a certain price. A large competition would affect the price, and would open the door to a great deal of deteriorated tea.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

On the 13th October a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces at Fort St. George.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Alarming intelligence has reached this country respecting the progress of the *cholera morbus*.

A despatch from Lord Heytesbury, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated September 15, states that the disorder is making rapid advances towards Moscow; "it is already at Sirebiask, Tyaritzigur, Saretoff, and Pewan. At Astrakhan the governor (Nison) and almost every officer of police have perished, and the other deaths are at the rate of about 100 daily. If the disease once reaches Moscow, there can be no doubt that it will spread to St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and from thence into Germany. It appears to be of a very deadly nature, and to have all the character of the real Indian cholera."

Later accounts state that it has reached Moscow, where it is making frightful ravages.

A reward of 25,000 roubles has been offered by the Russian government for the best treatise upon the cure of the *cholera morbus*, which premium is offered to the physicians of Russia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, England, Sweden, and Denmark, and to be written in any of the languages of Russia, in Latin, German, English, or Italian.

THE EASTERN COLONIES OF FRANCE.

Amongst other projects of reform and regeneration contemplated by the new government of France, a commission is about to be appointed to revise and reconstitute their colonial administration. The president of the commission is the well-known Decaen, formerly governor

of the Isles of France and Bourbon. Other members are the Count d'Argout, MM. Victor de Tracy, Dervaux and Isambert. The commission will be under the immediate direction of the Minister of Marine, General Sclatani. In the East, the condition of the natives under the French government will be investigated.

A young French barrister, M. Moiroud, at present Advocate-general at Bourbon, is expected to be joined in the commission. This gentleman was Advocate-General at Pondicherry, but was dismissed from his office by the M. Du Mélay, the governor of the French settlements in India, on the alleged ground of having advocated, with too much zeal, the cause of the oppressed Hindu population. M. Moiroud has published the speech he delivered on the inauguration of the governor, 12th April 1829, with an appeal to his countrymen and his profession. He states that almost immediately on the installation of M. Du Mélay, whom he had known and esteemed at Paris, he waited upon him, at the head of the magistracy, who were received by the governor (a captain in the French navy, "as if they had been common sailors guilty of a breach of duty." His address to them, he says, was "in a seaman-like style, and from first to last, an acrimonious censure of the professions he (M. Moiroud) had made. "I listened," he adds, "with the calmness which became the robe I wore, and contented myself with remarking, 'Sir, be assured that your lecture shall not be forgotten.' ten minutes after, my dismissal was signed."

The oppression to which the natives in French India are exposed, according to M. Moiroud, arises chiefly from the grievous taxes to which they are exposed, and to the machinations of the Jesuits. He asserts that it was declared in his presence "in the Government Council," that "it was necessary the people should starve, in order that their sweat should be more profitable."

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(RESERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drago. (at Bombay). Cornet T. Lloyd, to be Lieut. by purch. v. Ramsbottom prom. (13 Oct. 30).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Tharpe, from 14th F., to be Lieut. v. Johnstone, app. to 35d F. (28 Sept. 30); Lieut. Alex. T. Eustace, from 14th F., to be Lieut. v. John Carr, who retires on h. p. 14th F. (28 do.).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. John Atherton, from h. p., to be Capt. v. Campbell, app. to 47th F. (27 Sept. 30); Lieut. M. G. Dennis, from Royal Afr. corps, to be Lieut. v. Wm. Curteis, who each (28 do.); Lieut. J. G. Wilson, from 1st F., to be Lieut. v. Greene, app. to 8th F. (28 do.); J. E. Young to be ens. by purch. v. Egerton, app. to 18th F. (28 do.).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Staff Asst. Surg. G. H. Gordon to be asst. surg. v. J. M. Drysdale, who retires on h. p. (13 Oct. 30).

30th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Jas. Kennedy, from h. p. Royal W. I. Rangers, to be Lieut. v. C. W. Combe, who each (28 Sept. 30).

30th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Watson, from 16th F., to be Lieut. v. Vernon app. paym. (20 Sept. 30).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Rich. Jenkins, from 14th F., to be Lieut. v. C. A. Sheppard, who retires on h. p. 14th F. (28 Sept. 30); Lieut. J. M. Ross, from 1st F., to be Lieut. v. A. W. Horne, who retires on h. p. 1st F. (28 do.).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Thos. Collins, from 8th F., to be Lieut. v. Crowther app. to 10th F. (28 Sept. 30).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Jas. Brown, from 1st F., to be Lieut. v. Hall app. to 60th F. (28 Sept. 30).

57th Foot (in N.S. Wales, under orders for Madras). Brev. Lieut. Col. Thos. Shadforth to be Lieut. col.; Brev. Major R. Hunt to be major, v. Shadforth; and Lieut. Jas. Brown to be capt. v. Hunt (all 28 Sept. 30); Lieut. R. Ball, from h. p. 58th F., to be Lieut. (28 do.); Lieut. W. F. Fulnam, from h. p. 101st F., to be Lieut. (28 do.); Lieut. W. J. Saunders, from 78th F., to be Lieut. (28 do.); Ena. Wm. Lockyer to be Lieut. (28 Sept.); Ena. Edm. Lockyer to be Lieut. (28 do.); Ena. R. Alexander to be Lieut. (28 do.); Ena. C. H. Darling to be Lieut. (28 do.); 84. Lieut. W. J. MacCarthy, from Ceylon Regt., to be Lieut. (30 Sept.); Ena. F. Baynes, from 60th F., to be Lieut. (30 do.); Ena. R. Bivens, from 77th F., to be Lieut. (30 do.); Ena. T. C. Loft, from 19d F., to be Lieut. v. Brown (30 do.); Ena. J. D. Blythe, from 1st W. I. Regt., to be ens. v. W. Lockyer (28 Sept.); A. T. Allan to be ens. v. E. Lockyer (28 do.); John Spence to be ens. v. Alexander (28 do.); S. F. De Summers to be ens. v. Darling (28 do.).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Ena. H. Hutchinson, from 47th F., to be ens. v. Howard prom. in 53d F. (8 Oct. 30).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. R. N. Verner to be capt. by purch. v. Gloster prom. Ena. J. G. Phillips to be Lieut. by purch. v. Verner; and Alex. Howard to be ens. by purch. v. Phillips (all 8 Oct. 30).

9th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut. C. S. Bunyan, from h. p. 30th F., to be Lieut. v. J. Canby, who each (28 Sept. 30).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. Louis Clare, from h. p. 58th F., to be Lieut. v. Wm. Keane, who each (28 Sept. 30); John Heyliger to be 2d Lieut. v. MacCarthy prom. in 57th F. (30 do.).

Staff. Lieut. Col. H. E. Hunter, on h. p. to be deputy adj. general to troops serving in Mauritius, v. Maj. Gen. L'Estrange. (8 Oct. 30).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 27. *Elm*, Paterson, from Cape 10th July; at Gravesend.—27. *Asiatic*, Stead, from N.S. Wales; at Gravesend.—27. *Cleopatra*, Ritchie, from V. D. Land 6th June; at Gravesend.—28. *Maria*, Wakefield, from Mauritius 12th May; off the Start.—

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30. *Seppings*, Loader, from Ceylon 28th April, and Mauritius 27th May; at Deal.—Oct. 4. *Betsy*, Barclay, from Mauritius 25th June; at Deal.—5. *Volant*, Briggs, from Bombay 29th April, and Cape 23d July; at Liverpool.—14. *John Taylor*, Laible, from Bengal 18th May; at Liverpool.—18. *Charmant*, M'Auldy, from Bombay 10th June; at Liverpool.—20. *Gongahia*, Thomson, from Ceylon 2d May, and Mauritius 1st July; at Portsmouth.—20. *Prince Regent*, Hurstwick, from Batavia 24th June; at Cowes.—21. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from Madras 26th June; at Gravesend.—21. *Lady Flora*, Feyer, from Bengal 1st Feb., and Mauritius 26th July; at Deal.—21. *Boone*, Warren, from Bombay 13th May; at Deal.—21. *Parrotia*, Luscombe, from Singapore 23d May; off the Wight.—21. *Hooghly*, Reeves, from Singapore 17th June; off the Wight.—22. *Widua*, Tait, from Cape 1st Aug.; at Deal.

Departures.

Sept. 28. *Livingston*, Pearce, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—28. *Bulton*, Clarkson, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—28. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—28. *Horatio*, Sparks, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—28. *Sovereign*, McKellar, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Deal.—29. *Achilles*, Hunter, for N.S. Wales and South Seas; from Deal.—29. *Rambler*, Knight, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—29. *York*, Leary, for N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—29. *Thomas Leure*, Muirhead, for V. D. Land; from Portsmouth.—29. *Astrea*, Brantlight, for Batavia; from Portsmouth.—29. *Battle*, Duncan, for Batavia, Manila, and China; from Dover.—Oct. 4. *Madelaine*, Dowson, for Penang, Singapore, and Siam; from Deal.—4. *Eden*, Grace, for Manila; from Deal.—4. *Ionis*, Beck, for Mauritius and Cape; from Deal.—4. *Columbine*, Brown, for Cape; from Deal.—4. *Fame*, Bullen, for Cape and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—6. *Courier*, Palmer, for Cape; from Deal.—7. *Martha*, Cowan, for Mauritius; from Deal.—7. *Catherine*, Fenn, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—8. *Fame*, Watson, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—10. *City of Edinburgh*, McKinnon, for Bengal; from Bristol.—11. *Aquila*, Taylor, for Cape; from Liverpool.—12. *John*, Newberry, from V. D. Land (with convicts) off the Wight.—14. *Clyde*, Ireland, for Bombay; from Deal.—14. *Frederic*, Chalmers, for Mauritius; from Deal.—15. *Eden*, Campbell, for Cape; from Deal.—16. *Orion*, Carbutt, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—18. *Lady Harcourt*, Stanhouse, for N.S. Wales (with convicts) from Deal.—18. *Glenfidd*, Baxter, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—19. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—19. *Robert*, Whitten, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Jane*, Church, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—21. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—22. *Hector*, Richardson, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Duke of Roxburgh*: from Madras: Mrs. Fulton; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Norman; Miss Beetham; Capt. May; H.M. 41st Regt.; Capt. Servant; H.M. 29th do.; Lieut. De Montmorency; 3d Cavalry; Lieut. Laing, ditto; Lieut. Davies; H.M. 46th regt.; Lieut. Miles; H.M. 49th do.; Lieut. Maitland, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Patteson, ditto; L. Griffiths, Esq., merchant; Mr. Edw. Seaman, medical estab.; three Misses Fulton; Cornet Cotterell, 8th Cavalry; Ena. Gordon, 37th N.I.; three Masters Fulton, three Griffiths, and three Dacre; three servants.

Per *Asia*, from New South Wales: Mr. Edworth; Dr. Drummond; Dr. Cunningham; Capt. Salmon; Capt. Dixon; Mr. Candlish; Mr. Slacey and five children; Mrs. Grimes.

Per *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, from New South Wales (recently arrived): Capt. Robinson; Mrs. Robinson; Lieut. Benson; Mrs. Benson and servant; Doctors Dickson, Dunn, McFerman, and Clifford; Mr. Homersley; Capt. Northwood.

Per *Hooghly*, from Singapore: Mr. C. R. Read.—From Swan River: Messrs. Hall, Ames, and Gahan.

Per *Boyne*, from Bombay: Capt. Leighton, Bombay estab.; Mrs. Leighton; Miss Leighton;

(2)

Home Intelligence.

[Nov.]

Major B. Blake, Madras estab.; Mrs. Blake; Miss Wiloughby; Mrs. Orborne; Lieut. H. Stockley, Hunter, Esq.; Kna. Cotgrave, ditto; W. J. Madras civil service; C. J. Wray, 5th Regt.; Lieut. W. Walker, Madras estab.; G. W. Jones, H. M. 5th Regt.; Asst. Surg. G. Richmond; Capt. J. P. Cumming, Bombay estab.; Lieut. Chikubou; Masters Henderson and Blake; Miss Blake; four servants.

For Lady Flora, from Bengal: Mrs. M. Petrie; ship *Perseverance*; Gen. McRitchie, Esq.; J. J. Bolton; Misses Abner, and 2 Saunders; 3 Bice, Saunders, Petrie, and 2 Hopper; several servants.—From Ceylon: Lieut. M. Watt and Capt. T. Smith, 3d Buffs; Dr. W. W. Hewitt; Mann, Bombay estab.; Lieut. G. K. Gulliver, Esq.; J. T. Rowlandson, Esq.; John Thos. Burrell, invalid H.C.S. *Scrubby Castle*.—(Miss A. S. Hooper died at sea 4th Feb.)

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

For Sir John Rae Read, for Bombay: Colonel Johnston and family; Capt. Murray; Asst. Surgeon Williams; Ensign Walker; Mr. Hibbard.

For Catherine, for Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Piffard; Mrs. Patton; Mr. Vansandye and four daughters; Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Watson; Grimes; Capt. Mackenzie; Mr. Bolles; Mr. Van Horn; and Hay; Mr. Gingers; Mr. and Mrs. MacArthur.

For Bolton, for Ceylon and Bombay: Miss Van Sprau; Capt. Poore and lady; Capt. Richardson Webster, Baynes, Enkine, Turner, Aston, and Leighton.

For Mary Ann, for Madras: Mrs. Colonel Pinner; Mrs. Colonel Ormsby; Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Paulin; Miss Ormsby; Miss Schermerman; Mrs. Miss Greig; Miss O'Flaherty; Miss Paulin; Capt. Scott; Capt. Downing; Dr. Archibald Campbell; Mr. Shermerman; Lieut. Doveton; Mr. Grime, Mr. Champs, Mr. Hamlyn, assistant surgeon; Mr. Free, Mr. Phillips; Messrs. Paulin, Tatham, and vms.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 26. At Hackney, the lady of J. T. Lane, Esq., Bengal artillery, of a son.

Sept. 26. At Edinburgh, the lady of James Johnstone, Esq., M.D., Bengal army, of a daughter.

Oct. 17. At Richmond, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At Aberdeen, Alex. Hendry, Esq., advocate, to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Burnett, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

22. At Portland Church, Charles Penny, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of George Port, Esq., late of Lyndhurst, New Forest, Hants.

27. At Edinburgh, Capt. C. G. Scott, of the

Madras Army, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Macdonald, of Piquahair.

28. At Edinburgh, James Robertson, Esq., of the Madras army, second son of Lieut. Col. Robert Macdonald, of Kinkorshie, to Anne, the youngest daughter of the late Chas. Stewart, Esq., commander of the H.C. ship *Atch Cochrane*.

31. At Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, Lieut. Col. C. H. Baines, of the Bengal army, son of the late Rev. T. Baines, of Halesowen, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth Baines, of Clay Street, Bath, and niece of Colonel Baines, of Beauchamp Lodge.

— At Carlisle, John J. Greig, Esq., of H.M. 24th Regt., and only son of the late Capt. Chas. Greig, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Sarah Harriet Tawse, only daughter of the late John Connell, Esq., of Carlisle.

Oct. 6. At Dover, Thomas Willard King, second son of the late John King, Esq., to Mary, relict of the late T. C. Evans, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Harpenden Church, Oxfordshire, M. E. Impey, Esq., of Caversham Hill, grandson of the late Sir Elijah Impey, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Mayne, of Dunmoy Court, in the same county.

11. At Kensington, W. W. Follett, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard.

12. At Liverpool, Capt. J. D. Myers, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Anne, only daughter of Samuel Richardson, Esq.

16. At Poththead, Piffard, John Ogilvie, Esq., of Calcutta, to Eliza, third daughter of David Millie, Esq., of Cameron Bridge.

DEATHS.

Sept. 1. In her 19th year, Laura, daughter of C. B. Martell, Esq., attorney-at-law, Calcutta, and late of 24, Duke Street, Westminster.

16. At Woolwich, aged 78, Margaret, widow of the late Major Alex. Macdonald, of H.M. 14th regt. of foot.

23. At Brussels, Major-General Lord Blantyre.

24. At Taunton, Jean, relict of the late John Hill, Esq., postmaster, Bengal.

27. At his house in Gloucester-place, John Jobbi, Esq., late in the direction of the Hon. East India Company.

Oct. 3. At Cross Mall, Berwickshire, Major Edward Broughton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

4. At Buntingford, aged 88, the Rev. R. Jeffreys, rector of Throcking, near Buntingford, Herts, and late chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company.

5. In her 18th year, Frances Murray, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, formerly adjutant-general of the Bengal army.

6. At York-terrace, Regent's Park, James Inglis, Esq., second son of the late John Inglis, Esq., a director of the Hon. East India Company.

— At Mount Annan, General Dirom.

8. In his 18th year, Edward, third son of Edward Leslie, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's home service.

13. Kitty Lacom, relict of the late Benjamin Lacom, Esq., proprietor of New Harbour, is the East-India.

14. At Devonport, Augusta Susanna, relict of the late P. S. Du Puy, Esq., of the East-India House.

15. At Henley, near Tunbridge Wells, Major-General Beaton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At sea, on the passage to Britain, Wm. C. Brunton, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel Brunton, military auditor at Madras.

1830.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

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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 brass mounds is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 brass mounds equal to 110 factory mounds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupee B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by M. Rupee F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 748 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 29, 1830.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.	Ra. A.	Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Ru. F. md.	6 0	@	6 8		
English, sq. do.	3 4	—	3 6		
Flat do.	3 0	—	3 2		
Bolt do.	5 8	—	16 0		
Sheet do.	12 0	—	5 4		
Nails do.	5 0	—	1 4		
Hoops do.	5 13	—	5 15		
Kentledge do.	6 8	—			
Lead, Pig do.	13 D.	—	20 D.		
Sheet do.	3 0	—	3 2		
Millinery do.	8 14	—	5 D		
Shot, patent do.	13 8	—	10 0		
Spelter do.	13 8	—	13 12		
Stationery do.	13 8	—	24 0		
Steel, English do.	8 8	—	8 D.		
Swedish do.	8 8	—	5 A.		
Tin Plates do.	10 D.	—	5 A.		
Woolens, Broad cloth, fine do.	10 D.	—	5 A.		
coarse do.	10 D.	—	5 A.		
Flannel do.	10 D.	—	5 A.		

MADRAS, February 17, 1830.

	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Bottles do.	100	@	20		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 do.	350	—	300		
Old do.	297	—	300		
Nails, assort. do.	350	—	300		
Cottons, Chints do.	10 A.	—	10 A.		
Muslins and Ginghams do.	10 A.	—	10 A.		
Longcloth do.	10 A.	—	10 A.		
Cutlery do.	10 A.	—	10 A.		
Glass and Earthenware do.	10 A.	—	10 A.		
Hardware do.	10 A.	—	10 A.		
Iron, Swedish, sq. do.	19	—	28		
Flat and bolt do.	19	—	24		

BOMBAY, May 29, 1830.

	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Iron, Swedish, bar. do.	70	@	0		
English, do. do.	30	—	0		
Hoops do.	15	—	0		
Nails do.	33	—	0		
Plates do.	40	—	0		
Rod for bolts do.	8 1/2	—	0		
do. for nails do.	8 1/2	—	0		
Lead, Pig do.	10 D.	—	20 D.		
Sheet do.	16	—	0		
Millinery do.	6 1/2	—	0		
Shot, patent do.	16 1/2	—	0		
Spelter do.	16 1/2	—	0		
Stationery do.	16 1/2	—	0		
Steel, Swedish do.	31	—	30 D		
Tin Plates do.	10 D.	—	20 D		
Woolens, Broad cloth, fine do.	10 D.	—	20 D		
coarse do.	10 D.	—	20 D		
Flannel do.	10 D.	—	20 D		

CANTON, May 1, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
Smalts do.	12	@	28		
Steel, Swedish, in kits. do.	1 70	—	1 20		
Woolens, Broad cloth do.	25	—	25		
Camlets do.	25	—	25		
Do. Dutch do.	7	—	8		
Long Ella Dutch do.	13	—	14		
Tin do.	13	—	14		
Tin Plates do.	13	—	14		

SINGAPORE, June 19, 1890.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor	11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfa. lmt. Battick, dble.	6	@ 8
Butter	100	4	do do Pullent	5	@ 8
Copper Nails and Sheathing	40	42	Twist, 30 to 70	50	@ 8
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 34in. pica	3	31	Hardware, assort.	1	@ 10
do. do. 25yd. by 34in. pica	3	31	Iron, Swedish	1	@ 10
Longcloths	12	36	do. do. English	1	@ 10
do. do. 38 to 40	34	30	do. do. Nails	1	@ 10
do. do. 38 to 40	34	30	Lead, Pig	1	@ 10
do. do. 44	40	38	Nails	1	@ 10
do. do. 44	40	38	Shot, patent	1	@ 10
Prints, 7-8, single colours	5	35	Spelter	1	@ 10
do. do. 34	34	30	Steel, Swedish	1	@ 10
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 48 in.	11	33	do. do. English	1	@ 10
Jaconet, 20	44	40	Woolens, Long Ells	1	@ 10
			do. do. Cambric	1	@ 10
			Ladies' cloth	1	@ 10

REMARKS.

Calcutta, April 20, 1890.—The market for European goods generally continues in a very depressed state, and the trade shy in coming forward to purchase more than sufficient to supply their immediate wants. There has been very little doing in cotton piece goods. The sales in wool, since our last, have been on a moderate scale; but holders do not seem inclined to submit to lower prices. Stationary very heavy. Hardware, glass, and earthenware, the market overstocked, and almost unsaleable in entire invoices. In copper, sales to some extent have been effected, and bolt and Peru slabs have improved a little in prices. Iron and lead in limited demand. Spelter, steady. Block tin dull, and looking down.

Bombay, May 29, 1890.—Several vessels have arrived from England, and have thrown into the market large quantities of shop goods and staples. An investment by one of the H.C.'s ships, comprising a variety of shop goods, together with 118 hds. of Hodgson's pale ale (October brewing), sold at the ruinous price of 15 to 17 per cent. discount. By the same vessel, a very beautiful

assortment of muslins and long cloths were parted with at 5 per cent. advance! We think that these sales must have been made with undue haste, as we know of no cause to warrant such a reduction in prices; for the buyers of shop goods do not alter their rates, while those of the custom goods are enabled to sell considerably under the retail market rate, and still realize a handsome profit. The market is generally dull. The large importation of glass and earthenware has caused prices of these articles to fall.

Singapore, June 19, 1890.—In piece goods, made-polams, imitation Irish, and long cloths, are in partial demand. Prints of a dark colour are in demand. Woolens in partial demand. Earthenware and glassware unsaleable. Swedish steel in demand. Wines and spirits, the market overstocked.

Canton, May 1, 1890.—There is a demand for cotton twist of the Nos. 30 to 40, which in these proportions would readily sell at 80 to 85 per cent. British long cloths continue to find a quick circulation; still the prices do not improve.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 9, 1890.

Government Securities.
Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. (Sell.)
Prem. 29 0 Remittable 28 0 Prem.
Disc. 1 0 Old Five per cent. Loan 1 8 Disc.
Disc. 0 2 New ditto ditto 0 8 Disc.

Bank Shares—Prem. 4,300 to 4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills 7 1/2 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit 3 0 do.

Union Bank.

Discount on approved bills, 2 mo. 5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c. 2 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10 1/2 d.—
to sell 1s. 10 1/2 d. per Sa. Rupee.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 96 per 100
Bombay Rs.
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 96 to 90 per 100
Madras Rs.

Madras, June 23, 1890.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Pub-
lic Securities, viz. 100; 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 Pub-

He Securities, viz. 100; Madras Rs. per
100 Sa. Rs. 11 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug.
1893.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100;
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 11 Prem.

Bombay, June 12, 1890.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8 1/2 d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 110 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sa. Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per
100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 127 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, June 12, 1890.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 200 per 110 Sp. Drs.

Canton, May 1, 1890.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 1s. 8 1/2 d. per Sp.
Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp.
Drs.
On Bombay, — no bills.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 November—Prompt 4 February 1891.

Company's.—Saltpetre.

For Sale 11 November—Prompt 4 February.

Licenced.—Mat Annamala.

For Sale 25 November—Prompt 4 February.

Private Trade.—Ivory and Lacquered Fans—
Rice Ornaments. Enamelled Copper Ornaments—
Hammam Canes.—Tea Stricks.—Cane Floor Mats.

For Sale 1 December—Prompt 25 February.

Tea.—Butea, 1,000,000 Rs.; Congou, Camphor,
Souchong, and Pekoe, 4,000,000 Rs.; Fookay and
Hysan White, 1,250,000 Rs.; Hyson, 750,000 Rs.;
Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 Rs.

For Sale 7 December—Prompt 4 March.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—
Mirapure Worsted Carpets.

Private Trade.—Nankhona—Rith Piece Goods.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.CARGOES of the *Presidence* and *Lady Nugent*,
from Bengal.Company's.—Raw Silk—Indigo—Refined Salt-
petre.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Company or Consignee.	Captain.	Where Loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Green. Nov. 15	Chandina	440 William Henderson.	Wm. Henderson	W. I. Dicks	Joseph L. Henderson, Bircham-lane
	Green. Nov. 21	Arora	440 Samuel Owen and Co.	Samuel Owen	E. I. Dicks	Edmund Rand.
	Green. Nov. 28	Prater	440 William Bottomley	James M. Stewart	W. I. Dicks	Burton and Co., Mary-lane.
Madras & Hongkong	Green. Dec. 5	Arora, Jan.	440 Robert Ford	Robert Ford	E. I. Dicks	Edmund Rand.
	Green. Jan. 12	Prater	440 Henry Rand.		E. I. Dicks	Edmund Rand.
Bombay	Green. Nov. 15	Chandina	440 Rovers, Holdsworth, & Co.	Thomas Leach	W. I. Dicks	Edmund Rand.
	Green. Nov. 21	Arora	440 John A. (underbridge)	John M. Jones	E. I. Dicks	John Ivory Bircham Lane.
	Green. Nov. 28	Prater	440 George Barrie	John (Cris)	Low Dicks	Arncliffe and Wickett.
Canton	Green. Nov. 15	Chandina	440 Andrew Anderson	Andrew Anderson	Low Dicks	E. I. W. and Arnold & Wickett.
	Green. Nov. 21	Arora	440 William H. Baker	W. H. Baker	E. I. Dicks	T. and M. and M. and M.
	Green. Nov. 28	Prater	440 John Park and Co.	John Brink	E. I. Dicks	John Park and Co., Freeman's Court.
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	Green. Nov. 28	Prater	440 John Park and Co.	John Brink	E. I. Dicks	John Park and Co., Freeman's Court.
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Canton &						

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1890-91, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

[illegible]

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, October 26, 1830.

