

THE
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MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
British India and its Dependencies :

CONTAINING

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of desertion and dismay, are beginning to assume an aspect of prosperity. Sir John Malcolm, in speaking of Saundwarrah, observes: "that country, instead of being desolate, presents this year [1820] an increase of as many ploughs as any part of the province; and of the twelve hundred mounted robbers, who in 1817 found shelter in its fortresses, from whence they plundered the adjoining districts, there is not one who now follows a predatory life."

In giving a general and cursory view of the several Rajpoot states, our principal object has been to contrast their late forlorn condition with the happy situation in which they are now placed by their treaties of alliance with the British Government. We have consequently omitted to notice any thing peculiarly characteristic of any one of them, where the cause of such peculiarity appeared to be contingent or temporary. We cannot, however, dismiss this portion of our sketch without adverting to one remarkable anomaly. The principality of Kotah, though equally exposed with its sister states to the arbitrary exactions of the Marathas, from the moment when the latter acquired an ascendancy in this quarter of India, had nevertheless obtained an exemption from plunder for many years immediately preceding the late arrangements. Zalim Singh, nominally the minister of the Rajah, but virtually the sovereign of Kotah, has long been remarkable as a man of extraordinary talent, and of equal prudence and address. By negotiating himself with those Mahratta chiefs whose vicinity more immediately threatened his districts, by keeping on friendly terms with all, and even rendering himself essential to their interests by his pecuniary contributions, he actually raised the territories he governed from a state of deplorable wretchedness to one of vigour and prosperity. Such, however, was the sense he entertained of the instability of his power, situated as he was in the centre of a lawless

region, that he embraced with the utmost eagerness the proffered terms of British protection, and proved a most valuable ally in the progress of the campaign, which terminated in the suppression of that power which next to the Pindarries had been most active in the desolation of Malwa.—It is time that we direct our attention to the state to which we are alluding.

The present possessions of Holcar are so mingled with those of Ameer Khan, Guffoor Khan, and many of the small governments of which we have been speaking, that it would be impossible to define them with any degree of accuracy without becoming tedious. We must therefore content ourselves with observing that they are principally bounded to the east by the territories of Scindia, to the north and west by the Rajpoot states and the province of Guzerat, and to the south by the dominions of the Nizam and the British territories newly conquered from the Peishwah. Holcar was so completely subdued by the British arms, that there was no difficulty in obtaining the ratification of the treaty which has effectually deprived him of all future means of annoyance. He was compelled to make restitution to many of the Rajpoot states whose territories he had sequestered, and was of course debarr'd from all future interference. He is obliged also to subdize a British force to be constantly stationed in his territories. The internal government of the State is left, however, to the Holcar Darbar. Holcar himself is in a state of derangement; a regency is therefore appointed consisting of certain members of his family. The rapacity exercised by this government has not so much been owing to the disposition of the Darbar itself, as to the lawless and turbulent spirit of the army and its chiefs, and the impossibility either of supporting or disbanding them. An unrestrained license of plunder has, of necessity, therefore, been granted by the government. In point of fact, the govern-

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ment is obliged to us for having restored order, and rendered it independent of those restless spirits who were necessarily a terror to it. The state is now improving rapidly in cultivation and every useful art; but the watchful attention of British superintendence will long be essential to subdue every tendency to disorder in a country, which, for many years, has been a constant scene of anarchy.

AMEER KHAN was persuaded at the very commencement of the contest, to come to terms with the British power. Such, however, was the turbulence of his own troops that he found it impossible to disband them. They were taken, therefore, into British pay; since which time our old enemy, Ameer Khan, has been peaceably residing in the district, or rather Jahgire, secured to him by his treaty. The capital of this district is Seronge.

GUFFOOR KHAN, another Patan leader under the Holcar government, has been received on similar terms. The Jahgire of this chieftain is situated to the east of the Chumbul, in the neighbourhood of Mahudpore: it is a small district, but has greatly improved in resources since 1817. Guffoor Khan, instead of being a marauding chief, maintains, at the present time, a well-mounted corps of six hundred horse, which is placed, at the disposal of the British Government, to assist in the maintenance of peace and order in the province of Malwa.

Before we take leave of this interesting portion of our empire (for such it may be strictly termed), it is right that we should point out the principal military stations which have been established in it since 1817. They consist of three, viz., Nusserabad, Neemuch, and Mhow; which places have been selected as central spots in what have hitherto been the most disturbed quarters. A better fort than Nusserabad could not have been fixed upon for preserving order amongst the Rajpoot states, for it is situated in the very centre of them, and where, in

general language, they may be said to converge to a point. Nusserabad is in the immediate neighbourhood of Ajmeer, which was formerly a city of great consequence. In our treaties with the Rajpoots we obtained the cession in perpetuity of the city of Ajmeer, and a small district immediately round it. Neemuch, which is situated amongst the petty Rajpoot states of Banswarrah, &c. &c., is certainly a most important station, where there is almost an infinity of contending claims to be examined and adjusted. The situation of Mhow is equally important to check the restless temper of the Mahrattas, and effectually to prevent any fresh organization of the Pindarree system.

The only remaining state which demands our notice, as under the surveillance of the Presidency of Bengal, is the largest in point of extent that has yet been mentioned, though much contracted by the issue of the late war. The dominions of the BOOSLAH or Rajah of NAGROH, form nearly an equilateral triangle. They are separated from the territories of the Nizam by the rivers Godavery and Wurdah, and from the British possessions on the South-East by a line drawn from a few miles North-West of Rutunpore to the confluence of the Godavery and a tributary stream in latitude 17° 30'. Another line drawn a little to the South of Mandlah, separates it again from the British districts in Berar on the North.

This state has been rather peculiarly situated for several years, for after the deposition of Appah Sahib, the late Booslah, it was discovered that there was no individual of sufficient rank and influence that was capable of carrying on the government of the country under the new Rajah. As a temporary arrangement therefore, Mr. Jenkins, the British resident, was obliged to vest the most important offices in the hands of British agents. This system is not to continue longer than is absolutely necessary, but extensive as are

the territories of this state, no danger of being apprehended from the government of the country reverting to native rulers, for the Mahratta confederacy is now so completely broken, and the state of Nagpore itself (always deficient in population) is so greatly reduced in power, and at the same time so thoroughly insulated, that it can never be the interest of future Rajas to destroy their connexion with the British Government, so long as our Indian

Fair at Pokhur.

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Empire remains in a state of internal tranquillity. Moreover, it must not be overlooked, that a British Resident and a large subsidiary force will always be stationed, as heretofore, at the capital of the Rajah's dominions.

We shall defer our view of the Native States attached to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to a future number.

(To be Continued.)

FAIR AT POKHUR.

(Extract of a Letter.)

Since the establishment of the British power in this part of India (Ajmeer), Europeans have had an opportunity of visiting the Pokhur fair, an important mart for horses, bullocks, and woollens. Pokhur literally signifies a piece of water, and this, from its celebrity as a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, requires no definition. Water in this part of India has every claim to superior veneration, from the excessive drought that always prevails; and this miserable puddle, situated just beyond a low range of hills to the westward of Ajmeer, has in all probability attained its present estimation from the simple circumstance that it is never known to dry up. The legend of the place states that the tank is bottomless; and good care is taken that no one shall sound its depth; it is, however, only in four places said to be so, and each place only the size of the circumference of a cow's foot: the policy of this arrangement of its mysteries is obvious enough; the priests, however, admit that the Emperor Akbar, when he made his famous pilgrimage to Ajmeer, visited Pokhur, and sounded for bottom; but it is only admitted for the purpose of declaring that he could find none, and that his line would have descended to Pueta! had it been long enough.

The prevailing form of Siva at Pokhur is the Charnuckhi, which is very uncommon; and I have some faint recollection of a question being lately made in the public prints, whether or not there was such a form of this god? If it is so un-

usual, its existence here may be accounted for by supposing that at this congress of gods, Mahadeo has, through courtesy to the president, pocketed his fifth head, which he is perhaps entitled to wear from having on some occasion decapitated Brahma of one of his; however, as Mr. Moore says in his book, "to destroy is to create in another form, hence Siva and Brahma coalesce," and if they coalesce anywhere it is most likely to be at Pokpur. There is some room for speculation here; but for a newspaper article it would be tedious and jejune. But by far the most ancient temple here is one dedicated to Mahadeo Linga, and a pilgrimage to Pokhur is ineffectual without an offering at this shrine; it is possibly the ancient worship of the place, and the Creator of the World a mere interloper; but as this is heterodoxical muttering it had better be dropt. There is little else, on a superficial view, amongst the divinities worthy of notice, except that on the summit of a neighbouring hill there is a temple and image of Dabi, under the appellation of Pap Mochni; and it is amusing enough to observe the vast concourse of people scrambling up, both by day and night, to obtain a white-washing.

Here, too, remote as the place appears from Mahomedan intrusion, is to be seen the mosque, built on the site of an old temple, and overhanging the principal ghaut, the most venerated spot at Pokhur; from a view of this, those feelings of disgust at the intrusion and intolerance of the Mahomedans rise on the mind, as they

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North-West Passage—Magnetic Pole.

do when we contemplate the Minarets of Benares, the Masjid at Muthora, and the Saint Sophia of Constantinople.

I shall not dwell further on this generally uninteresting subject, but conclude with observing, that there is abundant room at Pokhur for the observation of such as are interested in Hinduism and its antiquities, and turn to that of the fair, which most people will consider far more useful and interesting, as it includes where a good and cheap horse is to be procured.

The full moon of the month Kartick is the height of the fair; at the moment of full moon, whether it happens at midnight or mid day, every Hindoo at the place rushes to the ghauts; the ablution then effected, there remains nothing to be done, and the fair breaks up suddenly. Five or six days previous to the full moon the fair gradually fills, and the shew of horned cattle is perhaps the finest in India. They, however, sell extremely dear, one hundred rupees being about the average price of a pair of fine young bullocks; few of the real Nagore bullocks are to be met with, those offered for sale being a cross, I am told, of the Nagore and Muhwar.

The shew of horses this year was much inferior to the last and other years: the reason for which is unsatisfactorily attempted to be accounted for; the reverse should certainly be the case, since the greatest encouragement has been given to the horse dealers by the superintendent of Ajmeer; more within his province could not be effected; it then rests with the Government of the country to arrest this sad deterioration, by encouraging to the utmost both the vender and the purchaser. Horse-racing has at all times been found

a great encouragement; and a Company's plate of fifty gold mohurs for the horses of the season, or previous season, would perhaps be of more use than the abolition of taxes, &c., drawbacks, if they may be termed such, upon which more stress is laid than they deserve in India. I am almost persuaded the horse-dealers at these remote fairs would rather be subject to a trifling taxation than not; they have ever been used to age, it is the custom of the country, it is the price of protection from all aggressions within the influence of the authority that receives it, and the act of aggression is considered as an attack on the revenue of the state to which the fair belongs.

When it is considered what difficulties exist in obtaining proper remounts for our army, the first direction of our thoughts is to the encouragement of the horse-fairs, and much will be due to him who can strike out something effectual on this head.

The horses are principally of the Katty-awar breed, and are generally spirited, active, and handsome; there is more, perhaps, a want of bone than could be wished for, but there is a great indication of universal blood for country horses, and now a-days blood is allowed to make up for bone.

The shew of young horses between two and three years old is the most striking feature of the horse fair, and a good judge of a colt may here, for much less than two hundred rupees a-head, purchase this description of cattle, which the Government would be happy to purchase a year or so after for double that sum.—

[John Bull.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE—MAGNETIC POLE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I formerly addressed you, in a few papers on the *Variation of the Magnetic needle*, as intimately connected with the recently-discovered *North-West Magnetic Pole*. Before the discovery-ships sailed with a view of penetrating into the Hyperborean Sea, through Repulse Bay, I stated the impossibility of success, from a close

examination of former attempts in that direction. Too much, however, cannot be said in praise of the intrepidity and perseverance with which the enterprising commanders, and their officers and crew, forced, and overcame dangers and difficulties of the most appalling description.

We are, demi-officially, given to

understand, that the first object of the present voyage, will be to attempt to attain to the North Coast of America, through Prince Regent's Channel, the first on the left, after entering Lancaster's Sound, now termed Barrow's Straits. In the former voyage, in the height of summer, in those regions, the ice was found to extend from side to side at the bottom of this channel. Should the present summer prove unusually warm, there may be a probability that this passage into the Hyperborean Sea will be practicable, though experience militates against the supposition.

Should this attempt prove abortive, ulterior objects are not stated in the public prints.

In the charts there appear four unexplored channels, leading, probably, into the Polar Basin. Should the discovery-ships get into an open sea, through one of these, the difference of longitude to the meridian of Behring's Straits, would in reduced degrees, be soon run over; thus proving that the north-west passage can, or cannot be effected in this direction, to these straits.

There can be no question as to the actual existence of a north-west passage, while, at the same time, there can be no hesitation in saying, that decidedly, its utility would be reduced to nothing, by the perpetual difficulty and danger of a dreadful navigation. The Indian nations, or tribes who occupy the habitable parts of the Hyperborean continent, have no maritime habits; and their exertions appear to be confined to furnishing the north-west Companies with furs and pelts; a lucrative commerce which a communication with the west coast of America and Asia, would tend to diminish and injure considerably.

The actual brilliant discovery of a north-west magnetic pole, has confirmed the conjectures of various celebrated philosophers; and great as will be the expenditure occasioned by these voyages of discovery, it would be amply

compensated, were this grand scientific fact rendered complete, by ascertaining the two leading points constituting its real value to philosophy and nautical research. The first of these is, the furnishing by latitude and longitude, the precise scite where the magnetic needle would stand perpendicular, readily to be found by continued trial on the line of no variation, lying under the meridian of the New Pole, which alone attracts in the northern hemisphere, while the North Pole of the earth can now be deemed but a mere point of calculating reference.

In former papers, sufficient reasons were stated for supposing the earth not solid; and the discovery of this magnetic pole goes greatly to the confirmation of a fact strengthened by philosophy, and what is better, by "proofs from Holy Writ." There can now be little doubt of the movement of the magnetic pole, or power, round the North Pole, and at an unknown depth within the earth. That the compass-needle on the surface, follows this movement, admits of nearly positive proof. The anomalies in the increase and decrease of the variation, I endeavoured to account for in various papers: but farther accurate observations of the variation in both hemispheres are requisite for forming a rationale of this inequality of movement.

In what month of the year 1657, the needle pointed due north, in London, is not exactly recorded; and the variation at that period was nothing, because the moving magnetic pole was then under the meridian of London, and on the north, or other side of the North Pole of the earth. It has been, since that period, moving gradually eastward, till it attained its maximum of westing, in 1817. This includes a period of 160 years. Whether it moves in a circular, or elliptic orbit, in such a period, it manifestly goes through one-fourth part of that orbit; and consequently the magnetic pole takes 640 years to effect a complete

revolution round the pole of the earth. As the motion of the pole, or power, is from west to east, the line of no variation must be, and is actually always travelling eastward. Every place in the northern hemisphere, under the meridian of the moving pole, can have no variation; and this is proved by there being no variation in the East-Indies, under the meridian corresponding to that where Captain Parry found none, because the needle pointed directly to the north-west magnetic pole, when he crossed between it and the north pole of the earth, which evidently evinced that the latter had no attraction whatever.

It is to be deeply lamented, that we remain still ignorant of the exact position of the New Pole. Had that been ascertained in 1819, by going to the same point in the present summer, it would clearly appear, whether or not this pole had sensibly moved eastward. There is another mode of trying this, though it may be less accurate. The latitude and longitude, and dip of the needle, in certain places on the east and west side of the supposed position of the magnetic pole, are laid down. If in these places, accurately repaired to, the dip of the needle is found different from what it was in 1819, it will furnish a proof that the pole has moved. That is, if on the east side the dip proves to be greater than in 1819, it will evidently show that the pole has moved eastward. Again, if a former situation to the west of the pole is exactly taken, and the dip there is found to have diminished, it will be a proof that the magnetic pole has shifted eastward from the original position. Knowing the time of a quarter-revolution, as stated, the space moved over in any intermediate time, is readily calculated; and the difference of dip, in the transpired time, will shew the rate of increase and decrease of magnetic dip. It is to be hoped that Captain Parry, with his wonted accuracy, will prove all this during the present voyage.

This will be carrying his great discovery to a maximum, leading ultimately to a sure theory of the variation.

I have furnished one of the gentlemen on board the *Hecla* with my view of the subject, with the hope of having these indispensable experiments made, as far as conversation could be subservient to such purpose.

In process of time, it will be easy to prove, whether the orbit of the revolving pole be circular or elliptical. Wherever the pole is situated in its orbit within the earth, the dipping-needle will always stand perpendicularly over it. If the latitude of such position proves always the same, the orbit must be circular; and if this latitude varies, it will be evident that the orbit must be elliptical.