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCTS

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCTS.				Measures of Weight and Value, China			
	R.	S.	d.		R.	S.	d.
Banilla	—	—	—	Nankow	100	0	0
Coffee, Java	1	9	0	Nankow	0	8	0
" Cheribon	1	10	0	Nankow	0	15	0
" Sumatra and Ceylon	1	7	0	Nankow	0	9	0
" Borneum	—	—	—	Nankow	0	10	0
" Mocha	3	8	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Cotton, Surat	0	0	45	Nankow	0	10	0
" Madras	0	0	45	Nankow	0	10	0
" Bengal	0	0	45	Nankow	0	10	0
" Borneum	0	0	75	Nankow	0	10	0
Drugs & Spices:				Nankow	0	10	0
Alum, Rhatia	cwt	10	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Aniseeds, Star	4	12	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Borris, Redwood	5	10	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Unrefined, or Tinned	5	10	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Camphire	3	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Ceylon	0	1	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Cassia Husk	cwt	4	8	Nankow	0	10	0
" Lignum	3	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Caster Oil	lb	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
China Root	cwt	1	3	Nankow	0	10	0
Gambur	5	15	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Dragon's Blood	10	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Gum Ammoniac, Sump	0	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Arabic	1	8	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Annabotida	0	15	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Benjamin, 2 sorts	12	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Anioli	3	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Jamboungum	—	—	—	Nankow	0	10	0
" Myrrh	4	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Olibanum	0	18	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Kino	10	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Lac Lake	0	1	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Iryo	0	0	3	Nankow	0	10	0
" Shidi	cwt	14	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Stick	3	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Musk, China	cwt	1	10	Nankow	0	10	0
Nux Vomica	cwt	0	10	Nankow	0	10	0
Oil, Camellia	—	—	—	Nankow	0	10	0
" Camellium	0	15	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Caraca nut	cwt	1	11	Nankow	0	10	0
" Cloves	lb	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Macis	0	0	9	Nankow	0	10	0
" Nutmegs	0	1	3	Nankow	0	10	0
Opium	—	—	—	Nankow	0	10	0
Rhubarb	cwt	1	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Sal Ammoniac	cwt	3	3	Nankow	0	10	0
Sassa	lb	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Turmeric, Java	cwt	0	14	Nankow	0	10	0
" Bengali	0	11	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" China	1	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Galls, In Hearts	5	18	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Blue	3	6	0	Nankow	0	10	0
Hides, Buffalo	lb	0	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Ox and Cow	0	0	4	Nankow	0	10	0
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0	7	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Fine Violet	0	8	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Mid. to good Violet	0	5	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Violet seed cap	0	6	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Copper	0	4	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Commencing warts	0	4	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Dark, like Bengali	0	4	0	Nankow	0	10	0
" Do. low to good	0	1	10	Nankow	0	10	0
" Madras One	0	3	6	Nankow	0	10	0
" Madras Ind to mid	0	1	10	Nankow	0	10	0
" Do. D. Kurpah	0	1	10	Nankow	0	10	0
" Java	0	2	0	Nankow	0	10	0

PRICES OF SHARES, October 26, 1890.

PRICES OF SHARES						
	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Share of Paid.		Books Sent for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£	£	£.	£	
East-India..... (Stock)	78	4 p cent.	500,000	—	—	March, Sept.
London..... (Stock)	78	3 p cent.	5,114,000	—	—	June, Dec.
St. Katherine's	84	5 p cent.	1,357,500	100	—	April, Oct.
Ditto Debitum	103	4 p cent.	500,000	—	—	3 April, 3 Oct.
Ditto ditto	—	4 p cent.	—	—	—	June, Dec.
West-India..... (Stock)	100	8 p cent.	1,300,000	—	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian..... (Agricultural)	10 dis.	—	10,000	100	50	June, Dec.
Cornish Beach, Ltd (Coal)	—	4	—	—	—	June, Dec.
Ditto, Id (Coal)	—	5	—	—	—	
Van Diemen's Land Company	6 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	

WOLFE, Brothers, 28, Court & Alley

tion, and perhaps it may save you trouble, that unless you can carry your affidavit as far as an assault, and that those you complain of did more than was necessary to remove you from that house where you had no right to be, contrary to the will of the inmates, it will be of no use, for we can make no order to 'unhinge the doors of the council chamber.' I apprehend that the magistrates cannot refuse to take your information if you complain of an assault."

Mr. Gordon.—"All the magistrates, my lords, have refused to swear me to my affidavit."

Chief Justice.—"If you complain of the magistrates you must apply for a *mandamus*, or indict them for corrupt motives in refusing to swear you to your affidavit."

June 22.

The Martine Charity. The court this day decided upon the report of the master in the *Martine Charity*, stating first, that a sum of between 60,000 and 70,000 rupees was necessary for the immediate repairs of the House of Constantia; and, secondly, that one lac and several thousand rupees was the sum required to be set aside to keep up the establishment, or, as it is called, the caravansary, in accordance with the wishes of the testator; which were sent back to the master.

The Chief Justice was of opinion, that these were not the reports the court required; they only wished to know the sum absolutely necessary for immediate repairs, and for this the master had reported a sum of between 60,000 and 70,000 rupees, but he went farther, and included amongst other things a range of new stables; and he (the Chief Justice) considered that an enormous sum, and that it had come to his knowledge that a person at Lucknow had offered to do the immediate repairs for 35,000 rupees, and to keep it in constant repair for a proportionably small sum. With reference to the other part of the report, he considered it was premature to say what would be a proper sum to keep up the caravansary before the court had determined it could be kept up at all in a foreign country, and this could make no difference in the general report, as he could state the residue conditionally. The other report required, and then the case was where it had rested for some time back. His lordship said he had put the most urbane letters into the hands of the Advocate General, stating that unless the repairs were made previous to the rains they could not be done at double the expense; and why was not the master, he asked, confined to this alone, and why did he go into unnecessary matters? We only wanted to know what were the necessary repairs to prevent dilapidation, and that I think could have been ascertained before now.

Advocate General.—"You, my lord, have seen the house, so of course can better estimate the expense than either the master or myself."

Chief Justice.—"No person, Mr. Advocate, could be less qualified to make an estimate than myself; but if I had been told that such a sum was required to effect necessary repairs upon a house as large as the government-house, I should have been astonished."

Advocate General.—"The principal part of the expense is for the ornamental parts of the house and the ceilings, which, if not repaired, will go to ruin."

The Chief Justice said, there was also painting in the most fantastic style, which he considered as unnecessary, when no useless expense should be incurred, and he considered that the architect had given in his estimate as if the establishment were to be kept up, which he, the Chief Justice, held to be contingent. The report should go back to be included in the master's general report, and if the necessary repairs were urgently required, he thought that the architect should review his estimate, and that the Advocate General should move for a reference to the master to inquire and report what would be a sufficient sum, how it was to be applied, and under what superintendence it was to be laid out.

Sir E. Ryan would be inclined to confirm the report upon the terms of the reference, as that implied that the establishment was to be carried on according to the wishes of the testator.

The Chief Justice knew of no way of carrying into effect the provisions of the will in a foreign country, unless the government of this country undertook to see them carried into effect.

June 24.

Bryce v. Smith. The question of costs in this much discussed libel action was again brought before the court.

Mr. Dickens, for the defendant, maintained that the plaintiff wanted to saddle his client with the whole costs of the action, whereas the court had already decided that each party should pay their own costs on the plea, on which the bench had been divided. This Mr. D. admitted might be hard on plaintiff; but it had originated out of the deliberate judgment of the court acting on their own discretion, and with the knowledge before them, that such a decision would fall heavily on the opposite side. If the plaintiff got what he now wanted, the court would be placed in the predicament of having given two contradictory decisions on one point. Mr. D. begged that the case be now disposed of, and that it should not be referred back to the master.

The Chief Justice stated, that he would appoint a day to have the bills of the whole

case brought before him in chambers, when he would have them examined fully.

Mr. Cleland expressed his satisfaction at this intimation of the Chief Justice, and pointed to the hardship of the case, when, after being successful in every step, costs to the amount of nearly 7,000 rupees had been allotted to his client, as the bills were at present taxed.

The Chief Justice remarked, that the costs in the case were monstrous, and not at all such as ought to have been incurred in such an action; he was of opinion that some blame attached to the legal advisers of the plaintiff, he would not say with whom it rested; the greater part of the costs incurred arose out of the length of the pleas put in, and if application had been made at the proper stage he was of opinion that they would have been ordered by the court to have been greatly abridged.

Mr. Cleland begged leave to remind the Chief Justice that such application had been made.

Sir Edward Ryan said, that he had an impression of the same kind, and that he had objected to the application to have the pleas taken off the file, as too voluminous, on two grounds; first, that to do so would be to prejudge the pleas before knowing what they were; and, secondly, that when the demurrers on the first set of pleas had been sustained, it had been because they were not sufficiently specific, and leave was granted to amend. The defendant's counsel was almost forced into the method of procedure they had adopted.

The Chief Justice still adhered to his opinion, that no application to have the pleas taken off the file, as too voluminous, had been made. In the bills before him, no item of any charge for a motion to that effect appeared.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

On the 24th June, a meeting of the members of the Steam Committee of the subscribers to the Steam Fund, and of all others interested in the promotion of a steam communication with England, was held at the town hall; Mr. John Smith in the chair.

Commodore Sir John Hayes addressed the meeting, and laid before it the correspondence between Sir John and the government relative to the unappropriated fund for the encouragement of steam navigation, which, in July 1828, had been agreed to be applied to aiding the plans of Mr. Waghorn. It appeared from that correspondence, that the government had declined to give any orders respecting the appropriation of the balance of the fund

• See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxvii. p. 319.

any balance remaining of the subscription of government would be paid over, according to the decision of a majority of any meeting of subscribers duly convened; the balance of other subscriptions would be made over to such parties as might be legally authorized to receive the same. In consequence of this, the appropriation proposed could not take place, as the money could not be remitted to England, as was intended by the Steam Fund Committee and Mr. Waghorn. Sir John said that Mr. Waghorn had been extremely ill-treated, and he called upon the meeting to make him reparation, by placing at his disposal, for the purposes for which it was voted by the Steam Committee, the moiety of the subscription money remaining after the payment to Capt. Johnson. Sir John added, that he could with great confidence recommend Mr. Waghorn as a zealous, able, and gallant officer, who would, if spared and supported as he ought to be, effect the purpose he had in view.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Waghorn to detail his proceedings in furtherance of his plan since he left India in 1828; which he accordingly did.

Sir John Hayes then proposed a resolution approving those proceedings and thanking Mr. Waghorn for the progress he had made. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harwell, one of the government agents, then explained to the meeting, that the law officers of the crown had stated that there were legal difficulties in the way of paying over the balance as had been proposed; one subscriber had refused to allow his donation to be laid out in the way directed by the meeting of 1828. If this difficulty could be got over, and if the committee could show that they were legally authorized to receive it, the money should be paid at once.

Dr. Grant asked what government had to do with the fund? If any individuals chose to take back their subscriptions let them do so, but the main object should not be thwarted by legal quibbles. How were a hundred or a thousand subscribers, scattered over the globe, to make legal transfer of their rights to the committee? He considered the explanation of the government agents as unsatisfactory, and their conduct censurable; and he moved a resolution to that effect, also empowering the chairman to demand the money without delay.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, secretary to government, observed that government had never acted in the matter otherwise than as a subscriber. When application was made to have the money paid, under the resolution of 1828, legal difficulties occurred, from its being originally appropriated to a different purpose. The funds had been placed for security in the hands of govern-

ment, and to accumulate interest, and no difficulty had been made to the payment of a portion to Capt. Johnston. But the payment to Mr. Waghorn was for a different purpose, to which a legal obstacle was started. Why was not a general meeting called? How were the government officers to blame? Why was a vote of censure to be passed on them, because the committee itself had not done what it ought? Suppose the committee had chosen to vote away the money for a statue to Mr. Waghorn; were the government officers to pay it, without the sanction of the subscribers? The government agents could only pay the money to those who had placed it in their hands.

Captain Johnston was of opinion, that no meeting of the committee had power over the funds; that the moiety was at the disposal of each individual subscriber; and he thought that any attempt to procure it by reference to the law officers of government would only tend to delay Mr. Waghorn, who should be enabled to proceed to England at once, in prosecution of his plan. He would, therefore, move that a fresh subscription be opened to make up any difference that might be occasioned by the secession of any subscribers from the present fund. He would beg leave to open the subscription by putting down his name for 1,000 rupees.

Mr. Gordon said, that by the course suggested by Captain Johnston, the subscriptions of all those who were not in India would be lost, and who, if they were, would not refuse to apply them in the way proposed. He thought, therefore, it would be better if Captain Johnston would withdraw part of his resolution, and he had no doubt that such arrangements could be made as would be found sufficient.

Dr. Grant's motion was negatived; and Capt. Johnston's withdrawn.

Sir John Hayes then moved that "an application be again made, signed by all the members of the original committee, now present in Calcutta, to the government agents, for the funds in their hands, and that they receive from them such amount as they shall be able to satisfy the government agents may be safely paid."

Some alteration here took place between several individuals (including the chairman), until Mr. Greenlaw suggested bound to reimburse to Mr. Waghorn such expenses as he had been put to, in consequence of the non-remittance of the proposed fund. The failure did not arise from any intention or neglect on his part; indeed he had nobly and earnestly exerted himself to the utmost, and failed solely in the attempt for the

want of those funds on which he originally proposed to make it.

The hon. J. E. Elliot moved, "that a new subscription be raised for the furtherance of steam navigation; the fund arising from which to be placed in the hands of the old committee, who are to be a committee for this new subscription, and that that committee be empowered to appropriate such a sum out of the subscriptions as may be considered sufficient to reimburse Mr. Waghorn for the expense which he has incurred owing to the non-remittance of the funds formerly promised."

Mr. Waghorn returned thanks. He would at once proceed to England, where he hoped in a short time to sail for India, and on the seventieth day of his voyage to present himself again before them.

The meeting is represented to have been at first numerous, but from the loose and desultory mode in which the business of the meeting was conducted, many had retired before the deliberations were brought to a close.

A meeting has taken place at Delhi, with a view of encouraging Mr. Taylor, between whom and Mr. Waghorn there is now a declared rivalry. Mr. Taylor makes a post-office of two rupees on each letter between India and England for two years only; after which period nothing will be charged.

The Calcutta Gov. Gazette observes: "There are several reasons which induce us to hope that Mr. Waghorn may still be enabled to proceed with his original plan, leaving the Red Sea route for others to exercise their energies on. In the first place, the support of the Hon. the Court of Directors is, to a certain extent, pledged towards the Cape experiment, and, from all that has occurred, there is every reason to conclude that his Majesty's government is favourably disposed towards it, and would make it worth Mr. Waghorn's trouble in the end to persevere; whereas there is no evidence that either will support private adventure by the other route. In the next place, provided the balance of the steam fund be given to Mr. Waghorn, the means of solving an interesting question, with comparative facility and expedition, are at once available, without any delays, from conflicting interests, and the move. The plan is clear, palpable, intelligible. Can as much be said for Mr. Taylor's? We wish, however, to institute no offensive comparisons, for as we, on a former occasion, remarked, the one plan does not interfere with the other, although it cannot fail to strike the most careless observer that, as respects simplicity of outline and practicability of detail and expense, one does appear preferable to the other."

SUTTERS AND COLONIZATION.

The following are from native papers of opposite sentiments:—

"At the twenty-second meeting of the Dhurma Sabha, on Saturday, the 22d Jyest, the petition in favour of suttees and against colonization was signed. It has been settled that the petition is to be sent through several of the first lawyers of the Supreme Court. It is now in the course of signature, and when as many names have been obtained as appear necessary, it will be sent without delay to the sovereign of England."—*Chandrika*.

"Our present Governor General, on the 4th of December 1829, in perfect conformity with the most celebrated of the sasters and the dictates of reason, passed a regulation abolishing the practice of burning women. In this affair it is matter of astonishment that some persons in this neighbourhood, calling themselves the Dhurma Sabha, have drawn out a new law on the subject (which, however, they do not publish), and are about to send it to England with a petition to revoke the very beneficial regulation passed on the subject by the Governor General, and to lay out 50,000 rupees in transmitting it. Having made this public, they have been collecting money from various classes of persons. The editor of the Durpan, in the 630th number of his paper, asks, why those who are opposed to the Dhurma Sabha do not draw out their legal authorities and present them to parliament? We suspect the editor is not informed on this subject; we would therefore beg to say, that the legal authorities (against the rite) have been put together at great length, from the most celebrated sasters, and that the small sum necessary to cover the expense incurred has been collected. But this party has been at no such pains in regard to the collection of authorities, or the smassing of money, as the members of the Dhurma Sabha; for it was the completion of their object alone which they kept in view. The gentleman who will proceed to England with their documents was offered by them the sum of 5,000 rupees to bear the expenses of his journey, but he absolutely refused to receive any thing for conveying to England the legal precepts, which referred to so righteous an act as that of saving the lives of women, and said that he esteemed himself sufficiently happy in having witnessed the extinction of female immolations; he is now going to England to present the precepts. He who is proceeding to Great Britain from the other party to establish the immolation of females, how can he accomplish his object without receiving 50,000 rupees from those diene incarnations? Our legal precept and petition have been prepar-

ed and will be very speedily dispatched to England."—*Ausumudy*.

CALCUTTA HIGH SCHOOL.

We observe an advertisement in the Calcutta papers, that in order to establish the late Grammar School upon a permanent and extensive footing, a sum of money is to be raised by transferable shares of 250 aa. rs. each, bearing interest, by dividends of profit, not exceeding six per cent. for the purpose of providing for the education department, the only object in which the funds of the society are to be employed. Subscriptions are collecting to enable the shareholders to purchase or build premises for class rooms, a library, &c. At a general meeting of shareholders and donors, on the 5th June, at which the Bishop of Calcutta presided, trustees and a managing committee were chosen. The plan of the Edinburgh academy is to be followed: the Rev. J. Macqueen has been appointed head-master. The *India Gazette* (June 23) says: "it is reported that 24,000 rs. collected for the Christian College that was to have been established some time ago, and 30,000 rupees placed by a gentleman in England in the hands of Archdeacon Corrie, for the purpose of being applied to the cause of education in India, are to be appropriated to the High School; it may be a question whether the individuals who subscribed the 24,000 rupees for the Christian college, and the gentleman who placed the 30,000 rupees at the disposal of Archdeacon Corrie, intended to use the sum to be applied to such a purpose."

OMACHURN BANURJEE.

It is generally known that the case of Baboo Frankissen Holdar, for forgery, some time ago engaged the serious attention of the Supreme Court. It is reported that while this trial was going on, a native gentleman of Calcutta, Omachurn Banurjee by name, who seemed to have a great friendship for the former, took out of his hands the sum of about 100,000 rupees with the declared intention of spending it in bribing the judges and the jury to decide in his favour. But all Frankissen's hopes vanished with the issue of his sentence, viz. a banishment of seven years, which made him suspect that he had been deceived by his friend, and disappointed prompted him to apply for the recovery of the sum he had thus lost. A warrant of seizure was therefore kept issued against Omachurn Banurjee, who had all along absconded, till on Wednesday the 3d instant, as he was passing in the neighbourhood of Jorasanko, he was apprehended on the warrant. The peon who accompanied him said, by instruction, that the palankeen contained a woman; but such

a story would not pass for truth with those who had hit upon their prey. The palan-keen was kept at the thana till his carriage was brought, upon which he and two serjeants stepped in, and drove to the police; but as this happened at about half after nine o'clock in the evening, he was committed to the charge of the nazir, with whom he staid that night. On the following day he was brought to the police, where he began asking what he had done to deserve this insult, as he had not been an accomplice in the late forgery, &c. The magistrates, without answering his questions, referred the case to the Supreme Court, where, however, he has been released on the security of a respectable European gentleman.—*India Gaz.* June 9.

THE MADRAS CENSORSHIP.

We have not lately brought the labours of the Madras censor to the notice of our readers, but we beg to assure them that he continues diligent in his vocation. In the *Madras Gazette* of the 8th instant there are two passages struck out by his pen and replaced with stars, one apparently an original editorial article, and the other an extract from this paper. What the purport of the former was we have no means of knowing; but as a part of the extract from the *India Gazette* is allowed to be retained, and the date is given, we have had the curiosity to refer to our own file, and find that the offending article is from beginning to end a *precis* of the news received by the *William Fairlie*. Where the censor has not interfered, common sense to deal with in Bengal, it might cost us the licence to discover. However, there is one advantage of a censorship, which we do not overlook; the whole responsibility of every word that is published in a paper subject to such an ordeal rests with the censor and his employers, not with its conductor; and the kindness of the Madras government in voluntarily assuming such a responsibility, occupied as it must necessarily be with other numerous and complicated details of administration, ought to be duly estimated.—*Ibid.* May 4.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

The eighth report of this institution contains some facts which are encouraging, others discouraging. Amongst the former, it is gratifying to learn that the desire of knowledge amongst the natives of India is on the advance; that native presses are multiplying; and amongst several of the native booksellers there is a regular demand for English books. Every year there is a gradual augmentation in the sale of the society's works, which, in the last two years, produced nearly 10,000 rupees. On the other hand, there is a

falling off in native support to an institution founded expressly for their benefit: out of 96 donors or contributors to the society's funds from January 1828 to March 1829, there are only 22 natives, although in 1818-19 there were about eighty.

INFANT SCHOOL.

We understand that the Bishop of Calcutta is making arrangements for the establishment of an Infant School in the Bow Bazar. Experience elsewhere has shown that such institutions may be made instruments of incalculable benefit to the rising generation, by laying the foundation at an early age of moral and religious character; and it is therefore to be hoped that the one now in contemplation will be the model for many others.—*India Gaz.* June 3.

SANATORIUM AT DARGEEING.

It appears from the *Government Gazette*, that Captain Herbert was lately appointed by government to proceed to Dargeeling, and that his report is highly favourable to its fitness as the site of a sanatorium. This place is about 530 miles from Calcutta, is situated on one of the numerous ramifications of the Sincul mountain, and is elevated nearly 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and 1,218 feet above that of Calcutta. Captain Herbert is of opinion, that the climate, the salubrity of the approaches, and the convenience of the situation, all speak in its favour. A mean temperature 24° below that of Calcutta may be confidently reckoned on. The salubrity of the approaches is reckoned to be as yet not very satisfactorily established, as, in the approach to Dargeeling, there is a tract of open forest to pass through eight miles in extent; but it is argued, that in the case of Almorah, where there is a similar tract of jungle of eighteen miles extent, the insalubrity does not arise from the forest, but from a moist or marshy tract south of it.

THE WEATHER.

The weather prevailing at the Presidency for some time past has been of a very unusual character, the rains having set in very early, and the year being thus shorn of one of its least agreeable seasons, the hot weather. The effect, however, has been by no means salutary, as we understand that an increased degree of sickness has been experienced, principally in the form of fever. If the rains continue, they must materially injure the indigo crop, particularly in the lower provinces, which we fear may have already suffered by the quantity that has fallen.—*India Gaz.* May 28.

THE SUNDERBUNS.

We have heard of late of several fatal cases of fever caught in the Sunderbuns by those who have been employed in superintending the colonization operations in that quarter. We have ourselves been all along strongly impressed with the impossibility of ever rendering the jungles and marshes of the Sunderbuns a fit habitation for Europeans; and if we are told, that by perseverance the obstacles that now stand in the way of clearing them, may be overcome, we should beg to ask, in our turn, if these objects may not be purchased at too dear a rate? It is true, we are told that the expense of clearing the land for rice and other crops is but trifling; and the average rent of land, situated in the healthiest districts of the country, is without more ado assumed as the estimated value of the new land; and a return of thirty per cent. for the capital invested, is the least that some of our sanguine Sunderbun landlords speak of. We shall be glad if things turn out as they expect; but, in the mean time, we should tender them our advice, not to visit their country estates at this season of the year, nor tempt a single night's rustication in these sweet solitudes for at least eight months to come, and then only under a strong battery of cigars and brandy.—*John Bull*, May 26.

GALE OF WIND.

Calcutta was visited towards the end of May with a furious gale of wind, more severe than that of 1821, which has done considerable mischief on the land as well as water. The papers contain lamentable accounts of its ravages. The *John Bull* of May 28 says: "Accounts, as yet anticipated, are pouring in upon us from all quarters of the damage done by the tremendous storm of Tuesday and Wednesday. The bank of the river from near the fort to the extremity of the strand, is strewn with wrecks of boats and pinnaces. Almost all the pinnaces and boats between the Chandpaul Ghaut and the end of the old avenue of trees are high and dry, several of them on their beam ends. From the bottom of Garden Reach to Kidderpore, the road is strewn with fallen trees, some of them of a very large size. Our readers will probably judge of the extreme violence of the gale in that quarter, when we mention that two of the very large trees on the road immediately facing the house belonging to Mr. Turton have been blown down, having fallen into the grounds, and demolished the rail and wall enclosure. The devastation has also been considerable in the grounds of the house occupied by the commander in chief; and large branches have been made in the brick-wall enclosure of the Mootiee Jail house. The huts of

the natives in the Bazar escape more easily from the little hold that the wind can get of them in several places, more particularly exposed to sudden gusts, a number of huts have been blown down." Another account states, that the barometer was as low as 29.4 lower than ever known at Calcutta.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD.

The *India Gazette* of June 16, a free-trade and opposition paper, has the following paragraph respecting Mr. Crawford: "A correspondent in a contemporary paper has very properly called the attention of the Calcutta public to the fact, that at the present moment the very crisis of the Indian question—nothing is known of the proceedings of Mr. Crawford, the (so called) agent of the British inhabitants of Calcutta. The explanation of this will be found, we believe, in another fact, that Mr. Crawford is not the agent of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, but of some half-dozen persons who choose to call him so, who give him such instructions as seem to them fit, and who receive his private reports in return. We have no objection to any part of this process, except that of calling Mr. Crawford by a name to which he is not entitled."

In contrast to this statement, we take leave to cite the following passage in Mr. Crawford's examination before the Select Committee of the Commons on East-India Affairs, (2d Rep. p. 446): "Q. You are residing here at present as agent to certain parties at Calcutta?—A. I was appointed agent to the residents of Calcutta. Q. You represent the residents of Calcutta for anything that you think affects their interests?—A. I represent the inhabitants of Calcutta generally, whether Europeans or natives. Q. What number of inhabitants have authorized you to act as their agent?—A. The majority."

We should be glad to know which of these authorities we are to believe.

ENGLISH LAW IN INDIA.

The following remarks upon the system of English law, which occur in a native paper, have more force and justice than could be desired:—"The Supreme Court has now (1828) been established fifty-six years, how many men have been reduced to poverty in this city, it is impossible to say, for of those whose suits have been carried in that court, the great majority have been entirely ruined. For our benefit the King established the court, and he placed in it wise, righteous, and discerning judges; but the ill-fated, even when their cause is justly decided on, are still destroyed, for the burden of costs empties the purse, and when a cause is once instituted in the Supreme Court, neither the

complainant nor the defendant has leisure for any other pursuit; consequently they both cease to acquire farther wealth, and enter upon the expenditure of that which they have.

"If you say that these difficulties arise from this cause, that the rich do not at the hour of death bequeath their property to their heirs according to the rules of the shasters, and hence the matter is referred to the equitable judgment of the Supreme Court. This may be partially true; but I would cite the case of Baboo Nemo-churn Mullick,* who was reckoned the first man for wealth and wisdom in this city. He was well acquainted with the practice of the Supreme Court; was always in the society of Pandits; his judgment no man will impugn. Before his death he made a will, and bequeathed his property in favour of Baboo Ram-gopal Mullick and Baboo Ram-ratan Mullick, directing that after his decease there should be paid from his assets to those two sons, and to each of the Baboos Ram-tonoo Mullick, Ram-kanee Mullick, Rains-mohun Mullick, Hures-lall Mullick, Suroop-chund Mullick, and Mutee-lall Mullick, the sum of three lakhs of rupees. The remainder of his property in promissory notes, estates, cash, houses, lands, articles of dress, gold and silver ornaments, plate and jewels, were placed in the hands of the two first named, who were the executors, and who were directed to pay his debts, to collect the sums due to him, and to perform the funeral obsequies of their father and mother, and generally directed that in the performance of these six brethren; and that if they gave their consent, the religious deeds should be performed by all the eight brothers together. If they refused their consent, the two executors should act on their own judgment, and any objection raised to their measures by the others was to be held invalid. In a codicil to his will, he ordered his two executors to perform sundry other religious actions, and in two other codicils left 10,000 rupees in their hands for each of his two daughters, who were to enjoy the interest, 800 rupees a year.

"In the month of Kartik, 1214, (October 1807) Baboo Nemo-churn Mullick departed this life, and within three days after, the six brothers filed a bill in the Supreme Court against the other two. An answer was then filed, witnesses were examined, and it was decreed that the will and codicil made by Nemo-churn Mullick was in conformity with the shasters, and was to be deemed valid; that the three lakhs of rupees left to each of his

* The decision of the Privy Council in this case may be seen in *Asiatic Journ.* vol. xlv. p. 408.

sons should be paid them, and that all the religious performances he had ordained should be completed by his two sons. That which might be left after these actions had been performed, was to be the property equally of the eight sons, but was to remain under charge of the two.

"When this allotment had been made (by the Court) the Master was ordered to send in his report without delay. But when in accordance with the wishes of Nemo-churn Mullick his two sons had expended more than seven lakhs of rupees in the first shradddha and in offering the funeral cake, the six brothers objected to the sum, saying that 70,000 rupees would have sufficed. When the witnesses of each party had been examined, the Master made his report in favour of the six brothers. The two executors filed their exceptions, which were heard in the Court; the report was rejected, and it was ordered, that if proof could be given of the sums actually expended in the shradddha, they should be allowed. Though these sums were proved by the men who had made the payments, yet the Master, by cutting and clipping the account, reduced it to 2,05,100 rs. which was the sum he reported to have been laid out in the shradddha. To this both parties made exceptions, which were heard in the Court, but the report was confirmed. Dissatisfied with this result, both parties appealed to England. But as the documents and papers of the two executors had by some accident failed to reach England, the appeal was heard *ex parte*, and the Judges, considering the sum excessive, ordered the Master again to examine the matter. The six Baboos upon this have now given in a statement to the Master, with the view of reducing the amount said to have been expended in the shradddha, and other religious duties. In September last, in consequence of the petition of the six brothers, an order was passed that the two brothers should pay into Court all the money in their hands belonging to the estate of Nemo-churn Mullick, together with the funds appropriated to religious duties. The two brothers petitioned, that the 2,05,100 rupees destined for their mother's shradddha might remain with them instead of being paid into Court, as she was then very old and in very ill health. The Court however ordered that it should be paid in, but kept separate, and paid out when necessary. But when the mother was dead, and the two executors had petitioned for the money, the Masters began a reference, and examining the last proceedings, and taking the evidence of pandits and some rich men, made a report two or three days before the shradddha, that only one lakh of rupees should be allowed for this ceremony.

"Let the reader then judge; this suit

of the Mullicks has been between twenty-two and twenty-three years in the Court, and is not yet settled; the expenses incurred by both parties cannot have been much less than eighteen or nineteen lakhs of rupees. What advantage is there in this? These men are wealthy, and have therefore been enabled to contest the matter to this day, which others could not have done."

THE INDIGO PLANTERS.

A regulation (Reg. v. 1830, 9 June) has been passed by government, whereby it is enacted, that persons instigating and inducing ryots to evade the performance of their engagements may be prosecuted for the penalties specified in such engagements: that persons contracting for the cultivation of indigo plant, who shall willfully neglect or refuse to sow or cultivate the ground specified in their engagement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to punishment; that persons damaging indigo plant may be proceeded against and punished by fine and imprisonment; that persons wishing to be released from their engagements are to petition the judge in certain cases, who is to hold a summary inquiry, and if no balance be due from the petitioner, or the balance be deposited in court, the judge is to grant a release, and pay the balance to the proprietor of the factory, the judge, if the proprietor objects to receive the balance, is to return the amount to the petitioner, leaving the defendant to seek his remedy by a regular suit.

Letters from Jalalpoor Dacca represent this district as in a state of the utmost riot and disorder. An indigo planter, while walking over his factory, was suddenly attacked by nearly 200 Sardars, who rushed from a neighbouring village, wounded him in the head with a symitar, and in the leg with a spear, besides receiving many bruises from bricks, with which he was assailed. It was with the utmost difficulty he escaped with his life, and only by throwing himself into a river and swimming over. Several villages are in that state of revolt, that the police can scarcely approach them, and if measures of the most rigorous kind are not immediately adopted, it is difficult to say what the consequences may be.—*John Bull*, June 19.

Some discontent, it would appear from various communications in the Calcutta papers, exists amongst the indigo planters, in consequence of measures adopted by the collector of one of the districts in relation to the ryots; and also from their representations to the government not being so promptly attended to, as they are entitled, from the Governor general's notice, they had reason to expect. A

copy of a memorial addressed to the Governor general in council by the planters of Jessore district, and which is of extraordinary length, has been published.

Their first grievance is, that in cases where the ryots, after receiving advances on contract to sow and cultivate indigo, refuse, they (the planters) are not allowed to compel the ryots, by summary process, to fulfil their engagements, and cultivate the plant, instead of proceeding for breach of contract. They admit that "occasional instances have occurred of violence and oppression on the part of the planter, which they are far from justifying." In 1825, Mr. Dale, the magistrate of Jessore, applied for instruction respecting the right of the planter to compel cultivation, to the Nazamut Adawlat, which court was of opinion that "it was not competent for a planter, who had made advances to a ryot, to take possession of and cultivate the lands contracted for by means of his own people in the event of the ryot drawing back from his engagement; and further, that the aid of the Company's police to compel the ryot to sow his lands, and fulfil his engagements, could not be afforded" the remedy being a suit to recover the advances on the penalty specified in the bond. The memorialists allege, that unless more efficient safeguards are provided, the cultivation of indigo must be relinquished; and they pray that a regulation may be passed affording a fine for refusal to cultivate, or imprisonment, without appeal from the magistrate's decision: the planter being authorized to enter into possession and cultivate the lands on which advances were made. They further require that the magistrates may be empowered to punish with fine and imprisonment the instigation of the ryots to break their engagements. They allege that the murders, or propertions of the land, sometimes incited the ryots to their breach of contract, which obliges the planter, sometimes, to take forcible possession of the land, and if, as frequently happens, he is resisted, "scenes of violence and even bloodshed occur" with which, says the memorial, "your lordship in council cannot be unacquainted." The memorialists request that "all persons, Europeans or natives, should be prohibited from building indigo-factories, except under the sanction of the judge, magistrate, or collector; and they add, that under such restrictions on the erection of indigo factories, many of the evils, now so prevalent, will speedily disappear from the indigo districts, where hitherto lawless violence and force have frequently prevailed, because, as they allege, "force and violence alone have been found able to protect private property from spoliation and ruin." The memorial goes on to state, that in order to prevent the influence of

seminars, talookdars, and others, over their dependants, it is absolutely necessary to pass a regulation, especially providing that any servant or labourer, who after engaging to work at a factory, refuses to fulfil his contract, shall be subjected to corporal punishment, or to fine; and declaring it criminal in seminaries, talookdars, or others, to shield or protect them. They then desire certain alterations in the regulation which sanctions the letting of land on lease to the indigo planters, and some provisions to obviate the corruptions of the native agents, to which, in part, "the disorders which have so long prevailed in the indigo districts," are owing.

Upon the whole, this memorial is a most satisfactory answer to the audacious assertion of a certain pamphleteer, repeated in the petitions to parliament, that "the introduction of the indigo culture into a district is notoriously the precursor of order, tranquillity, and satisfaction."

SUTTEE.

Notwithstanding the strict law of the Government against Sutties, a woman has lately burnt herself. A certain gentleman, a Soodra by caste, who resided at Chibotu, in Patna, within the Arrah Purguns, died on Friday the 10th of May. He was about 92 years of age. After his death, which happened in the morning, his remains were borne to the river side in order to be burnt. His wife, a girl about nineteen years of age, attended him there, without declaring her intention of burning herself; and, at about two o'clock, when the body was about to be set on fire, she requested a Bramin to repeat the ceremony of Sutte, which he did after some hesitation. A few minutes after, having looked around, she leaped in upon the funeral pile, and consumed herself without the formality usual in such cases, of being pressed and caught hold of by bamboos. The Daroga having been acquainted with it came to the place, but it was too late. Those who were present at this spectacle were all immediately seized and sent to Patna, where they still remain in confinement. No trial has yet taken place. —*Ind. Gazette.*

MACHINERY AT DACCA.

Mr. Wodin, who has lately arrived from Europe, has brought with him the apparatus of Mills, to be moved by steam, for the purpose of making thread, grinding grains, and expressing oil. These mills are to be erected on the bank of the Doory Nullah. The introduction of machinery will cause a great revolution in the system of Indian labour, perhaps at first, somewhat among the lower orders; particularly if it be introduced to a very great extent. But Mr. Wodin's establishment,

though large, is not sufficiently so, to have this effect; and the excitation of talent that must necessarily be developed by the contemplation of these ingenious and powerful engines, cannot fail of being ultimately beneficial. —*Beng. Chron.*

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

We observe it stated that His Majesty of Denmark has bestowed a charter on Serampore College. When it is recollected that this splendid, and we are truly glad to hear, useful Institution, arose in a great measure out of the benevolence of the Christian public here and in England, it is not too much to express a hope that this charter will be made public, that we may know the footing on which it is now placed. From the facts that long ago transpired regarding the Serampore Institution, it was very obvious that some measures calculated to give stability to the establishment were necessary. We are glad to hear they have at length been taken. We had hoped, however, that the fruits hitherto reaped from its labours had been more abundant. Only four European students are said to have quitted college, qualified to pursue their scientific and missionary work; and the number of native students on the foundation does not exceed thirty-four. Our disappointment, however, may be owing to having allowed ourselves to be too far carried away by the glowing pictures, which in former days used to be presented to us, of all that was doing and done at Serampore. To do the missionaries justice, they have learned to speak in more tempered, and we have no doubt in more correct terms, than in the more zealous days of inexperience, they were wont to employ. —*Cal. John Bull*, June 10.

The Ninth Report of the Serampore College exhibits a very favourable view of the progress of this useful Institution, during the last year.

The European students, or, to use the language of the report, the class of students in European habits, have, in addition to their Greek and Latin studies, attended courses of lectures on divinity by Dr. Carey, and in mathematics by Mr. Joshua Marshman. Dr. Marshman also delivered a course of lectures on the idolatries of Eastern Asia, Hindocism and Boudhism, in which their origin, their doctrines of creation and the Deity, and as to the relation of the creature and creator, are examined and contrasted with those of the Scriptures, as are also their moral code and their doctrines of a future state of rewards and punishments.

The course in mathematical and classical instruction is next described; and the reading in Greek and Latin which the students have gone through, is creditable alike to the instructors and the students,

and of a very encouraging character. Four European students have quitted the college, one to become a tutor in the institution, and three to pursue their missionary labours; and one gentleman, who came from Hamburgh with a view to missionary labour, has been ordered home by the physicians, his constitution being unequal to the climate. The number of native students on the foundation is thirty-four, of whom seven are in the preparatory class, and twenty-seven are pursuing their Sanskrit studies.

The progress of the Sanskrit and second grammatical class has been highly creditable.

The report indicates the plan which, subsequent to the receipt of the charter, the college council have resolved on, with respect to periods of study and honorary degrees. —*Beng. Chron.*, June 10.

SLAVE-TRADE IN NATIVE STATES.

An extract from one of the Native papers, which we find in the *Hurkaru* of June 19, confirms the opinion which we advanced in our last, respecting the continued importation of slaves into India —

"Jewellery, and other articles of the value of four lacks of rupees, had been offered by an European jeweller for purchase by the king (of Oude,) who took other 'merchandise' in the shape of a batch of newly imported Abyssinians, which had been offered for sale and bought by his majesty."

We do not profess closely to understand this passage, but all that is important to our purpose is sufficiently plain. Here then has been a buying and selling of African slaves: the buyer is his majesty of Oude, and the slaves are newly imported. These facts are intelligible enough, and they admit the inference that the African slaves newly imported must have reached Lucknow from Bombay or Calcutta through the company's territories. This demands, and we hope will receive, investigation; and if the investigation is properly conducted, and all the obstacles to the prosecution of the offenders are removed, we venture to predict that it will be found that the importation of slaves continues to be carried on to an extent utterly disgraceful to a nation which has displayed even a quizzical and offensive, but well meant, zeal to put down such an unnatural traffic when conducted by the subjects, and under the protection, of other powers. —*Ind. Gaz.*, June 21.

COMMAN MOUNTAINS.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Comman mountains, dated 2d June, 1850:—

"I came over here the day before yesterday with Mr. Scott, and certainly such

sublime scenery I never beheld before, nor am I likely to see any where else. The name of the place, 'Churrapongle,' or 'City of the Water falls,' is most appropriate, but can convey no idea of its magnificence. Fancy to yourself precipices on all sides of one thousand or one thousand five hundred feet high, with rocks of the richest and most varied colouring, partly bare, partly covered with woods, and sheets of water tumbling over their sides in all directions, with rugged valleys at the bottom some of them two thousand feet deep; the plains of Sylhet, stretching like a vast lake, (for they are now nothing else) as far as the eye can reach, crowded with island villages. The situation of the houses for the sick officers who may come here, is on an extensive plain on the top of the cliffs, intersected with rocky rivulets. The climate here is very delightful, only there is a great deal of rain, but which runs off in a few hours after it clears, and it is then the Water falls are seen in perfection. The mists are also very frequent, and it is very grand to see them sailing up the deep valley and covering the rocks and mountains, truly, in the language of the Scripture as with a mantle." —*Gen. Gaz.*

PILGRIMS AND PILGRIM TOWN.

We have already informed our readers, that in consequence of some Marhatta chief having, with a large sum, purchased the government taxes on the pilgrims to Juggernath, which might have been levied this year, and having thereby made the pilgrimage free, numerous persons especially women, and some of the poor classes, have been emigrating from all sides to that holy place, but we hear that a great distress has arisen among them on their journey from the want of food, so much that they are obliged to pay double that price which they were charged with in the years past, say, in some places no eatables could be procured although the purchasers were willing to give much more than any equivalent for them. The principal cause of this is the custom of the number which is already out on the roads. These poor persons who ventured to travel with what little stock they had, in the hope of obtaining a free access to the temple, are, we understand, returning home in despair, in consequence of the expense of the journey having become so high as probably to exceed even the tax from which they hoped to be released. —*Number 10, week.*

Remarks by the Native Translator. — Besides the hope of a free access to the object of the pilgrimage, there is another cause which has stimulated the natives of Juggernath to undertake the journey — viz. the approaching festival of the Rath-jatra, at some of the Stations say, that "Where I will see the divine image of

Juggernath on his ear shall be exempted from the troubles of a transmigration ;" but the former (a free admission) seems to be the principal and prevailing stimulus.

These pilgrims, especially those who journey by foot, and cannot well pay, generally and at all times suffer a great distress for want of rest, proper food, and accommodation, and from diseases arising from the above loss of many lives on the road is sometimes inevitable. This last mentioned misfortune will, it is apprehended, be manifold this year, in consequence of the scarcity of food, vastness of the number, and the tempestuous unfavourable state of the weather.

The tax upon pilgrims to Juggernath, &c. is, (if I am not mistaken) virtually a tax upon the religion of the natives; can it not be construed to an interference upon their religion which is prohibited? It was rumoured a few months ago that the tax on pilgrims to Juggernath, Gya, &c. shall be repealed, and from the repeal a favourable result was expected. It was supposed that the exaction by government of a regular and fixed rent from the pilgrims, and the care and protection afforded to them, tended to encourage the performance of pilgrimages, and that when it should be abolished, the people, being disgusted by the impertinent, irregular, and greedy demands and extortions of the priests, and perplexed by the distress and inconvenience arising from a want of care and protection which would necessarily result from the abolition, would be unwilling to undertake any pilgrimage, and thus, in time, it will fall into disuse, and consequently the evils which it occasions should be heard of no more: but since some days, we have heard no talk about it.

It is rumoured in the vicinity of Calcutta, and perhaps in the city, that a tax will be levied on the pilgrims to Calighat, and that its collection will be given in contract to a Mussulman; upon this subject a friend observed to me, that "when our cows have been taxed for biting the field ground of the citadel, it is no wonder that we (although a few individuals) should be obliged to pay a new fee for a sight of our goddess, and be compelled to apply to the impure Mussulman to obtain an access to her temple."

BRIDGE ON TOLLEY'S NULLAH.

The foundations of the pillars for the chain bridge on Tolley's Nullah, for the purpose of connecting the lower part of the road leading to Garden Reach by the side of the river with the upper part, are now pretty well advanced; on the one side of the building it is nearly as high as high-water mark, and we suppose that in a few months more we may look for the work being brought to a conclusion; it will certainly rank high amongst the many works

of improvement that have been brought about in Calcutta within these few years.

CHANGES AND DEPARTURES.

David Hill, Esq. a member of the civil finance committee, will proceed to the sister presidency having been appointed member of council in the room of Mr. Taylor, who has gone to the Cape.

Sir John Malcolm, it is understood, will leave Bombay for England, via the Red Sea, in September, and will find at Alexandria a frigate ready to receive him and to convey him to Malta.

Sir John Peter Grant, it is said, will shortly leave Bombay for this Presidency. It is understood that Sir John will be offered a lucrative office in the Supreme Court on his arrival here.—*Calcutta John Bull.*

SYLHET.

Extract from a letter, dated Sylhet, 18th May. "It was but a short time ago that we were troubled by the Kachyas, the neighbouring hill-people, when some valuable lives were lost. This affair, I believe, is pretty well known; but I cannot help mentioning the loss of a very valuable and interesting treasure by the late lamented young officer Lieutenant Burlington, containing a particular account of Aham and the eastern frontiers, illustrated with correct and beautiful drawings of the most striking scenes and customs of the country. It was on the point of seeing the light, when the brutal hill-walabs reduced it to ashes.

"We are not without fears of some unpleasant disturbances from our neighbours; but that which is most dreaded here appears to me to be the least likely of all consequences. We expect a reinforcement every day from Dacca; but in the mean time it is apprehended that the Muneepoor Sepalces in our employ, and emigrants during the war from Muneepoor, may rise up and cut off our heads. This, however, is improbable, as the Muneepoorces have no very great liking to a penniless chief, who has no other means of maintaining an army than oppressive measures. He does not pay his troops in cash, but by an allotment of lands, while at the same time he compels them to perform by turns all the drudgeries about his residence.

"I just hear that Toolaram, a relation of Govinchunder, and a chief of one of the tribes of barbarians, has also been cut off by the same individuals who murdered Govinchunder. The marauders are now said to occupy a post on one of the high mountains between Kuchbar and Muneepoor."

3d June:—"Since I wrote to you last, it has been raining here almost without

intermission, night and day. The showers have generally been heavy, and sometimes accompanied with a continuously furious blowing weather. Some of the finest paddy fields have been entirely inundated, and the river threatens to overflow."

AFFAIRS OF OURS.

Moonshi Moortaza Khan has been making disclosures to the king. He produced a letter from Mendee Khan, the recently appointed farmer of Bharish and Gindah, in which he engaged to pay the Moonshi 50,000 rs. on his obtaining the appointment. It appears, however, that Mendee Khan had not performed his promise. The Moonshi also stated that Mendee Khan had promised 20,000 rs. to Moonshi Ram, the Dewan contingent, on the same event, and added, that Ram Dyal had promised him (the Moonshi) 30,000 rs. if he could effect his objects. H. M. not to lose a good thing) immediately required the forgetful Amil to pay up the promised 70,000 rs. Mendee Khan accordingly provided for 40,000, promised 10,000, and alleged that the 20,000 had been deposited with Ram Dyal. Thus taken, when called on to disgorge, he proposed that the sum should be set off against his claim on H. M. for commissions incurred.

Akbar Ali Khan continued the organ of communication between the king and the resident and it would seem was intended by the party now predominant as the minister etc. The following is extracted from a translated notice in the *Jami Jahon Nama* on this subject:—

"Two eunuchs, whose office in the interior of the palace is to prepare paun leaves, were sent by H. M. to Akbar Ali Khan, and proposed, that the office of minister should be conferred on him on these conditions. 1st. He should submit to the reduction of one half of the salary. 2d. He should abjure all corrupt receipts. 3d. He should introduce good order into the public affairs. Akbar Ali accepted these three conditions, stipulating on his part, that H. M. should devote four hours in the day to public business."

A numerous deputation of the descendants of Shuja Ud Doulah, the king's great grandfather, had appeared at the palace to complain that their allowances were three years in arrears. On hearing that a large accession of male and female dependants of the same family were proceeding to join this band, H. M. ordered Futeh Ali Khan to stop their clamour in some mode.

Ram Dyal continued in confinement, but the king had rebuked those who attempted to add to the rigour of his imprisonment, and several of his dependants who had been confined had been enlarged. It is generally understood that this imprisonment of the favourite is a mere ruse of expediency. At present, the party of

which Futeh Ali Khan is the head is supposed to enjoy the ascendancy.

Agha Meer had had another interview with the resident, and expectations of its enlargement continued to be entertained.—*Beng. Chron.*

INDIGO CROP.

Our Jessore correspondent considers that the late rains have effectually corrected the over-production which the previous fine weather had threatened. Nearly the whole of the low lands have been covered with water, and their plants may be considered lost. It is supposed that Dacca and Furruckpoore are still *not yet* and that, upon the whole, half of *Ind. Gaz.*, June 2. already gone.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. HILL.

We hear that Mr. Hill is expected from Calcutta about the 10th instant on board of a steam vessel, having been appointed by the government to take his seat in council in the room of Mr. Taylor, who has gone to the Cape on board the *Levee* for the benefit of his health.—*Mad. Gaz.*, July 3.

CAPT EDWARDS.

The following address from the resident inhabitants, merchants, &c. of Poonamallee, to their late commandant Capt J. H. Edwards, of H. M. 46th Regt. appears in the *East Gazette* of July 1.

"To Capt J. H. Edwards, H. M. 46th Regt. late commandant of Poonamallee.

"Honoured Sir.—In consequence of your resigning the command of Poonamallee and being about to leave India for Europe, we the undersigned residents, inhabitants, merchants, &c. in and about Poonamallee beg leave to express our gratitude to you for the good fortune and honour we had of being protected and patronised by you while commandant of this garrison, extending to a period of fourteen years, during which time we experienced the good effects of your liberal policy and your pious and charitable disposition towards the poor and every class of the community, particularly during the period of fourteen months, from August 1822 to September 1823, the government were pleased to vest on you the police authority, in which we had every justification from your honor in the kindest manner, without showing any partiality to any individual during that time, and likewise in the death of 1823 and 1824, as by the exercise of those varied qualities,

the distressed villagers in the vicinity of this place had been all provided with the means of support, and had been thus rescued from a state of real starvation and despair, to the utter disappointment of the uncharitable and ambitious hopes of the grain dealers at this station, when rice was ordered to be supplied from the adjoining villages by your command, which was gratuitously distributed to the poor, and sold to others at a moderate rate, thereby effectually providing a remedy against the inseparable consequence of such an awful visitation as the one adverted to.

"This act of your honour's benevolence had not only thus saved us, but had contributed to the, or a wise policy, for you not your honor then pitied the miserable state of this country, and provided the dying population with the means of support, the environs of Poonamallee and the petty villages dependent thereon would have been totally deserted.

"These considerations excited our admiration and praise in no small degree, and have impressed us with no less attachment for your honor's amiable virtues and good will towards us; and in again expressing our sentiments of unfeigned respect for you, we put up our prayers are, particularly during your voyage to Europe, protecting you against all danger, preserving your health, and prolonging your life with happiness, which is the most sincere and fervent wish of—Your honor's most grateful and obedient humble servants, (Signed) Laula Ragoonath, Mangadoo Seervana Moodeliar, &c. &c. &c.—Poonamallee, 16th June, 1830.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 26.

At the second quarter session the Chief Justice (Sir James Dewar) delivered a charge to the grand jury, in which he made the following observations upon the police. Remarking the absence of any cases of "gang robbery," he says: "This salutary change is, I believe, attributable to the severity of the examples which last session it was this Court's most painful duty to make, and which would appear not to have been made in vain; but the remembrance of such examples is but of such short duration, and let me add, that severity of punishment has not often been found an efficacious check for the prevention of crime, and which can only be attained by adopting a system calculated to throw the greatest number of difficul-

ties in the criminal's way, and to effect the reduction of his chances of escape; for I believe it may be received as an admitted truth, that any arrangements which diminish the chance of a criminal's escape is again a diminution of the incentive to crime. I therefore, Gentlemen, hope to be excused when I avail myself of this opportunity of addressing the inquest of the country, to ask you to consider and inquire whether such arrangements exist in this place, and if you find they do not exist, to satisfy yourselves of the reasons why they do not exist—whether the disposition of the present police is injudicious, or is its strength not sufficiently great. I am much mistaken if the latter is not the true one.

I believe that the present force of police, considering that it consists almost entirely of natives, is directed to the best ends; I believe its details to be well imagined, and its strength to be well disposed; and therefore, I think it impossible that the scenes disclosed in the trials of last session could have taken place—that the gangs of armed robbers could have been able to assemble together at an early hour in the evening in the most crowded parts of the Bazar, and there openly commit the most daring robberies, were the police sufficient in strength. It must be remembered that the question now under consideration is the detection and prevention of crime of the highest nature, not its punishment when detected and proved;—the one is a question of police, which may be changed and modified by yourselves; the other is quite remote from the object we now consider: to mix them together can only create confusion. It is a fruitful source of error to look for distant causes and overlook what are proximate. If crime abounds, it may safely be inferred that it is easily committed; if it is early detected, it may as safely be said that the arrangements for the apprehension of criminals are injudicious, which may be, as I have said before, either from the constabulary force being too small, or from its being ill combined. I have already said, I conceive the former reason is the true one: if so, it is our duty to remove it. In every attempt which we make to improve our institutions, we naturally look to what has been done in Great Britain, and inquire how it has there been effected. The time must be remembered by many who now hear me, when every road leading to London was infested by highwaymen, who committed depredations in the most open manner. What stopped this evil? The establishment of a mounted patrol, which diminished the chance of the robber's escape. Though the number of such guards was not very great, a highwayman knew he had a chance of meeting a patrol at every turn—(he) could not calculate

on committing many robberies without being apprehended, and the consequence has been, that highway robberies in the neighbourhood of London have almost been discontinued. No doubt the accomplishment of this desirable end has been much assisted by the improvement of the highways, the greater number of turn-pikes, and by the lighting of the roads in the immediate neighbourhood of London. I believe that if such an establishment existed in this place, that no one of the recent gang robberies could possibly have been committed; I mean on the supposition that the persons employed in such a service were Europeans, to whom horses and fire-arms could with propriety be entrusted. I have every reason to suppose, that a small additional force of European constables would be sufficient to render secure the Bazar and the roads leading from it; for, as I have already said, it does not require a force so numerous to render detection certain. (It is sufficient) if it is rendered probable, and by so much will crime be diminished. I need not say how great a check such a mounted patrol would constitute on the present police; no one could be absent from his place, none could desert his rounds, without that circumstance being immediately observed by the patrol; the present strength would be rendered more effective, and by this a double benefit would be gained by the public; speedy information would be gained concerning all depredations that have been committed, the whole police force would be able to hold communication together, their strength would be rendered more disposable, and European example would impart confidence to the native police. The advantage in case of fire is too evident to require any comment.

When we find how much has been done in similar circumstances, and how successful the effects of a well-organised preventive police have been, as evinced in the present secure state of the roads near London, we have every reason to believe that equal success will be met with here, at any rate the attempt should be made. Without every effort to be made to prevent crime, the utmost severity of punishment can hardly with justice be resorted to. The trifling additional expense incurred by what I recommended should not be deemed a good reason for not making the attempt. Let it be remembered that those on whom the expense would fall have been the foremost to complain; that they would derive an immediate advantage in the security of their property, in being able to transact business till a later hour, and in being saved from an expense, now generally sustained, that of private watchmen. I have considered it my duty, Gentlemen, to make these observations to you; and I am sure they will be received in the spirit

in which they have been offered, when I say that Sir John Grant perfectly coincides with me on this important subject. I feel confident that I have only further to say, that in all measures of this nature it must be remembered, that to render a constabulary force effective, be it European or Native, it must be recompensed so as to make each individual desirous of retaining his situation. In the late inquiries respecting the police of the metropolis, it was declared by the magistrates that the present salaries of the officers could only be considered as retaining force for the public, what has the consequence been? that the remainder of remuneration has been privately received. From no man can good service be expected, and in this instance service of a dangerous and delicate nature is required;—unless adequate remuneration is given. If that labour is destroyed, efficient and honest servants will be driven away, and their places supplied by those who will know how to improve the fair return. (He) understood common them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISASTERS BY LAND AND SEA.