Similar reasoning applies to the southern hemisphere, *mutatis mutandis*; and I have recommended strongly to the French Government, to have the glory and expense of sailing on the line of no variation, running south from New Holland, to ascertain the scite of the south-east magnetic pole, where the dipping-needle will stand perpendicular. It will be found there, that the line of no variation, or magnetic power, moves from east to west, and contrary to what it does in the other hemisphere.

I recommend it to the Russian Government, ruled by an Emperor, who encourages scientific pursuits, to lay off a true meridian on the Asiatic northern line of no variation, in order to ascertain the annual quantum of increasing west variation there, and to find how far it may correspond with our own present decreasing west variation. It is trusted, that on the peninsula of India a similar process will be followed, by order of the local Government, as intelligent individuals could not be expected to furnish, rather an expensive apparatus.*

* In taking such delicate observations, all metals should be removed. I have heard of an intelligent man of science, who found much difficulty in accounting for an unexpected magnetic de-

The discovery-voyage of the *Uranie* and *Physicienne*, has amply confirmed my series of observations of the *Diurnal* variation taken at Fort Marlborough and St. Helena, as published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society. This description of variation proves to be diametrically opposite in both hemispheres, and is less in the southern. I have much reason to think that it arises from the action of solar-heat, not only on the moving magnetic poles, but also on the magnetic-needles made use of in the experiments.

In the present situation of the magnetic pole, its equator coincides nearly with the ecliptic; but it is manifest, that as the pole revolves, the magnetic equator must be constantly changing the angle it forms with the ecliptic, and with the earth's equator. The north-west and south-east magnetic poles, are not under one and the same meridian, as the south-east must be on the line of no variation, about 125° east longitude. It follows hence, that the magnetic equators of the magnetic poles form a constantly varying angle with each other; and the amount of this (probably between twenty and thirty degrees), cannot be precisely determined, till the exact latitude and longitude of each pole, when in any part of their orbit, shall have been ascertained. This leads to a useful practical inference which is, that the variation of the compass will be liable to considerable anomalies, in the belt, or zone, round the earth, within which

visions, till at length, he discovered, that the steel springs of his wig attracted the nearest extremity of the needle.

When taking magnetic observations at Bencoolen, I was visited by a Pangaran, or Prince of the country, to whom I remarked, that I had a familiar spirit, in the shape of a thin piece of iron, and that it informed me of treasonable, or other mischievous intentions not uncommon in that country. He appeared doubtful, till I told him, that my familiar would move on my presenting my finger. It is unnecessary to say, that a small key concealed in my sleeve, produced an effect, which excited the no small astonishment of the Pangaran; thus exemplifying the advantage of knowledge, in this instance, probably not legitimately exercised.

the two magnetic equators are constantly altering the angle they mutually form with each other, and at the same time, with the terrestrial equator.

This anomaly I observed at St. Helena, where it now appears, that the magnetic needle did not point precisely to either of the magnetic poles, because it was acted on by a differing magnetic force or power, at each of its extremities. I mention difference of attractive strength, because the difference of the daily variation in both hemispheres, evinces that the north-west pole is stronger in attractive action than the southern.

On each side of the belt above-mentioned, it appears, that at all points having the same variation, the needle will point to the nearest magnetic pole, without shewing any sensible deviation or disturbance by the other distant pole. This very circumstance shews evidently, that the poles of the earth have no attraction-magnetic, the contrary having been hitherto supposed.

All this reasoning, Mr. Editor, amounts only to a fair-grounded approximation to the truth, as further observations must come in aid of theory founded on the present state of information. There is not within the whole compass of human research, any one subject of deeper interest, than that I am imperfectly handling, because our knowledge is limited in an important and interesting department of philosophy still in its infancy, but certainly acquiring stature and strength. Science, Mr. Editor, is ever approximating to an unattainable maximum; and the more we know, the more we must acknowledge our ignorance. Well has the most harmonious of our poets expressed this feeling, by a fine comparison and striking contrast!

Superior beings, which of late they saw,
A mortal man unfold all nature's law;
Admired such wisdom in earthly shape,
And shewed a Newton, as we shew an ape!

Your's, &c.,

JOHN MACDONALD,
Putney, June 8, 1824.

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SINGAPORE INSTITUTION.

MINUTE BY SIR T. S. RAFFLES ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A MALAYAN COL-
LEGE AT SINGAPORE.

It is the peculiar characteristic of Great Britain, that wherever her influence has been extended, it has carried civilization and improvement in its train. To whatever quarter of the world her arms or her policy have led her, it has been her object to extend those blessings of freedom and justice for which she herself stands so pre-eminent. Whether in asserting the rights of independent nations, whether advocating the cause of the captive and the slave, or promoting the diffusion of knowledge, England has always led the van. In the vast regions of India, where she has raised an empire unparalleled in history, no sooner was the sword of conquest sheathed, than her attention was turned to the dispensing of justice, to giving security to the persons and property, and to the improvement of the condition of her new subjects, to a reform in the whole judicial and revenue administration of the country, to the establishment of a system of internal management calculated to relieve the inhabitants from oppression and exaction, and to the dissemination of those principles and that knowledge which should elevate the people whom conquest had placed under her sway, and thus to render her own prosperity dependent on that of the people over whom she ruled. A desire to know the origin and early history of the people, their institutions, laws, and opinions, led to associations expressly directed to this end; while, by the application of the information thus obtained to the present circumstances of the country, the spirit and principles of British rule have rapidly augmented the power, and increased the resources of the state, at the same time that they have in no less degree tended to excite the intellectual energies and increase the individual happiness of the people.

The acquisitions of Great Britain in the East have not been made in the spirit of conquest; a concurrence of circumstances not to be controuled, and the energies of her sons, have carried her forward on a tide whose impulse has been irresistible. Other nations may have pursued the same course of conquest and suc-

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cess, but they have not, like her, pursued it in the career, and by moderation and justice consolidated what they had gained. This is the rock on which her future empire is placed, and it is this perspective in the principles which have guided her that she must depend for maintaining her commanding station, and for saving her from adding one more to the list of those who have contended for empire, and have sunk beneath the weight of their own ambition. Conquest has led to conquest, and our influence must continue to extend; the tide has received its impulse, and it would be in vain to attempt to stem its current; but let the same principles be kept in view, let our minds and policy expand with our empire, and we will not only be the greatest, but the firmest and most enduring that has yet been held forth to the view and admiration of the world. While we raise those in the scale of civilization over whom our influence or our empire is extended, we shall lay the foundations of our dominion on the firm basis of justice and mutual advantage, instead of the uncertain and unsubstantial tenure of force and intrigue.

Such have been the principles of our Indian administration wherever we have acquired a territorial influence; it remains to be considered how they can be best applied to countries where territory is not our object, but whose commerce is not less essential to our interests. With the countries East of Bengal, an extensive commercial intercourse has always been carried on, and our influence is more or less felt throughout the whole, from the banks of the Ganges to China and New Holland. Recent events have directed our attention to these, and in a particular manner to the Malayan Archipelago, where a vast field of commercial speculation has been opened, the limits of which it is difficult to foresee. A variety of circumstances have concurred to extend our connexions in this quarter, and late arrangements have added much to their importance and consideration. Our connexions with them, however, stands on a very different footing from that with the people of India; however inviting and extensive their resources, it is considered that they can be best drawn forth by the

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native energies of the people themselves; and that it is by the reciprocal advantages of commerce, and commerce alone, that we may best promote our own interest and their advancement. A few stations are occupied for the security and protection of our trade, and the independence of all the surrounding states is not only acknowledged, but maintained and supported by us.

Commerce being therefore the principle on which our connexions with the Eastern States are formed, it behoves us to consider the effects which it is calculated to produce. Commerce is universally allowed to bring many benefits in its train, and in particular, to be favourable to civilization and general improvement. Like all other powerful agents, however, it has proved the cause of many evils when improperly directed, or not sufficiently controlled. It creates wants, and introduces luxuries; but if there exist no principle for the regulation of these, and if there be nothing to check their influence, sensuality, vice, and corruption will be the necessary results. Where the social institutions are favourable to independence and improvement, where the intellectual powers are cultivated and expanded, commerce opens a wider field for exertion, and wealth and refinement become consistent with all that ennobles and exalts human nature. Education must keep pace with commerce, in order that its benefits may be ensured and its evils avoided, and in our connexion with these countries, it should be our care, that while with one hand we carry to their shores the capital of our merchants, the other should be stretched forth to offer them the means of intellectual improvement. Happily our policy is in accordance with these views and principles, and neither in the state of the countries themselves, nor in the character of their varied and extensive population, do we find any thing opposed. On the contrary, they invite us to the field, and every motive of humanity, policy, and religion, seems to combine to recommend our early attention to this important object.

A few words will be sufficient to shew the nature and extent of this field. Within its narrowest limits, it embraces the whole of that vast Archipelago, which, stretching from Sumatra and Java, to the islands of the Pacific, and thence to the

shores of China and Japan, has in all ages excited the attention, and attracted the cupidity of more civilized nations, whose valuable and peculiar productions contributed to swell the extravagance of Roman luxury, and in more modern times has raised the power and consequence of every successive European nation into whose hands its commerce has fallen; it has raised several of these from insignificance and obscurity, to power and eminence, and perhaps, in its earliest period, among the Italian states, communicated the first electric spark which awoke to life the energies and the literature of Europe. The native population of these interesting islands cannot be estimated at less than from ten to fifteen millions, of which Java alone contains five or six, and Sumatra not less than three.

In a more extensive view must be included the rich and populous countries of Ava, Siam, Camboja, Cochin-China, and Tonkin, the population of which is still more extensive than that of the islands. And, if to this we add the numerous Chinese population which is dispersed throughout these countries, and through the means of whom the light of knowledge may be extended to the remotest part of the Chinese empire, and even to Japan, it will readily be acknowledged that the field is perhaps the most extensive, interesting, and important, that ever offered itself to the contemplation of the philanthropic and enlightened mind.

When we descend to particulars, and consider the present state and circumstances of this extensive and varied population, and the history and character of the nations and tribes of which it is composed, we shall be more convinced of the necessity which exists, and of the advantages which must result from affording them the means of education and improvement. Among no people with whom we have become acquainted, shall we find greater aptness to receive instruction, or fewer obstacles in the way of its communication.

Of the Malays who inhabit the interior of Sumatra, and are settled on the coasts throughout the Archipelago, it may be necessary to speak in the first place. The peculiar character of these people has always excited much attention, and various and opposite opinions have been enter-

tainied regarding them. By some who have viewed only the darker side, they have been considered, with reference to their piracies and vices alone, as a people devoid of all regular government and principle, and abandoned to the influence of lawless and ungovernable passions. By others, however, who have taken a deeper view, and have become more intimately acquainted with their character, a different estimate has been formed. They admit the want of efficient government, but consider the people themselves to be possessed of high qualities, and such as might, under more favourable circumstances, be usefully and beneficially directed. They find in the personal independence of character which they display, their high sense of honour and impatience of insult, and in their habits of reasoning and reflection, the rudiments of improvement, and the basis of a better order of society, while in the obscurity of their early history, the wide diffusion of their language and the traces of their former greatness, they discover an infinite source of speculation and interest.

That they once occupied a more commanding political station in these seas, appears to be beyond a doubt, and that they maintained this position until after the introduction of Mahomedanism seems equally certain. From the geographical situation of the more important countries then occupied by them, they were the first to come in contact with the Mussulman Missionaries, and to embrace their tenets. Their power was on the decline when Europeans first visited their seas. At that period, however, the authority of Menangkabau, the ancient seat of government, was still acknowledged, and the states of Acheen and Malacca long disputed the progress of the Portuguese arms. The whole of Sumatra, at one period, was subject to the supreme power of Menangkabau, and evidence of the former grandeur and superiority of this state are still found not only in the pompous edicts of its sovereigns, and in the veneration and respect paid to the most distant branches of the family, but in the comparatively high and improved state of cultivation of the country, and in the vestiges of antiquity which have recently been discovered in it. This country occupies the central districts of Sumatra, and contains between one

and two millions of inhabitants, the whole of whom, with the exception of such as may be employed in the gold mines, for which it has always been celebrated, are devoted to agriculture. The remains of sculpture and inscriptions found near the ancient capital, correspond with those discovered in Java, and prove them to have been under the influence of the same Hindoo faith which prevailed on that island till the establishment of Mahomedanism there in the fifteenth century.

At what period the people of Menangkabau embraced the doctrine of the prophet does not appear, and would form an interesting subject of inquiry. The conversion of Malacca and Acheen took place in the thirteenth century; but it is uncertain whether Menangkabau was converted previous to this date, although the religion is said to have been preached in Sumatra as early as the twelfth century. It was about this latter period, 1160, that a colony would appear to have issued from the interior of Sumatra, and established the maritime state of Singapore at the extremity of the Malay Peninsula, where a line of Hindoo princes continued to reign until the establishment of Malacca, and the conversion of that place in 1276. Whatever may in more remote times have been the nature of the intercourse between foreign nations and Menangkabau itself, we know that Singapore, during the period noticed, was an extensively maritime and commercial state, and that, on the first arrival of the Portuguese at Malacca, that emporium embraced the largest portion of the commerce between Eastern and Western nations. It is not necessary to enter into the history of the decline and fall of the Malay states of Malacca and Acheen; or of the establishment of Johor. The maritime and commercial enterprize of the people had already spread them far and wide through the Archipelago, and the power and policy of their European visitors, by breaking down their larger settlements, contributed to scatter them still wider, and to force them to form still smaller establishments wherever they could escape their power and vigilance.

The opinion generally formed of the character of this people having been taken from the maritime states, it may be sufficient, on the present occasion, to advert to some particulars in the constitution of

their government, and to the habits and character of the people who compose them.

The government of these states, which are established in more or less power on the different rivers on the eastern coast of Sumatra, and on the Malay Peninsula, as well as on the coast of Borneo, and throughout the smaller islands, is founded on principles entirely feudal. A high respect is paid to the person and family of the prince, who usually traces his descent through a long line of ancestors, generally originating on the Malayan side from Menangkabau or Johor, and not unfrequently on the Mahomedan side from the descendants of the prophet. The nobles are chiefs at the head of a numerous train of dependents, whose services they command. Their civil institutions and internal policy are a mixture of the Mahomedan with their own more ancient and peculiar customs and usages, the latter of which predominate: in the principal states they are collected in an ill-digested code; but in the inferior establishments they are trusted to tradition.

The Malays, with all their faults, are distinguished not only by the high respect they pay to ancestry and nobility of descent, and their entire devotion to their chiefs, and to the cause they undertake, but by a veneration and reverence for the experience and opinions of their elders. They never enter on an enterprise without duly weighing its advantages and consequences; but when once embarked in it, they devote themselves to its accomplishment. They are sparing of their labour, and judicious in its application; but when roused into action, are not wanting in spirit and enthusiasm. In their commercial dealings they are keen and speculative, and a spirit of gaming is prevalent; but in their general habits they are far from dissipated.

With a knowledge of this character, we may find in the circumstances in which they have been placed, some excuse for the frequent piracies, and the practice of "running a-muck," with which they have so often and justly been accused. The European policy which first destroyed the independence of their more respectable states, and subsequently appropriated to itself the whole trade of the Archipelago, left them without the means of honest subsistence; while, by the extreme severity of its tortures and punishments, it drove

them to a state of desperation. Thus piracy became honourable, and that devotion which on another occasion would have been called a virtue, became a crime.

Of the Javans, a higher estimate may be formed; though wanting in the native boldness and enterprise of character which distinguishes the Malays, they have many qualities in common with them, but bear deeper traces of foreign influence, and at the present period, at least, stand much higher in the scale of civilization. They are almost exclusively agricultural, and in the extraordinary fertility of their country, they find sufficient inducements to prefer a life of comparative ease and comfort within their own shores, to one of enterprise or hazard beyond them. The causes which have contributed to their present improved state are various, and, however interesting, it would swell this paper beyond its due limits to enter on them.

The Madurese who inhabit the neighbouring island are distinguished for more spirit and enterprise; but the people in that quarter who more peculiarly attract our interest are those of Bali, an island lying immediately east of Java, and who at the present day exhibit the extraordinary fact of the existence of an independent Hindoo Government in this quarter of the East. It was an island that, on the establishment of Mahomedanism in Java in the fifteenth century, the Hindoos who adhered to their original faith took refuge in, where they have preserved the recollection of their former greatness and the records and form of their religion. This island, no part of which has ever been subjected to European authority, contains, with Lambock, immediately adjoining, a population not far short of a million. The shores are unfavourable to commerce, and the people have not hitherto been much inclined to distant enterprise. The island itself has long been subjected to all the horrors of an active slave-trade, by which means its inhabitants have been distributed among the European settlements. A more honest commerce, however, has been lately attracted to it, and both Bugguese and Chinese have formed small establishments in the principal towns. In their personal character they are remarkable for a high independence and impatience of control. A redundant population, added to the slave-trade, has separated them into

various states, which are generally at war with each other.