A correspondent writing from Bhatnag on the 13th June, says: "Accidents have this instant been recurring from under the walls of Chalkote, near Bhadojah, that Capt. Sparrow of the 1st cavalry is seriously wounded by a shot in the belly; some men also were killed and wounded. A company of the second grenadiers started hence on the 24th ultimo, and two companies more are ordered off to morning. I suppose you have heard that the Bhadojah force marched for Chalkote. These movements arose from a quarrel between the Rajah of Bhatnag and certain persons, who have seized upon the young Rajah of that place and usurped his power."

Having writing the above, we heard that the Rajah of Chalkote is determined on holding out. He has ordered his own troops (his Arabs, his Bandies, and a band of Bhadojah) to follow Captain Sparrow, says our correspondent, "we killed on the morning of the 13th inst." It is said the people cried out, "Keep you off, we do not want to touch you, let the Rajah's men come, and we will fight them."—*Bombay Times*, July 31.

MR. P. P. GOSWAMI.

Thinking it our duty to place the public in possession of any information of interest which we consider authentic, we have to observe, in reference to the detailed statement given by our contemporary of the character of the resignation of the late Peter Grant, that we have received

"The prohibition of the above section is not to extend to bangy dawks for the conveyance of parcels, but persons setting up and maintaining such bangy dawks, shall be required to furnish security under penalties to be fixed by the collectors not to carry letters or newspapers published in India, and that the said dawk shall not be made a medium of smuggling."

THE PRESS

PUBLIC OFFICER.

The saving in office rent now paid by government for the above mentioned offices, is calculated at upwards of 20,000 rupees per annum. If the measures should be carried into effect, it will most assuredly attain one very desirable object, viz. the lowering the rate of house rent within the fort.—*Bom. Gaz.*, May 26.

SUPPRESSION OF PRIVATE DAWES.
The following

"Whereas it has become expedient to suppress the several private dawks at letters from one place to another, and to declare all such establishments illegal, in view to guard from loss the public post-office revenue, to check the facilities afforded to smuggling, and to secure the safety of the government mails, endangered by the encouragement held out to robbers from the fact being known of valuable goods being forwarded by these conveyances."

PACKING AND SALE OF COTTON.

The government of this presidency has recently passed a regulation providing for the punishment of frauds committed in the packing and sale of cotton, which, it is anticipated, with other means which the government is adopting, will be attended with great benefit to the trade of the port, and will enable the merchants of Bombay to bring cotton into the market superior to any that has yet been

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

At starting the odds were greatly in favour of the performer, whose known powers had been long the theme of conversation in the sporting circles, and consequently the chaffers had it all their own way, gold to silver would scarcely have been taken, and the style in which

officer started off, promised that all was right. During his first three miles, his step was light and lengthy, his body somewhat inclined forward, and his arms raised upwards, from the elbows, swayed to and fro with his step across his chest: during the next three miles his footing seemed more firm, and his arms less bent, and in the seventh and eighth miles he certainly appeared to walk with more ease than when he set off. His ninth and tenth miles were slower than any he had yet gone, but he was much under his time and looked fresh and confident; in the eleventh mile he again brushed along at a clever pace, but this injudicious effort did him some harm, and the first symptoms of fatigue appeared soon after turning for the twelfth mile, when his arms, which had gradually unbent till they hung perpendicularly by his sides, now oscillated from sheer weakness, his body was more bent and his step much shorter. These symptoms increased with every mile, and after the fifteenth his backers began to look blue, and a little hedging took place; the next mile told dreadfully upon him—he seemed greatly exhausted and not quite awake to what was going on. “Rum is riz and sugar is fell,” cried a friend to old Time; betting became brisker. The scene too had changed: the stilly coolness of the moonlight morning was changed into the bustle and noise of a sunny day; hundreds of people had collected to witness the “coming in,” and the fascination of female charms was not wanting to inspire the pedestrian; but the 17th and 18th miles seemed to completely exhaust him—his knees tottered—his hands were swollen and black—and his voice had sunk into a feeble moan as he asked for refreshment:—his principal backer here shewed great tact, told him it was impossible he could lose, and encouraged him by exerting his own high spirits, the effect of which was that he went off for his last mile at a first-rate pace, followed by a vast number of men who cheered him occasionally as he now and then made his greatest efforts; but when he turned to go the last half mile, he looked so completely knocked up, that although he had ten minutes to spare, great fears were entertained by many that he must give in. Again his friends exerted themselves to excite his spirits, which were evidently flagging, and despair and exhaustion were pictured on his countenance. As he approached the winning chair, loud huzzas cheered him on; the case became doubtful—he was close home, but a false step would have floored him, the greatest interest and anxiety prevailed—the second hand of the umpire’s watch had already begun clicking over the last minute, when a tremendous and long continued shout of exulta-

tion announced the accomplishment of this surprising feat—with only 55 seconds to spare.—*Oriental Sport. Mag.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The *Bombay Gazette* of June 2 contains an extract from the log of the H. C.'s armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, and the time and rate of her performing the several stages of her passage from Bombay to Suez and back. The total time she was on the passage, including all delays, was 70 days, but the time she was actually steaming was 41 days three hours and a half, during which she traversed 5928 miles, being at the average rate of somewhat less than six miles an hour. The *Hugh Lindsay* had to contend with one great disadvantage, viz. being too deeply laden on her departure from Bombay, and from which circumstance no fair estimate of her speed can be made; she is two feet deeper in the water than was intended in the builder's draft, and consequently could not carry trimming ballast; so that when the greater part of her coal was expended, there was nothing on board by which she could be kept in proper trim, without which no sailing vessel, and more especially a steam vessel, can perform as she ought to do.

The Calcutta Government Gazette considers that this experiment proves not only the practicability but the facility of steam navigation by the Red Sea route.

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION.

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION.
To Dr. William Jefferson, in charge of
the Ophthalmic Institution, &c. &c.
" Sir, the announcement of your in-
tended departure from Bombay for the be-
nefit of your health, has filled us with the
most lively concern, as we shall lose in
you a most able professional man, an un-
wearied and constant comforter and sick-
tendant during the tedious hours of sick-
ness, and a most affable and conciliating
friend. We have therefore found it im-
possible, with a due regard to our feelings,
to allow this opportunity to pass without
expressing the gratitude we feel for your
manifold kindnesses both to us and to our
families, and the deep admiration we
have for your professional abilities and
skill.

"If there is one bright point more than another, on which we can dwell with the greatest pleasure to ourselves, it is that your attendance and professional skill have never been reserved for the wealthy alone; the poor and indigent have experienced your kindness, and now through you offer their most grateful thanks. You have made the blind man to experience the exquisite delight of beholding the works of nature, and by him your name can never be forgotten, or your praises relinquished, except with death.

That your health may be perfectly restored, and that you may soon again be among us, will be our constant prayer. As a token of our affectionate remembrance and gratitude, we beg your acceptance of a piece of plate value (300) three hundred guineas, which we hope will in after life afford you some pleasure, as having been presented to you by those who appreciated your virtues, and had experienced your fostering care. We remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) MATHURDASS RUNCHARDASS SETH,
CURSETJEE MANACKJEE, &c. &c.
Bombay, June 5, 1830.

Ceylon.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

On the 8th June, pursuant to a notice issued by his Exc. the Governor, a public meeting was held at the King's House at Colombo, for the purpose of considering Mr. Taylor's plan for opening a communication between India and London by the Red Sea and Mediterranean, and also between Ceylon and the various parts of India. The meeting was attended by all the local authorities (excepting the governor) and the most respectable inhabitants, and resolutions were unanimously passed, expressive of their conviction of the utility of the proposed communication, and of a determination to give the utmost support to Mr. Taylor's plan.

FRENCH VESSELS PERMITTED TO EXPORT.

A letter addressed to the Hon. the Commissioners of Revenue, &c. &c. dated Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, April 2, 1830, states "a reference having been made to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his excellency the Governor has received instructions to permit French vessels entering the ports of Ceylon, to export to France or any other country any goods the exportation of which is permitted by law to other foreign vessels."

Penang.

THE INCORPORATED SETTLEMENTS.

Notification.—Whereas the settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca having from this day ceased to form a separate government, and having become settlements subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, according to the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the Supreme Government, to be managed by a deputy resident at each settlement, subject to the general superintendence and control of a resident or commissioner, notice is hereby given, that all official re-

ferences and reports are henceforward to be submitted in the first instance to the deputy resident respectively in charge of each settlement.

(Signed) By order.
J. PATTULLO, Sec. to Govt.

June 30th, 1800.

Notice.—In consequence of the offices of governor and resident councillor having ceased to exist, the session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, proclaimed for the 8th inst. cannot be holden. (Signed) JAMES LOCH.

July 1st, 1830.

The following appointments for the management of the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, are to have effect from the 1st July.

R. Fullerton, Esq., commissioner for the affairs of the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.
Mr. R. Ibbetson, deputy resident at P. W. Island.
Mr. S. Goring, ditto at Malacca.
Mr. K. Murchison, ditto at Singapore.
Mr. S. O. Bonham, 1st-assistant at Singapore.
Mr. H. Nairne, ditto at P. W. Island.
Mr. K. F. Wingrove, 2d-assistant at Singapore.
Mr. W. T. Lewis, ditto at Malacca.
Capt. J. Low, ditto at P. W. Island.

The appointments of military secretary, town major, commissary general, local engineer, cantonment adjutants, at Malacca and Singapore, are abolished, and the officers who lately held them are to have themselves in readiness to return to the presidencies to which they belong by the first opportunity.

The records of the town major's office at Penang, and of the cantonment adjutant's at Singapore and Malacca, will be deposited in the deputy resident's office at each of those places.

THE PRESS.

The following brief notice appears in the *Penang Gazette* of 3d July:

"We beg to announce to subscribers the termination of this journal. Accident rather than choice led us to assume a character which previous experience little qualified us to discharge with ability. So circumstanced, we cannot ask, like Augustus, to be dismissed on our departure with applause, but must rest satisfied in the hope that we may have afforded temporary amusement to those whose several labours prevented them from looking for it elsewhere.—*The Editor.*"

EXCISE FARMS.

The contract for the exclusive sale of opium on this island for the official year 1830-31, has been sold for the monthly payment of Spanish dols. 2,550, and for the same privilege in the Wellesley province, Spanish dols. 360.

The remaining excise farms for the official year 1830-1831 sold at the following monthly rates:

Arrack and Toddy...Sp. dra. 1,275
Pork..... 650
Sordie and Bhang.....1,400

The whole of the excise farms for the past official year were sold for Sp. dra. 71,460; the contracts for the current year have been made for Sp. dra. 74,830, shewing an increase in the revenue of this island from that source of Sp. dra. 3,360.
—*Penang Gov. Gaz.*

Malacca.

MASSACRE OF CHINESE MINERS.

An intelligent correspondent at Malacca has furnished us with the particulars of a piece of treachery, as diabolical as we remember ever to have heard, accompanied as it was by the premeditated massacre of between four and five hundred individuals. This act was perpetrated at Sungie Oojong, where the tin mines, usually denominated the Lingie mines, are situated, distant from Malacca about three days journey.

The intelligence may be depended on as being correct, and fully authenticated.—The origin of this affair we cannot well trace; our correspondent states that a Chinaman went to Sungie Oojong with opium, and was killed by a Malay, and afterwards buried by him in a swamp; but whether this produced an altercation between the Chinese at the tin mines and the Malays of that district, is not mentioned. Such is very likely to have been the case, as the Chinese at the mines compose a brotherhood who are bound to revenge any insult or injury offered them individually or as a body.

It seems, however, that before the affair was settled, the Klana, or Punghooloo of the district, in conjunction with the King of Rajah Laboh, under pretence of making war against the Rajah of Sirimenanti, another district about a day's journey inland from Sungie Oojong, borrowed all the arms and ammunition he could from the Chinese workers at the mines, and proceeded ostensibly to take possession of Sirimenanti. A few days after, the Punghooloo wrote to two of the head men of the Chinese at Sungie Oojong to come up and assist him with men. They went accordingly with 200 Chinese, but about half way between Sungie Oojong and Sirimenanti, at a village called Tradjee, they found a battery had been prepared by the Malays, which suddenly opened upon them on their arrival, and killed twenty-six out of their number. The remainder fled into the jungle, and made the best of their way back to Sungie Oojong. During their absence, the Rajah of Jelliboe, a country situate in the interior of Salangore, came to Sungie Oojong, and gave a dinner or feast to those Chinamen who had not gone on the pretended Sirimenanti

expedition, to which they had just set down, when their unfortunate companions returned in time to join in the festivities, unconscious what further evils awaited them. The Malays had evidently laid a deep plot against the lives of the Chinese; for after the dinner, they commenced slaughtering and murdering the defenceless Chinese, who were thus betrayed on all sides. To complete their diabolical plans, the Malays began firing into the Chinamen's houses, to drive out such as should be in them. These accordingly fled, most of them to Lookoot, another mine district, occupied by Chinese; and some, after remaining hid in the jungle for several days, found their way to Malacca. This massacre took place on Good Friday.

Our correspondent adds, that on the 18th ult. 17 men had arrived, all having lost their tails, which had been cut off by the Malays, as those who promised to turn Mahometans were spared, and this probably was made the first step to their conversion. These men report that the Bangsals of the tin mines, where the tin is melted and prepared, 17 in number, had been taken possession of by the Malays; one by the aforesaid Klanah or Punghooloo of that district; one by Rajah Laboh; one by the King of Jelliboe; one by Rajah de Rajah; one by Sinding, the younger brother of the Klanah; one by the Punghooloo of Rumbo; one by the Punghooloo of Johole; one by the Rajah of Sirimenanti; one by the Punghooloo of Goonong Passir; one by the Punghooloo Bahir; one by Lingie Malays; and the remainder by several other Malayan chiefs.

A subsequent letter informs us that people from Lingie had arrived at Malacca, and applied to the resident for assistance, that they might be supplied with arms and ammunition for their defence, as they were apprehensive of an attack from the Malayan chief Rajah de Rajah, who had an intent to plunder that place. But the resident refused to interfere, on the ground that Lingie was not within the jurisdiction of Malacca.

The country in which the mines are situate belongs to the Malays, but the Chinese for a number of years have opened and worked them, and brought the Lingie trade in tin to its late prosperous condition, paying ten per cent. on all the tin they produce to the Rajah or Punghooloo.†

* Lingie is a village near the mouth of Lingie river, to which the tin is conveyed from Sungie Oojong (a day's journey up the river) in boats, and there re-shipped in prahus for exportation to Malacca or Singapore. Lookoot lies further up the coast towards Parcelar hill.

† Many wealthy Chinese, natives of Malacca, have invested considerable sums of money in the mines, and are repaid in tin.

If some steps be not taken, the Chinese will be obliged to abandon the country, and the mines fall into disuse; for the Malays, of themselves, are too lazy to work them; or else they will seek revenge of their own accord, an affair not very improbable. The Malays, further, if left unrebuked or unchecked in such villainy, may be emboldened to commit other acts equally notorious.

Singapore.

PIRACY IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.—MR. DALTON'S STATEMENT.

(Continued from p. 146.)

"From the extremity of Salatan Point to the southern entrance of the Pergottan River will be found about 120 miles, for the first fifty of which the shore has a remarkable appearance, being in some parts bold, when huge craggy mountains rise almost perpendicularly above the sea; at others the environs of the land are thickly studded with small rocky islands, which in some places project many leagues in the water. The natives' prows seldom venture within ten miles of the shore; but an European vessel should keep about five miles further off, when she will have from nine to eleven fathoms water. On approaching Pulo Laut, the islands are more numerous and larger; few of them are marked in any chart which I have hitherto seen; some of the largest are situated thirty miles from the land, and are the haunts of the most desperate pirates, who swarm like locusts about the principal points and inlets. Their prows are small, and might be deemed contemptible, but from their number and swiftness of pulling. Formerly most of these islands were independent of Pergottan, and "did business" on their own account, taking Agi Bota's prows, as well as others; but since the establishment of Singapore, the trade increased so rapidly, that Raga thought it worthy of his notice to pay more than usual attention to the subject. He accordingly fixed his head-quarters at Pergottan, and not finding the entire subjugation (for nothing less would content him), so easy a matter as he anticipated, he went to work upon another plan, which promised the success that attended it. Rajah Agi Bota wrote to the Resident of Banjermassin, lamenting in pathetic terms the sad state of affairs, and the necessity of the adoption of some decisive measures, to put down piracy amongst these islands, which destroyed the native trade. To shew his abhorrence of such acts of atrocity, and testify his devoted attachment to the Netherlands government, and to the resident of Banjermassin, in particular, he mentioned that he had prevailed on his brother

Raja to sail against them with several large prows, bearing the Dutch flag. This letter, (which was a very long one, and is yet talked of along the coast as a master-piece of policy) highly pleased the resident of Banjermassin, who sent an officer in a gun-boat to confer with the Rajah. This visit was somewhat unexpected on the part of Agi Bota and Raga, perplexing them not a little, as at that very moment there were three prows lying in the river captured on their passage from Java to Sumbas. They however got intelligence over land from an Arab friend, and had sufficient time to make their preparations. The Dutch officer was received with much respect, and matters went on swimmingly. The Resident of Banjermassin highly approved of Agi Bota's measures in sending out Raga, offering every assistance from the westward. This, however, was declared unnecessary, as under Dutch colours the two worthy brothers felt themselves sufficiently strong to put down those pirates, whose enormities upon their European friends affected them much more than their own losses. They therefore modestly contented themselves with a request to be supplied with some arms and ammunition; this was of course granted them. When Raga found that Europeans were not to interfere in the business (a circumstance which would at once ruin his plan), he put to sea, and did more mischief the three following months than the island pirates had done during the same number of years. The chiefs of the islands, finding how matters stood, came to terms with Raga, who has since acted in concert with them, and he and Agi Bota are at this moment the principal managers of all their affairs of the lawless kind. The most absurd representations were now made to Banjermassin, that piracy was suppressed as far as it could be effected; and as an earnest of the good intentions of the islanders, they would in future hoist the Dutch colours, which they do when it suits their purpose.

"Agi Bota thus ingratiated himself into high favour, and has since been left entirely to his own measures; the consequence is, Pergottan and its neighbourhood are swarming with pirates, and the bazars are stocked with European articles plundered from small vessels which have been decoyed amongst the islands, or captured at sea by the large prows of Raga. At this moment, whilst Agi Bota is feeding the government of Banjermassin with the most fulsome adulation, he has Europeans, both men and women, up the country doing the work of slaves, leading a life of unequalled misery! The writer of this happens to know something of the situation of Europeans in such hands, having himself been twice wrecked on Sumatra and Madagascar; both times he was

brought and sold as a slave, besides being in the centre of Borneo upwards of twelve months in a like condition. But more of this anon.

"Approaching within twenty miles of Pergottan the main land has a most dreary and desolate appearance: the higher mountains are far inland; the coast broken, and studded with rocks. The soil about this part is strongly impregnated with mineral ore; neither animal, tree, or plant live on a surface of at least a thousand square miles. The natives entertain a superstitious dread of this portion of the country, conceiving it to be the peculiar abode of evil spirits. In no other part of the world have I observed lightning have so tremendous an effect, that of a forked description playing upon the ground for the space of several minutes, in infinite mazes of zigzag. In whatever part of the heaven the lightning appears, to this spot it is always attracted. We were off this place three days, viz. Nov. 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1827, and each night it was the same; and from all I could learn, the effect is much the same all the year round, but particularly so at the change of the monsoon. Of course there are no inhabitants near the place on which is scarcely to be seen a blade of grass. The iron here is of a very superior quality, as every person who has visited Banjermassin must have remarked.

"Small vessels running northward and eastward should never attempt to sail close along the land, particularly during the night. Native prows do so, but they are frequently lost; of the prows that left Singapore in Nov. 1827 there were nine lost, four of which I saw on the rocks and abandoned. An European vessel should not approach nearer than five or six leagues, when she will have deep water, and be outside most of the smaller islands; she must, however, sail between others, should she venture closer in shore, where the navigation is so critical, and the hidden dangers so many, that in all probability she will either touch or get becalmed. Hundreds of small pirate prows are continually looking out for such occurrences. It is melancholy to think on the number of small craft which have been thus cut off within the last ten or dozen years; when once aground there is no extrication, and a calm is almost as fatal. The natives compare these small islands to so many spider webs, and it is evident few flies can escape when once entangled in them.

"The main entrance to Pergottan is by the western river, which is wide, and has the advantage of being without any bar, (or a very trifling one) so common to most rivers in this archipelago. At the mouth it is not less than five miles wide; the depth of water at the full and change

of the moon from fifteen to twenty fathoms, and the holding ground excellent, the soil being very similar to that off Batavia and Singapore. On getting within the river about three miles a vessel appears land locked on three sides, but by keeping the western bank, on board, an opening will soon be discerned; proceeding about ten miles further, she will find herself immediately under a very remarkable hill, perhaps 1200 feet high, called by the Bugis Pulo Pātāna, from its near resemblance to a saddle: here all the prows anchor opposite the point of a small promontory, on which the rajah has an establishment; there is likewise a bazar at some little distance. Whilst I remained here, there was 71 prows of considerable sizes, 39 of which were professed pirates. The largest of these belonged to Raga, who received by the fleet of prows in which I came his usual supplies from Singapore of arms, ammunition, &c. for the ensuing year. From the base of Pulo Pātāna the surrounding country has the appearance of a vast amphitheatre, enclosing an extensive lake of water, as no outlet can be distinguished.

The river running past the point expands itself. Here nestle the principal pirates, and Raga holds his head-quarters; his grand depot is a few miles further up. Rajah Agi Bota himself generally resides some distance up a smaller river which runs eastward of the point; near his habitation stands the principal bazar, which would be a great curiosity for an European to visit if he could only manage to return, which very few have. The Rajah gave me a pressing invitation to spend a couple of days at his country house, but all the Bugis Nacodahs strongly dissuaded me from such an attempt, the Dgr'gon of the Sultan's prow particularly. I soon discovered the cause of their apprehension; they were jealous of Agi Bota, well knowing he would plunder me, and considered every article taken by him was so much lost to the Sultan of Coti, who naturally would expect his people to reserve me for his own particular plucking. When the fact was known of an European having arrived in the Pergottan river, this amiable prince and friend of Europeans, impatient to seize his prey, came immediately to the point from his country house, and sending for the nacodah of the prow, ordered him to land me and all my goods instantly. I was to be sent up the country as a matter of course, and my baggage, &c. was to be divided, the Rajah contenting himself with merely one half of the whole. An invitation now came for me to go on shore and amuse myself with shooting, and look at some rare birds of beautiful plumage which the rajah would give me if I would accept of them; but

knowing what were his intentions, and being well aware that I should be supported by all the Bugis prows from Coti, I feigned sickness and requested that the birds be sent on board. Upon this Agi Bota, who could no longer restrain himself, sent off two boats of armed men, who robbed me of many articles, and would certainly have forced me on shore or murdered me in the prow had not a signal been made to the Bugis nacodahs, who immediately came with their people, and with spears and krisas drove the rajah's people overboard. The nacodahs, nine in number, now went on shore, when a scene of contention took place shewing clearly the character of this chief. The Bugis from Coti explained, that with regard to me it was necessary to be particularly circumspect, as I was not only well known at Singapore, but the authorities in that settlement were aware of my being on board the sultan's prow, and they themselves were responsible for my safety; this was indeed the fact, as, previous to my leaving the latter place, I had taken the precaution to obtain a letter from the sultan of Singapore to the sultan of Coti, besides which several Bugis nacodahs were assembled before Messrs. Pressgrave and Bonham, who were kind enough to give particular directions regarding their care of me. To this circumstance alone I owe my life on several occasions, as in the event of any thing happening to me every nacodah was apprehensive of his prow being seized on his return to Singapore; I was therefore more peculiarly cared for by this class of men, and they are powerful.

"The rajah answered the nacodahs by saying, I might be disposed of as many others had been, and no further notice taken of the circumstance; he himself would write to Singapore, likewise to the resident of Banjermassin, that I had been taken by an alligator or bitten by a snake whilst out shooting, and as for what property I might have in the prow, he would divide it with the Sultan of Coti. The Bugis, however, refused to listen to any terms, knowing the Sultan of Coti would call them to account for the property, and the authorities of Singapore for my life. Fortunately for me, another Rajah was then on a visit to Pergottan, who was said to be on very indifferent terms with Agi Bota, and the Bugis were apprehensive of his giving intelligence. This noisy conference ended in the Rajah declaring the prows should not leave the river until some arrangements were made. Our prow, with others, therefore, dropped about four miles down the river, to the eastward of which is a spring of fresh water, where we took in a supply. Here we remained six days, every argument being made in vain to induce me on shore; at length the Bu-

gis nacodahs came to the determination to sail without passes, which brought the Rajah to terms. The prows returned to the point, and I was given to understand I might go on shore in safety. I did so, and was introduced to the Rajah, whom I found under a shed, with about 150 of his people: they were busy gambling, and had the appearance of what they really are, a ferocious horde of banditti. Agi Bota is a good-looking man, about forty years of age, of no education whatsoever; he divides his time between gambling, opium, smoking, and cock-fighting; that is, in the intervals of his more serious and profitable employment of piracy and rapine. He asked me if the government of Singapore were aware of my intention of touching at Pergottan; I answered yes, and that I had written letters to Banjermassin to the same effect. He appeared satisfied, and asked me to produce what money I had about me: on seeing only ten rupees, he remarked that it was not worth while to win so small a sum, but that if I would fight cocks with him he would lend me what I wanted, and added, it was beneath his dignity to fight under fifty reals a battle. On my saying it was contrary to an Englishman's religion to bet wagers, he dismissed me; immediately after which the two rajahs produced their cocks, and commenced fighting for one rupee the battle. I was now obliged to give the old Baudarre five rupees to take some care of me, as whilst walking about the people not only thrust their hands into my pockets, but pulled the buttons from my clothes. Whilst sauntering behind the rajah's camp, I caught sight of an European woman, who on perceiving herself observed, immediately ran into one of the houses; no doubt dreading the consequences of being recognized. There are now in the house of Agi Bota two European women; up the country there are others, besides several men. The Bugis inimical to the rajah made no secret of the fact: I had heard of it on board the prow, and some person in the Bazar confirmed the information. On my arrival, strict orders had been given to the inhabitants to put all European articles out of sight. One of my servants going into the Bazar, brought me such accounts as induced me to visit it. In one house were the following articles: four Bibles, one in the English, one in the Dutch, and two in the Portuguese languages; many articles of wearing apparel, such as jackets and trousers, with the buttons altered to suit the natives; pieces of shirts tagged to other parts of dress; several broken instruments, such as quadrants, spy-glasses, binnacles (two), with pieces of ship's sails, bolts, and hoops; a considerable variety of gunners' and carpenters' tools, stores, &c. In another shop were two pelia-

ses, one of a faded lilac colour, the other grey; these were of modern cut, and fashionably made. On inquiring how they became possessed of these articles, I was told by some they were wrecks of European vessels, on which no people were found, whilst others made no scruple of averring that they were formerly the property of Europeans who had died in the country. All the goods in this bazar belonged to the Rajah, and were sold on his account; large quantities were said to be in his house up the river, but on all hands it was admitted Raga and his followers had by far the largest part of what was taken. A Mandoor, or head of one of the campongs, shewed me some women's stockings, several of which were marked with the letters S. W., also two chemises, one with the letters S. W.; two flannel petticoats; a miniature portrait frame (the picture was in the Rajah's house;) with many articles of dress of both sexes. In consequence of the strict orders given on the subject, I could see no more; indeed there were both difficulty and danger attending these enquiries. Having no money about me, (the five rupees which remained to me being given to look at these things) I could purchase nothing; had it been otherwise, I dare not be seen taking them away. I particularly wanted to obtain the miniature picture, and offered the Mandoor fifty rupees if he could procure it; he laughed at me, and pointing one hand significantly to his kiris, drew the other across his throat, and mine, giving me to understand such would be the result to us both on such an application to the Rajah.

"It is the universal custom of all the pirates on this coast to sell the people for slaves immediately they arrive, the Rajah taking for himself a few of the most useful, and receiving a per centage upon the purchase money of the remainder, with a moiety of the vessel and every article on board. European vessels are taken up the river, where they are immediately broken up. The situation of European prisoners is indeed dreadful in a climate like this, where even the labour of natives is intolerable; they are compelled to perform all the drudgery, and allowed a bare sufficiency of rice and salt to eat. As I am confident the European woman saw me, she would naturally expect me to make the fact known, and procure her release with that of her companions in misery. God knows how willingly I could do so at any sacrifice, well knowing by experience what it is to live thus on 'hope deferred,' where nothing supports the mind but the anxious expectation of some such event as occurred to this poor creature, whose friends and relations have doubtless long since concluded she was dead. If she yet survives, she can never believe I have made her case

known to an European government, as she will think it impossible for them to hear of it and not attempt her release. I am however strongly impressed with an opinion that to recover any of the Europeans will be attended with extreme difficulty, as the Rajah will strenuously deny having them in the country. He will immediately cause them to be put to death, and carefully destroy every vestige of European property in the place. The slightest hint of suspicion given him by any one would be sufficient to occasion this conclusion of his villainy, and the character I have given previously of the natives, will (if it be a correct one) convince any person of the inutility of making inquiries in the country. I shall however hereafter venture to give an humble opinion how this desirable object may be best attempted.

"There are likewise up the country of Pergottan a great number of Chinese, and a few country-born Portuguese, the former people they are very anxious to capture, not only because they are useful in several occupations to which the natives are unequal, but they have a malicious pleasure in tormenting them, in return for the many acts of roguery and trickery practised upon the prows by the Chinese shopkeepers and others.

"The whole population of the country of Pergottan, according to the highest calculation, is 11,000, including women. The Rajah's baudarre told me 7,800; the truth may be between: 9,000 will probably be the amount. They are scattered over a large extent of country. Agi Bota, with all his efforts, could not bring forward more than 800 armed men, and these of the most wretched cowardly description. There are not more than eight or ten prows belonging to inhabitants of the place, if we except those of the pirate description, who are only there occasionally."

(To be continued.)

Netherlands India.

DIEPO NAGORO.

Private letters from Batavia, published in the *Singapore Chronicle*, give the following version of the surrender of Diepo Nagoro:—"Diepo Nagoro has at last been made a prisoner by General De Kock, and will shortly be brought up here. The popular version of this affair is, that he came over to negotiate, but did not surrender unconditionally, as was some weeks ago stated, but suspended the negotiations during the Bolau Pu'assa, all which time he hoisted his flag; that when he renewed the negotiations, the general intimated to him that his terms were too extravagant, and closed them at once by informing him that he was his prisoner.

This affair requires no comment if all this be true; but as I have not had an opportunity to procure information from proper authorities, you must just take the *modus* of the day." Another account states, "that during the negotiation Diepo was in the habit of riding with General De Kock in his carriage, and that on the day of Diepo's being made a prisoner, he was thus engaged, when the general drove the carriage into the lines, and getting out on some pretence, the guards came round in numbers and seized Diepo." It appears that the rebel chief was embarked, on the 3d May last, on board the *Palm* man of war, to be conveyed to the Molucca islands.

SULTAN OF SOLO.

By authentic accounts from Java, we learn the Sultan of Solo is under confinement on board the guard ship at Batavia. It is stated that the Sultan, incensed at the capture of Diepo Negoro, was arming his people with hostile intentions, when Colonel Nahys, the resident at Solo, seized him in his palace and sent him a prisoner to Batavia. This stroke of policy has long been contemplated by the Batavian government, and gives them complete power over those states, hitherto considered independent, as the Sultan was chief of all the native princes in Java.—*Sing. Chron.* July 1.

DISTURBANCES IN SUMATRA.

We have seen a letter dated Pulo Ealy, (west coast of Sumatra) 3d of May 1830, giving an account of the capture of the town and fort of Tappanooly, on the 4th of December last, by Seedie Marra and eleven men, who burnt the fort and government house, as also did the Batta people the bazar. There were about twenty

soldiers and followers in the fort, (Europeans and Malays;) three of the former were killed, the latter ran away. Seedie Marra lost one man, whom he buried under the flag staff, and was himself wounded, but not dangerously. He behaved in a most daring and intrepid manner, for on landing he shoved off his boat, determined, as well as his chosen few, to revenge himself or die in the attempt; and when he got possession of the fort, he hailed some of the inhabitants, Malays and others, informing them of his grievance, and entreating them not to be alarmed, or leave the island, for that far from molesting them he would be the first to protect them from the Batta, who are ever ready to plunder in such cases. He told them he had suffered from the Dutch, and that even the taking of that place would not satisfy him, unless the government made suitable compensation for the injuries he had received and the losses he had sustained, (alluding to some affair at Natal.)

On the report reaching Padang, the government sent up their gun boat, and the *Syph*, a hired vessel, which were both sent with a commissioner on board to seize Seedie Marra. They went as far as Baroo, and without any intimation or once seeing the Tuanka, fired into the town, or tried to do so, but some of the shots went over the houses, whilst others fell on the beach. "The Baroo people," saying no fun in this," picked up all the shot they could, which, added to what they had, soon drove the vessels away.

The letter gives no other information, further than that the whole coast is in a state of uproar, from Natal to Baroo, and in consequence a total stagnation of trade.—*Sing. Chron.* July 1.

Postscript.

ACCOUNTS bearing date the 8th May, have been received at Calcutta, announcing the safe arrival at Ava of the British resident, who, after proceeding as far as Prome in the *Diana* steamer, went to Ava in seventeen days. Temporary houses were erected at convenient stages for the accommodation of the resident and escort.

The general appearance of the country between Bangoon and the capital did not give a very lively idea of general prosperity or a thriving population, and on the whole, was much inferior in external appearance to Mergui and Tavoy, where orchards and gardens greet the eye. The mission reached Ava on the 23d April, and the resident was received with great attention and respect by a deputation, consisting of two woodchucks, an antelope, and two trame-dangees, who ushered him to the mansion appointed by the king for his accommodation.

On the forenoon of the 4th May the British resident proceeded in state to the Youm-dau, where he was received by a high council of woongyees and attendants, to whom he shewed his credentials, which gave great satisfaction. No day had been fixed for the presentation of the resident to the king, in consequence of the temporary absence of his Majesty, the Queen, and almost the whole court, who had proceeded some fifteen miles up the country to escort from the quarry an immense block of marble, out of which was to be sculptured a gigantic statue of Gaudama.

In the forenoon of the 26th April a most distinct and severe shock of earthquake had been experienced at Ava, and most persons rushed out of their houses.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BHAGULPORE HILL BARRACKS.

Fort William, May 21, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to revise the establishment of the Bhagulpoore Hill Barracks, and to direct that, from the 1st proximo, the corps shall consist of four companies, of the following strength; viz. one subular, one jemadar, five havildars, five naks, two drummers, and ninety sepais each.

The native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates, at present on the strength of the corps, in excess to the revised establishment, are to be borne on the rolls of the four companies as supernumerary, until vacancies occur for rendering them effective.

PASSAGE MONEY TO KING'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, June 4, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (para. 8, 9, and 10) of a separate letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 27th Jan. 1830, be published in General Orders:

"I submit for decision the case of the undermentioned medical officers in his Majesty's service, who have been ordered from different colonies, and to whom advances have been made equal to the amount of their passage-money; viz.—(here follow names)."

"Par. 8. When military or medical officers of his Majesty's service proceed to your presidency, from any of the colonies alluded to in these paragraphs, and are entitled to a passage at the public expense, under the regulations established in our letter of 15th Dec. 1819, we authorize you to pay to them passage-money according to the following rates: from the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, or the Isle of France, to any of the Indian presidencies, five-eighths, and from Ceylon to any of the Indian presidencies, one-sixth of the established rates of passage-money from England to India, as fixed in our military despatch of the 15th Dec. 1819.

9. "In such cases as the above no issue of passage-money will be made in this country. You will regularly apprise us of the payments of this kind which you may make."

"[Court's orders requested as to whether passage-money from one presidency to another is to be allowed to individuals in India, nominated by the Commander-in-chief to vacant commissions in his Majesty's service.]"

10. "We do not think that gentlemen nominated ensigns by the Commander-in-Aut. Journ. N. S. Vol. 3. No. 12.

chief in India have any claim upon the Company until they shall have joined the regiments to which they may have been respectively appointed."

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 4, 1830.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council the following relief and movement of corps for the season of 1830-31 will take place at the periods and in the order specified.

Light Cavalry.

3d Regt.—From Cawnpore to Sultanpore (Benares); to march on the 15th October.

6th Ditto.—From Sultanpore (Benares) to Cawnpore; when relieved by the 3d regt.

Local Horse.

2d Regt.—From Bareilly to Neemuch; right wing on the 15th October, left wing when relieved by a wing of the 3d.

3d Regt.—From Saugor to Bareilly; right wing on the 15th October, left wing when relieved by a wing of the 4th.

4th Regt.—From Neemuch to Saugor; right wing on the 15th October, left wing when relieved by a wing of the 2d.

Native Infantry.

2d Regt.—From Barrackpore to Dinapore; on the 1st November.

3d Ditto.—From Loodianah to Nusseerabad; on the 15th October.

12th Ditto.—From Nusseerabad to Lucknow; on the 15th October.

13th Ditto.—From Dinapore to Keitah; when relieved by the 2d N.I.

14th Ditto.—From Delhi to Loodianah; on the 15th October.

20th Ditto.—From Keitah to Seetapore; on the 15th October.

34th Ditto.—From Saugor to Barrackpore; on the 1st November.

43d Ditto.—From Benares to Barrackpore; when relieved by the 59th N.I.

47th Ditto.—From Arracan to Cuttack; as tonnage is available.

56th Ditto.—From Lucknow to Saugor; when relieved by the 12th N.I.

59th Ditto.—From Barrackpore to Benares; when relieved by the 34th N.I.

62d Ditto.—From Seetapore to Delhi, when relieved by the 20th N.I.

66th Ditto.—From Cuttack to Arracan; right wing on the 1st of Nov. to the presidency, preparatory to embarkation, left wing as shall be hereafter notified.

A wing of the 7th N.I. will proceed from Midnapore to Cuttack, as a temporary arrangement, agreeably to instructions

that will be forwarded to Lieut. Col. Andree.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 2, 1830.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council the following relief of the regiment of artillery will take place, in the order specified; date of movement 1st October.

2d Brigade—4th troop from Meerut to Loodianah.

3d Brigade—4th troop from Loodianah to Meerut.

1st Bat.—Head-quarters from Nusseerabad to Mhow; 1st comp. from Nusseerabad to Benares; 2d comp. from Meerut to Dinapore; 3d comp. from Kurnaul to Mhow; 4th comp. from Kurnaul to Saugor.

2d Bat.—Head-quarters from Cawnpore to Nusseerabad; 1st comp. from Cawnpore to Nusseerabad; 2d comp. from Nusseerabad to Meerut; 3d comp. from Nusseerabad to Kurnaul; 4th comp. from Dinapore to Kurnaul.

3d Bat.—Head-quarters from Agra to Cawnpore; 1st comp. from Mhow to Cawnpore; 2d comp. from Agra to Cawnpore; 3d comp. from Agra to Cawnpore; 4th comp. from Benares to Allahabad.

4th Bat.—Head-quarters to stand fast at Dum Dum; 1st comp. from Saugor to Dum Dum; 2d comp. from Allahabad to Dum Dum; 3d and 4th comps. to stand fast at Dum Dum.

5th Bat.—Head-quarters from Dum Dum to Agra; 1st and 2d comps. from Dum Dum to Agra; 3d and 4th comps. to stand fast at Dum Dum.

6th Bat.—2d comp. from Cawnpore to Neemuch; 7th comp. from Neemuch to Delhi; 8th comp. from Delhi to Cawnpore.

7th Bat.—1st comp. from Dum Dum to Cawnpore; 7th comp. from Cawnpore to Dum Dum.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 15, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief having cause to believe, that on many occasions more importance has been attached to letters of recommendation to him than he is disposed to allow to them, desires it may be distinctly understood, that without the additional claims of distinguished services, or general meritorious conduct, such letters will not be of the slightest avail in forwarding the objects of those to whom they may have been given.

It is not less foreign from the Commander-in-chief's intention, than it would be at variance with his sense of duty, to permit such introductions, when unsupported by merit, to be recommendations to his notice.

The Commander-in-chief has thought it necessary to enter into this explanation, in consequence of having recently observed that an officer, in an open court of justice, has declared his expectations of a staff appointment from the Commander-in-chief, and offered them as assurances of security to his numerous creditors.

The Commander-in-chief thinks he would not do justice to the feelings of the army under his command, did he not declare, that he will always consider it a stain on the character of any officer who shall voluntarily place himself within the power of the civil law, and shall discharge his debts by availing himself of the provision of the act passed for the benefit of insolvent debtors.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At Kurnaul, Jan. 4, 1830, *Sergeant Bryan Smith*, 3d comp. 1st bat. artillery, was charged "with having, in the artillery camp, in the cantonment at Kurnaul, on the night of the 23d or morning of the 24th Dec. 1829, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, murdered, or having aided, assisted, or been concerned in the murder of Staff Sergeant Peter Malcolm, of the same company and battalion, by beating and strangling him; also by fracturing his skull with some instrument, weapon, or implement; also by inflicting several wounds on his head with some pointed instrument or weapon, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound or wounds, of which he (Staff Sergeant Peter Malcolm) died on the night or morning aforesaid." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer death by hanging by the neck till dead.

At Meerut, Jan. 10, 1830, *Gunner Barney McKeon*, 3d tr. 3d brig. horse artillery, was charged, "1st. with having been in a state of intoxication, when paraded with the troop to which he belongs, for stable duty, for the inspection of the major-general commanding the division at Meerut, on the morning of the 15th of March 1830; 2d, with mutinous and disgraceful conduct, in having, on the same occasion, when ordered into confinement by the captain of the troop, for coming to the parade in the state alleged in the first charge, addressed the captain in threatening language, to the effect that he would make him (the captain) repent it, whenever he, Gunner McKeon, should be released from confinement." The court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer solitary confinement for six calendar months.

At Meerut, March 20, 1830, *Gunner Thomas Flinter*, 3d tr. 3d brig. horse artillery, was charged "with mutiny, in having, at Meerut, between the hours of one and two o'clock, in the afternoon of

1830.]

Register.—Calcutta.

the 16th March 1830, gone to the quarters of Lieut. John Hotham, of the horse artillery, with a pistol loaded with powder and ball concealed about his person, which loaded pistol he drew, and attempted to present at the said Lieut. Hotham, his superior officer, in the execution of his office, with deliberate intent to take his life." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer death by being shot to death by musketry; which capital punishment the Commander-in-chief remitted on condition of solitary imprisonment for two years.

At Meerut, March 29, 1830, *sepoys Dowlet Pandey and Parrotttee Sookul* (alias Sing), 65th N.I., were charged "with having, while on duty at the quarters of the executive engineer of the 10th or Agra division of public works, connived at and allowed the robbery of the treasure chest of that office, placed under their charge at Agra, on or about the morning of the 6th Dec. 1829; also, with having received certain portions of money which had been taken from the said treasure chest, as above-mentioned, knowing the same to have been so stolen." The court found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them, the former to receive a corporal punishment of 700 lashes, and the latter 600 lashes, and both to be discharged the service.

At Meerut, April 10, 1830, *Jemadar Beedaissee Sing*, 19th N.I., was charged "with infamous conduct, highly disgraceful in the character of a commissioned officer, in having, at Bareilly, on the 12th of August 1829, when under examination before a special court of enquiry, held at that station, falsely and maliciously declared, that Lieut. Edward Morshead, of the 60th regt. N.I., had instigated a tumult which took place between the processions of the 19th and 60th regts. of N.I., at Bareilly, on the 12th of July 1829, on occasion of the festival of the Mohurram; and that he, Lieut. Morshead, had ordered the men of the party attending one of the processions, to load with ball and discharge their muskets at the other party; these false and malicious assertions having been made by the said jemadar Beedaissee Sing, deliberately and knowingly, and after he had been solemnly warned of the consequences of making false statements before the said special court of enquiry." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be discharged the service.

At Fort William, May 11, 1830, *Gunner Henry Davies*, artillery regt., was charged "with desertion, in having absented himself from the 3d company of the 4th battalion of his regt., on the 20th of March 1829, and not having returned until brought back a prisoner from England, in the Hon. Company's ship *Dunira*, on or about the 30th of April 1830." The

court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer solitary imprisonment for a period of nine calendar months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

June 15. Mr. James Leach, assistant to magistrate and to collector of sillah of Elawah.
22. Mr. R. H. Mitton, register of sillah court at Jessore.

July 6. The Hon. R. Forbes, register of city court of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. C. Dick, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Patna.

Mr. W. Luke, assistant to magistrate and collector of southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. H. B. Beresford, assistant to magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

General Department.

June 29. Mr. G. Todd, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Mynpoora.

Mr. David Inglis Money, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Beerbhoom.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, assistant to commissioner of revenue and circuit in Cuttack.

Political Department.

June 25. Lieut. Paton, first assistant to Resident at Lucknow.

Mr. Geo. Coats, junior assistant to agent to Governor-General in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. Arch. Sconce, ditto ditto.

July 2. Capt. G. R. Crawford, of Bengal artillery, to be a principal assistant to agent of Governor-General in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, May 14, 1830.—Lieut. C. McMorine to act as adj. to 3d brigade and to division of horse artillery at Meerut, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Pennington; date 1st May.

Capt. L. S. Bird, 34th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Cawnpore division of army, as a temp. arrangement; date 30th April.

May 15.—Capt. W. Turner, a deputy assist. adj. general posted to Saugor division of army.—Capt. Turner to continue to officiate as brigade major to troops at Agra till 15th Dec.

Lieut. J. D. Douglas, second in command 3d local horse, app. to officiate as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Saugor division until relieved by Capt. Turner.

May 20.—The appointments of Ens. G. M. Hill, 17th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Pine, and of Capt. T. Bolton, 47th N.I., as an extra aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, cancelled.

May 27.—Lieut. H. M. Graves to act as adj. to 16th N.I., v. Macan prom.; date 13th May.

June 3.—Lieut. F. Mackeson to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 14th N.I., during absence, on med. certif., of Lieut. Rickards; dated 17th May.

Local Lieut. H. Forster, lately attached to irregular horse, to be adj. to 3d local horse.

Fort William, June 5, 1830.—Cadets of Infantry Robert Price and G. D. Hamilton admitted on establishment.

June 10.—Lieut. H. Rutherford, of artillery, to be assistant to political agent in Upper Assam, with a consolidated allowance of *Sonai* Rupees 500 per mensem.

Lieut. W. A. Smith, 57th N.I., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, for duties of his regt.

June 11.—Capt. Edw. Jas. Smith, of engineers, to officiate as superintending engineer of public

works, in central province, during absence of Major A. Roberts.

Lieut. A. S. Waugh, of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 6th or Allahabad division, department of public works, v. Smith.

Cadet of Engineers H. M. Durand admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Mr. John Hope admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Mr. G. D. Hamilton, a cadet of infantry on this estab., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

35th N.I.—Lieut. Justin Shell to be capt. of a comp., from 13th April 1830, v. J. W. Smith dec.—Supernum. Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, June 7.—2d Lieut. of Engineers W. Abercrombie, app. to do duty with sappers and miners, at Allypore.

Cadets of Infantry appointed to do duty.—H. S. Stewart, at his own request, with 4th N.I., at Sultanpore, Oude; J. G. Brietzke, 13th do., Dinapore; G. Dalton, 6th do., Dinapore; F. W. Horne, 19th do., Dinapore; J. T. Harwood, 53d do., Barrackpore; H. T. Combe, 13th do., Dinapore; A. H. Rose, 63d do., Berhampore; R. N. Raikes, at his own request, 33d do., Cawnpore; A. Martin, at his own request, 33d do., Cawnpore; L. T. Forrest, 43d do., Benares; W. H. L. Bird, 6th do., Dinapore; H. B. Walker, 49d do., Benares; J. Morrison, at his own request, 52d do., Pertaubghur, Oude.

Head-Quarters, June 8, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings in the Regiment of Artillery:

Lieut. cols. H. Faithfull, removed to 3d bat., and G. Pullock, to 5th do.

Majors G. E. Gowan removed to 1st brig. H. A.; W. Battine to 2d brig. H. A.; H. Powney to 1st bat.; W. Curphey to 2d bat.; S. Shaw to 5th bat.; and C. H. Campbell to 3d bat.

Cadets: J. E. Debratt removed to 1st comp. 2d bat.; P. L. Pew to 7th comp. 6th bat.; J. Pereira to 2d comp. 6th bat.; J. Cartwright to 8th comp. 6th bat.; E. Huthwaite to 2d comp. 1st bat.; G. Brooke to 3d comp. 2d bat.; J. Hawling to 1st comp. 3d bat.; G. H. Woodroffe to 3d comp. 1st bat.; R. C. Dickson to 4th comp. 1st bat.; P. G. Mathison, 4th comp. 2d bat.; T. Marshall to 4th comp. 3d bat.; J. S. Kirby to 1st comp. 1st bat.; E. P. Gowan to 1st comp. 4th bat.; G. R. Crawford to 3d comp. 5th bat.; and R. B. Wilson, to 2d comp. 5th bat.

Lieuts. F. Brind removed to 3d comp. 2d bat.; H. M. Pepper to 4th comp. 1st bat.; H. N. Lawrence, to 3d comp. 2d bat.; W. T. Garrett to 3d comp. 1st bat.; B. Browne to 6th comp. 7th bat.; C. S. Reid to 3d comp. 2d bat.; A. Wilson to 2d comp. 6th bat.; H. P. Hughes to 4th comp. 2d bat.; S. W. Fenning to 2d comp. 3d bat.; E. Madden to 1st comp. 3d bat.; J. Alexander to 1st comp. 4th bat.; P. A. Torckler to 1st comp. 2d bat.; H. Clerk to 3d comp. 1st bat.; J. W. Scott to 3d comp. 5th bat.; P. T. Cautley, to 3d comp. 4th bat.; G. Ellis to 2d comp. 3d bat.; J. H. Middleton to 3d comp. 3d bat.; G. T. Graham to 2d comp. 2d bat.; C. R. Whinnfield to 5th comp. 6th bat.; W. J. Symonds to 2d comp. 1st bat.; and E. P. Master (new prom.) posted to 4th comp. 3d bat.

2d Lieut. R. E. Knatchbull removed to 2d comp. 1st bat.; W. O. Young to 1st comp. 2d bat.; H. Sturges to 3d comp. 3d brig.; K. J. White to 3d comp. 3d bat.; and E. G. Austin (new prom.) posted to 2d comp. 7th bat.

June 9.—Cornet J. S. G. Ryley to act as interp. and qu. master, to 3d L.C.; date 25th May.

Lieut. G. Borradale to officiate as adj. to 66th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Maling; date 25th May.

Assist. Surg. J. Burnie app. to do duty with European Regiment at Agra.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton app. to do duty in hospital of H.M. 16th foot.

Assist. Surg. R. Washburn directed to proceed to Allahabad, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

June 10.—Assist. Surg. C. Garbett app. to do duty with 18th N.I., and to assume medical duties of civil and military establishments at Benares; date 24th May.

Lieut. G. P. Thomas to act as interp. and qu. master, to 6th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Campbell; date 2d June.

Lieut. col. A. Brown (new prom.) posted to 44th N.I.

Lieut. col. John Delamain, C.B., removed from 44th to 6th N.I.

Cadet F. G. P. M. Dixon, at his own request, permitted to do duty with 13th N.I. at Dinapore.

June 11.—35th N.I. Lieut. O. W. Span to be adj., v. Conway prom.

Fort-William, June 10.—5th L.C. Lieut. Wm. Alexander to be capt. of a troop, from 30th May 1830, v. J. R. Graham, dec. Supernum. Lieut. C. W. Richardson brought on effective strength of regt.

61st N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Graham Ramsey brought on effective strength of regiment, v. J. H. Robinson, dec. on 2d June 1830.

Infantry. Cadet Henry Windham to have rank of ensign to complete establishment, in suc. to Lieut. col. Blackney, retired.

Capt. J. F. Hyde, 1st of 30th N.I., struck off strength of army.

Head-Quarters, June 12.—Cadet R. Price app. to do duty with 13th N.I. at Dinapore.

June 14.—Assist. Surg. J. Henry, app. to do duty at King's depot at Chinsurah.

June 15.—38th N.I. Ens. Wm. Blackwood to be adj., v. Grant, who resigns appointment.

Fort-William, June 21.—2d Assist. Garrison Surgeon H. P. Bell to officiate as 1st assistant; and Assist. Surg. M. J. Bramley as 2d assistant Garrison surgeon of Fort-William, during absence of Assist. Surg. T. Speers, ordered to attend Lord Bishop of Calcutta on a tour of visitation.

Fort-William, June 25.—Lieut. H. Moffat, 7th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Comp.

Engineers.—Lieut. Col. Thos. Wood to be colonel; Maj. R. Smith to be lieut. col.; Capt. John Chaspe to be major; and 1st Lieut. J. A. Comelin to be capt., from 25th June 1830, in suc. to C. Mount dec.—Supernum. 1st Lieut. John Anderson brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, June 16.—Ens. P. J. Chiene, 34th N.I., to act as adj. to 3d local horse; date 1st June.

Assist. Surgs. C. MacIntyre and E. H. Allingham app. to do duty with H.M.'s 16th foot.

Assist. Surg. A. Storm directed to accompany detachment proceeding by water to Upper Provinces, under command of Lieut. col. Faithful.

Assist. Surgs. A. Macdonald and D. MacNab app. to do duty with artillery regt. at Dum-Dum.

Fort-William, June 30.—Lieut. John Frederick, 57th N.I., late 1st assistant to resident at Lucknow, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

July 2.—Supernum. Lieut. H. P. Cotton brought on effective strength of 7th L.C., from 25th June 1830, v. H. Moffat, resigned.

Supernum. Lieut. John Locke brought on effective strength of 23d N.I., from 17th June 1830, v. G. Halhed, dec.

Colonel Sir Thomas Arburey, C.B., corps of engineers, to be chief engineer, with a seat at Military Board, v. C. Mount, dec.

Head-Quarters, June 22.—Lieut. W. Wine to act as adj. to 29th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Bracken; date 10th May.

Purrookabad Prov. Bat.—Lieut. A. H. Duncan, 43d N.I., to be adj., v. Robinson, dec.

June 23.—Lieut. R. L. Burnett to officiate as interp. and qu. master, to 54th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Learmonth; date 14th June.

June 25.—11th N.I. Lieut. Thomas Gould to be interp. and qu. master.

47th N.I. Lieut. G. C. Armstrong to be interp. and qu. master.

June 26.—Cornet Geo. Jackson posted to 4th L.C., at Meerut.

Resigns posted.—Henry Hollings to 66th N.I., at Cuttack; Wm. Polson, 58th do., Almorah; Thos. Goldard, 52d do., Pertaubghur, Oude; S. C. Hampton, 67th do., Mhow; Henry Wyndham, 3d do., Barrackpore.