In the island of Celebes, we find the people of a still more enterprising character; the elective form of their government offers a singular anomaly among Asiatic states, and is not the least peculiar of their institutions. Bugguese are the most adventurous traders of the Archipelago, to every part of which they carry their speculations, and even extend them to the coast of New Holland. They are remarkable for fair dealing, and the extent of their transactions. They were converted to Mahomedanism at a much later period than either the Javans or Malays, and not generally till after the arrival of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. This island contains an extensive population, but its interior and north-western provinces are but little known, and are inhabited by the same descriptions of uncultivated people as are found in the interior of Borneo and the larger islands to the eastward.

Of the population of the Moluccas, it may be remarked that they are for the most part Christians of the Lutheran persuasion.

The magnitude and importance of Borneo more particularly attracts our attention. Malay settlements are formed on its principal rivers, and extensive colonies of Chinese have established themselves in the vicinity of the gold mines at a short distance inland, but the interior of the island is yet unknown. Various estimates of its population have been formed, but the data are too uncertain to be depended upon. The tribes which inhabit the interior differ much in character; but the majority appear to be agricultural, and a race of people who might be easily improved and civilized. Others again are extremely barbarous, and it must be admitted, that the practice of man-hunting for the purpose of obtaining the heads of the victims, is too frequent throughout. Of this latter description, are various tribes still inhabiting the interior of Celebes, Ceraam, and Jelobo, usually known by the name of Harafaras or Alfours.

If we add to the above the population of the Philippines, which is not estimated at less than three millions, Magindanes and the Soolo Archipelago, the Battas and other inferior tribes of Sumatra, and the woolly-headed race occasionally found on

the peninsula and the larger islands, and more extensively established in Papua or New Guinea, some idea may be formed of the extent and nature of the varied population of this interesting Archipelago. But the numerous Chinese settlers who now form a considerable portion of this population, and who have given a stimulus to the industry of its inhabitants, must not be passed over in silence. In the island of Java, the number of these settlers is not less than one hundred thousand; a similar number is to be found in Siam; in Borneo they are still more numerous, and they are to be met with in every well-regulated state. The valuable gold mines of the latter island have offered a powerful inducement to their establishment: they are worked almost exclusively by Chinese, and an extensive population of Dayaks from the interior are rapidly extending cultivation in their vicinity. There seems to be no limits to the increase of Chinese on this island; the redundancy of population in the mother country, the constant intercourse which exists with it, and the inducements afforded for colonization in a new soil, where, in addition to agricultural and commercial resources, the produce of gold and diamonds appears to be only proportioned to the labour employed; are such that, to a speculating and industrious people like the Chinese, they must continue to operate in spite of political restrictions and partial exactions. It deserves remark, that of all the inhabitants of the Archipelago, the Chinese, as well from their assimilating more with the customs of Europeans than the native Mahomedans, as from their habits of obedience and submission to power, are uniformly found to be the most peaceable and improveable.

From the review now taken, it will be seen how varied is the population of this Archipelago, both in character and employments, and that it consists both of agricultural and commercial classes, of different ranks in the scale of each, from the wildest tribes who seek a precarious subsistence in their woods and forests, to the civilized Javan who has drawn forth the riches of his unequalled soil, and made it the granary of these islands: and from the petty trader who collects the scattered produce of the interior, to the Chinese capitalist who receives it from them, and

disperes it again to more distant regions. Situated between the rich and populous continents of China on the one hand, and India on the other, and furnishing to Europe the means of an extensive commerce, the demand for the commerce of those islands is unfailing, and that produce is only limited by the extent of the population. By means of the variety of its tribes, their intermixture and connexion with each other, and the accessible nature of the coasts, washed by the smoothest seas in the world, while large and navigable rivers open communication with the interior, the stimulus of this commerce is propagated in successive waves through the whole, and the inexhaustible resources of the country are drawn forth in a manner and to an extent that could not otherwise have been obtained. Each is dependant on the other, and receives and communicates a portion of the general activity. Thus the savage and intractable Batta collects and furnishes the camphor and benjamin, the spontaneous produce of his woods; the equally barbarous Dayak and wild Harafura ransacks the bowels of the earth for its gold and its diamonds; the inhabitant of Soolo seeks for the pearl beneath the waters that surround him, and others traverse the shores for the tripang or sea-slug, or descend into its rocky caverns for the Chinese luxury of birds'-nests. Ascending from these, we find the more civilized Sumatran, whose agriculture is yet rude, employed in the raising of pepper; the native of the Moluccas in the culture of the nutmeg and clove; the still higher Javan and Siamese, besides their abundant harvests of rice, supplying Europe with their coffee and sugar, and all impelled and set in motion by the spirit of commerce. Not less varied are the people who collect this produce from all these different quarters, till it is finally shipped for Europe, India, and China, from the petty bartering trader who brings it from the interior to the ports and mouths of the rivers, the Malay adventurous Buguese who sweeps the remote shores to concentrate their produce at the Emporia, to the Chinese merchant who sends his junks, laden with his accumulated produce, to be dispersed through the empire of China, and furnishes Europeans with the cargoes of their ships.

Through the same diverging channels are again circulated the manufactures of India and Europe, and thus a constant intercourse and circulation is maintained through the whole. How much this intercourse is facilitated by the nature of the countries, broken into innumerable islands, may be readily conceived, and the vastness of the field may be inferred from the extent to which its commerce has actually been carried under every disadvantage of monopolizing policy, and of insecurity of person and property by which the condition of the people has been depressed and their increase prevented. When we consider that they are placed at the very threshold of China, a country overflowing with an enterprising and industrious population, anxious and eager to settle wherever security and protection is afforded, that it is this people who have chiefly contributed to maintain and support the energies of the native population, and have diffused the stimulus of their own activity wherever they have settled, and that protection only is wanted to accumulate them in any numbers, to create, it may be said, a second China, the resources and means of this extraordinary Archipelago will appear without limits.

Viewed in this light, Borneo and the eastern islands may become to China what America is already to the nations of Europe. The superabundant and overflowing population of China affords an almost inexhaustible source of colonization, while the new and fertile soil of these islands offers the means of immediate and plentiful subsistence to any numbers who may settle in them. How rapidly, under such circumstances, these colonies may increase in population, where the climate is at least as congenial to the Chinese as that of America to Europeans, may be readily conceived from the experience which the latter has afforded. The wealth of their mines, and the extent of their own native population, added to the greater proximity of China, are advantages which were not enjoyed by America, and must contribute to accelerate the progress of the colonization.

A scene like this cannot be viewed with indifference by the philosophic and contemplative mind; the diversified form in which the human character is exhibited, the new and original features which it

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displays, and the circumstances which have restrained or accelerated the development of our nature in these extensive and remote regions, offer sources of almost inexhaustible inquiry and research; while the obscurity which darkens the origin and early history of the people, the peculiarity of their languages, laws, and customs, and the vestiges which remain of a higher state of the arts and of learning, offer, in a literary and scientific view, pursuits of no less interest than importance. Placed as we shall be in the very centre of this Archipelago, the life and soul of its extensive commerce, and maintaining with its most distant parts, and with the adjacent continent, a constant and rapidly increasing intercourse, the means are afforded to us, above all other nations, of prosecuting these studies with facility and advantage.

We here find human nature at its lowest point, in the woolly-headed savage who roams his woods in absolute nakedness, deriving a precarious subsistence from roots and fish, and with no other habitation than a cavern or a tree; we can trace the progress of improvement in those whose agriculture is yet in its infancy, who clear a portion of their woods by fire, and take a contingency out of it by planting a little rice in the soil thus enriched by the ashes. We dwell with more pleasure on those rich tracts of cultivation which adorn the slopes of the central districts of Java and Sumatra, where the mountain torrent is arrested in its course, and made to flow over and fertilize successive terraces on which abundant harvests are reaped. We shall meet with states which have risen by commerce to wealth and eminence, and have now sunk since her sail has been displayed on other shores. To the historian and the antiquarian, the field here presented is unbounded. The latter will trace, in the languages and monuments, the origin and early history of these interesting people; he will find the Malayan language diffused under various modifications, from Madagascar, on the coasts of Africa, to the islands of the Pacific; he will find it connected with Hinduism by an influx of Sanscrit words, and will trace the effects of subsequent conversion in an accession of Arabic terms. In their ancient monuments and inscriptions, he will find proofs of the existence of Brahma or of Boudh, and of their greatness as nations in the

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magnitude of their remains. He will find temples and sculptures which rival in grandeur and extent those of continental India, and through the mists of tradition will discover the faint light of glories that have passed away. He will find languages of singular perfection and richness, that are no longer understood, except by the learned; in short, he will find abundant proof of a former high state of civilization from which they have fallen. The causes of this declension, the vicissitudes they have undergone, and their history in modern times, when the progress of the Mussulman faith and of European arms overturned and threw into confusion the ancient order of things, are subjects not less interesting than untouched. Three centuries of intercourse have given but little information upon these and other interesting points. War and commerce have hitherto absorbed the attention of those who have visited these regions, with some exceptions, which have rather served to excite than to gratify curiosity. Late years have been more fertile, and have opened the way to further inquiries, and the spirit which has been awakened should not be suffered to sleep.

It would be endless to point out the desiderata which yet remain to be supplied, or the subjects of interest which yet remain to be investigated. The origin of Boudhism, as it may be traced to Siam, and particularly Laos, and other countries not yet visited by Europeans, but with which a commercial intercourse exists, is not the least of these. The objects of science are not less numerous, to say nothing of the vast field which the immense empire of China opens to the speculative mind. Through the means of her native traders who frequent these seas, and are protected by our flag, we have it in our power to prosecute the most extensive researches, and to communicate as well as receive information, which may be reciprocally useful and acceptable. While, as a manufacturing nation, we are compelled to supply this empire with the raw produce of our territories, we can never want an interest in inquiring into the principles and means by which they are thus able to supersede us, even with the advantage of our unrivalled machinery. The Chinese mind itself, the literature and character of this extraordinary people, of

whom so little is known that their place and rank in the scale of civilization is yet undetermined, are questions which have long attracted the attention of the western world. The current of their ideas, the mould of their minds, and the whole bent and direction of their powers, differ so much from our own, that an estimate of them is no easy task. We find them dispersing themselves abroad, and carrying with them a spirit of enterprize and speculation, combined with an industry and prudence, that makes them flourish and acquire opulence wherever they settle.

Such is the range of inquiry open to the philosopher: but to him who is interested in the cause of humanity, who thinks that the diffusion of the humanizing arts is as essential to the character of our nation as the acquisition of power and wealth, and that wherever our flag is carried it should confer the benefits of civilization on those whom it protects, it will appear no less important, that in proportion as we extend the field of our own inquiry and information, we should apply it to the advantage of those with whom we are connected, and endeavour to diffuse among them the light of knowledge, and the means of moral and intellectual improvement.

The object of our stations being confined to the protection and encouragement of a free and unrestricted commerce with the whole of these countries, and our establishments being on this footing and principle, no jealousy can exist where we make our inquiries. When the man of science inquires for the mineral or vegetable productions of any particular country, or the manner in which the fields are cultivated or the mines worked, no motive will exist from withholding information; but if, in return, we are anxious and ready to disseminate the superior knowledge we ourselves possess, how much shall we increase this readiness and desire on the part of the natives, and what may not be the extent of the blessings we may in exchange confer on these extensive regions! How noble the object, how beneficial the effects, to carry with our commerce the lights of instruction and general improvement! How much more exalted the character in which we shall appear, how much more congenial to every British feeling! By collecting the traditions of the country, and affording the means of instruction to all who

visit our stations, we shall give an additional inducement to general intercourse; while the merchant will pursue his gain, the representatives of our government will acquire a higher character and more general respect, by devoting a portion of his time to the diffusion of that knowledge and of those principles which form the happiness and basis of all civilized society. The native inhabitant, who will be first attracted by commerce, will imbibe a respect for our institutions, and when he finds that some of these are destined exclusively for his own benefit, while he applauds and respects the motive, he will not fail to profit by them. Our civil institutions and political influence are calculated to increase the population and wealth of these countries, and cultivation of mind seems alone wanting to raise them to such a rank among the nations of the world as their geographical situation and climate may admit. And shall we, who have been so favoured among other nations, refuse to encourage the growth of intellectual improvement, or rather shall we not consider it one of our first duties to afford the means of education to surrounding countries, and thus render our stations not only the seats of commerce, but of literature and the arts? Will not our best inclinations and feelings be thus gratified, at the same time that we are contributing to raise millions in the scale of civilization? It may be observed, that in proportion as the people are civilized, our intercourse with the islands will become more general, more secure, and more advantageous; that the native riches of the countries which they inhabit seem inexhaustible, and that the eventual extent of our commerce with them must consequently depend on the growth of intellectual improvement and the extension of moral principles. A knowledge of the languages of these countries considered on the most extensive scale, is essential to all investigation, and may not the acquisition of these be pursued with most advantage in connection with some defined plan for educating the higher orders of the inhabitants? May not one object mutually aid the other, and the interests of philanthropy and literature be best consulted by making the advantages reciprocal? There is nothing perhaps which distinguishes the character

of these islanders from the people of India more than the absence of inveterate prejudice, and the little influence Mahomedanism has had over their conduct and way of thinking. With them neither civil nor religious institutions seem to stand in the way of improvement, while the aptness and solicitude of the people to receive instruction is remarkable; and in the higher classes we often find a disposition to enjoy the luxuries and comforts of European life, and to assimilate to its manners and courtesies. The states more advanced in civilization have embraced the Mahomedan faith, which still continues to make a slow progress throughout the Archipelago. This faith was not introduced by conquest, but by the gradual progress of persuasion exerted by active missionaries on a simple and ingenuous people. It is on the Mussulman teachers alone that they are at present dependent for instruction; but these are now comparatively few, and of an inferior order; many of them little better than manumitted slaves, though assuming the title of Seids and Sheiks. When we consider that the whole of the Archipelago is left open to the views and schemes of these men, that they promise the joys of Paradise in recompense of the slight ceremony of circumcision, and in this world exemption from the pains of slavery to which all unbelievers are liable, we may account for the facility with which conversion is still effected, and the little impression it makes upon the people. Institutions of the nature of colleges were formerly maintained by the native princes of Bantam, and in the interior of Java and Sumatra, particularly at Menangkaba, to which latter a visit was considered only less meritorious than a pilgrimage to Mecca. These colleges have disappeared with the power of the native government which supported them, and their place is very imperfectly supplied by the inferior and illiterate priests who are settled among them. The want of an institution of this nature has long been felt and complained of by the higher orders, and a desire has even been expressed of sending their children to Bengal, but the distance and want of means to defray the expense has generally prevented them from doing so. In an instance, however, in which this has taken place, we shall find evidence of the capa-

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city of the people to receive instruction, and are able to form some estimate of the degree of improvement to which they might attain if similar advantages were enjoyed by all. Shortly after the conquest of Java, two sons of the Regent of Samarang were sent to Bengal, where they remained only two years, but returned to their native country not only with a general knowledge of the English language, but versed in the elements of general history, science, and literature. The rapid progress made by these youths, not only in these attainments, but in their manners, habits, and principles, has been the surprise and admiration of all who have known them. It may be observed generally with regard to Mahomedanism in the Eastern Islands, that although the more respectable part of the population pay some attention to its forms as the established religion of the country, they are far more attached and devoted to their ancient traditions and customs, inasmuch that in most of the states the civil code of the Koran is almost unknown. In many of the countries which have not yet embraced Mahomedanism, such as those of the Battas and other interior tribes of Sumatra, the islands along its western coast and the Dayaks of Borneo, it is difficult to say what are their religious tenets. Faint traces of Hinduism are occasionally discovered, blended with local and original ideas, and it has even been questioned whether some of them have any religion at all.

The inducements and facilities which are thus afforded, suggest the advantage and necessity of forming an institution of the nature of a College, which shall embrace not only the object of educating the higher classes of the native population, but at the same time that of affording instruction to the officers of the Company in the native languages, and of facilitating our more general researches into the history, condition, and resources of these countries.

An institution of this kind formed on a simple but respectable plan, would be hailed with satisfaction by the native chiefs, who, as far as their immediate means admit, may be expected to contribute to its support; and a class of intelligent natives, who would be employed as teachers, would always be at the com-

mand and disposal of Government. The want of such a class of men has long been felt, and is perhaps in a considerable degree owing to the absence of any centre or seat of learning to which they could resort.

The position and circumstances of Singapore point it out as the most eligible situation for such an establishment. Its central situation among the Malay states, and the commanding influence of its commerce, render it a place of general and convenient resort, while in the minds of the natives it will always be associated with their fondest recollections as the seat of their ancient government before the influence of a foreign faith had shaken those institutions for which they still preserve so high an attachment and reverence. The advantage of selecting a place thus hallowed by the ideas of a remote antiquity, and the veneration attached to its ancient line of kings from whom they are still proud to trace their descent, must be obvious.