June 28.—Lieut. K. Campbell, 46th N.I., removed by Com.-in-chief from office of interp. and qu. master, to that regt.

June 30.—Capt. C. Graham, of 3d tr. 3d brig. Horse Artillery, to be a member of arsenal committee, v. Capt. Brodhurst, relieved from that duty.

Capt. R. Gardner, 13th N.I., app. to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 5. Cornet W. J. J. Fane, 5th L.C., for health.—11. Col. Robert Hoteler, artillery, on private affairs.—Capt. Wm. Cunningham, 54th N.I., ditto.—24. Lieut. Jos. Greene, artillery, for health.—18. Maj. H. A. Montgomerie, 53d N.I., for health (in China).—July 2. Surg. John Allan, for health.—Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland, for health.—25. Assist. Surg. W. S. Dicken, for health.

To Singapore.—June 30. Ens. Alex. Dennistown, 11th N.I., for twelve months, for health (also to China).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

June 11. Steamer *Fishes*, Henderson, from China 9th May.—13. *George Home*, Steel, from Ceylon and Madras.—17. *Vesper*, Brown, from Mauritius, Madras, and Esquimaux; and *Maikaret*, Buchanan, from Esquimaux.—18. *Virginia*, Hullock, from Bombay.—24. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, from Madras.—25. *Protector*, Bragg, from London; *James Pattison*, Grote, from Sydney; V. D. Land, and Madras; and *Panang Merchant*, Mitchinson, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—26. *Diederick*, Hector, from Batavia and Singapore; and *Nandi*, Hawkins, from Liverpool.—27. *Welcome*, Buchanan, from Greenock; and *Hercules*, Wilson, from Madras.—30. *Timor*, Henry, from Boston (America) and Batavia.—July 1. *Daniel Clark*, Viles, from London and America.—3. *Protector*, Thomas, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *Peter Prorator*, Terry, from Mauritius and Madras.—11. *Maria*, Auger, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.

Departure from Calcutta.

June 10. *Alamander*, Wake, for Mauritius; and *Diligent*, Pigeonau, for Bordeaux.—11. *Georgiana*, Laud, for Philadelphia; and *Perseverance*, Macdonald, for Liverpool.—17. *Norfolk*, Greig, for London.—26. *Ganges*, Renner, for Liverpool.—28. *William Glen Anderson*, McMillon, for Cape of Good Hope.—July 1. *Cedric*, Roy, for Penang and Singapore.—3. *Egyptian*, Sanderson, for Mauritius.—5. *Anna Maria*, Blackston, for Mauritius; and *Argyle*, Stavers, for London.—10. *Fishburne*, Crawley, for Madras.—11. *Casser*, Watt, for London.

Sailed from Saugur.

June 24. H. C. S. *William Fairlie*, Blair, for China.—July 8. H. C. S. *Dunro*, Wilson, for China.

Freight to London (July 8)—£4. to £5 for dead weight, and £3. 10s. to £6 per ton for light goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 1. At Ghazepore, Mrs. J. Campier, of a son.

April 5. At Calcutta, the lady of R. C. Jenkins, Esq., of a son.

May 2. At Purneah, in Mookerbah factory, Mrs. G. E. Pyne, of a son.

5. At Aurangabad, the lady of R. R. Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Mymensing, Mrs. James Reilly, of a son.

14. At Meerut, the lady of Cornet Thos. Quin, 4th Cav., of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Dow, of a daughter.

26. At Cawnpore, the lady of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Turnbull, of a daughter.

27. At Sylhet, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

28. At Deegah, Dinapore, Mrs. John Kelso, of a daughter.

June 1. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Jackson, 68th N.I., of a daughter.

2. At Jessore, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg. C. W. Fuller, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Churcher, of Nursingtollah factory, Jessore, of a still-born female child.

3. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. E. C. Mathias, H.M. 44th regt., of twin daughters.

5. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Fisher, deputy assist. qu. master, of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Erskine, of a son (since dead).

— At Lucknow, the lady of Alex. Chalmers, Esq., M.D., assist. surg., of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of Horatio Jones, Esq., of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of G. Homett, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. H. Miller, of a daughter.

11. At Benares, Mrs. Wm. Collins, of a son.

14. In Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. J. D. Herbert, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of D. McFarlin, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Thomas, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, of a son.

17. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Tennant, assist. adj. gen., artillery, of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Payne, of a son.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Bell, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. James Williams, of a son.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Paul, of a son.

24. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Bruere, of a daughter.

— At Allipore, the lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Calcutta, at the free school, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 26. At Dinapore, Capt. N. Penny, dep. assist. adj. gen., to Louisa Margaret, third and youngest daughter of the late Major John Gerard, Bengal establishment.

30. At Buxar, R. Gill, Esq., to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Henry Finch, Bengal Native Infantry.

June 3. At Nusseerabad, Wm. Oliver Young, Esq., of the regt. of artillery, to Eliza Harriett, eldest daughter of Capt. James Fagan, 9th regt. N.I., and deputy paymaster in Rajpootana.

8. At Jubulpore, Lieut. Chas. Brown, interp. and qu. master, 18th N.I., to Elizabeth Helen, only daughter of the late Capt. Rowland Darnell.

10. At Calcutta, Capt. Edw. S. Hawkins, of the Bengal army, to Miss Goodwyn.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. C. R. Rees, assistant in the judicial department, to Georgiana, second daughter of Mr. B. D'Rosario.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Priest, mate in the H.C. pilot service, to Lucy Eleonora Moore.

24. At Calcutta, Harbort, to Sarah, third master at Diamond Harbour, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Geo. Edwards, Bromley, Middlesex.

28. At Calcutta, W. G. Smyth, Esq., M.D., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. Doveton, Bengal army.

At Calcutta, Mr. W. W. Crawford, to Mrs. Eliza Green.

At Chandernagore, Mr. J. P. Duplessis, to Miss C. M. DeCruze.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. E. C. Bolst to Miss C. Rostan.

DEATHS.

April 12. At sea, on board the ship *Roberts*.
Capt. J. W. Smith, 26th Bengal N.I.
May 7. At Calcutta, Hugh William Fry, aged
six years; and on the 8th May, Henry Fry, aged
four years; both of the same pen.
20. Near Landour, after a short illness, Capt.
John Richard Graham, 4th regt. L.C.
June 1. At Monghyr, Mr. W. Macey, policeman,
aged 65.
2. At Delhi, Juliana, wife of Mr. Thos. Davis,
house-keeper in the office of the chief commissioner
at that station.
4. At Delhi, Mr. Andrew Bentley, assistant
commissioner of revenue, aged 32.
5. At Bulson, Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Bastard,
ship-builder, aged 54.
10. At Calcutta, Francis, son of the late Alex.
Robello, Esq., aged 16.
12. At Ramnagpur Factory, near Borthampore,
Ann, wife of J. S. Usher, Esq., aged 45.
13. At Calcutta, Ann, daughter of Robert An-
derson, Esq., of Puttighur, aged nine years.
18. At Calcutta, Peter Mendes, Esq., aged 46.
— At Ennabdy, Mrs. Maria Van Orickum, in her
90th year.
21. At Deane Factory, on the banks of the
Sonne, George Van Sandau, Esq., late assistant at
the Rotas Indigo Works.
22. At Calcutta, Margaret, relict of the late
Capt. Taylor, of the country service, aged 57.
25. At Calcutta, Colonel Charles Mount, chief
engineer, aged 62.
July 1. At Calcutta, Mr. John Macleod, of
Barr, Scotland, aged 30.
2. At Calcutta, John Binny, Esq., aged 32.
— At Calcutta, Cordelia, widow of the late Mr.
William Nicholas, aged 57.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane McKoy, aged 55.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. J. J. Schmidt, Organist to
the Old Church, aged 57.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.NEW SYSTEM OF DIET FOR TROOPS AND IN-
VALIDS ON BOARD THE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

Fort St. George, April 27, 1830.—The
following extract from a letter from the
hon. the Court of Directors, under date the
18th Nov. 1829, is published in general
orders:—

"Para. 2. We have had under our consi-
deration the system of diet adopted on board
of our ships for the crews and the troops
that may be embarked on them, and we
have been enabled to adopt a change
which, by reducing the quantity of salt
meat and giving a proportionate increase
of other articles, and by giving also one
meal in each week of the preserved (or
fresh) meat, will we hope be found to be
more conducive to the health of the troops
than the former system.

3. We enclose in the packet the new
scale of victualling which is to be in use
from the commencement of the present
shipping season.

4. You will adopt a similar scale for
ships which the necessities of the service
may occasionally require you to engage
for the conveyance of invalids and troops
to England, instead of the scale esta-
blished by the orders conveyed in our
military letter, dated 9th August 1827.

5. Supplies of the preserved meats will
no doubt be sent to the several presiden-

cies for purchase by the government, or
by individuals, when these meats are not
procurable in sufficient quantities, salt
provisions of the best quality must be sub-
stituted.

6. As this system of victualling includes
an ample allowance of tea, sugar, and
lime juice, you will revise the regulations
established by your government for the
separate provisions of comforts in which
these articles are included.

7. We have found it necessary to de-
sire that the several articles composing the
bedding of each soldier, or recruit, should
be marked distinctly in several places with
the number of the recruit on the roster,
before the bedding is sent on board.

8. We have likewise desired that care
may be taken that the recruits do not give
away or dispose of their bedding upon
reaching India, but that it may be landed
with them for their use on their first
arrival.

9. We have also arranged that cots, with
mattresses and sheets, for the use of the
sick, shall be supplied in the proportion
of five for every hundred men embarked,
and that a space abreast the after hatchway
on the orlop deck shall be set apart for
sick births.

10. You will take similar measures in
providing for troops and invalids returning
to England.

11. When great coats are supplied for
the use of recruits on the voyage, they will
be placed in the charge of the officer in
command of the troops, to be issued during
cold weather for the use of the men on
watch, and the convalescent sick, and be
delivered into store on arrival at their des-
tination. The great coats so received at
our several presidencies will be returned,
as occasion may require, for the use of in-
valids.

12. The arrangement we have made
with respect to diet, renders it unnecessary
that any portion of the recruits' pay should
be appropriated to the purchase of separate
supplies of tea and sugar as has been
hitherto the practice.—The amount of the
balance of cash due to each recruit on his
landing in India will therefore be in-
creased, and we think it necessary to de-
sire that arrangements may be made for
appropriating the amount of this balance
to the purchase of necessaries for the sol-
dier.

13. The officer who may have charge of
the recruits will be furnished with 5s. on
account of each man under his care for
refreshments, in case of touching at an in-
termediate port, and to be accounted for to
the town major on arrival at their desti-
nation. He will also be furnished with a
statement of the sum remaining due to
each recruit out of his ship money, for the
purpose of enabling you to make the ne-
cessary payment on his account. The sum

remaining unpaid out of the advance of
5s., will be appropriated in a similar man-
ner.

14. You will take particular care that no
portion of the money due to the recruits is
given to the men themselves. It is our
desire that the whole may be appropriated
to the purpose we have specified, under
the orders of the captains of companies to
which the recruits may be posted.

15. This arrangement will enable you
to reduce to the amount of the advance
now made for each recruit, and deducted
from his pay for the provision of necessa-
ries.

Scale of Victualling for the Ship's Company
for a mess of seven men.

For 5 days..	Beef, 2 pieces, or	16 lbs.
	Flour	8 do.
	Suet	1 lb.
For 1 day..	Preserved meat	3 do.
	Rice	3 do.
For 3 days..	Pork, 3 pieces, or	18 do.
	Peas	3 qts.
For 1 day..	Flour	6 lbs.
	Suet	1 do.
	Plums	1 do.
	Mustard	1 do.
For 7 days..	Biscuit	48 do.
	Tea	1 do.
	Sugar (crushed)	6 do.
	Vinegar	3 pints.
	Rum	12 do.

Water at the rate of one gallon per man
per day.

Lemon juice at the rate of a quart per
man for the voyage.

Quantities for each man per day.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Beef.....os.	1 1/2	0	0	0	1 1/2	0	0
Flour.....os.	6	0	1 1/2	0	6	0	0
Suet.....os.	1 1/2	0	2 1/2	0	1 1/2	0	0
Plums.....os.	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Pork.....os.	0	1 1/2	0	1 1/2	0	0	1 1/2
Peas.....qts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preserv- ed meat.....os.	0	0	0	0	0	1 1/2	0
Rice.....lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit.....os.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rum.....gill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar.....os.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

1 lb. or tea for a mess of seven men
weekly.

3 pints of vinegar for ditto ditto.

1 lb. of mustard for ditto ditto.

1 lb. of potatoes per each per day in lieu
of flour and suet, peas or rice.

East-India House, London,
Nov. 20, 1829."

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is
requested to issue such subsidiary instruc-
tions as may be necessary to carry the
foregoing orders of the Hon. Court into
effect.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 27. *Lord Anson*, Thornhill, from Cal-
cutta.—28. *Jeanne Louise*, Langlois, from Mauri-
tius and Pondicherry.—30. *Peter Proctor*, Terry,
from Mauritius and Ceylon; and *Protector*,
Thomas, from Isle of France and Ceylon.—July
2. H.C.S. *London*, Smith, from London.—17.
H.C.S. *Castle Huntly*, Drummond, from London.
—19. *La Constance*, Bolaven, from Havre de
Grace, Bourbon, and Pondicherry.

Departures.

June 27. *Favourite* corvette, La Place, for Cal-
cutta.—28. *Jean Pierre*, Duval, for Coringa.—30.
Lord Anson, Thornhill, for Cape and London.
—July 1. *Protector*, Thomas, and *Peter Proctor*,
Terry, both for Calcutta.—4. *General Palmer*,
Thomas, for London.

Freight to London (June 16) £4 to £5 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND
DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 8. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. C. Far-
ran, 14th N.I., of a daughter.
9. At Palamcottah, the wife of Mr. Robert Gra-
ham, of a daughter.
18. At Samulcottah, the lady of B. T. Giraud,
Esq., 22d N.I., of a daughter.
21. At Belgum, the lady of Capt. Briggs, of a
son.
29. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Edw. James,
Esq., 32d N.I., of a son.
July 1. In Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut.
O'Connell, commissary of ordnance, of a son.
3. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Godfrey, deputy
assist. qu.-mast.-gen., of a son.
4. At Madras, the lady of S. Crawford, Esq., of
a son (since dead).

MARRIAGES.

June 17. At Bangalore, Capt. Henry Sargent,
paymaster, Mysore division of the army, to Grace,
daughter of the Rev. C. M. Babington, M.A.,
rector of Peterborough, Herefordshire.
19. At Masulipatam, Lieut. Macleod, adj. 46th
N.I., to Emma Eliza, third daughter of Lieut.
Col. Wight, commanding that regiment.
28. At Vepery church, Lieut. James White, 59th
N.I., to Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. Geo.
Lane, H.M. 69th regt.
Lastly. At Black Town, Mr. Anthony Thomp-
son to Anna Victoria, only daughter of Mr. J. E.
Caban.

DEATHS.

June 23. At Palaveram, Capt. Thomas Walker,
4th regt. N.I., aged 45. This excellent officer had
been in constant actual employment with his regi-
ment for twenty years.
— At Vepery, of fever, Jane Maria, daughter
of Mr. Robert Rhodes, aged eight years.
24. At Bangalore, aged 24, Diana, wife of
Thomas Godfrey, Esq., of the brigade of horse
artillery. An illness, which gave rise to the prema-
ture birth of a child, terminated in one short
week afterwards her mortal career.
July 2. At Ootacamund, Elizabeth, daughter of
the late Colonel Macleod, of St. Kilda.
5. In Fort St. George, Mary, wife of Lieut. G.
O'Connell, commissary of ordnance, aged 33.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OR-
DERS.

RESIDENT'S ESCORT IN CUTCH.

Bombay Castle, May 28, 1830.—The
hon. the Governor in council has been
pleased, by a resolution in the political

department, to direct that the situation of the officer commanding the Residents' Escort in Cutch be abolished.

COLONELS AND LIEUT. COLONELS.

Bombay Castle, May 29, 1830.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the following extracts of dispatches in the military department from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated 5th Aug. 1829, be published in general orders.

[A memorial from Lieut. Col. Commandant Hoesman is submitted soliciting that he may not be superseded in the staff on the arrival of a senior officer from England.]

With reference to the case of Lieut.-colonel Hoesman, we consider it to be consistent with the spirit of former orders, and we accordingly direct that a colonel or lieut.-colonel commandant once appointed to the general staff shall not be removable by the arrival of a senior officer from Europe, unless such senior hold the rank of major or lieut.-general, or shall have been expressly nominated by us for the Indian staff.

36. In reference to the question which has been raised as to the liability of colonels and lieut.-colonels commandant to be detained in India on regimental duty, we have to inform you, that although officers of that rank are, by act of parliament, permitted to be absent from their respective presidencies more than five years without forfeiting their commissions, yet that colonels and lieut.-colonels commandant are liable to be ordered by us to return to the performance of their regimental duties, whenever we may think proper to direct them to do so, and consequently are liable, when in India, to be detained by our several Indian governments for the same purpose.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Bombay Castle, May 31, 1830.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the following arrangements be made in the medical department.

The surgeon of the artillery at Ahmednuggur to have medical charge of the staff and of the engineer institution at that station, for the performance of which duties he is to receive an allowance of rupees 100 per mensem, in addition to his present allowances.

The surgeon of the European regiment at Deesa to be also staff surgeon of that station, with an allowance of rupees 30 per mensem.

The civil surgeon at Sholapoor to have medical charge of the staff and also of military details, and to draw a civil allowance of rupees 150, and rupees 150 medical allowance with the military pay and allowance of his rank, and the regulated palankeen allowance.

The surgeons to the residences of Sat-

turb and Bhooj, to have medical charge of the staff, of military details, and to perform such other military duties at their respective stations as may from time to time be deemed expedient, drawing from the military department the pay and allowances of their rank.

The deputy medical store keeper at Poona to be also staff surgeon at that station, with the allowance at present granted for this duty; and to this situation a surgeon only shall in future be eligible.

The Governor in council is further pleased to resolve, that to the civil stations of Sholapoor, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Ahmedabad, either surgeons or assistant surgeons shall in future be eligible at the pleasure of government, but to the other civil stations assistant surgeons only will be appointed, as at present.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

Bombay Castle, June 1, 1830.—The hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to direct that the Lock Hospital at Malligaum be abolished, and that the establishment be transferred to Sholapoor.

June 30.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the Lock Hospital at Baroda be abolished from the 1st proximo.

BATTA ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, June 7, 1830.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that full batta shall cease from the 1st of August to the corps at the frontier permanent cantonment of Deesa and Bhooj, with the exception of the European commissioned officers, who will continue to draw the same allowances they do at present at these stations.

7th. Tent and store lascars, artificers, dooly bearers, cavalry horse keepers, persons belonging to the pay or commissariat department, and public servants and followers of all descriptions, are, from the same date, to cease drawing batta except when actually marching, unless peculiar circumstances lead government to sanction their drawing that allowance.

MAJOR DICKINSON.

Bombay Castle, June 10, 1830.—Major Dickinson having delivered over charge of the commissariat, it becomes incumbent upon government to express its entire satisfaction with the manner in which this able and honorable officer has discharged the duties of the high and responsible office in which he was appointed to act during the absence of Lieut.-colonel Frederick, commissary-general, employed in a commission of finance at Calcutta.

Circumstances have recently led to a complete revision and reform of many

1830.]

branches of the commissariat department, and in carrying these into execution Major Dickinson has displayed an assiduity, knowledge, and anxious zeal for the public interests, that entitle him to the highest approbation of government.

Major Dickinson has represented in his reports, his obligation to several officers of the commissariat by whom he has been materially aided. Such may be assured the efforts they have made and are making, to carry reforms into execution, will be justly appreciated. Captain Reynolds, first assistant commissary-general, who unites zeal with experience and minute knowledge of the duties of his department, has particularly merited the notice and approbation of government.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, June 24, 1830.—The hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to direct, that the appointment of Executive Engineers to the following stations be discontinued, as well as their establishments, viz.—Northern Concan; Southern Concan; Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Hurroole; Surat and Broach; Baroda; Sholapoor; Malligaum.

The public buildings at the above places, with the exception of those at Ahmedabad, are to be made over to the commanding officer of the station, who will direct the line or regimental staff to take charge of them.

In future, all annual and special repairs under two thousand rupees, not requiring science, are to be executed by contract, under the orders of the commanding officer, or when that cannot be effected, under the superintendence of some staff or regimental officer of the station. The officer thus selected is to be furnished with labourers, materials, and workmen, by indent on the commissariat; his indents, as well as the charges made, being countersigned by the commanding officer, who is to be held responsible that such works be duly executed, the same being moreover annually inspected and reported upon by the inspecting engineer of the division.

When the commanding officer of the station shall be of opinion that the nature or extent of the work called for, be such as to require the attendance of an engineer officer, he is to signify the same to the commanding officer of the division, who will submit the case to the decision of government.

OFFICERS IN THE MASTORE SERVICE.

Bombay Castle, June 28, 1830.—In conformity with instructions received from the Supreme Government in the Political Department, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the British officers of the Bombay establishment, *Jour. N.S. Vol. 3. No. 12.*

now in the service of his highness the Rajah of Nagpore, be withdrawn from that service on the 1st proximo, and placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Minutes of Council, May 25, 1830.—The undermentioned junior civil servants have attained a proficiency in the Hindoostanee languages which entitles them to official employment.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell.

Mr. Arch. A. N. Campbell.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

June 29. The Rev. Arch. Campbell, M.A., to be chaplain at station of Sholapoor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 22, 1830.—Lieut. F. N. Vaillant, 24th N.I., to be line adjutant at Bhooj from date of departure of Brigade Major Crawley, from Cutch, to join troops serving in northern districts of Guzerat.

Lieut. Col. Frederick, who was deputed on special duty to Calcutta, directed on 1st June to resume his appointment as commissary general.

Major Dickinson, acting commissary general, directed from 1st June to resume charge of his duties as inspecting engineer of presidency and Concan.

Capt. Pouget directed to resume his appointment of inspecting engineer for Guzerat and Kattywar.

Lieut. H. Fawcett, 1st L.C., app. to command Guicawar contingent stationed at Deesa.

May 25.—Lieut. W. Long to act as adj. to 8th N.I., from 4th May, until Lieut. A. McLean rejoins from leave; and Ens. F. Cristall to act as qu. mast. from 3d April, during absence of Lieut. W. Manesty on sick cert.; as temporary arrangements.

Cadet of Engineers Geo. Dick admitted on estab. and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Infantry Henry Cracroft admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

May 26.—Mr. Z. Maxwell admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Ens. T. M. Dickinson, 24th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. W. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., to be aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor.

May 28.—Supernum. Ens. T. Minster, 11th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., v. Roper dec., 29th May 1830.

Supernum. Ens. C. W. Maude, 18th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., v. McCulloch dec., 29th May 1830.

Supernum. Ens. W. G. McHaffie, 24th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., v. Nelson dec., 14th May 1830.

Capt. H. G. Roberts, 13th N.I., to have charge of irregular horse employed in Cutch, his situation of commanding the residents' escort being abolished.

May 31.—Surg. W. Dalgluise to be civil surgeon at Sholapoor.

June 1. Lieut. A. F. Bartlett, 26th N.I. to act as paymaster to Bombay troops serving in Southern Marhatta country, and to reside at Belgaum.

Surg. W. Dalgluise to act for Assist. Surg. W. Jeaffreson as superintendent of the Ophthalmic Institution at Bombay, during absence of latter; and Assist. Surg. J. Fortnom, of horse artillery, (2 E)

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.		Regts.		Regts.		Regts.	
Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.
13th Lt. Drago.	Bangalore.	16th Nat. Inf.	Jaulnah.	20th do.	Quilon.	24th do.	Palaveram.
1st Foot (9d).	Bangalore.	17th do.	Cannanore.	21st do.	Kulladighee.	25th do.	Palaveram.
26th do.	Fort St. George.	18th do.	Darwar.	22d do.	Salumcottah.	26th do.	Palaveram.
41st do.	Arnee.	19th do.	Tennasserim.	23d do.	Palaveram.	27th do.	Palaveram.
46th do.	Secunderabad.	20th do.	Quilon.	24th do.	Hurryhur.	28th do.	Palaveram.
48th do.	Bellary.	21st do.	Kulladighee.	25th do.	Prince of Wales' Island.	29th do.	Palaveram.
54th do.	Cannanore.	22d do.	Salumcottah.	26th do.	Trichinopoly.	30th do.	Palaveram.
55th do.	Expected from C. G. Hope.	23d do.	Palaveram.	27th do.	Bellary.	31st do.	Palaveram.
57th do.	Expected from N. S. Wales.	24th do.	Hurryhur.	28th do.	Jaulnah.	32d do.	Palaveram.
62d do.	On passage from England.	25th do.	Prince of Wales' Island.	29th do.	Palaveram.	33d do.	Palaveram.
89th do.	Trichinopoly.	26th do.	Trichinopoly.	30th do.	Palaveram.	34th do.	Palaveram.
COMPANY'S TROOPS.		27th do.	Bellary.	31st do.	Palaveram.	35th do.	Palaveram.
1st Lt. Cav.	Kulladighee.	28th do.	Jaulnah.	32d do.	Palaveram.	36th do.	Palaveram.
2d do.	Jaulnah.	29th do.	Palaveram.	33d do.	Palaveram.	37th do.	Palaveram.
3d do.	Nagpoor.	30th do.	Palaveram.	34th do.	Palaveram.	38th do.	Palaveram.
4th do.	Trichinopoly.	31st do.	Palaveram.	35th do.	Palaveram.	39th do.	Palaveram.
5th do.	Secunderabad.	32d do.	Palaveram.	36th do.	Palaveram.	40th do.	Palaveram.
6th do.	Arcot.	33d do.	Palaveram.	37th do.	Palaveram.	41st do.	Palaveram.
7th do.	Bangalore.	34th do.	Palaveram.	38th do.	Palaveram.	42d do.	Palaveram.
8th do.	Arcot.	35th do.	Palaveram.	39th do.	Palaveram.	43d do.	Palaveram.
Europ. Regt.		36th do.	Palaveram.	40th do.	Palaveram.	44th do.	Palaveram.
1st Nat. Inf.	Trichinopoly.	37th do.	Palaveram.	41st do.	Palaveram.	45th do.	Palaveram.
2d do.	Palaveram.	38th do.	Palaveram.	42d do.	Palaveram.	46th do.	Palaveram.
3d do.	Pallamcottah.	39th do.	Palaveram.	43d do.	Palaveram.	47th do.	Palaveram.
4th do.	Palaveram.	40th do.	Palaveram.	44th do.	Palaveram.	48th do.	Palaveram.
5th do.	Bellary.	41st do.	Palaveram.	45th do.	Palaveram.	49th do.	Palaveram.
6th do.	Quilon.	42d do.	Palaveram.	46th do.	Palaveram.	50th do.	Palaveram.
7th do.	Nagpoor.	43d do.	Palaveram.	47th do.	Palaveram.	51st do.	Palaveram.
8th do.	Secunderabad.	44th do.	Palaveram.	48th do.	Palaveram.	52d do.	Palaveram.
9th do.	St. Thomas's Mount.	45th do.	Palaveram.	49th do.	Palaveram.	Artillery	St. Thomas's Mount (Hd. Qu.)
10th do.	Vellore.	46th do.	Palaveram.	50th do.	Palaveram.	Engineers	Fort St. George (Hd. Qu.)
11th do.	Bellary.	47th do.	Palaveram.	51st do.	Palaveram.		
12th do.	Vizianagrum.	48th do.	Palaveram.	52d do.	Palaveram.		
13th do.	Cuddapah.	49th do.	Palaveram.				
14th do.	Mangalore.	50th do.	Palaveram.				
15th do.	Bangalore.	51st do.	Palaveram.				

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.		Regts.		Regts.	
Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.
4th Lt. Drago.	Kirkee.	9th Nat. Inf.	Sholapore.	20th do.	Bombay.
2d Foot	Poonah.	10th do.	Malligau.	21st do.	Bombay.
6th do.	Poonah.	11th do.	Poonah.	22d do.	Bombay.
20th do.	Bombay.	12th do.	Surat.	23d do.	Bombay.
40th do.	Bombay.	13th do.	Poonah.	24th do.	Bombay.
COMPANY'S TROOPS.		14th do.	Vingoria.	25th do.	Bombay.
1st Lt. Cav.	Sholapore.	15th do.	Rajcote.	26th do.	Bombay.
2d do.	Rajcote.	16th do.	Baroda.	27th do.	Bombay.
3d do.	Deesa.	17th do.	Amberghur.	28th do.	Bombay.
1st Nat. Inf.	Bombay.	18th do.	Amberghur.	29th do.	Bombay.
2d do.	Bombay.	19th do.	Bombay.	30th do.	Bombay.
3d do.	Bombay.	20th do.	Bombay.	31st do.	Bombay.
4th do.	Surat.	21st do.	Bombay.	32d do.	Bombay.
5th do.	Dapoolie.	22d do.	Bombay.	33d do.	Bombay.
6th do.	Sholapore.	23d do.	Bombay.	34th do.	Bombay.
7th do.	Malligau.	24th do.	Bombay.	35th do.	Bombay.
8th do.	Baroda.	25th do.	Bombay.	36th do.	Bombay.
9th do.	Ahmednuggur.	26th do.	Bombay.	37th do.	Bombay.
		27th do.	Bombay.	38th do.	Bombay.
		28th do.	Bombay.	39th do.	Bombay.
		29th do.	Bombay.	40th do.	Bombay.
		30th do.	Bombay.		
		31st do.	Bombay.		
		32d do.	Bombay.		
		33d do.	Bombay.		
		34th do.	Bombay.		
		35th do.	Bombay.		
		36th do.	Bombay.		
		37th do.	Bombay.		
		38th do.	Bombay.		
		39th do.	Bombay.		
		40th do.	Bombay.		
		Artillery	Matunga (Hd. Qu.)		
		Engineers	Bombay (Hd. Qu.)		

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 172.)

March 8, 1830.

W. S. Davidson, Esq. examined. Witness is a British subject, who settled at Canton as a merchant in 1811, and quitted it in 1822. He resided there as a naturalized Portuguese subject. When he obtained the letters of naturalization, he applied to the Court of Directors for leave to proceed to China in one of their ships, and was refused. No attempt, however, was made to prevent his residence at Canton, though he never appeared there as a Portuguese subject. The firm of business witness joined was Haring and Co. (Mr. George Haring), subsequently W. S. Davidson and Co. Two of the firm, Mr. Molony and Mr. Roberts, when witness joined it, were Company's servants. The firm were agents for India produce, chiefly opium and cotton. The profits of the opium agency belonged exclusively to the witness, those of the cotton to the other partners. By the direction of the court in England, Company's servants were afterwards interdicted from connexions with houses of agency.

During witness's residence at Canton, besides the English factory, the Americans had a consul, and the Dutch a factory. The Spaniards had also a factory, and a factor, but he resided at Macao as agent for the Royal Philippine Company. There were consuls for other nations, but they were nominal ones, without business. Mr. Dent, the present head of the firm witness left in 1822, was the Sardinian consul. Mr. Magniac was the Prussian consul.

Witness traded on his own account, as well as acting as agent. The opium trade was managed very simply. The ship lay at Whampoa; the purchasers paid the money in Canton, and received an order on the ship. The purchasers proceeded thither, generally at night, broke open the chests, put the opium into bags, and took it away in boats. It was generally believed that there was a previous understanding with the Mandarins, who, upon receipt of a certain sum for each chest, gave orders that they should not be molested. It was notorious to all, witness doubts not to the Foo-yuen and Hoppo, that the ships had opium on board. The custom-house authorities appointed boats to watch them, but witness never knew any interruption to, or difficulty in the smuggling of the opium from them, except when the demands of the Mandarins were so high it was not possible to sell the

opium. Every ship bringing opium, brings some other articles, which are entered as the cargo. Witness was once plagued about a ship that lay at Whampoa unusually long, above a year. Witness fears some of the hong have dealt in opium; he knew one, not now a member of the hong, who was too ready to deal in it. Witness believes that money is paid to obtain the privileges of the hong; few things cannot be obtained in China by paying.

The rate of commission, in witness's time, was reduced. On cotton and on tea it was never below three per cent.; on opium it was five, and afterwards three per cent. Many parties in China did business on much smaller commissions. Witness was in a constant sea of trouble on account of the Mandarins; and even the exactions of the Mandarins, and even after the purchasers had paid the money and got their orders, witness was often obliged to refund, because they could not make their arrangements they wanted witness and in some instances they wanted witness to indemnify them for the profits they might have got. Since the ships have been removed from Whampoa to Lintin, outside the river, the anxiety is vastly lessened: in the one case, they were liable to seizure any day; in the other case, they lie in a spot where they can defend themselves. Witness has heard of other articles of import being smuggled besides opium; but he smuggled none. In exports, he smuggled very largely of silver, which was prohibited. His rule was to smuggle only prohibited articles, not those upon which a direct duty was laid. The number of chests of opium imported (annually) which was about 6,000 or 7,000 chests, varied; it was about 2,400 dollars. The trade has since increased to 13,000 and 14,000 chests, worth from two to three millions sterling. Witness never applied for leave to export silver. The responsibility attaching to witness, as an opium agent, was one which, in a pecuniary point of view, could not be valued. Personally, every man who resides in China runs a great risk. The government knew full well that a ship with opium was at Whampoa to witness's consignment, and might have imprisoned him any day, you said, "till you pay 100,000 taels, you shall not be released." That did not happen during his residence; probably never. The risk in smuggling silver was only the

seizure of the silver, with which they are always satisfied. The seizures have been few. The loss fell upon the party for whom it was a remittance. The risk could not be a matter of insurance. Chinese, of whom the silver was bought, have undertaken to put it on board. Witness has foolishly sold opium on credit, and has made bad debts in such cases; the buyers of opium are the greatest rogues in the country. The purchasers of opium sometimes endeavour to evade paying the Mandarins, but generally, it is the surest way to pay them first the full fee, which is an established one (except at times), but constantly liable to variation. The Mandarin boats are generally present, but retire on receiving intelligence from their chiefs, and permit the opium to be landed. Witness has known of Chinese opium boats overpowering all force, where the quantity was large, and worth killing and wounding men. Of such occurrences, no notice is taken by the government.

Witness has seldom dealt with outside merchants; he has often found difficulties with both descriptions—they have refused to pay. The facility of doing business in the port of Canton is greater than in any other country.

Witness has sent tea to New South Wales on commission. When he knew of the ship coming, he purchased by previous contract; when a vessel came suddenly, he was obliged to buy at the moment. The former is preferable. The Company, by having a regular demand, buy their teas at great advantage, in comparison with a stranger, who goes into the market with only a short time to purchase his cargo in. If witness purchased as largely, and were equally active and intelligent (as the Company's factors), he should have equal facilities. Their principal advantage arises from the extent of their trade. Supposing them to continue to trade, then, and the trade to be thrown open to other Englishmen, with liberty to settle at Canton, witness foresees many difficulties that may arise; individuals would conduct themselves so irregularly, that they would quickly become embroiled with the Chinese. During witness's residence at Canton, individuals knew better than to come into collision with the government; but they had many grievances. The modes of applying for redress, taken by other parties, were by forcing a way through the city gate to the viceroy's palace, in a body, with a letter, stating the grievances; and when they succeeded, as they frequently did, the parties there were very glad to take the letter, to get rid of them. The Company's servants have the privilege, and a very great one it is, of communicating with the Canton government in Chinese. Witness alluded to persons connected with the country traders; but on one of the

most spirited occasions, the party was headed by a Company's servant (the Hon. Mr. Lindsay), not as such, but as an Englishman. Greater facilities for trade were given at the end than at the commencement of witness's residence. The cause of those greater facilities, which benefited all other foreigners, was privileges obtained by the exertions of the Company's Select Committee. Witness remembers only one stoppage of trade, in the case of the American sailor; but the Chinese would very soon (if the trade were open) deprive us of all our privileges, and the trade would consequently be carried on to the greatest disadvantage, the parties interested would be dissatisfied, and would misconduct themselves in the end from cruel irritation. Witness had a large stake, which made him cautious. Possibly, if the trade were open, the agency would increase, and be worth every one's attention. There are now a great many in China who have larger stakes than in witness's time. He never knew the Americans come into collision with the authorities, except in the instance mentioned. He recollects two instances of collision on the part of the English; one was a resistance, in 1814, to an attempt to make the hong monopoly more close and injurious to the English trade, whereby the senior merchants would have had power to control the junior, to fix prices, whereby teas would have been enhanced. The Company resisted, by stopping the trade two months. The other interruption was the affair of the *Topaze* frigate, when the Chinese stopped the trade. King's ships, though better disciplined than the country traders, cause disturbance, because the latter take blows; but king's ships will submit to no insults; and therefore so long as they go to China, in the present state of things, they must embroil the trade: it is quite impossible for any ship to be in China, and in contact with the Chinese, without being insulted sooner or later. Persons belonging to Company's ships have often received personal insults. Supposing the trade were opened, and the Company existed, though without exclusive privileges, and supposing a consul with a council on the part of the crown, with power to regulate the conduct of any Englishman visiting Canton, unless some judicious and energetic diplomatic arrangements preceded such a change, the British trade would not exist at Canton two seasons without the most violent and serious interruption. The Company, by possessing the two-fold character of merchants and a great controlling power, can temporize; but government agents would stickle for the honour of our government, and not recede from their first demands. An union of the Europeans to obtain redress of grievances, which has succeeded in petty cases, if at-

tempted in 1814, when the Company made their grand stand, would be as futile as to hold up one's hand to extinguish a great fire. The Chinese are extremely desirous of trade, but in their own way. It is the regulations of government that are hostile. The difficulties witness anticipates, would arise not only from the irregularities on the part of traders, but from the decided disposition of the Chinese authorities to encroach. The stoppage of the trade would be an important grievance to China; it would ruin those engaged in it (who are very numerous) at the moment. But the government and the trading people are so very distinct, that it is impossible to suppose one motive actuating both. The magistrates and government officers gain very much by the trade; an interruption would be against their interest, as well as against the interests of the English residing there; yet the King's representatives not being able to temporize like the Company's, the trade would be lost for two seasons at least, and reinstated only at a vast cost.

March 9.

Captain Charles Hutchinson, R.N., was commander of the *Bombay Castle*, 600 tons, of Liverpool, in 1819, and went to India, where he remained five years, going three several times to Canton, from Bombay, with cotton and other articles. Witness generally remained at Canton three or four months. He has no doubt that the trade in which he was engaged was profitable; he has lent money to merchants at Bombay, who paid eight per cent. for it at Canton, and the same back, and he understood they made very largely upon it. Since witness left India they have not succeeded so well. The ship was manned entirely with lascars. Two ships or more, in the country trade, India-built, were manned by British seamen. Witness has very little doubt that, supposing the privilege which belongs to an Indian built ship to be extended to all British ships, advantage would accrue to the trade, calculating from what he saw the Americans do, who bring goods from England and make a profit: witness has carried goods from India to China, and made a profit. A greater competition of shipping would reduce the freights, which are heavy, from India to China.

The Chinese have a very great avidity to trade with every body they are permitted to trade with: they are speculating, trading and enterprising, beyond any others he has seen. The people are disposed to facilitate trade; but the government take every opportunity of extorting duties; but those duties are not changed, and so long as you carry on trade in the regular way, there is no fear of extortion. Liverpool is not to be compared with Canton for its facility: in half an hour you may conclude the sale of a whole cargo, and pur-

chase another. The creditable hong merchants are very honest in their dealings. There are a great many other merchants who have very extensive dealings, many of them much larger than many of the hong. Cargoes are frequently bought and sold without having recourse to the hong. Witness never heard from the Americans any complaint of want of facility, so long as they adhered to the regulations. Two American ships arrived one season when witness was at Canton, said to be entirely laden with British manufactures. They were not of a very good description, and therefore did not sell so advantageously as those of a better description would have done. Witness has sold British cotton goods in China at a profit; he bought them in India. He has taken woollen goods likewise. Witness was last at Canton in 1824. The Americans carry on their trade through the same system of agency, and with the same sort of merchants as the English.

If the trade were thrown open, there would ultimately, and immediately, be a great increase in the demand for British goods. The Chinese have no dislike to British manufactures. They are regulated by the same considerations as to cheapness and quality as other people. The government is jealous of us, though they do not profess it, knowing what we have done in India, and apprehensive of our intrusion; but so long as they may be secure that nothing else would be attempted, they are as desirous of trade as the people. The officers of government throw no difficulties in the way of commerce; they derive all their emoluments from it. Almost all offices in China are bought. The only interruption to trade which occurred when witness was in China, was in the affair of the *Topaze*. He is not aware of any difficulty in the country trade, except where an irregularity has been committed, when it was momentary, and confined to the ship.

The consumption of tea is general in China; the quantity exported bears a small proportion to that consumed at home. If there was an increased demand for tea, there would be no difficulty in supplying it. If the trade with Canton were interrupted, tea might perhaps be brought to Singapore, but it is possible the Chinese government might prevent its being brought in sufficient quantity. It is difficult to say what might be the effect in China of a total prohibition of the export of tea. The Chinese government feel that they are a very rotten sort of government; they know that the people are ready to revolt in many of their provinces, and they would therefore be very cautious how they gave any cause of discontent to any part of their empire. Tea is brought to Singapore from other ports besides

A share of the Company's business is

An increase of the demand for tea would at first occasion the Chinese to demand a higher price; but that would soon find its level, as a larger price could not be given with advantage, and tea would become reasonable again. The quality might be

Minutes of Reviews.

Mr. Charles Ferrett examined. Witness is an American commission merchant, and has been engaged for eleven years, since 1818, in purchasing goods for the China market, on account of American merchants. The goods have been principally shipped by American vessels direct to China; some few to the United States, and there re-shipped. Witness has had in

Witness has no doubt that the trade to China in British manufactures might be increased to a very considerable extent, by proper management, if the restrictions were removed. Witness is unable to say whether the trade in British woollens has been profitable, as he has not known what the goods have actually brought; he supposes it has, since the shipments have continued. He considers the American trade in woollens has generally been profitable. He cannot account for the Company losing money on woollens. Some of the woollens purchased by witness have been superior to the Company's. He has never bought, for many years, any of the rejected cloths of the Company, except a few pieces. Witness does not understand from his American correspondents, that there is any difficulty in carrying on the trade at Canton. "Q. And that, so long as you were connected with it, they made it, upon the whole, a generally profitable trade?—A. I believe so.—Q. Has that trade fallen off lately?—A. The trade in manufactured goods has been continued lately by the house of Baring and Co.—Q. Has the trade decreased or not lately?—A. I believe that it has increased the last year.

Q. Can you state as to the two preceding years?—A. I should think it had increased.—Q. Is it within your knowledge that the trade has increased?—A. I refer you to my statements respecting the shipment of woollens and cottons.

[The witness then delivered in an account of the export of foreign woollens, cottons, and metals, from the United States to China, in 1827 and 1828, shewing an amount in 1827 of 298,389 dollars; in 1828, 328,565 dollars.]

Examination continued. Witness has been employed to purchase by Bates and Baring, now belonging to the house of Baring and Co.; the latter have been purchasing for themselves.

Q. Do you conceive the variation in the amount of exports, in different years that you have stated, to have arisen from the variation in the amount of the trade itself, or merely from a variation in your agency for that trade?—A. I purchased during the years mentioned the whole of the goods that the parties had from England, excepting about £8,000 of woollens, and £2,000 of cottons.—Q. Do you not think they have bought any thing through any other channel?—A. Not any thing.

Witness has bought very few of the Company's rejected goods, except long ells, which were rejected for being a little light in weight, or not exactly coming up to the Company's standard. If a long ell is too fine, it would be rejected, so that the best goods may be selected from the rejected ones. Witness considers the long ell much better for the China market for being too fine. The Company purchase by contract, which is not an advantageous way of purchasing. When the Company offer a contract, the manufacturers meet and fix the price at which they should tender at. Witness has met with the same difficulty when it was known that he wanted a large quantity: the manufacturers and finishers have combined to hand a price. Witness has good reason to suppose that his goods were purchased cheaper than the Company's. His object was to get better goods than the Company's, and in most articles he succeeded. They have been proved to be at least as good, except one article, long ells. Q. Is the Company's mark ever used in any way by the Americans?—A. The Company's mark I never use on the outside packages. We have copied the manner of packing and the making-up of the goods, and the number of pieces in the package; but there is never any mark on the bales, at least not of late years, which would appear like the Company's. It is possible that some of the articles exported to Canton may have been shipped from this country on English account. Witness considers that the Company's long ells are dyed and finished

rather superior than his; he could procure the same or better, if required.

The reason why the Americans did not begin to export British manufactures at Canton before 1818 was, that the prices were too high to execute the orders sent for them. In 1816 and 1817, a small quantity was purchased in England, and afterwards returned from Canton to the United States as unsaleable, in consequence of the quality being unsuitable for the market.

Witness may have put on the goods he shipped a mark resembling the Company's many years back; it is barely possible since 1818; not in the later shipments: he speaks of the outside packages; in the inside, he has in some degree imitated the Company's mark, but it is not the same. Q. Did you try to assimilate your mark to that of the Company, for the purpose of making it appear that they were Company's goods?—A. It was necessary to have them marked in that way that they might be known as that description of goods, to give them a greater currency.—Witness discontinued the practice by orders of his employers; he does not know the reason for putting it on. He acted according to directions. He was desired to make the marks and the packing as near as possible to the Company's. The cloths bought by witness were very different from the Company's; they measure two to five yards longer.

Q. You have stated that you thought the cloths you bought were better than those of the Company; if that be so, what interest could you have in packing them in the same manner as those of the Company?—A. Because the Chinese have been accustomed to see them in that manner.—Q. If your cloths were of a superior quality, would not that have been better shown by not imitating the Company?—A. I always thought so myself, but my correspondents thought otherwise.

Witness has no doubt the exports he made of manufactured goods for American houses was an advantageous trade. The principal part were for one house, now very rich, Perkins and Co., residing at Boston, one of the partners, Mr. Cushing, is in England. They made their fortune in the China trade; they traded principally with Howqua and Manhop. They are about giving it up; witness cannot answer for the reason. Mr. Cushing is worth perhaps £500,000, and is retiring from business; he has been the acting partner in China for about twenty-five years. The opium trade is included in their fortune. Witness has not opened any correspondence with any new American house. His commission on the purchase was 1½ per cent.

Witness has no doubt that a free trade with China would be very beneficial to England. No other country would be a rival in the export of manufactured goods to China. But the Germans are improving in their manufactures, and may soon rival our workmen, unless our ports are opened for the produce of the Continent and America, so as to equalize the price of provisions. The Americans certainly rival the British in the China trade: they carry on a very large trade with China.

Mr. Ab. Dixon examined. Witness is a foreign commission-agent at Leeds; from 1795 to 1825, he was engaged in the business of a Blackwell-hall factor and merchant in London, and concerned in the manufacture and dyeing of coarse cloth for the army and the East-India Company. He had supplied the Company with all the different kinds of cloth. Formerly, he had occasionally supplied to the Russians, for their China trade, a finer and stouter description of cloths than they export, and also a coarser and a finer description is sent out to China by the Americans. Witness believes that the very coarsest description of cloth manufactured in this country would be saleable to a greater extent than any other description of woollen in China. The Americans send a considerable quantity of cloths of a better quality than the Company. That of an equal quality they obtain cheaper than the Company: they have the advantage of having the cloths from Leeds, where they are dyed a great deal cheaper than in London. Very considerable improvements have been made at Leeds of late years, from which advantage the Company are debarred by the nature of their contracts and mode of purchasing cloth. Dealing by tender and contract is disadvantageous in consequence of the objectionable clauses in the contracts, which induce the parties tendering to increase the price. The objections are made by the Company's overlookers in London, from whose decision there is no appeal. When rejected, the manufacturer incurs the expense of their transfer to London. Formerly, the rejections of the Company were sold to the Mogadore Jews, but lately a considerable quantity has been sold to private traders to India and China. The charge for agency in London is 3 per cent., which falls on the manufacturers employed by the Company. There are fees also at the India House, of 6d., 1s., and even 2s. per piece. Though the rejection of a cloth by the overliker be according to the strict letter of the contract, it may be on grounds vexatious to the manufacturer, so that a great many of the most extensive manufacturers in Yorkshire will not contract with the Company for cloths. If a cloth be short of weight, that is a ground for rejection; a private

merchant contracted he would take it, if the difference was not much, without reduction of price. The Company's overlookers are tied down by their rules. The west country cloths are delivered to the Company generally white and are dyed in London; the Yorkshire are generally dyed and finished in Yorkshire. Dyeing is much more expensive in London than in the country. The London price for dyeing Spanish striped cloth purple, is 2s. 4d. per yard; in Yorkshire, 1s. 6d. The price of black in London is 7d., in Yorkshire, 4d.; for scarlet, in London 2s. 1d., in Yorkshire 1s. 5d.; for mazarine blue, in London 1s. 6d., in Yorkshire 8d. [The witness gave in a detailed list of prices.] In the list of colours, many are from materials the products of India. Scarlets dyed from lac are generally preferred for military purposes. The article of lac has been much improved in quality, and has fallen considerably in price. The Company do not now import lac; it is brought by private traders. About 60,000 lbs. of it are exported from England to Flanders and Germany; in Holland they prepare cloths for India, and the scarlets are dyed with lac.

The export of British woollen to China by the Americans began in 1817. In 1818 and 1819 there was imported into Canton 4,937 pieces; in 1826 and 1827 there were 27,176 pieces. In the evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords in 1821, it was stated that British goods were imported into the China market in so trifling a degree by the Americans as to be no object of contest. Within a month after, the same gentleman (Mr. Grant) who made this statement produced a commercial letter from the supercargoes in China, stating that "the very alarming inroad that is now commenced by American speculations, into a trade hitherto confined to the Hon. Company will, it is probable, soon place all certain calculation in its economy at defiance; that the greatest evil which we are led to anticipate from this encroachment is the deathblow which it inflicts upon the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the hon. Company." The trade, upon which this alarming inroad was said to be made, was represented by the Company to be a losing trade. The witness is inclined to believe, from communications with American merchants and manufacturers in Yorkshire, that the export of British woollens by the Americans is on the increase: he believes one of the largest orders ever given out at one time is in the hands of the Yorkshire manufacturers for the American China trade. The Company's supply of woollens to China, comparing the nine years before and the nine years since 1819, has decreased 236,939 pieces. The quantity exported by the Americans was in 1824

Oct. 22. *Gleniffer*, Baxter, for Bengal; from Greenock.—Nov. 2. *Canton*, Garbutt, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—4. *Clairmont*, Kincaid, for Bombay; from Greenock.—13. *Mennon*, Hill, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—14. *F. I.*, Hoodless, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—14. *Elizabeth*, M'Callister, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—18. *Hector* and *Rover*, for Bombay; from Greenock.—18. *Convicts*, from Portsmouth.—19. *Jane*, Church, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—19. *Hector*, Richardson, for Mauritius and London; from Portsmouth.—19. *Francis Charlotte*, Coghlan, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—19. *Nooramahuli*, Tabor, from N. S. Wales and South Seas; from Portsmouth.—19. *City of Aberdeen*, Alexander, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manila; from Portsmouth.—19. *Calydon*, Sinclair, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—19. *Lord Hobart*, Mackintosh, for St. Helena; from Deal.—20. *Royal Sovereign*, Thompson, for Mau-

SINGAPORE, July 17, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor.....	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.....	corg	6 @ 8
Bottles.....	100	4	do. do Pulicat.....	do.	3 — 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40 — 42	Twist, 20 to 70.....	pecul	50 — 85
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	24	— 31	Hardware, assort.....	P.D.	— 0
Imit. Irish.....	25	30 do. 24 — 3	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	61 — 0
Longcloths.....	12	36 do. none	English.....	do.	31 — 31
do.....	38 to 40	34-36 do. 6 — 8	Nails.....	do.	10 — 1
do.....	do.....	38-40 do. 7 — 0	Lead, Pig.....	do.	64 — 8
do.....	do.....	44 do. 8 — 10	Sheet.....	do.	61 — 3
do.....	50 do. 9 — 11		Shot, patent.....	pecul	5 — 31
do.....	55 do. 9 — 11		Spelter.....	do.	9 — 10
do.....	60 do. 11 — 14		Steel, Swedish.....	do.	none
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	3 — 34	English.....	do.	0 — 10
do.....	9-8.....	34 — 5	Woollens, Long Ellis.....	pcs.	0 — 10
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.....	do.	13 — 31	Camblets.....	do.	34 — 37
Jaconet, 20.....	44 — 46	do. 3 — 6	Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	14 — 14

REMARKS.

Calcutta, July, 8, 1830.—In Europe goods, mule twist continues to experience an active demand; sales to a large extent have been made during the week. Cotton piece goods, the market without improvement. Dark muslins have been a little in demand, but no better prices are offered. Earthen, glass, and hardware, very heavy. Confectionery, oilman's stores, and perfumery, selling only by auction and retail. Metals, nearly stationary. Copper generally has declined a little, and sales to a limited extent have been made in sheet and slab at our quotations. There has been some demand for English iron during the week, and holders appear to be firm. Lead without much alteration.

Madras, June 16, 1830.—Europe articles continue without animation, and sales confined chiefly to auction and retail. In metals, copper is in moderate enquiry; iron, stock increasing, and prices a shade lower; lead and spelter, heavy and looking down; block tin on the decline; tin plates steady.

Bombay, June 12, 1830.—In the piece goods

market scarcely any sales have had effect, since our last, worth noticing. Stocks of cotton goods in first hands are respectable, and as consignments, although of late heavy, are confined to fewer hands than former season, prices are not so likely to give way on the opening of the season. On the 10th inst. several cases of long-cloths were sold at Rs. 12½ per piece. Glass and earthenware may be quoted saleable in heavy parcels at 5 per cent. discount. Assorted investments, by the late arrivals, of Hodgson's beer, English iron, and shop goods have been sold at 24 per cent. advance, and another investment of shop goods at 35 per ditto. Oilman's stores, 12 per cent. advance.

Singapore, July 17, 1830.—Considerable sales have been made in long-clothes at our prices. Prints are in great demand. Woollens in partial demand. Earthen and glass-ware, the market overstocked and selling at prime cost. Iron in partial demand. Spelter, no demand. Wines and spirits, the market overstocked. Stockholm tar in much request.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 8, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 27 8 Remittable.....	28 8 Prem.
Disc. 0 10 Old Five per cent. Loan.....	1 2 Disc.
Disc. par New ditto ditto.....	0 5 Disc.
Disc. 1 0 Third Five per cent. Loan.....	1 6 Disc.

Bank Shares—Prem. 4,300 to 4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	6 0 do.

Union Bank.

Discount on approved bills, 2 mo.....	6 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.....	2 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, — to buy is. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.—to sell is. 11½d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 90 to 92 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 90 to 92 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Madras, July 3, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	31 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.	Par.

Singapore, July 17, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.	
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.	
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 206 per 110 Sp. Drs.	

Canton, May 1, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. to 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 202 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On Bombay, — no bills.	

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 December—Prompt 25 February.
Tea.—Bohea, 1,800,000 lb.; Congou, Campol, Souchong, and Pekos, 4,800,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,250,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,900,000 lb.