The objects of such an institution may be briefly stated as follows:

First. To educate the sons of the higher order of natives and others.

Secondly. To afford the means of instruction in the native languages to such of the Company's servants and others as may desire it.

Thirdly. To collect the scattered literature and traditions of the country, with whatever may illustrate their laws and customs, and to publish and circulate in a correct form the most important of these, with such other works as may be calculated to raise the character of the institution, and to be useful or instructive to the people.

The more immediate effects which may be expected to result from an institution of this nature have already been pointed out, and are such as will readily suggest themselves. Native schools have already been established, and may be expected to spread in various directions; connected with these an institution of the nature now proposed is calculated to complete the system, and by affording to the higher classes a participation in the general progress of improvement, to raise them in a corresponding degree, and thus preserve and cement the natural relations of society. After what has been said, it is needless to

enlarge on the more obvious and striking advantages which must result from the general diffusion of knowledge among a people so situated. The natural and certain effect must be the improvement of their condition, and a consequent advancement in civilization and happiness. The weakness of the chiefs is an evil which has been long felt and acknowledged in these countries, and to cultivate and improve their intellectual powers seems to be the most effectual remedy. They will duly appreciate the benefit conferred, and while it must inevitably tend to attach them more closely to us, we shall find our recompense in the stability of their future authority, and the general security and good order which must be the result.

There are, however, some results of a more distant and speculative nature, which it is impossible to pass over unnoticed. These relate more particularly to the eventual abolition of slavery, the modification of their more objectionable civil institutions, particularly those relating to debts and marriages, and the discontinuance of the horrid practices of cannibalism and man-hunting, but too prevalent among some of the more barbarous tribes, as the Battas and Alfours.

It is almost unnecessary to state, that slavery is not only tolerated and acknowledged by the Malay law, but until recently it was openly encouraged by the chief European authority in these seas. Batavia for the last two centuries has been the principal and fatal mart to which the majority were carried, and the islands of Bali, Celebes, and Nias, are the countries whence the supplies were principally procured. Many thousands of the victims of this lawless traffic were annually obtained in much the same manner as on the Coast of Africa, and the trade has always been a very profitable one, and the principal support of piracy. While the British were in possession of Java, the act of Parliament declaring the trade felony on the part of its own subjects was made a colonial law; this prohibition does not appear to have been repealed, and much benefit may be anticipated from the Batavian Government not sanctioning the practice by its authority. But when we consider the extent and varied interests of the Archipelago, the number of slaves still in Java, and the right which every Mahomedan exer-

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cises according to his ability of converting or reducing to slavery every unbeliever he meets with, the extent of the population still unconverted, and the sanction given to slavery by the Malay custom, we can only look for the complete remedy of the evil in the extension of our influence among the native states, and the effects which a better education may produce on the chiefs.

Throughout the greater part of the eastern states the Mahomedan law has never been adopted in its full extent. In some it has been blended with the original customs and institutions, and in others not introduced at all. The laws regarding debts and marriages are peculiarly illustrative of this, and however in principle they may have been applicable to a former state of society, are now in practice found to be in many places highly oppressive and injurious to the increase of population. This fact is fully exemplified in the vicinity of Bencoolen, where a large portion of the population is reduced to a state little better than that of actual slavery on account of debts, and fully one-fourth of the marriageable females remain in a state of celibacy from the obstacles which their customs oppose to marriage. The former arises from the custom which gives the creditor an unlimited right over the services of the debtor for any sum however small; in many cases the family and relations of the debtor are further liable in the same manner. In the case of marriage it may be observed that the daughters are considered to form a part of the property of the father, and are only to be purchased from him by the suitor at a price exceeding the usual means of the men. The effects of education may be expected to be felt in the gradual modification and improvement of these institutions, especially if aided by our influence and example. However attached the natives may be to the principles on which these institutions are founded, experience has proved that they are by no means unwilling to modify them in practice on conviction that they are injurious in tendency. In a recent instance, they readily agreed to lower the price paid for wives on the advantage of such a measure being urged and explained to them.

On the subject of the barbarous practices alluded to as common among the wilder tribes, it may be sufficient for the

present purpose to state that the Battas, a numerous people having a language and written character peculiar to themselves, and inhabiting a large portion of the northern part of Sumatra, are universally addicted to the horrid practice of devouring the flesh of their enemies whom they take in battle, and that many tribes of the Dayaks of Borneo, and the Alfours of the further East, are addicted to the practice of man-hunting solely for the purpose of presenting the bleeding head as an offering to their mistresses. A man is considered honourable according to the number of heads he has thus procured, and by the custom of the country such an offering is an indispensable preliminary to marriage. It is not to be expected that our schools will have any direct or immediate influence on people where such practices are prevalent, but indirectly and eventually, as the chiefs of the more civilized states in their neighbourhood acquire power and stability, they may be expected gradually to be brought under their influence, and subjected to the restraints of a better state of society.

From this it will appear how extensive are the advantages to be obtained from educating the higher classes, to whom alone we can look for extending the benefits of civilization to the barbarous tribes who would otherwise be entirely beyond the sphere of our influence.

Having now shewn the extent and objects of the proposed institution, the field presented for its operation, and pointed out some of the advantages which may be expected to result, it will be sufficient in conclusion to remark, that the progress of every plan of improvement on the basis of education must be slow and gradual; its effects are silent and unobtrusive, and the present generation will probably pass away before they are fully felt and appreciated. Few nations have made much advance in civilization by their own unassisted endeavours, and none have risen suddenly from barbarism to refinement. The experience of the world informs us that education affords the only means of effecting any considerable amelioration, or of expanding the powers of the human mind. In estimating the results of any scheme of the kind the advantages must always be in a great measure speculative, and dependant on the concurrence of a

variety of circumstances which cannot be foreseen. This is admitted to apply with its full force to the institution in question, but when it is considered that education affords the only reasonable and efficient means of improving the condition of those who are so much lower than ourselves in the scale of civilization, that the want of this improvement is no where more sensibly felt than in the field before us, and that the proposed plan has the double object of obtaining information ourselves and affording instruction to others, it will be allowed to be at least calculated to assist in objects which are not only important to our national interests, but honourable and consistent with our national character. A single individual of rank raised into importance and energy by means of the proposed institution, may abundantly repay our labour by the establishment of a better order of society in his neighbourhood, by the example he may set, and by the resources of the country he may develop. We are not plodding on a barren soil, and while the capacity of the people for improvement is acknowledged, the inexhaustible riches of the country are no less universally admitted.

If we consider also that it is in a great measure to the influence of Europeans, and to the ascendancy they have acquired in these seas, that the decline of the people in wealth and civilization is to be ascribed, and that the same causes have contributed to take away the means of instruction they formerly possessed, it is almost an act of duty and justice to endeavour to repair the injury done them. The British influence in these seas is already hailed as bringing freedom to commerce and support to the independence of the native states, and shall we not also afford them the means of reaping the fruits of these blessings? Of what use will it be to protect the persons and raise the wealth and independence of these people if we do not also cultivate and expand their minds in the same proportion. Besides the inducements of humanity, besides the consideration of what is due to our national character, shall we not best preserve the tranquillity of these countries, and the freedom and safety of our own intercourse, by improving their moral and intellectual condition? shall we not bind them to us by the firmest of all ties, and build an

empire on the rock of opinion, where we neither wish nor seek for it on any other principle?

The object is to commence an institution which shall continue to grow and extend itself in proportion to the benefit it affords; a situation has been chosen the most advantageous for this purpose, from whence as a centre its influence may be diffused and its sphere gradually extended, until it at length embrace even the whole of that wide field whose nature has already been shewn. That it will spread may be considered almost beyond a doubt; we know the readiness and aptness of the people to receive instruction, we know that they have had similar institutions of their own in happier and more prosperous times, and that they now lament the want of them, as not the smallest of the evils that has attended the fall of their power. It is to Britain alone that they can look for the restoration of these advantages; she is now called upon to lay the foundation-stone, and there is little doubt that this once done, the people themselves will largely contribute to rearing and completing the edifice.

But it is not to remote and speculative advantages that the effect of such an institution will be confined; while the enlightened philanthropist will dwell with pleasure on that part of the prospect, the immediate advantages will be found fully proportionate. To afford the means of instruction in the native languages to those who are to administer our affairs and watch over our interests in such extensive regions, is surely no trifling or unimportant object. In promoting the interests of literature and science not less will be its effect; to Bengal, where inquiries into the literature, history, and customs of oriental nations have been prosecuted with such success, and attended with such important results, such an institution will prove a powerful auxiliary in extending these inquiries among the people of the further East. Many of the researches already begun can only be completed and perfected on this soil, and they will be forwarded on the present plan by collecting the scattered remains of the literature of these countries, by calling forth the literary spirit of the people and awakening its dormant energies. The rays of intellect now divided and lost will be concen-

trated into a focus from whence they will be again radiated with added lustre, brightened and strengthened by our superior lights. Thus will our stations not only become the centres of commerce and its luxuries, but of refinement and the liberal arts. If commerce brings wealth to our shores, it is the spirit of literature and philanthropy that teaches us how to employ it for the noblest purposes. It is this that has made Britain go forth among the nations, strong in her native might, to dispense blessings to all around her. If the time shall come when her empire shall have passed away, these monuments of her virtue will endure when her triumphs

shall have become an empty name. Let it still be the boast of Britain to write her name in characters of light; let her not be remembered as the tempest whose course was desolation, but as the gale of spring reviving the slumbering seeds of mind, and calling them to life from the winter of ignorance and oppression. Let the sun of Britain arise on these islands, not to wither and scorch them in its fierceness, but like that of her own genial skies, whose mild and benignant influence is hailed and blessed by all who feel its beams.

T. S. RAFFLES.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD SCOTT.

LIEUT. Colonel Richard Scott (on the retired list of the Bengal army) died lately at his house, in Welbeck Street, in the 74th year of his age.

He was the second of four brothers on the Bengal Establishment. He entered the service as a Cadet, in 1768, and served under that able officer, Colonel Gilbert Irouside, for some years, as his Brigade Major. On the reform of the army, in 1781, he was appointed to the command of the 1st battalion 26th regiment, and proceeded to the coast under Colonel T. D. Pearse, and served under Sir Eyre Coote during the whole of his arduous campaigns. On the return of that detachment to Bengal, the subject of our memoir (having succeeded in the early part of the war, by the death of his Commanding Officer, to the temporary command) was, as a reward for his services, appointed by the Bengal Government to the final command of his regiment, although out of the regular routine of his promotion. His corps was part of the force detached from Bengal to Madras, under that able officer Col. John Cockerell, where it served, during the war, under the Marquess Cornwallis, at the capture of the fortress of Bangalore, and the attack on the lines before Seringapatam. Our officer escalated the hill

fort of Outtradroog, although directed by Lieut. Gen. Stuart to desist. Notwithstanding his conduct on this occasion was an acknowledged breach of strict duty, it was considered praiseworthy, and obtained the applause of the Commander-in-Chief and the whole army. He conducted up the Piednaigurdum pass, the important supplies of military stores and provisions so anxiously looked for by Marquess Cornwallis, at an interesting crisis of the campaign. Had he acted on this occasion also in strict conformity to the letter of his instructions, and the official communications of Lieut. Col. Read, the safety of these supplies, and even of his detachment might have been committed, and the subsequent treaty of Seringapatam greatly hazarded. His ardent zeal for the public good was not confined by the narrow principle, which does not extend the line of duty beyond the charge of prescribed rule; he waved, therefore, all considerations of personal danger, and wished not to shrink from the responsibility annexed to a deviation from orders, when he conceived that a departure from his instructions was likely to promote the interest of the public; and, accordingly, on bringing in his detachment and supplies, he obtained the thanks of Lord Cornwallis for his firm and ju-

dicious conduct; the junction of this convoy was of the highest importance to the future prosecution of the war, and was the strongest detachment that joined the army during the campaign, consisting of 900 Europeans brought out in the ships of the season, 1,000 Bombay volunteers, 500 under their respective officers, and two troops of cavalry, with his own veteran corps, in all upwards of 3,000 soldiers, which in Europe would be considered as suited to the rank of a General Officer, Lieut. Colonel Scott then being only a Captain. At the close of the war, he obtained Lord Cornwallis's permission to return to England, his constitution having been greatly impaired by the arduous services of the two wars. Shortly after his arrival, he was appointed a member of that able and zealous committee for representing the heavy grievance of supercession by the King's officers. This grievance, it is well known, was ultimately set aside, and retired with full pay granted after twenty-two years' actual service in India. It may be fairly added, likewise, that to this committee, the India officers are mainly indebted for the present respectable footing on

which the India establishments are placed. Upon the reform of the army in 1796, owing to the impolitic formation of thirty-six fine Bengal battalions into twelve ponderous regiments, Lieut. Colonel Scott found himself so distant from the command of one; that, with many other zealous officers of his own standing, he was compelled to retire upon full pay greatly against his inclination, although he was also suffering from ill-health. He, however, with others, has had the satisfaction of seeing his juniors obtain that high rank, and those military honours, which were subsequently granted to this service by our Gracious Sovereign; and the recent reform of the Indian army will further reward many old officers who have been anxiously looking for promotion and retirement from active services under a Lake, a Wellington, a Hastings, and a Hyslop.

Colonel Scott's only son, Richard Hastings Scott, is a distinguished civil servant in Bengal. He obtained high commendation at Hertford, and the gold medal of merit at the College of Fort William. He is now Register and Joint Judge of the Civil Court at Moradabad.

RIFLE ROCKETS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the last number of the Asiatic Journal, I observe an account (principally taken from the Calcutta John Bull), of an experiment of rockets of Capt. Parlbys manufacture, which took place on the 13th December last. I question whether it is fair to Sir W. Congreve, to call them "Capt. Parlbys Rifle Rockets," because their construction does not differ from the original inventor's; and the credit that Capt. Parlbys aspires to, is not, I conceive, for having made a "new discovery in the department of projectiles," but in having been able to manufacture in India, a weapon, that has hitherto

been procurable only in England. His proposition was submitted to the Marquess of Hastings in 1815, when Sir W. Congreve was considered as having established a claim to provide war rockets: and if since that period such pretensions be controverted, many considerations must be well weighed before English rockets be superseded by those of Indian manufacture; and I might enter into a few of them now, but that a little delay may give us the means of doing so more satisfactorily. Of twenty-four rockets with shafts, fired by Capt. Parlbys on the above occasion, six exploded, and six hit

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the targets (the size of which I have not seen specified). There is no doubt of his being able to make rockets that will range 3,000 yards. (I have seen some of Sir W. Congreve's at only 25° elevation make their first graze at two miles); but the extent of range is not the principal point.

It is to be regretted that Capt. Parlbys thought it expedient to differ from Sir W. Congreve's mode of designating the various sizes of rockets. It would be immaterial, but the system

of the latter having been established these 20 years, the innovation is attended with inconvenience: for instance, what on Sir W. Congreve's simple plan would be called a five pounder, is designated a 1½ pounder by Capt. Parlbys. This may accord with the "Liber Ignium," of Marcus Græcus; but cannot now be adopted without confusion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

June 1824.

بان BAN.

GENERAL ORDERS RESPECTING OFFICERS RETURNING FROM FURLOUGH.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have the pleasure to annex a copy of General Orders issued by the Bengal Government in 1822; of which many officers of that establishment now in England, may be ignorant; and as it is of importance to them, I tender it for insertion in your useful and interesting compendium of Anglo-Indian affairs; and if you were, at the same time, to give a transcript of the Honourable Court's Orders at home, on the same subject, the information would, I dare say, be new to many of your readers, who would be glad to get a memorandum of the forms directed to be observed at the India House previous to an officer's leaving England for the purpose of rejoining his regiment.

If he be married, it is said, his wife cannot accompany him without two householders (not in the service) first engaging under a penalty of £200, that she be no charge to the Company. This rule has apparently as little chivalry as utility to recommend it; for I maintain it to be impossible, under any circumstances at the present day, for an officer's wife or widow to become a burthen to the state, or a charge on the local or home Indian Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

June 1824.

MILLS.

Extract from General Orders by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, July 5, 1822.

Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Governor-General in Council notifies in General Orders, that all officers returning to India from furlough, are to furnish themselves from the Secretary at the India House, with a certificate and shipping order of the following forms: Nos. 1 and 3, before their embarkation, and that no officer will be permitted to do duty or receive pay until he should produce such certificate.

"These are to certify, that the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, have permitted to return to his duty on their military establishment, at the Presidency of in the East-Indies, without prejudice to his rank. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at the E. I. H. in London, this day of in the year of our Lord

"East-India House."

"London the

"It is ordered that Capt. Commander of the receive on board the said ship and carry to India, affording all needful accommodations in the voyage, paying the expense of passage, and the Company being at no charge thereby."

PROFESSOR LEE'S VINDICATION OF HIS EDITION OF
SIR W. JONES'S PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: A review of my edition of Sir William Jones's grammar having appeared in a recent publication,* I trust your goodness will allow me the privilege of replying to some of the criticisms there offered, in your widely circulated Journal. It is not my intention to examine all the statements made by my reviewer; if the major and more important part of them can be shown to be erroneous, I have no doubt your readers will excuse my not troubling myself and them with a refutation of the whole. Nor is it my intention to object to any genuine remark made by my censor, or to conceal any thing which deserves to be mentioned. Those parts, therefore, which will be passed over, I consider as unworthy of notice. The review, in question, is, so far as I can discover from a pretty close examination of its contents and spirit, a determinate personal attack upon myself. Both the author and his motives are, if I am not greatly mistaken, well known to me. But let this pass for the present. I claim no indulgence from the reader on this score, and will be content to be judged by the merits of the question presently to be discussed. A time will probably arrive, when it will be proper to ascribe to my good friend, "a local habitation and a name;" and, if I am not much mistaken, that period is not far distant.

The first position, called in question by my reviewer, is a statement found in my advertisement to the grammar, viz. That no considerable progress can be made in the study of the Persian language, until the student should have acquainted himself with the Arabic. This I stated as the opinion of Sir William Jones. Our reviewer observes, "we shall, notwithstanding this assertion, venture to express our doubts as to the accuracy of the position." Whether we are to understand by this, the accuracy of my statement, or of Sir William's opinion, is not very easy to determine: but as both are called in question, it is probable both are here meant. Our

reviewer proceeds, in the first place, to show from some extracts taken from the preface of the Grammar, that it was Sir W. Jones's opinion, that a student may, within the course of a year, learn to translate and even to speak the Persian with accuracy and elegance, without the assistance of Arabic. Hence, I suppose, we are infer, that it was his opinion, that a knowledge of the Arabic was not necessary and, consequently, that my statement is erroneous.

In the very next page, however, Sir William's opinion is thus cited by our reviewer, which will be answer sufficient, as to the accuracy of my statement. "True it is," says he, "that Sir William elsewhere talks of the impossibility of learning the Persian language accurately, without a moderate knowledge of the Arabic. But the assertion," continues he, "is grounded upon the fact, that Meninski's dictionary was the one then in use, whereas the case is now altered."

But how, Mr. Editor, is the case altered? Supposing we were to allow that Meninski's dictionary is not the one now in use, will this alter the case as to Sir William Jones's opinion? If so, then are the opinions of all former writers altered, because, forsooth, the times are changed!

Again, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that Meninski's dictionary is not the one now in use, but that Richardson's dictionary has taken its place, which every body knows is little more than a translation of Meninski. Will Sir W. Jones's opinion now be altered, because a translation of Meninski's dictionary is the one in use? And further, will the case be altered, as to the accuracy of the general position, that a moderate acquaintance with the Arabic is necessary to a proper understanding of the Persian language? If a knowledge of the Arabic was then necessary, can the circumstance of Meninski's dictionary having been translated, at all affect our question? For my part, I can see no connexion whatever between the necessity of a knowledge of Arabic in this case, and the publication of Richardson's dictionary. Our reviewer has per-

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Professor Lee's Vindication, &c.

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haps discovered a new rule in logic, as he certainly has several in grammar, with which we shall by and bye be favoured; and till this be known, the question before us must, of course, remain undecided. But the truth is, Meninski's dictionary is still in use; and, if I am not mistaken, is a better work than Richardson's. That it is not the one used by our reviewer, I will willingly allow, and can therefore excuse his ignorance of this fact.

After a few feeble struggles in favour of the position, that the Persian language may be understood without the Arabic, a position which no one, if we except our profoundly learned reviewer, would think of maintaining for one moment, the whole is modestly and quietly given up; and we are told at pp. 24-5, that "He (i. e. Dr. Lee) ought to have given the general rules of consonance, permutation, and rejection of the letters وا which Mr. Lums-

den, who must be acknowledged a superior scholar to Dr. Lee, thought it indispensably necessary to detail, before proceeding to the division and classification of Arabic nouns, because there are many Arabic nouns of common occurrence in the Persian language, the formation of which would be truly unintelligible without a reference to these rules." He ought then," continues my Reviewer, "to have accounted for the peculiarities of the said verb," &c. It will not be necessary, I presume, to press this point any further; and we may now set down all that our Reviewer has said on this point for nothing.

I am accused, in the next place, of having detracted from the merits of Erpenius, and of having given a false account of Richardson's Arabic grammar. I answer, if any doubt be entertained as to the accuracy of my statement respecting the grammar of Erpenius, let the reader turn to M. de Sacy's Grammaire Arabe, vol. 1. p. 212, &c., and, if what is there said fail to justify my assertions, the controversy will be with him and M. de Sacy. But of this, I believe, there cannot be much doubt. With respect to Mr. Richardson's grammar, I had said, that the want of the vowel-points is a great drawback to the beginner: our Reviewer replies, "instead of Mr. Richardson's grammar wanting the vowel-points it is pointed throughout, in so far as the grammatical

principles of the language are concerned." My statement is, therefore, contrary to the truth: but let us go on, and I have no doubt my good friend will justify every word I have said. "The examples," continues he, "given as illustrations, with one or two exceptions, are, however, unpointed." And, in the very next page, "This does certainly present an impediment to the learner, and of a very harassing nature to him who attempts to acquaint himself with the Arabic language." Our third objection, therefore, dies a natural death in the obstetric hand of our kind and consistent censor!

In page 12 I am accused of having called Captain Lockett's work on the Arabic syntax a grammar, when it is only a work on grammar. By this reasoning Mr. Lumsden's Arabic grammar is not a grammar, because it treats on etymology only! Nor is M. de Sacy's, and certainly not Erpenius's and Richardson's, because they do not contain all that may be written on that subject! Glasgow will, no doubt, soon produce wonders in the philological way! and I certainly wish it success. We are told, in the next place, that I have made no use of Mr. Lockett's book (grammar I dare not call it): but our Reviewer's eyes have deceived him. I leave this, however, as a stimulus for his future researches.

The next critique worth remarking occurs at page 15, where I am severely reprehended for not having placed the vowel-points before the table of consonants; because, by this method, says our champion for reform, "the vowel-points, so essential in Arabic, would be indelibly imprinted on his (the learner's) memory." But why may they not be indelibly imprinted on his memory after he has learned the consonants? Is there any thing of so terrible or magical a nature in the consonants as to deprive him of his retentive powers? If so, the whole grammar had better be indelibly imprinted on the memory first, and the consonants last, which I will undertake to affirm would be a radical reform in the art of grammar-making! But suppose I had placed the vowels first, who could then have objected? Every one, I believe, who knew any thing of the subject, and for this reason. The vowels are, according to the Orientals, unutterable without a consonant; and hence they never precede a consonant. Had the vowels been

* Critical Researches in Philology and Geography, Glasgow, 1824.

taught without the consonants, I believe we should have had better Reviewers than our Anglo-Scotch friend, protesting in no intelligible language against this new Anglo-Oriental monster, which had at length been fathered on the elegant and ingenious production of Sir William Jones. But it is time to leave such trash as this for something more solid, if perchance such matter is to be found.

Let us pass on then to page 15, where I am accused of having laid it down as a rule, "that the Arabic article is generally affixed to the last of two nouns in construction, but never to both." But our Reviewer tells us, that if we will turn to the second volume of M. de Sacy's Grammar, page 110, we shall find three examples given of the article affixed to both. Upon turning to M. de Sacy we find three examples given in the notes, as exceptions to the general rule given in the text. They are, therefore, exceptions; and, upon a little reflection, we shall find that they are not nouns in construction. M. de Sacy says, "Je n'ai observé cela que dans les rapports de la chose à la matière dont elle est faite, comme ceux-ci, la boîte d'or, la croix

de bois. Exemples: القرامى الخشب

des hillots de bois. الخرايب الذهب

des kharoubas d'or. بالسروج الخشب

des selles de bois," &c. The truth is, these phrases are to be accounted for by having recourse to the ellipse; and the last example, when supplied, will stand thus,

وبالسروج من الخشب

by a rule too common to need recitation here. Our Reviewer's remark is, therefore, a mere cavil, founded on his own ignorance of the subject before us.

"Before making any observations upon the Abstract of Arabic Grammar," continues our Reviewer, "which commences with page 28, we think it necessary to lay before our readers a short popular view of the grammatical structure of this language, &c. Let it be observed, then, that the first and last syllables of every trilateral verbal root (and there are almost none else in the language) end in the vowel-point corresponding to our letter a. The medial syllable may end either in a, i,

We then have a sort of algebraic formula given in illustration, which is nothing more than a different way of enunciating the rule which I had given in my abstract. My words are these, "The first and last vowels in the leading persons of both tenses are always the same, the second vowel is determined by prescription alone, and is always given in the best dictionaries. It may, therefore, be either *zum*, *kasra*, or *fathah*; and when this is once determined, that vowel remains unchangeable throughout the conjugation, as the *fathah* in the above table." According to my doctrine, therefore, "the first and last syllables of every trilateral root end in the vowel a. The medial syllable may end in a, i, or u." This new, popular, and easy exhibition of the doctrine of the roots is, therefore, a mere plagiarism of the very rule which we shall presently see our Reviewer reprobates in the strongest terms. But my rule goes still farther; it also shews how the aorist is to be pointed. It declares that the first and last vowels in the leading person will always have the same vowels, i. e., with those given in the table; and that the dictionary must be referred to in order to determine the middle vowel. Our rule is, therefore, easy and comprehensive, and both approved and adopted by our Reviewer, as far as the preterite is concerned.

Our learned friend, however, has forgotten to give a rule for the aorist in this his popular view of the verb; and that which he has given for the infinitive, as he calls it, is false! If our new northern light had read as far as page 37 of the Grammar, he would have seen that his

general rule — a — — un, i. e. فعل for the infinitive does not hold good; for

we have there علم and كرم also given

as infinitives. And a little lower down it is said, that the forms of these nouns (for nouns they are) are extremely numerous. Erpenius has given thirty-three, Mr. de Sacy thirty-seven, and Mr. Lumsden sixty. Our Reviewer's popular view is, in the first instance, a mere plagiarism, as far as it has been understood; in the second, it is defective; and in the third incorrect. A pretty good specimen this, of the abilities of the gentleman who has the modesty to set up for a public censor

After a garbled recital of my remarks on the anomalies arising from either of the letters *و*, *و*, or *ي* being found in the root, &c., which our Reviewer has the consistency to adopt as his own, we are next told, that there is a serious inconvenience in adopting the verb فعل as a measure for all the others. I had said, "we shall

take the verb فعل he did, as the most convenient, as it is the one generally referred to by the native grammarians." Our Reviewer adds, "Now, if we have spoken intelligibly on what we have advanced upon Arabic grammar, the reader will be unable to perceive any particular convenience attached to this verb being taken as a paradigm, and he will soon find a very unfortunate inconvenience accompanying its use, &c."

From all our Reviewer has advanced, it may be allowed, no convenience will appear as arising from the adoption of this verb as a measure for the rest; nor, on the other hand, any inconvenience accompanying its use. So far, therefore, the question stands just as we found it. I had stated my reasons, however, for its adoption, which was, its constant use by the native Arabic grammarians, I had, therefore, a reason for preferring it. At page 22 we are informed in what the inconvenience consists: "It must be admitted," says our Reviewer, "that the unfortunate occurrence of the letter *ain* is a circumstance attended with some inconvenience." But why so? According to my rule for finding the medial vowel of the aorist, the *ain* introduces no anomaly whatever; for I had said, the dictionary must be consulted. Our Reviewer has adopted a different rule, and one upon which no reliance can be placed, as we shall presently see; and now he says it must be admitted that his opinion is just! Let us now see how his opinions are founded, for upon this the question before us rests. At page 20 he gives M. de Sacy's rules for finding the middle vowel of the aorist, to which he adds that given by Erpenius, and then gravely assures us, that Golius, Schultens, Altling, Pococke, Castel, and others, found no difficulty whatever in adopting it. Perhaps so. I believe, however, that Golius, Schultens,

Pococke, and Castel, referred to much higher authority whenever it was necessary to speak on subjects of this kind; and of this abundant proof is to be found in their works. But as to Altling, it is probable that he knew nothing at all about the matter, having never written one syllable concerning it. It is true we usually find, bound up with the Hebrew and Chaldean grammars of Altling, an abstract of the Arabic, Persian, and other grammars; but these are the productions of Otho, and not of Altling. Would it not have been advisable for our Reviewer to have looked a little further into his authorities before he thus committed himself?

"All Arabic grammarians," continues our Reviewer, speak the same language." Let us now examine the truth of this position, "Cette voyelle," says M. de Sacy, "se change ordinairement à l'aoriste en une *dhamma* ou en un *kasra*." All that M. de Sacy says, therefore, is, that his rule commonly holds good, but not universally. Let us now turn to Mr. Lumsden (Arab. Gram. p. 117), "The proper conjugation of every verb is best known by consulting the dictionary, from which it will appear that the same verb often belongs to more than one conjugation. To the dictionary, therefore, I refer the reader for the decision of every question of this nature; for though the Arabs have offered some useful observations on the subject...yet those observations will be often unintelligible to the learner," &c. Again, at page 119, "I have already stated that the form of the aorist is very generally determined by the arbitrary authority of prescription alone, so, the best rules that can be offered on the subject will be necessarily liable to many exceptions." Erpenius, then, according to our Reviewer's own citation, only says that such or such a vowel *plerumque manet*; M. de Sacy, that the rule *ordinairement* holds good; Mr. Lumsden, that the best rules which can be given will be liable to many exceptions, and therefore, that the learner had better have recourse to the dictionary. The grammarians then speak the same language, not with the Reviewer, but with the editor; and consequently his learned remarks must fall to the ground.

But why did he not produce Mr. Lumsden's statements on this point? Because, he will say, as he has already said, that

Mr. Lumsden's Grammar was not at hand; and that he had only a few imperfect notes before him. But if this had been the case, how could he have known that Mr. Lumsden's expressions seemed to favour my rules? "There is," says he "the same real difference in doctrine, although not the same apparent contradiction in the expression." But why, I ask, were not his notes produced? If he knew there was a real difference in doctrine, why has he forbore to give the proof? The answer is obvious; it is because he very well knew that Mr. Lumsden's words would ruin his whole train of assertions. Besides the Grammar of Mr. Lumsden was at hand, unless I am much mistaken. There need no ghost come from the grave, Mr. Editor, to inform us that this critique was not produced on the north side of the Tweed: but of this more hereafter.

But, as our Reviewer has not sufficiently exposed himself on the subject of the verb, he resumes it at page 23, where he says, "the truth begins to peep out, and we are now told, that the penul-

timate vowel of *قَوْل* is determined to be damma, which is a flat contradiction to the general rule given for the regular verb. Nay, more, we are told, that according to the table *يَفْعَل* must be pointed *يَفْعَلُ*, and there is no kindly erratum to undeceive the student," &c.

It is hard to say whether this tissue of error should be ascribed to wilful misrepresentation or ignorance: to one or both it certainly belongs. I had said, as the reader must remember, that the second vowel in the leading persons of both tenses (i. e. both the preterite and aorist) is determined by prescription alone, and is always given in the best dictionaries. It may, therefore, be either *zum*, *kasra*, or *fathah*. In the present case, I had said, "In the aorist of ... *قَوْل* the vowel in the penultima is determined to be zamma: according to the table, therefore, *يَفْعَل* must be pointed *يَفْعَلُ*, and *يَقُولُ* ... the zamma is then drawn back (for reasons there given) to the preceding

radical letter, and the verb becomes *يَقُولُ*. I ask, where is the flat contradiction of our Reviewer to be found? No where, I believe, except in his own imagination.

But let us see what more is said on this interesting subject. "The Rev. Doctor seems evidently to have got between the horns of a dilemma; for he is obliged to say, that the future of *قَوْل* must be

pointed *يَقُولُ*. He had, however, already declared just two pages back, that when once prescription had determined the medial vowel-point (which, good reader, remember is the same in the root as in the paradigm), it remains unchangeable throughout the conjugation, never suspecting, all the while, that what he here gives as the general rule of the language, is itself an exception." How this learned Reviewer could have stumbled upon the opinion, that what I had given as a general rule was nothing more than an exception, I believe none but a reviewer can tell. My general rule is that which has been given by Mr. Lumsden, namely, that the medial vowel is, in both tenses, to be determined by prescription alone. The horns of the Reviewer's dilemma are, therefore, the mere ramifications of his own mistaken brain, which I now leave him to enjoy, as the proper symbols of his inventive superiority in the art of reviewing.

We are told, in the next place, that "he cunningly points the two opposing examples alike." But in what respect do these examples oppose one another? Because *فَعَلَ*, forsooth, must necessarily have a fathah as the penultimate vowel, it can never have a zamma; for prescription says no. But, my good sir, *فَعَلَ* is only adopted as a measure by which other verbs are to be conjugated, with this exception, that the medial vowel is to be determined by prescription in both tenses. My horned friend, too, sets out with his popular, but defective, and erroneous table of the verb, with a sort of algebraic formula, as he calls it; but this he is too much in earnest to allow in others, al-

though Mr. Lumsden has been so rash as to have adopted the word *فَعَلَ* just as I have done.