For Sale 7 December—Prompt 4 March.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Mirapore Worsted Carpets.

Private-Trade.—Nankeens — Blue Cloth — Sail-lampoon—Blue Sallampoon—Bandannoes—Corahs Banyans—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Crape Handkerchiefs—Crape Shawls—Crape Gown Pieces—Damask and Embroidered Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Damasks—Silk Handkerchiefs—Wrought Silks—Silk Damasks—Damask Shawls—Embroidered Shawls—Cashmere Shawls.

For Sale 18 January 1831—Prompt 8 April.
Company's.—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given notice, That at the Sale of TEA to be held in March next, the several species will be put up at the following prices:—Bohea, 1s. 5d. per lb.; Congou, 1s. 8d. and 2s. 1d.; Campol, 2s. 4d.; Souchong, 2s. 6d.; Twankay, 2s. 1d.; Hyson Skin, 2s. 8d.; Hyson, 3s. and 3s. 4d.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Mounstuart Rhipidome* and *Lord Amherst* from Bengal; and the *General Palmer* from Madras.

Company's.—Coast Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Dec. 5	Clairine	460	William Heathorn	Wm. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph I. Heathorn, Birch-line.
	Dec. 3	Alvora	550	Samuel Owen and Co.	Samuel Owen	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Richerdt, Line & Co.
Madras & Bengal	Jan. 10	Planter	367	William Bottomley	James M. Steward	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co., Mark-lane.
	Jan. 12	Rareto, Jun.	322	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Jan. 15	Providence	678	Henry Read	Michael O'Brien	W. I. Docks	Edn und Read.
	Dec. 20	Childs Herald	463	Rawson, Holdsworth, & Co.	Thomas Leach	W. I. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clements'-lane.
	Dec. 27	Elizabeth	350	George Barra	John Currie	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	Dec. 10	Misera	350	Andrew Anderson	Andrew Anderson	Lon. Docks	R. F. Wade and Arnold & Woollett.
	Dec. 25	Thalia	570	William H. Biden	W. H. Biden	City Canal	Tonlin and Man, Cornhill.
	Dec. 8	Runnymede	390	James Grey	Peter Withridge	W. I. Docks	Drysdale and Co.
	Dec. 10	Jane Young	520	John Pirie and Co.	Edward Thakke	W. I. Docks	John Lyner.
	Dec. 15	Earl of Eldon	435	John Barry	Henry Colquhoun	W. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and W. Abercrombie.
	Dec. 24	Sarah	390	Thomas Taitell	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	John Lyner.
	Dec. 25	Symmetry	390	William Taitell	James Salmon	W. I. Docks	Colquhoun and Long, Mark-lane.
	Dec. 27	Courtesy	390	David Hall	Edward Surden	W. I. Docks	Thakke and Co., Cornhill.
	Dec. 30	Dunmore	550	Thomas Benson	George Sinclair	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan and W. D. Dowson.
	Dec. 31	Heim Mar	550	Thomas Benson	Aaron Smith	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan and W. D. Dowson.
	Dec. 31	Beagle	290	Thomas Kains	Wm. Crickmay	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	Dec. 7	Solus	170	Richard Mount	Samuel Eales	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	Dec. 15	Colpe	170	J. D. Thomson	Robt. Stephenson	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
	Dec. 15	Valia	390	Robert Stephenson	Chas. Wallford	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Dec. 15	Prince Regent	390	Buckles and Co.	John Hicks	W. I. Docks	John Marshall, Birch-line.
	Dec. 15	Henry Wellesley	390	John Marshall	A. G. Hopson	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co., Mark-lane.
	Dec. 15	Mary Ann	375	Silas Pearce	James Dalgarro	Lon. Docks	W. Buchanan.
	Dec. 15	Funchal	390	W. Buchanan	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.
	Dec. 31	Durkengfeld	370	Cox and Co.	Edward Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Dec. 31	David Owen	350	John Baker	Hugh Mackay	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	Dec. 31	Henry Dod and Son	430	Henry Dod and Son			

1830 November 1830.

ritius; from Portsmouth.—24. Fanny, Bundy, for Cape; from Cowes.—24. Hero of Malton, Williams, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Parmelia*, from Singapore: George Mangies, Esq.; Dr. Williams, R.N.

Per *Ganges*, from Bengal (at Liverpool): Mr. C. S. Bawtree, late 2d officer of the H.C.S. *Bridgewater*; Mr. Toller, 3d officer of ditto; Mr. Sims, 4th officer of ditto; Lieut. Walker, H.M. Buffs; Mr. Steele; Mr. and Mrs. Jones; Master Jones.

Per *Lucy Davidson*, from Van Diemen's Land: Lieut. Slade; Dr. Brook.

Per *Georgiana*, from Ceylon (arrived last month): Mr. Bradshaw; Lieut. Sicklemoor; Dr. Wilson, R.N.; Rev. Mr. Coultis; Mr. Lawrie, assist. surgeon; Mr. Brickwood; Mr. Sanders, R.N.; Mrs. Thompson and two children; 29 invalids.

Per *Lord Amherst*, from Bengal: Lady Colebrook; Mrs. Engleheart; Mrs. Fagan; Mrs. Thornhill; Sir E. Colebrook; Col. Everard; Col. Engleheart; Ena. Smith; Mr. Bell; Mr. Burgess; three children; 4 servants.—From the Cape: Mrs. General Vanneman and three children; Charles Goodhall, Esq.; two servants.—(Major Morgan was landed at Madras, from Bengal.—The Hon. James Taylor, Sir Thos. Sevestre, and Dr. Powell, were landed at the Cape, from Madras.)

Per *Festee*, from Singapore: Mr. Goodenough.

Per *Mary Hope*, from Singapore: Lieut. Goodenough; Mrs. Goodenough.

Per *General Palmer*, from Madras: Lady Claridge; Mrs. Bowers; Mrs. Kingston; Sir John Claridge, Recorder of Penang; J. Adams, Esq.; Capt. Edwards, H.M. 13th regt.; Capt. Bowers, H.M. 31st ditto; Capt. Logan, 41st regt. N.I.; Capt. Johnston, 20th regt.; Capt. Jones, Lt. Cav.; Lieut. Kingston, H.M. 87th regt.; Lieut. Mac Braine, 9th regt.; Lieut. Paynton, N.I.; Lieut. North, 2d N.C.; J. Swinton, Esq., assist. surg.; R. Clarkson, Esq.; G. Gahan, Esq.; J. Evatts, Esq.; Mr. Roberts; Misses Adams, Gordon, and Kingston; Masters Brunton, Bowers, and two Mitchell.

Per *Circassian*, from Bombay: G. L. Elliott, Esq., civil service; Mrs. Elliott; two Misses Elliott; Capt. Sandy, Bombay army; Mrs. and Miss Sandys; Master Sandys; Mr. Rolston, Madras army; Mrs. Rolston; Lieut. Stephens, H.M. 20th regt.; Lieut. Hodges, Bombay marine; Mr. Bird and Mr. Boyle, midshipmen, ditto; 4 servants.

Per *Norfolk*, from Bengal: Mr. Peter Gordon; Mr. R. G. Gibson; Mr. Egbone; Mr. Hart.

Per *Albion*, from the Mauritius: Lieut. Johnson, H.M. 84th regt.; Lieut. Peachy, Company's service; Ena. Colt, ditto; Mrs. Yeld; Mrs. Hotson; Mrs. Hughes and daughter.

Per *Bussorah Merchant*, from Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, and child; Mrs. Brookshoff and child; Dr. Anderson; Mr. Pettie; Mr. Anderson; Mr. Mereweather; 20 invalids from H.M. ships in India.

Per *Pero*, from Mauritius (arrived at the Cape): Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and two children, from Madagascar; Lieut. Ekermans; Mr. Stone; three servants.

Per *Cesar*, from Bengal: Capt. J. R. Manderston, late of the H.C.S. *Bridgewater*, Mr. W. H. Walker, late of ditto; Mr. H. Friday, late of ditto; Mr. Balderson, civil service; Mr. Dickson, assist. surgeon; Lieut. Greene, Bengal artillery; Mr. Acheson; Mr. Brooks; Mrs. Smith.

Per *Batavia*, from Batavia: Mr. F. Brown, suprascargo.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Charles Kerr*, for Bombay:—Mr. and Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Boucott; Dr. Graham; Miss Joffit; Miss Evans; Mr. Mansell; Dr. Kirk; Mr. Crawford; Dr. Hunter; Mr. Vreulard; Mr. Wingate; Major Seymour; Mr. Elwell.

Per *Hero of Malton*, for Bengal:—Maj. Gen. Wesson and family, &c. &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At sea, on board the *Upton Castle*, the lady of Capt. Law, Bombay artillery, of a daughter.

Nov. 2. At Sanson Seal, the lady of Colonel Cumming, Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

7. At Camberwell Grove, Surrey, the lady of Capt. A. Nairne, of the H.C.S. *General Kyd*, of a son.

10. The lady of J. Petty Muspratt, Esq., of a son.

17. The lady of Capt. J. W. Barrow, of the H.C.S. *George IV.*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25. At Cheltenham, the Count de la Pasture to Ellen Crauford, daughter of the late Thos. Hardie, Esq., master-attendant at Bombay.

Nov. 3. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Alex. Sargater, Esq., of Kennington, to Euphemia, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Davidson, Esq., of Calcutta.

10. At St. Ann's, Wandsworth, Henry Edmonds, Esq., of the Hon. Company's service, to Eliza, daughter of M. D. Getting, Esq., of East-hill, Wandsworth.

12. At Clontarf, near Dublin, F. H. Halpin, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Caroline, daughter of Sir William Stamer, Bart., of the above city.

15. At St. George's Bloomsbury, W. Bruce, Esq., M.D., late of Madras, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Blennerhassett, of His Majesty's service.

18. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William H. C. Plowden, Esq., to Annette, relict of Lieut. Col. J. Nixon.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. Aged 78, Major Jourdain, of Devonshire Street, Portland Place. He was formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras establishment.

27. At his house in Gloucester-place, John Bebb, Esq., late in the Direction of the Hon. East-India Company.

Oct. 16. At Glasgow, Lieut. Gen. David Shank.

30. At Kensington, Lieut. J. N. Greaves, 12th Madras N.I., son of the late Jos. Greaves, Esq., of Stoke Newington.

Nov. 3. At Chichester, Lieut. Col. William Brereton, aged 78. The deceased entered the British army at the age of 17.

6. At Walthamstow, Essex, Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., in the 87th year of his age.

— At her house, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, Hannah Waigbt, aged 89, relict of Lieut. Col. George Waigbt, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

8. At Southampton, Jane, wife of Capt. Wm. Denholm Dalzell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

19. Clementina, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B.

— Late, at sea, on board the *Circassian*, on the passage to England, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Bombay army.

On board the *Belzoni*, on her passage to the Cape, of a fever, Aug. 15. Latham Augustus, aged eight years; Aug. 16. Charlotte Augusta, aged six years; and Aug. 23. Letitia, aged sixteen years,—the children of Lieut. Col. Robert Thomson, of the Royal Engineers.

— Late, At Cape Town, Isabella Sarah, wife of Simon Fraser, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

1830.] 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 110 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 746 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgo is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, July 8, 1830.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	S. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5 12	@ 5 14
Bottles	do. 100 12 8	— 13 8	— flat	do. 5 12	— 5 14
Coals	do. 0 0	— 0 15	English, sq.	do. 3 3	— 3 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-28	F. md. 41 10	— 41 12	— flat	do. 3 3	— 3 4
— 30-40	do. 41 8	— —	Bolt	do. 3 0	— —
— Thick sheets	do. 41 8	— —	Sheet	do. 5 4	— 5 8
— Old	do. 41 6	— 41 8	Nails	cwt. 12 0	— 14 0
Bolt	do. 42 2	— 42 4	Hoops	F. md. 5 4	— 5 8
Slab	do. 41 8	— 42 0	Kentledge	cwt. 1 4	— 1 6
Nails, assort.	do. 38 0	— —	Lead, Pig	F. md. 5 12	— 5 13
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 45 0	— 45 4	Sheet	do. 6 4	— —
Russia	do. 43 0	— 43 8	Millinery	do. 15 D.	— 20 D.
Copperas	do. 2 8	— 4 0	Shot, patent	bag 3 0	— 3 2
Cottons, chintz	do. 10 A.	— 20 A.	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 10	— 5 11
— Muslins, assort.	do. 5 D.	— 10 D.	Stationery	P. C.	— 5 11
— Twist, Mule, 14-50	Mor. 0 7 1/2	— 0 8 1/2	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 9 8	— 10 0
— 16-20	do. 0 7 1/2	— 0 8 1/2	— Swedish	do. 12 12	— 13 10
Cutlery	P. C.	— 5 A.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 21 0	— 24 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	— 10 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	— 5 D.
Hardware	P. C.	— 5 D.	— coarse	P. C.	— 5 A.
Hosiery	10 D.	— 15 D.	Flannel	P. C.	— 5 A.

MADRAS, June 16, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 15	@ 350	Iron Hoops	candy 28	@ 35
Copper, Sheathing	candy 330	— 300	— Nails	do. 35	— 42
Cakes	do. 280	— 280	Lead, Pig	do. 42	— 45
Old	do. 280	— 280	Sheet	do. 42	— 45
Nails, assort.	do. 350	— 360	Millinery	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	— 10 A.	Shot, patent	candy 35	— 37
— Muslins and Gingham	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	Spelter	P. C.	— 5 A.
— Longcloth	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	Stationery	P. C.	— 70
Cutlery	do. 20 A.	— 25 A.	Steel, English	candy 60	— 70
Glass and Earthenware	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	— Swedish	box 163	— 160
Hardware	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	Tin Plates	do. 23	— 20
Hosiery	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	— 10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 22	— 24	— coarse	P. C.	— 10 A.
— English sq.	do. 22	— 24	Flannel	do. 20 A.	— 25 A.
— Flat and bolt	do. 22	— 24			

BOMBAY, June 12, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 18	@ 0	Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy 70	@ 0
Bottles, pint	do. 1	— 0	English, do	do. 32	— 0
Coals	do. 15	— 0	Hoops	cwt. 7 1/2	— 0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24	cwt. 68	— 0	Nails	do. 15	— 0
— 24-32	do. 70	— 0	Plates	do. 71	— 0
— Thick sheets	do. 70	— 0	Rod for bolts	St. candy 33	— 0
— Slab	do. 65	— 0	do. for nails	do. 40	— 0
Nails	do. 56	— 0	Lead, Pig	cwt. 81	— 0
Cottons, Chintz	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	Sheet	do. 101 D.	— 20 D.
— Longcloth	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	Millinery	do. 16	— 0
— Other goods	do. 10 A.	— 15 A.	Shot, patent	cwt. 61	— 0
Yarn, 20-30	lb. 25 A.	— 25 A.	Spelter	P. C.	— 0
Cutlery	do. 5 D.	— 10 D.	Stationery	P. C.	— 0
Glass and Earthenware	do. 5 D.	— 10 D.	Steel, Swedish	tub 161	— 0
Hardware	P. C.	— 25 A.	Tin Plates	box 21	— 0
Hosiery	do. 0	— 0	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	— 30 D.
			— coarse	do. 10 D.	— 20 D.
			Flannel	do. 20 A.	— 0

CANTON, May 1, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 4	@ 5	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 28
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	do. 6	— 7	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 9	— 10
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do. 2 1/2	— 3	Woolens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.70	— 1.80
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1 1/2	— 1 1/2	— Camlets	pce. 25	— 26
— Bandannoes	do. 1 1/2	— 2	— Do. Dutch	do. 25	— 26
— Yarn	pecul 30	— 65	— Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7	— 8
Iron, Bar	do. 3	— 0	Tin	pecul 17	— 18
Rod	do. 4	— 0	Tin Plates	box 13	— 14
Lead	do. 5	— 0			

EAST-INDIA COMPANIES SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ship Name	Managing Owners	Commanders	First Officers	Second Officers	Third Officers	Fourth Officers	Surgeons	Passes	Consignments	To be Afloat	To be in the Dock
1. <i>Blackburn</i>	1360 Thomas Ward	R. Glaspoole	Robert Robson	A. H. Urmaton	—	—	—	R. G. Lancaster	Bombay & China	1830.	1831.
2. <i>Mermaid of Hundy</i>	1363 O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Henry Britton	John Vaux	—	—	—	Rd. Binks	Bombay & China	Dec. 28	Dec. 31
3. <i>Leila</i>	1365 Henry Blandford	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	—	—	—	F. P. Palmer	Bombay & China	—	—
4. <i>Thames</i>	1366 S. Maybank	W. H. Whitehead	John D. Orr	C. B. Gribble	—	—	—	C. D. Monson	Bombay & China	—	—
5. <i>Duke of Sussex</i>	1367 John C. Lochan	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobing	John Domett	—	—	—	F. H. Hall	Bombay & China	—	—
6. <i>Perseus</i>	1368 Robert Small	Alex. Naime	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	J. Macdonald	Bombay & China	—	—
7. <i>General Zep</i>	1370 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	N. G. Glas	Bombay & China	—	—
8. <i>Enterprise</i>	1371 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	W. Robertson	Bombay & China	—	—
9. <i>Enterprise</i>	1372 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	J. W. Wilson	Bombay & China	—	—
10. <i>Enterprise</i>	1373 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	A. L. Munster	Bombay & China	—	—
11. <i>Enterprise</i>	1374 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	R. Alexander	Bombay & China	—	—
12. <i>Enterprise</i>	1375 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
13. <i>Enterprise</i>	1376 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
14. <i>Enterprise</i>	1377 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
15. <i>Enterprise</i>	1378 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
16. <i>Enterprise</i>	1379 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
17. <i>Enterprise</i>	1380 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
18. <i>Enterprise</i>	1381 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
19. <i>Enterprise</i>	1382 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
20. <i>Enterprise</i>	1383 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
21. <i>Enterprise</i>	1384 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
22. <i>Enterprise</i>	1385 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
23. <i>Enterprise</i>	1386 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
24. <i>Enterprise</i>	1387 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
25. <i>Enterprise</i>	1388 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
26. <i>Enterprise</i>	1389 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
27. <i>Enterprise</i>	1390 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
28. <i>Enterprise</i>	1391 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
29. <i>Enterprise</i>	1392 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
30. <i>Enterprise</i>	1393 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
31. <i>Enterprise</i>	1394 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
32. <i>Enterprise</i>	1395 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
33. <i>Enterprise</i>	1396 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
34. <i>Enterprise</i>	1397 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
35. <i>Enterprise</i>	1398 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
36. <i>Enterprise</i>	1399 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
37. <i>Enterprise</i>	1400 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
38. <i>Enterprise</i>	1401 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
39. <i>Enterprise</i>	1402 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
40. <i>Enterprise</i>	1403 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
41. <i>Enterprise</i>	1404 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
42. <i>Enterprise</i>	1405 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
43. <i>Enterprise</i>	1406 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
44. <i>Enterprise</i>	1407 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
45. <i>Enterprise</i>	1408 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
46. <i>Enterprise</i>	1409 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
47. <i>Enterprise</i>	1410 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
48. <i>Enterprise</i>	1411 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
49. <i>Enterprise</i>	1412 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
50. <i>Enterprise</i>	1413 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
51. <i>Enterprise</i>	1414 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
52. <i>Enterprise</i>	1415 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
53. <i>Enterprise</i>	1416 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
54. <i>Enterprise</i>	1417 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
55. <i>Enterprise</i>	1418 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
56. <i>Enterprise</i>	1419 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
57. <i>Enterprise</i>	1420 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
58. <i>Enterprise</i>	1421 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
59. <i>Enterprise</i>	1422 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
60. <i>Enterprise</i>	1423 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
61. <i>Enterprise</i>	1424 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
62. <i>Enterprise</i>	1425 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
63. <i>Enterprise</i>	1426 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
64. <i>Enterprise</i>	1427 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
65. <i>Enterprise</i>	1428 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
66. <i>Enterprise</i>	1429 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
67. <i>Enterprise</i>	1430 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
68. <i>Enterprise</i>	1431 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
69. <i>Enterprise</i>	1432 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
70. <i>Enterprise</i>	1433 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
71. <i>Enterprise</i>	1434 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
72. <i>Enterprise</i>	1435 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
73. <i>Enterprise</i>	1436 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
74. <i>Enterprise</i>	1437 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
75. <i>Enterprise</i>	1438 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
76. <i>Enterprise</i>	1439 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
77. <i>Enterprise</i>	1440 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
78. <i>Enterprise</i>	1441 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
79. <i>Enterprise</i>	1442 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
80. <i>Enterprise</i>	1443 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
81. <i>Enterprise</i>	1444 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
82. <i>Enterprise</i>	1445 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
83. <i>Enterprise</i>	1446 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
84. <i>Enterprise</i>	1447 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
85. <i>Enterprise</i>	1448 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
86. <i>Enterprise</i>	1449 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
87. <i>Enterprise</i>	1450 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
88. <i>Enterprise</i>	1451 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
89. <i>Enterprise</i>	1452 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
90. <i>Enterprise</i>	1453 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
91. <i>Enterprise</i>	1454 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
92. <i>Enterprise</i>	1455 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
93. <i>Enterprise</i>	1456 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
94. <i>Enterprise</i>	1457 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
95. <i>Enterprise</i>	1458 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
96. <i>Enterprise</i>	1459 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
97. <i>Enterprise</i>	1460 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
98. <i>Enterprise</i>	1461 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
99. <i>Enterprise</i>	1462 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—
100. <i>Enterprise</i>	1463 John F. Tinsie	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, November 26, 1830.

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	@	£.	s.	d.
Barilla	0	5	0		0	9	0
Coffee, Java	1	9	0		1	14	0
Charbon	1	10	0		1	15	0
Sumatra and Ceylon	1	7	0		1	11	0
Bourbon	3	8	0		6	7	0
Mocha	0	0	4		0	0	6
Cotton, Surat	0	0	4		0	0	6
Madras	0	0	4		0	0	5
Bengal	0	0	4		0	0	9
Bourbon	0	0	7				
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica	10	0	0		16	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	4	0	0		4	0	0
Borax, Refined	2	10	0		3	0	0
Unrefined, or Tilual	4	15	0		6	0	0
Camphire	0	5	6				6
Cardamom, Malabar	0	1	0		0	1	0
Ceylon	4	2	0		4	2	0
Cassia Buds	2	10	0		0	1	3
Lignea	0	0	4				
Castor Oil	1	8	0		3	5	0
China Root	2	15	0		25	0	0
Cubeba	16	0	0		3	10	0
Dragon's Blood	1	8	0		3	0	0
Gum Aramoniad, lump	0	15	0		3	0	0
Asafoetida	15	0	0		30	0	0
Benjamin, 9d Sort	3	0	0		23	0	0
Amiril	10	0	0		15	0	0
Gambogium	4	0	0		3	0	0
Oilbenum	0	18	0		13	0	0
Kino	10	0	10		0	2	0
Lac Lake	0	0	3		0	3	4
Dye					4	0	0
Shell	2	0	0		2	0	0
Stick	1	0	0				
Musk, China	1	0	0		0	5	0
Nux Vomica	0	0	4		0	14	0
Oil, Cassia	0	13	0		1	12	0
Cinnamon	1	11	0		0	9	0
Cocoa-nut	0	0	8				
Claw	0	1	0		0	1	6
Mace	0	1	0				
Nutmegs	none				0	3	6
Opium	0	1	6		3	10	0
Rhubarb	3	8	0		1	0	0
Sai Ammoniac	0	0	8		1	0	0
Senna	0	10	0		0	16	0
Turneric, Java	0	11	0				
Bengal	1	0	0		3	10	0
China	2	18	0		3	15	0
Galls, India	3	5	0		0	0	6
Blue	0	0	4		0	0	6
Hides, Buffalo	0	0	4		0	7	8
Ox and Cow	0	7	8		0	7	8
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0	6	6		0	6	0
Fine Violet	0	5	0		0	5	0
Mid. to good Violet	0	4	8		0	5	0
Violet and Copper	0	4	0		0	5	6
Copper	0	2	6		0	5	8
Consuming sorts	0	4	10		0	3	0
Oude, like Bengal	0	3	6		0	4	0
Do. low to good	0	1	10		0	3	6
Do. Madras fine	0	1	10		0	3	6
Madras bad to mild	0	2	10		0	3	8
Do. D. Kurpah	0	2	7				
Java							

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar.—The sugar market is extremely heavy, and prices are giving way. Large parcels of East India Sugar continue to be brought forward; the Siam is in demand; brown to fine yellow 15s. 6d. a 22s. Low to very good white 22s. 6d. a 25s. 6d. The Bengal sugar, low to mid. white 26s. a 27s. 6d. good 28s. 6d. a 30s. 6d. A parcel of Mauritius, 2781 bags, sold at fair prices 43s. 6d. a 47s. 6d. A small parcel strong grained Gangan good yellow to fine white 34s. a 34s. By public sale on the 26th, 524 bags Siam sugar, sold at former prices.

Coffee.—East India coffee is heavy and lower.

Tea.—The Prompt appears to be rather heavy. Congous to some extent have been sold at a discount of 1d to 2½d per lb.; and Twankays at 1d.

to 2d per lb. loss. Bohems have maintained their value.

Cotton.—There is no alteration in cotton. Since the last week 700 Surat, ord to good 4½d. a 5½d.

Indigo.—There is no alteration in indigo. The late accounts from Bengal are favourable for the market there.

Rice.—In Rice there is no alteration; the market is dull at the late decline. Sold on the 26th 1604 bags good Manila Rice 11s. a 11s. 6d.

Spices.—On the 26th at public sale, 1685 bag-black pepper, common quality, 2½d and 2½d, 80 casks nutmegs 2s. 6d. a 3s. 1d, 32 packs Bourbon cloves 10d. and 11d. per lb.

Saltpetre.—Some sales have taken place at 40s.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 October to 25 November 1830.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	N. 3 Pr. Cl. Ann.	Long Annuit.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	210½	83½	83½	84½	92½	92½	92½	94½	94½	17½
27	210½	83½	84½	84½	93½	92½	93½	94½	94½	17½
28	210½	83½	83½	84½	92½	92½	92½	94½	94½	17½
29	209½	83½	83½	84½	92½	92½	92½	94½	94½	17½
30	209½	83½	83½	84½	92½	92½	92½	94½	94½	17½
Nov.										
2	—	82½	83½	83½	84½	92½	92½	94½	94½	17½
3	204 5	81½	82½	82½	83½	90½	91½	92½	92½	17½
6	203	79½	80½	80½	81½	—	87½	88½	89½	17½
8	195 200	77½	78½	77½	78½	85½	84½	86½	85½	16½
10	—	79½	81½	80½	82½	80½	81½	82½	81½	17½
11	206 9	82½	83½	83½	84½	—	91½	91½	93½	17½
12	209 11	84½	84½	84½	85½	93½	92½	93½	94½	17½
13	208 9	83½	83½	84½	85½	93½	92½	93½	94½	17½
15	208 9½	83½	83½	84½	85½	92½	92½	93½	94½	17½
16	207 8	82½	83½	83½	84½	91½	91½	92½	93½	17½
17	206 7	81½	82½	82½	83½	90½	91½	92½	93½	17½
18	—	82½	83½	83½	84½	90½	91½	92½	93½	17½
19	207	82½	83½	83½	84½	91½	91½	92½	93½	17½
20	—	82½	83½	83½	84½	91½	91½	92½	93½	17½
22	203 5	81½	82½	82½	83½	90½	91½	92½	93½	17½
23	203 4½	82½	83½	83½	84½	92½	92½	93½	94½	17½
24	203 4	82½	83½	83½	84½	91½	91½	92½	93½	17½
25	202 4	82½	83½	83½	84½	90½	91½	92½	93½	17½

BOUGHTON and GRINSTEAD, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

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