But my Zoilus becomes still more warm. "He then," continues he, "*unblushingly* gives the following examples." That is, in which the penultimate vowel of both the preterite and aorist is different in different verbs. But why, Mr. Editor, should I blush in doing what I believed to be my duty? I believe I have followed the example of all good grammarians in giving examples for the exercise of the student, with the view of imprinting on his memory the character of the rules detailed. If I have erred, I will apologize; but I must be allowed to refuse doing so, until the proof shall have been made out.

I am reprehended, in the next place, for not having given the canons respecting the changeable properties of the letters *ي د و*. My reply is, I did not think

it necessary to trouble the learner with subtleties of this kind. I gave a few remarks on the nature of the defective and other verbs, leaving the student to consider these changes, &c., when he should come to study the larger grammars. Besides, I had the authority of a very good grammarian, Guadagnoli, for omitting them. If our Reviewer will take the pains to read that grammar throughout, I will take upon me to answer for it, that he will not in future blunder on the subject of Arabic grammar to the extent he has now done. *Sed va mihi infelici*, I am, in the outset, belaboured for introducing the Arabic at all, and now I am proscribed, because I did not introduce one of its most difficult branches! At all events, therefore, this hapless editor is to be destroyed.

I shall resume the subject in your next number.

Cambridge,
May.

I am, &c.
SAMUEL LEE.

JOURNEY TO THE WHITE MOUNTAIN.

(Translated from the *Mandchou*,* by M. Van Klaproth.)

WITH the exception of some Jesuits sent about a century ago by the emperor Khanghee, for the purpose of composing a map of Eastern Tary, no European has penetrated into the country of the Mandchoos, situated to the north of Corea, from which it is separated by the range of snowy mountains called in Chinese *Tehhang pe shan*, and in Manchoo, *Goliman-shangan-aleen* or the *Great White Mountain*. I therefore conceive that the narrative of a journey in that country, translated from the original Mandchou, will be acceptable to the reader of history.

In the year 1677, the emperor Khaug-hee dispatched one of the grandees of his court, named *Oomoona*, to visit the White Mountain, and give a description of it. The Emperor, in his order, said, that this mountain

is situated in the happy region which was the country and the scene of the glory of his first ancestors; but as there was no one at Peking who knew that country well, he wished to send *Oomoona*, not only for the purpose of his furnishing a description of it, but likewise to sacrifice to the protecting spirits of the mountain.

Oomoona, who was at the same time charged to describe the country of *Ningoota*, left Peking in the fifth month (June), and took his course, by the way of *Mookden*, towards the city of *Gireen oola*. There, as well as in the whole country of *Ningoota*, he looked in vain for a person who might serve him as a guide to the White Mountain. He only met with an old man, born in the country of *Ekhé neien*, who said, that in his youth he had heard from his father, that it was not far from that place to the mountain. He also remembered that people went there to hunt the stag, and that a hunter, having killed one of

* This article having been originally translated into French, we have taken the liberty of altering the orthography of proper names according to the English pronunciation.—Y. Z.

these animals, had brought it on his back to Ekhé neien.

Oomoonna set out from *Green oola* the second day of the sixth moon (July), and after a laborious journey reached Ekhé neien, whence he dispatched a number of men with bat-chets, in order to cut a road for him through the almost impenetrable forests. He at the same time enjoined them to inform him of the probable distance he might be from the mountain. Ten days afterwards they reported to him that they had proceeded to a distance of thirty *ly* (lee) when they reached a hill, from which, on climbing a high tree, they had discovered the Great White Mountain, which did not seem to be far off; probably between 170 and 180 *ly*. By a second report, he learned that these people, having ascended a higher hill, had seen the White Mountain much more distinctly than before, but that it was surrounded by clouds and fog. They estimated the distance at about 100 *ly*.

On this intelligence Oomoonna and his attendants resumed their journey on the 13th of the 6th moon, for the last-named hill, whence the second report had been dispatched to him. They travelled for two days; on the third, very early, they suddenly heard the cries of cranes; at the same time a thick mist began to cover the country in such a degree that the expedition neither saw the mountain nor even the nearest objects about them. Compelled to follow the cries of the cranes, they soon fell into a track made by the stags; they supposed that this would lead them to the White Mountain, and were not mistaken. When near the mountain, they entered into a pleasant wood, in the centre of which they discovered a small grass-plot of a circular form. A half *ly* farther they saw a spot surrounded by trees, of the kind called white *sadjoolan*, and which seemed to have been planted by human hands; they were intermixed with odoriferous

shrubs, and flowers of a yellow colour covered the ground. Oomoonna left here the horses, with about half his people, and pursued his journey, attended by the remainder of his followers. Being prevented by the clouds and mist from seeing the White Mountain, he resolved to recite the prayers addressed to the protecting genii of the place, which the Emperor had charged him to worship. They were scarcely begun, when the mist disappeared, the mountain showed itself before him in all its beauty, and he discovered a path which led up to it. The air on it was pure and agreeable, and he distinctly traced the shape of the mountain, there being but a few small clouds left hovering about the summit. At first the ascent was not very difficult, but it gradually became more and more painful. The travellers in ascending (a distance of above 100 *ly*) were obliged to hold up their clothes. They walked constantly upon snow covered with a crust of ice, which seemed to have lain from year to year without having ever been thawed. When they had reached the top of the mountain, they discovered a platform surrounded by five very high pinnacles, between which was a lake full of water, the circumference of which might be from between thirty to forty *ly*.

Oomoonna, approaching the lake, discovered on the opposite side a bear, which from that distance, seemed to be very small. The tops of four of the pinnacles declined so much, that they seemed in the act of falling. The fifth pinnacle, which was situated to the south, was straight, and less high than the others; its base assumed the appearance of a gate. From several parts of the mountain they saw springs and rivulets gushing forth, which flowed either on the left towards the *Soonggarce oola*, or on the right towards the great and the little *Neien*.

Oomoonna spent some time in the examination of this mountain; and

after having offered a new sacrifice, descended from it. He had scarcely walked the distance of a few fathoms, when he suddenly perceived on the heights a troop of stags which came running by the side of him; and, which appeared the more surprising to him, these animals precipitated themselves, one after the other, down from the tops of the rocks, so that seven were killed by the fall. Oomoonna considered this event as a special favour shown to him by the guardian spirits of the mountain; indeed it was a precious gift to the ambassador, sent to them by the Emperor, and who was at that time without provision. When he had reached the foot of the mountain, he had three stags cooked,

but not without having sacrificed a part of them to the spirits, in order to testify his gratitude. His mission to this country being now accomplished, he left it. Immediately on his departure the mountain again disappeared in clouds and mist. On his arrival at *Ningoota*, Oomoonna wrote down his description of the mountain, and re-entered Peking on the eighth day of the eighth moon. The Emperor, delighted with the success of his mission, commanded the Tribunal of Rites to give some new honorary titles to the guardian spirits of the White Mountain, who had received his ambassador so kindly!

Y. Z.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS OF MADURA, PONDY, AND GALION.

(Extracted from a Letter, dated Batavia, 26th Sept.)

"I WILL endeavour to comply with your request, and in future take notes of every thing worthy of observation, which I will forward to you from time to time. At present Madura is the only place which I have visited, relative to which I have done so. This island is situated near the eastern end of Java, from which it is divided by a strait of the same name. It is from 70 to 80 miles in length in a direction east and west. It is elevated to a moderate height, but its breadth is very disproportionate to its length. The elevated part of the island is like a continued ridge throughout, sloping down to the water on each side, with beautiful undulations, clothed with the most luxuriant cultivation, and spotted with villages and groves of trees in the most enchanting manner. The inhabitants live in villages, which are generally built near the water side. These are sometimes surrounded by trees, and the houses are elevated from the ground either on stones or earth heaped up, and not on piles like the generality of Malay villages, than which these possess more neatness and comfort.

The inhabitants of this and the adjacent islands, Gallion and Pondy, appear to be

people of the same stock, and to differ a great deal in their manners from the Javanese. They speak a language of their own. They are more civilized than the people of any other of the eastern islands which I have visited. The men are strong, muscular and well made, and their features are handsomer, according to our notions of beauty, than those of the Malayan race; it is not that flat, stupid, senseless kind of countenance which belongs to the Malays, but possesses more expression of manly feeling. The women are very beautiful, and many of them go to Java by way of speculation. They have but very imperfect notions of delicacy, as the following circumstance will prove. I was one day shooting in the island of Pondy, and followed some birds to the neighbourhood of a pond of water. On the banks of this, three young women were preparing to bathe, whom I afterwards discovered were the three daughters of the Rajah of the district. I was retiring, but, undressed as they were, no sooner did they see me, than they ran towards me, and began by examining my fowling-piece, after which every article of my dress underwent the same scrutiny. They then went

into the water and invited me to accompany them. I declined the offer, however, and retired. On mentioning this some time afterwards, I was told that the natives of the island were prohibited from approaching this pond during bathing hours, under a penalty of death.

The island of Madura produces rice in great abundance, the surplus of which is sold to the merchants of Sourabaya, and they again send it to the other Dutch settlements when grain is scarce. A great quantity of rattans are also produced, which are bought up at Sourabaya for the Europe and America markets. The animals are the buffalo and the sheep, the latter of which are larger than those of continental India. Large quantities of the skins of the former are cured, and bought up for the same markets as the rattans. Fruit is in great variety and abundance, and in point of delicacy is not inferior to that of Java itself. Salt, which is the staple of trade, I have reserved till the last, in order to give you a longer account of it. Several ships are employed in carrying this article to the different parts of Sumatra, Java and Borneo, and it is from hence that almost all the Dutch settlements are supplied with this useful article. The salt is made from sea water in the same manner as on the Coromandel Coast, and the sale of it is monopolized by the Government, by whom also the price is regulated. I should have remarked before, that the people are very indolent, and that the state of cultivation in which their country is, is really surprising. During my frequent rambles through their villages I observed the inhabitants sleeping under the shade of their trees and houses, and not one of them employed in agricultural labour, while their country presents an appearance of the most pleasing fertility. The greatest number of people whom I ever observed engaged in any one employment, was about twenty or thirty coolies, loading our boats with salt. The fact is, that these people, inhabiting the finest islands in the world, find their disposition to be indolent encouraged by the nature of the soil, which produces every necessary of life in abundance, with little or no exertion on their part.

Next to Madura is the small island of Pondy, lying off its north-east point, about six miles distant, leaving a tolerably good

passage between them. It is a round flat island about three miles in circumference, well covered with trees, and cultivated with rice. Bullocks are abundant, excellent and cheap; and sheep and poultry are plentiful and very reasonable. The best breed of horses to be found in the eastern islands is produced here. They are very cheap, and form one of the principal articles of trade. To the south, a little easterly of Pondy, is the delightful island of Gallion or Responly, distant about ten or twelve miles, leaving a fine safe channel between them towards the straits of Bali. I did not land on this delightful island, but sailed for a considerable distance along its well inhabited and well cultivated shore. It is about three times as large as Pondy, of an oblong form, moderately high in the middle, and gently sloping down to the water in every direction. Both this island and Pondy are subject to the *Rajah* of Madura. It gives a title to his children when they become of age, but it unfortunately happens that the present prince is a despotic beast—a slave to his passions, and a tyrant over his people, without any care for the welfare of his dominions.

As I passed along the coast of this island, it put me in mind of some parts of Staffordshire, to which it bears a strong resemblance. The trading and fishing proas are always kept in good order; in build they are similar to those of Java. They are flat at bottom, with a great width of beam in the middle, and alike sharp at each end. They carry only one mast and sail, and sail uncommonly fast. They have no keel, and some of the small boats are in the form of a wedge, sharp at bottom; but to prevent them from upsetting, they rig out two sticks, each about sixteen feet long, from the sides of the boats, and another piece of buoyant wood is placed on the ends of these, parallel to the boat.

The Strait of Bali is an opening from the Java sea to the Pacific Ocean, rather narrow in some places, with a six-knot tide at the full and change, which makes it dangerous; but in the late war with Holland it was much frequented, in consequence of the straits of Sunda being blocked up by the English cruisers, and by this means a safe passage was effected to Batavia. These straits have also been often resorted to by our China ships when homeward-bound, which have touched at

Gallion and Pondy, between which they had to pass for supplies. The inhabitants never come to a ship passing, nor will even the meanest fishermen, if you pass close to him and call to him, take up his line to come to you, and sometimes he will not even condescend to give you an answer, although quite civil to you when on shore.

Madura and the other two islands are under their own laws, and the Dutch do not interfere with them, except so far as is necessary for the purposes of seeing the salt collected and securing its monopoly to themselves. Every man who can afford to purchase a kris may wear one, and it is considered a very valuable ornament by the wearer. All personal insults are settled on the spot with this weapon, and this practice very often proves fatal to one of the parties. They are in the habit of poisoning their weapons, which renders the slightest wound mortal. The Madurese are excellent horsemen, and on one day in the week they practise an exercise with the spear in the principal villages: on these occasions they have their bodies naked from the middle upwards, and coloured with sandal-wood, and the horses are decorated with flowers and have very high saddles. They go through several fantastic evolutions, such as galloping towards each other, and contrive very dexterously to pass each other, making a feint as they do so. They then wheel about and make the horse rear up as if it was difficult to restrain him from returning to the attack. They teach their horses a sort of galloping motion, but the pace is not much faster than the walk of an ordinary English horse. A stranger, witnessing this amusement, would be almost ready to imagine that they meant to do mischief to each other, but after a short time he would be convinced that it was only a foolish mode of amusement.

The straits of Madura are formed by Point Panka, and the S.S.W. end of Madura. Ships wishing to enter this strait must anchor near the former point for a

it has decided advantages over the "Mithridates" commenced by Adlung and finished by Vater. For not-

* London, Trevellet and Co., 50, Soho-square.

aground from ignorance of their position; but as the bottom is mostly soft mud, you can get off again without much danger. The channel through which ships must pass in this entrance is very narrow, marked off by eight or ten bamboos stuck in the ground together, instead of buoys. These are frequently washed away, and then the pilots are at a loss. The distance of the two points which form the entrance is about sixteen miles, and all the intermediate space is filled up by a mud bank, except the narrow channel to which I have referred, and in its shallowest part there are only three fathoms at half flood. At the end of this channel, which may be called the Channel of the Sea Bank, is Fort Ludowick, which was built by Governor Daendaels some time before Java was taken by the English, and well fortified. It must have been a work of immense labour, as the foundation is said to be in three fathoms water. It has barracks for a great number of troops. It stands in the middle of the strait, in a part where it narrows to about five miles, and of course commands the entrance. After passing the point, the country becomes delightful, and you see the neat village of Grysee with ships lying before it, and the hills behind it covered with vegetation, and the ground cut into plantations of the different occupiers. The next place to Grysee is Sourabaya, a considerable town with some good houses. It is situated upon a river of the same name about three miles from its mouth. The river on which this town is situated has been carried out into the straits about three miles, by driving piles into the mud, and filling up behind them with earth and stones, so that the stream of the river is now confined within a narrow compass, and the additional force thus given to the tide carries off the mud, and enables ships of 400 tons burthen to go into the river to be careened. The tide at Sourabaya sometimes runs five or six knots, and ships anchor from one to two miles from the river.

general affinity of language (*allgemeine Verwandtschaft*) and a family affinity (*Stammverwandtschaft*). The former, he says (page ix. of the preface) "can only be explained by the remains of

latter place there are no European buildings, but it is more populous than the coast on the Java side. Here the pilot leaves you; but if you wish to go to the eastward, he will proceed with you. You keep nearer to the Madura shore, as the water is deeper, but on the other side it is all a mud bank down to Passarivang, which is about thirty miles distant, and abreast of which place the pilot leaves you. Ships coming in from the eastward get their pilots here, but sometimes they have to wait three days for them. At the time the pilot leaves you, you will be in sight of a small island, distant from the Madura shore about six miles; it is called Brick Island, and there is a good passage on either side of it. The island is covered with fruit trees and inhabited. When I passed, two ships were lying off it, most probably taking in salt or rice. About here Madura begins to assume a delightful appearance, which continues undiminished to its eastern extremity. After passing this island, the water takes a turn, and runs deeper towards the Java side, increasing to a very great depth; but as we were going for salt, we did not go near that side, but continued down Madura to a place called Tjandie, where a great quantity is annually made. This part of the coast is bordered by four or five small islands and a great number of sandy islets, mostly covered at high water. There are also innumerable coral reefs, some of which we could see by the sea breaking on them at low water. The water is in general shallow about this place, with about ten or twelve feet rise and fall a tide, which makes the navigation about here very unsafe. Where we lay at anchor, about three miles off the shore, we only had three fathoms and a half at half tide. On viewing Madura from this place, the ridge which forms the range of hills along its centre appears to be broken in gaps, leaving high hills between them. It has the same ro-

mantic appearance from the sea on both sides. On this part of the coast the land is low near the sea, and it is here they let in the water to make the salt. The salt pans are divided into spaces of about half an acre each, by little ditches crossing each other at right angles. This is done, I imagine, to assist the evaporation. All through this low ground, where the villages are built, the ground is elevated four or five feet above the level of the salt ground, and where they let in the water, the villages have the appearance of so many islands. Each village has its burying-ground in some convenient part of its own little hillock. On the top of the grave there is a small wooden frame to keep the clay fairly over the body.

"From hence you also have a view of the stupendous hills forming the southern end of Java, on which a great quantity of coffee is produced. After a stay of about twelve days at this place, we sailed again, bending our course to the eastward, and the next day got out into clear water in the middle of the straits. On passing Samanap we could barely distinguish it. This is the principal town on the island, situated on a bay of the same name on the south-east side. The Dutch have a resident here to collect the salt, and good teak is found in this neighbourhood. This is well adapted for ship-building, and formerly the Dutch built the most part of their ships for the country trade at this place. Rice and every description of stock are also in great abundance and cheap. We continued to proceed onwards, and on the morning of the third day passed out of the straits between the two islands already mentioned, but did not close in with Madura again. At a distance it has the same appearance when viewed from either side, and is open to approach all along the north side with regular soundings. On this side there are also many good villages where ships may be supplied."

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1824.]

Review. — *Asia Polyglotta*.

VI. The Jeniseians; extending along the river of that name, and comprizing six dialects.

VII. The Eastern Fins; comprising nine dialects, and extending in Asia from the river Wietka to the east of Kasan, to about the sources of the rivers Tyn and Ket, in the Government of Tobolsk.

VIII. Turks; comprizing fourteen dialects, and all the nations from

we will give the result, or summing up, in Mr. K.'s own words:

The following table shews at one glance the antiquity of the history of the nations named in it, but which may often be completed by that of their neighbours. The present account is indeed only to determine the value of the native histories of every nation, and not to be considered as a general review of all historical monuments. It shews, as we think, little expectation of drawing from the histories of the Asiatic nations more materials for the

Review of Books.

Asia Polyglotta. By J. KIAPROTH. Paris, 1823 (in German), 1 vol. 4to., with an Atlas in folio.*

This is altogether an extraordinary work, and calculated, if not, as the author seems to expect, to form an epoch in philology, certainly to excite the attention of every oriental scholar, and give a new stimulus to philological inquiry all over the civilized world. The work consists of a series of tables, in which all the languages of Asia, of which any knowledge could be obtained, are compared with one another, and also with the ancient and modern languages of Europe. It would be presumptuous in us, after a hasty perusal of the volume, to attempt to form an opinion of the correctness or incorrectness of these tables, which refer, for the most part, to languages of which even our most renowned philologists, know scarcely more than the names. Yet we will venture to affirm, that in point of order and critical attention to orthography and typography, the work greatly surpasses a similar one published by the learned Pallas, by order of Catherine II., from a mass of papers hastily arranged; and that in its plan it has decided advantages over the "Mithridates" commenced by Adelung and finished by Vater. For not-

withstanding the extensive philological learning displayed in the latter work, it is deficient in furnishing a comparison of languages, a deficiency which chiefly arises from the injudicious selection of the specimens. The Lord's Prayer, however beautiful in itself, is full of abstract terms, for which many languages will furnish no proper parallel. Mr. K. avoids this inconvenience, the specimens selected by him being such as must be found in every language, however rude and uncultivated, such as the verb *to be*, the first ten numbers, the personal and demonstrative pronouns, the different parts of the body, earth, fire, water, &c.

But, as might be expected, Mr. K. is not contented with giving us his tables, he also furnishes us with a system by which he classes the different Asiatic languages and nations in a manner, which, notwithstanding his confidence that "no discoveries that can be made in the languages of Asia will be able to shake his system, or serve as arguments against it," may yet undergo many alterations before it can be finally established.

Mr. K. distinguishes between a general affinity of language (allgemeine Verwandtschaft) and a family affinity (Stammverwandtschaft). The former, he says (page ix. of the preface) "can only be explained by the remains of

* London, Treuttel and Co., 57, Soho-square.

latter place there are no European buildings, but it is more populous than the coast on the Java side. Here the pilot leaves you; but if you wish to go to the eastward, he will proceed with you. You keep nearer to the Madura shore, as the water is deeper, but on the other side it is all a mud bank down to Passarivang, which is about thirty miles distant, and abreast of which place the pilot leaves you. Ships coming in from the eastward get

their miles here but sometimes they have

whose history we are most acquainted, the parent nations, and with them the parent languages, have descended after the flood from the highest mountains, we may conclude almost with certainty, that those high mountains were at the time of Noah not covered by water; and that a proportionally small number of the adjoining inhabitants saved themselves on them from the invading flood, and thus, together with their lives, preserved their language and the vicinity of their original dwelling-places, &c." This conclusion, it must be admitted, is very hasty and unsatisfactory in an author who is so severe in his criticisms upon others as Mr. K., and who in the outset of his work assumes such high ground himself, that we certainly have a right to expect from him a more solid mode of reasoning, when he wishes to impugn the veracity of the author of the book of Genesis. But we will quote his own words: (p. 17) "Every thing ought to be proved in history, and supposition stands almost on the same line as error. Suppositions may, indeed, by an accumulation of indications and traces, acquire a certain degree of credibility, but they ought never to be employed to prove any thing historically as long as they are not proved themselves. It strikes me as a great fault of the literati of the age, that they assume indications, I might almost say, historical surmises, as grounds to build whole systems upon, which may often be overthrown by a single word of

manic appearance from the sea on both sides. On this part of the coast the land is low near the sea, and it is here they let in the water to make the salt. The salt pans are divided into spaces of about half an acre each, by little ditches crossing each other at right angles. This is done, I imagine, to assist the evaporation. All through this low ground, where the villages are built, the ground is elevated four or five feet above the level of the salt ground, and where they let in the water at once destroy the value of his work, so far as it tends to establish the general and particular affinity of the Asiatic idioms, as it was only adopted to furnish a reason for those particular or family-affinitives, instead of that given in the Mosaic account respecting the confusion of tongues.

It is, however, necessary that we should proceed in giving our readers some idea of the divisions of languages and idioms adopted by Mr. K. They are twenty-four in number, as follows:

I. Indo-Germans.—Under this head are comprized the Sanskrit, Gipseys, Afghans, Persians, Send and Phelwi, Belutchi, Kurds, Ossets or Alani, Armenians,* extending on the map, which accompanies the work, from Ceylon and Cape Camorin to Georgia and Asia Minor, comprizing the whole of Hindostan, Persia, Bokhara, and Armenia.

II. The Shemites; comprizing the whole of Arabia.

III. The Georgians; comprizing four different dialects.

IV. The Caucasians; comprizing three dialects.

V. The Samoyeds; comprizing nineteen dialects, and extending on the map from Archangel to the river Chatagna, and from about the 62° of N. latitude to the Arctic sea.

* In this branch are reckoned, in Europe, the Gothic, German, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, and English; the Slavonian dialects; the Greek, Latin, and all the languages derived from Latin; but of all these no account is taken here except as points of comparison.

VI. The Jeniseians; extending along the river of that name, and comprizing six dialects.

VII. The Eastern Fins; comprizing nine dialects, and extending in Asia from the river Wiatka to the east of Kasan, to about the sources of the rivers Tym and Ket, in the Government of Tobolsk.

VIII. Turks; comprizing fourteen dialects, and all the nations from Chami or Hami, in Tartary, and the Jenisei, in Siberia, to Constantinople, and from the borders of Persia and Bokhara to Tobolsk and Kasan.

IX. Mongols or Tartars; comprizing the Mongols Proper, the Calchae, Buriats, and Euleuts or Calmucs.

X. Tungousians; comprizing four dialects, one of which is the Mandchou.

XI. Kuriles, or Ains.

XII. Yookagirs.

XIII. Koriaks.

XIV. Kamtschadales.

XV. Polar Americans; in Asia.

XVI. Japanese.

XVII. Coreans.

XVIII. Tibetans; comprizing two dialects.

XIX. Chinese.

XX. Annam.

XXI. Siam.

XXII. Awa.

XXIII. Pegu (Chinese dialects and Transgangetic languages); and

XXIV. Malayan.

Each of these divisions is preceded by a short historical account, in many instances furnishing the most novel and most interesting details, especially that relating to the early history of China. There are, besides, a very interesting treatise on the origin of the Tartars, another on that of the Bokharians, a third on the dispersion of the nations, together with an appendix giving an ample account of the life of Buddha, from Mongol authorities, which are all highly instructive and entertaining. The whole is preceded by an examination of the credibility of the Asiatic historians; of which

we will give the result, or summing up, in Mr. K.'s own words:

The following table shews at one glance the antiquity of the history of the nations named in it, but which may often be completed by that of their neighbours. The present account is indeed only to determine the value of the native histories of every nation, and not to be considered as a general review of all historical monuments. It shews, as we think, little expectation of drawing from the histories of the Asiatic nations more materials for the ancient history of mankind, than those which we find in the Mosaic books among the Babylonians, Egyptians, and Greeks; and that in China particularly, some materials for the ancient history of eastern Asia may be found. But for the history of the three last centuries before the birth of Christ, and the following ages down to the present time, we meet with much information amongst the historians of those regions; and the history of the irruption of the barbarians into Europe, and even that of the middle ages will remain doubtful and incomplete without their assistance.

Beginning of the native authentic history of the

Arabs, in the Vth.	} centuries after Christ.
Persians, in the IIIrd.	
Turks, in the XIVth.	
Mongols, in the XIIth.	
Hindoos, in the XIIth.	
Tibetans, in the Ist.	} before Christ."
Chinese, in the IXth.	
Japanese, in the VIIth.	
Armenians, in the IId.	
Georgian, in the IId.	

The uncertain history of the most ancient nations Mr. K. calculates to ascend to about 3,000 before Christ, or to the great flood of Noah.

The year of this flood he calculates on the following data: the Bible gives it, according to the Hebrew text, 2348 years before Christ; the Samaritan, 3044; and the Septuaginta 3716. According to an ancient tradition, Mr. K. says the Messiah was to appear in the sixth millenium after the creation, a period which the Jews considered it as much their interest to throw back, as the Christian translators sought to advance it; hence the great difference between them; and he therefore adopts that of the Samaritan text, which in this particular may have remained most uncorrupted.

The first ruler of China was Fu-chi,

and in his time the Chinese historians say, a rebel named Kung-Kung caused a great flood; this, according to Mr. K.'s calculation, occurred about 3028 years before Christ.

The fourth Indian period, *Kali-juga*, begins about 3101 years before Christ. This epoch, Mr. K. supposes, must have been preceded by some great revolution in the earth, which probably was the great flood mentioned by Moses and the Hindoo traditions.

Thus (he concludes) we find here three remarkable and almost cotemporary epochs:

Noah's flood, according to the Samaritan text, 3044 years before Christ.

Indian flood, beginning of the *Kali-juga*, 3101 before Christ.

Beginning of the Chinese state, 3082 before Christ.

If we therefore assume the following average of these three numbers

3044

3101

3082

3)9227(3076

we obtain as the year of the great flood 3076 before Christ."

This treatise is succeeded by another on the Typhon; and the following is the result of the authors calculations of the periods of the floods of which any accounts have reached us.

1. Noah's flood 3076

2. Typhon, or the flood of Tisathrus, Chinese inundation..... 2297
3. Flood under Ogyges, king of Attica, very partial. 1796
4. Flood under Deucalion, in Thessaly, according to the Parian marble chronicle. 1521

We conclude our notice by recommending the perusal of this work to every philologist and historian acquainted with the German language; the latter may, however, read, as a substitute, the "Tableaux Historiques de l'Asie," which Mr. K. is now publishing in French, and of which we have perused the first number with great interest. Judging from the historical knowledge which Mr. K. has displayed in both these works, as well as from his occasional contributions to the *Journal Asiatique*, we look forward with intense curiosity to his great history of China, which he is about to publish in English, from original documents. All that we wish to recommend to him in this, as well as any other work he may publish in future, is to be on his guard against his imagination, and to be less severe in animadverting on the supposed errors of his predecessors; for a man may err without being a "blockhead," and publish an untruth without deserving the epithet of a "liar."

Y. Z.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CANAL IN COCHIN CHINA.

It is reported that 26,000 persons have been recently employed in cutting a canal between Saigon, in Cochin China, and Cambodia. It is likewise stated that the canal is twenty-three English miles in length, eighty feet in width, and twelve feet in depth, and that this stupendous undertaking was accomplished in six weeks, 7,000 lives being sacrificed in consequence.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIVE COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.

The following are the details of an assembly of Gour Samaj, or Bengal so-

ciety, held by native, learned, and wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, in the house of Baboo Guopershad Bose, concerning the establishment of a College for the education of Brahmin students in the Vedant or Brahminical Theology. The assembly sat in the aforesaid house on the 27th Dec. at 3 p. m., to the great gratification of persons exerting themselves for the establishment of this institution, and in promoting the public welfare.

Baboo Radha Kant Deb first put the following question to the Society, "Whether they had fully determined to establish a College in the presidency for the instruction of Vedant, the most beneficial and

useful science for the advancement of the Hindoo religion?"

Baboo Omanunden Tagore, Baboo Chunder Comar Tagore, and the rest of the Society replied, "It is an object of great consequence, and we think it a duty incumbent on us to comply with the proposal which you have been pleased to make." Upon which Baboo Radha Kant Deb proposed to the Society a method for carrying on the institution in question; but on the suggestion of Baboo Beernersing Mullik, and Baboo Ramcomul Sein, the following list calculating the probable monthly charge, and the list of premises for the accommodation of the College was drawn, to which, being moderately proportioned for the present, the Society agreed:

List of Monthly Expenses.

	Rs.
4 Professors, at 30 Rs. each per month	120
40 Students, at 4 do.....do.	160
For Booksdo.	20
Reed, paper, and Inkdo.	20
Durwan, servants, and other expenses, per month	30
	350

Expense of Premises.

2 Beghas of ground	1,600
1 Large huts, at 225 ruppes each	900
	2,500

Afterwards Baboo Radha Kant Deb again proposed to the Society an immediate subscription of as much as they could possibly grant for this object. The learned and rich men then present in the assembly subscribed to both lists.

Subscribers.

	Dona.	Mon.	Sub.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baboo Omanunden Tagore	400	—	10 0
Chundercomar Tagore	400	—	10 0
Radha Kant Deb	400	—	10 0
Dwarkanauth Tagore	200	—	10 0
Calachand Bose	200	—	5 0
Beernersing Mullick	200	—	5 0
Shewchunder Sircar	200	—	5 0
Bhugvateechurn Gungolee	100	—	5 0
Ramcomul Sein	100	—	5 0
Sumboochunder Ker	100	—	5 0
Blwaneeperashad Ghose	100	—	5 0
Gunganarain Sero	100	—	0 8
Ramjy Terklankar	100	—	0 8
Ramtonoo Sircar	50	—	4 0
Chunderseckher Mit	50	—	5 0
Baboo Ram Seel	50	—	4 0
Roopnarain Sein	50	—	4 0
Bishnauth Muteelal	50	—	5 0

Asiatic Journ.—No. 103.

	Dona.	Mon.	Sub.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baboo Guopershad Ghose	50	—	5 0
Lukheerain Mo-kerja	40	—	4 0
Gunganarain Chatorjee	25	—	0 0
Ramnarain Chowdery	25	—	0 0
Govinddoss Sing...	25	—	2 0
Rammohun Chatorjee	20	—	1 0
Cundenlal Baboo	10	—	1 0
Abhychurn Rose...	10	—	0 0

Total..... 3,055 — 111 0

The Society then appointed Baboo Shewchunder Sircar to be the Treasurer, and Bhwaneechurn Banorjee to be the Procureur of the amount above subscribed, and of any subsequent donations. The assembly was then broken up.—[Native Newspaper, Jan. 10.]

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th Jan., a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee; W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

At this meeting the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Clarke Abel, the Rev. Mr. Thomason, and the Rev. Mr. Hovenden, were elected members of the Society.

Major-General Hardwicke, one of the Vice Presidents, having proceeded to England, the Lord Bishop was unanimously elected in his room.

A note from General Hardwicke was read, in which the General presented, for the purpose of being deposited in the Museum, the model of a war prow of those piratical Malays who infest the various islands in the Malayan Archipelago.

Two head dresses, and two mother-of-pearl ornaments of New Zealand chiefs.

The hat of a Chinese, of a peculiar construction.

The hat of a Kamschatkean.

The mushroom-shaped Madrepore, from the straits of Panar, which divide the island of Ceylon from the peninsula of India.

The horns of a deer, common to many parts of India, called Barra-singh (twelve forked), the number of points on the two horns being twelve when of mature age. In the present specimen, one change of horns is wanting to completion.

The dried head of a New Zealand Chief was presented in the name of John Palmer, Esq.

A letter was read from Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to Government, presenting, in the name of the Government of Bombay, a printed Statistical Report on the Pergunnahs of Padsapore, Belgam, Kalidee and Chandgurb, Kanapore, Bagulkot, and Badaney, and Hoondgoond, by the late Dr. Marshall, followed by a letter from

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the Commissioner in the Deccan, and observations by the Principal Collector in the southern Mahratta country.

A communication from the Master of the Torch Floating Light was read, transmitting a large green spotted beetle, preserved in a phial. It was found on cutting up some dry wood on the beach of Saugor Island, in the centre of a log, without any cavity to admit of its ingress or egress. It was taken out alive, and it continued to live several days.

A considerable addition of valuable philosophical and scientific publications was received from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., who is authorized to make annual purchases of books for the Society's library.

A letter was received from Monsieur Langlès, of Paris, dated in May last, presenting his Analysis of the 14th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

A letter was also read from Mons. Abel Rémusat to Mr. Wilson, the Secretary, communicating to him his having been chosen an honorary member of the Société Asiatique de Paris.

Translations of, and remarks upon, the curious inscriptions on copper-plates from Chutteesghur, transmitted some time ago by Mr. Jenkins, and described in a former report, were laid before the Society by the Secretary. In one of the inscriptions the date is very distinct, and corresponds with A.D. 740, the earliest yet discovered of an authentic complexion.

Mr. Wilson read an interesting Analysis of the Hindoo comedy entitled *Mulankagni mitra* of Kalidasa, written by himself; but the plot is too intricate to be made intelligible without considerable detail. It forms a part of the View of the Hindoo Drama, upon which the learned Secretary has been long engaged.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held on Saturday evening, the 3d Jan., the appointment of Office-bearers took place for the present year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected: Dr. Hare, President; Mr. Wilson, Vice-President; and Dr. Adam, Secretary and Treasurer; and Dr. Swiney, Mr. J. Grant, Dr. Brown, and Mr. Hamilton, Members of the Managing Committee.

Of non-residents added to the list on this occasion, the Society have been particularly honoured in the names of all the Officers composing the Bombay Medical Board, and that of the Chief Surgeon to the Company's factory at Canton, Dr. A. Pearson. Several valuable communications from members of the Society were submitted by the Secretary; and donations of books and preparations presented for the Library and Museum. Exclusive

of the subjects purely professional which came under discussion during the evening, a very interesting paper was read on the Geology of the Ganges and Jumna, by a gentleman in the Civil Service. The rocks met with on the banks of these streams present examples of almost all the varieties of calcareous, argillaceous, and siliceous compounds, from the secondary concretions of calc-tuff (*kunkur*) found every where in the river's bed, to the green stone of Pointy and the primitive granite of Colgong and Jaugira. Syenite and porphyritic masses are also found at some points and fragments of grey and white chalcodony. It is remarkable that no rolled or angular pieces of rock are found in the nullahs proceeding from the hills, by which the formation of the higher ranges might be determined. The neighbourhood of Monghyr is singular in presenting ridges of quartz rock that rise to a considerable height; and the old red sandstone formation is finely exemplified in the hills of Chunar and Mirzapore. The subject of geological research is comparatively new in this part of the world, and we therefore hail with feelings of real gratification any attempt to make us better acquainted with the structure of a country whose features and external configuration differ so widely from our own. We trust the Society, in its physical character, will often have to number among its contributors such zealous and able observers of nature as the author of the paper of which we have now given a slight outline. The funds of the Society, it is gratifying to remark, are in a very flourishing state, and the institution altogether has hitherto prospered beyond the most sanguine expectation of its founders.—[*Ind. Gaz.*]

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting which took place on the 14th Dec., several interesting communications were read. Amongst others a statement of the weather for the last twenty-two years (from 1800 to 1822, inclusive), kept by Mr. MacDowall at Kishargong, near Rungpore, communicated in a letter from one of the most zealous members of the Society, Mr. D. Scott. Although the concise form of the document necessarily excluded much detail, it possesses a great value on account of its general observations for so long a series of years. It will form an interesting subject for the volume of Researches which it is understood the Society intends to publish. A letter was also read from Mr. D. Scott, in continuation of a former one on the early rearing of vegetables, and which was laid before the Society at their last meeting. An account was likewise presented by Capt. S. R. Stacy, of a process successfully employed by him for producing a very rich and beautiful succession of blossoms of the balsam, by the simple method of cutting off the branches within an inch or inch and a half of the stem, whilst the plant is young. It was proposed by Mr. Leicester, and seconded by the whole Meeting, that the Rev. Dr. W. Carey should be nominated

to succeed him as President during his approaching voyage to the Cape. The thanks of the Society were then unanimously voted to the late President for his indefatigable, zealous, and successful exertions in promoting the objects of their institution.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

It was proposed by Mr. Leicester, and seconded by the whole Meeting, that the Rev. Dr. W. Carey should be nominated

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Voyage to India, containing Reflections on a Voyage to Madras and Bengal in 1821, in the ship *Lonach*; Instructions for the Preservation of Health in Indian Climates; and Hints to Surgeons and Owners of Private Trading-Ships. By James Wallace, Surgeon of the *Lonach*. 8vo. 7s.

A Catalogue of Books in Oriental Literature, and of Miscellaneous Works connected with India, by Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, Leadenhall-street; corrected to the 1st of June 1824.

The South Sea Islands, being a Description of the Manners, Customs, &c., of their Inhabitants, and containing, among the rest, an interesting Account of the Sandwich Islanders. 2 Vols., with 26 coloured Engravings. 12s.

Letters on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases peculiar to Hot and Cold Climates, intended for the use of Commanders of Ships, and Persons about to settle in, or visit such climates. By James Boyle, Esq., Surgeon. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

In the Press.

A Voyage to Cochín-China. By Lieut. White, of the United States Navy.

A Series of Lectures on the Hebrew Language, so arranged as to form a Complete and Easy System of Hebrew Grammar, and to be adapted to the Use of Learners as well as of others who have made some progress in the Language. By the Rev. S. Lee, A.M., and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon to the Books of the Old Testament, including the Geographical Names and Chaldaic Words in Ezra and Daniel. Translated into English from the German, by Christopher Leo.

Journal of a Residence in Ashantee, by Joseph Dupuis, Esq., late His Britannic Majesty's Envoy and Consul for that Kingdom.

FRENCH.

Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie, contenant des recherches historiques, géographiques et philologiques sur les peuples de l'Orient; par M. J. Klaproth, avec une carte et trois planches. Paris, 1824. 1 vol. 8vo.

Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens, ou Recherches sur les premiers éléments de cette écriture sacrée,

sur leurs diverses combinaisons, et sur les rapports de ce système avec les autres méthodes graphiques Egyptiennes. Par M. Champollion le jeune, avec un volume de planches et leur explication. Paris, 1824. 1 vol. 8vo.

In the Press.

Voyage D'Orenbourg à Boukhara, fait en 1820, a travers les Steppes qui s'étendent à l'est de la Mer d'Aral, et au-delà du Sir-Deria (l'ancien Jaxartes); Rédigé par M. le Baron Georges de Meyendorff, Colonel à l'état-major de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie, et revu par M. le Chevalier Amédée Jaubert.

GERMAN.

Geschichte des Islam und seiner Bekenner, &c.:—History of Islamism, and of its Arabian, Persian, Turkish, and other followers; also an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Sect of Wechabites. Leipzig, 1823. 8vo.

Isacmani Fabula et plura loca ex codicibus maximam partem historicis selecta, ad usum scholarum Arabicorum, edidit G. W. Freytag, D. LL. OO. P. Bonn, 1823, 8vo.

Chrestomathia Talmudica et Rabbinica, collecta, brevi annotatione illustravit, indicibus verborum accessit, G. B. Winer. Lipsick, 1822. 8vo.

Novum Scripturæ Hindorum Specimen, quod adparatu typographico-lithographico, aunc denuo instructo, dandum curavit Othmarus Frank. Wurtzburg, 1823, folio.

DUTCH.

Proeve van Indische Dichtkunde:—Specimens of Indian Poetry, translated from the Sanscrit. By J. Haafner. Amsterdam, 1823. 8vo.

RUSSIAN.

De Manuscripto Persico Iskenleri Munschi, eruditus hucusque incognitus, auct. Fr. Erdmann. Kazau, 1822. 4to.

Arabsiden ex Manuscripto ignoto Ibn Scholnah supplet et commendavit. Fr. Erdmann. Kazau, 1823. 4to.

CALCUTTA.

The Friend of India, No. IX.—The following are its contents: 1. Cursory Remarks on Chapter 2d of "Considera-

tions on the state of British India, &c. &c., by Lieut. A. White." 2. Sketch of Popular Ideas, relating to the Burning of Widows, Shraddas, or Funeral Feasts, &c., taken from Recent Occurrences. 3. On Slavery, as it now exists in India, and particularly in Bengal. 4. Review of that part of Rammohun Roy's "Final Appeal to the Christian Public, in Defence of the Precepts of Jesus," which relates to Christ's Atonement.

Poems, consisting of Amatory, Satiri-

cal, Lyric, and Humorous Pieces, by Lieut. McNaghton.

The Island, or Christian and his Comrades, by the Right Hon. Lord Byron. (Reprint.)

A Reply to Rammohun Roy on the Atonement.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The South-African Commercial Advertiser; a weekly newspaper conducted by G. Greig.

East-India College, at Haileybury.

EXAMINATION, May 27, 1824.

On Thursday, the 27th May, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor.

At 12 o'clock the Bishop of London, the Visitor of the College, arrived, and soon afterwards his Lordship held a confirmation of several of the Students in the Chapel of the College; after which the Deputation, accompanied by the Visitor, the Principal, and other members of the College Council, and several distinguished visitors, proceeded to the Hall, where, the Students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place.

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

Mr. Charles Grant Udny read an English essay, entitled "The influence of attachment to their native country upon those who leave it early in life, is salutary or not, according to the principles and recollections with which it is associated."

The Students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

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

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

Students in their Fourth Term.

J. C. Brown, medal in mathematics; prize in Hindustani, in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. Pidcock, medal in political economy; prize in Bengali; and with great credit in other departments.

T. J. W. Thomas, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

D. Pringle, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. G. Udny, medal in classics; prize for the best English essay, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. A. Edmonstone, medal in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their third term.

G. F. Thompson, prize in political economy, in law, and in Persian.

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

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

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

A. Maitland, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

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

J. N. Walker, prize in Persian writing and in drawing.

Students in their second term.

J. R. Colvin, prize in classics, in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

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

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

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

G. Blunt, prize in history, and with great credit in other departments.

A. E. Hamilton, prize in Deva-Nagari writing, in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

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East-India College at Haileybury.

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Students in their first term.

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

C. G. Mansel, prize in Persian, and in English composition.

W. U. Arbuthnot, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

J. B. Ogilvy, prize in mathematics.

J. G. S. Bruere, prize in drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. Grant,
— Gordon,
— G. Alexander,
— Lawrell,
— Campbell,
— Crawford,
— Hall,
— Wilmot,
— Mills,
— Cathcart,
— Blane.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mr. Conolly,
— Stainforth,
— Bury,
— G. H. Smith,
— Mellor,
— Armstrong,
— R. Anderson,
— Hornby,
— E. B. Thomas,
— Speirs,
— Reeves,
— Jackson.

Best Deva Nagari writers:

Mr. Macdonald,
— W. C. Ogilvie,
— Fitzgerald,
— Cathcart,
— Wilmot,
— Hall,
— Porter.

Best Persian writers:

Mr. Hamilton,
— S. G. Smith,
— Astell,
— Sheridan,
— G. H. Smith.

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

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

BENGAL.

1st Class—1. Mr. Pidcock,
2. — Udny,
3. — Edmonstone,
4. — Pringle,
5. — Grant.
2d Class—6. — Gordon,

7. Mr. Stainforth,
8. — G. Alexander,
9. — G. H. Smith.
3d Class—10. — Bury,
11. — Lawrell,
12. — R. C. Plowden.

MADRAS.

1st Class—1. Mr. Brown,
2. — T. J. W. Thomas.
2d Class—3. — Astell,
4. — Douglas.
3d Class—5. — Conolly,
6. — Mellor.

BOMBAY.

(No 1st Class.)

2d Class—1. Mr. Birdwood.
3d Class—2. — Seton,
3. — Bacon.

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

It was also announced, that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months from the date of their being so ranked, or by the first regular ships that may be despatched to the Presidency to which the Student is appointed, after the expiration of the said six months; and that should any Student delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at the examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given, that the next term would commence on Tuesday the 27th July, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of that period, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the Students, expressing his high approbation of the talent and literary acquirements which had been exhibited that day, as well as of the general state of the College.

The business of the day then concluded.

Wednesday the 14th, and Wednesday the 21st instant, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House from Candidates for admission to the College next Term, which commences on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, May 26.

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

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) having, conformably with the By-Laws, sec. 4. cap. 1, presented to the Court several papers which had been laid before Parliament since the last Court,

General Thornton rose, and said, that he had observed, in the newspapers, a notice for a General Court to be held on the 23d of June; and he wished to know, as he had announced his intention of bringing forward a motion on that day, whether it was not usual to publish a notice of the motion meant to be discussed?

The *Chairman* had no hesitation in answering the gallant General's question in the negative. It was not usual to publish any notice of a motion, given in the ordinary manner. It was never done except, when at the request of two or more Proprietors, the General Court was made special for the purpose of considering a motion.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* said, the next business was to pay obedience to the By-Law, sec. 2, cap. 3, which directed that the By-Law should be read at the first General Court after every annual election.

The By-Laws were then read short.

TANJORE CLAIMS.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to beg the attention of the Proprietors to the special business which the Court had been summoned to consider. In the first place, he should lay before them, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 1, sec. 4, the Draft of a Bill (now in progress through Parliament), entitled "Bill for enabling the Commissioners acting in execution of an Agreement made between the East-India Company and the Private Creditors of his late Highness Ameer Sing, formerly Rajah of Tanjore, deceased, the better to carry the same into effect."

The bill was then read short.

The *Chairman* proceeded to state that there was a money question (connected with the bill which had just been read), which the Court were called upon more particularly to consider. On this part of the subject, the Court of Directors had come to a resolution, which would now be laid before the Proprietors for their approbation, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 6, sec. 18.

The resolution of the Court of Direc-

tors, of the 28th of January 1824, was then read. It set forth, that in the event of the arrangement made in April last, for the examination of the debts of the late Rajah of Tanjore, being carried into effect, Sir Benjamin Holthouse, and the other Carnatic Commissioners, should be appointed Commissioners to investigate the claims on the revenues of Tanjore; and it re-granted to the Carnatic Commissioners, so long as they should be employed in the double duty of investigating claims upon the Carnatic, and claims upon Tanjore, a special allowance of £300 per annum each, from the Company, in addition to the allowance of £1,500 per annum at present enjoyed by them under the Carnatic Deed, and fixed their allowance from the period when either commission should cease at £1,500 per annum, to continue so long as they might be employed under the remaining commission, and to be paid, should the remaining commission be the Carnatic Commission, as at present; and should it be the Tanjore Commission, from the Company's cash.

The *Chairman* moved, "That the Court approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 28th January last, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

Mr. Crawford observed, that the Carnatic deed had been signed by many of the Nabob's creditors, but in this instance the Tanjore deed was signed by only five creditors. He had no personal interest in this matter; but, as administrator to the estate of one of the creditors, a sense of public duty impelled him to state his opinion. He had heard, that the Tanjore deed of agreement would have proceeded, *vari passu*, with the Carnatic deed of agreement. It was not, however, until yesterday that he could procure the Carnatic deed; and, on comparing it with the Tanjore deed, he found that every thing which was objectionable in the latter, consisted in the alterations that were made in it, with reference to the terms of the former. The very first clause of the Tanjore deed contained that which the Carnatic deed did not contain. It called on those who were creditors of Ameer Sing, to shew that the sums claimed by them were originally due for a just and lawful consideration. Now, by the fifth article of the Carnatic deed a mere general submission of the claim to the Commissioners was all that was required. It did not call on those who so submitted their demands to prove the origin of the debt. Now, however good the demand might originally have been, it was barely possible, after such a lapse of

years, that the representatives of different creditors could establish the claim in the way here pointed out.

In the latter part of the same clause, a very extraordinary word was introduced, which was not in the Carnatic deed. In the eighth article of the Carnatic deed, it was declared, that no person should be entitled to claim the liquidation of any bond granted on account of any gift or gratuitous allowance; no instrument should be recognized, except such as were given for a valid and lawful consideration. In the present deed, however, the word "illegal" was introduced. And how, he demanded, did that word affect the creditors? By the Act of the 26th of George III., money transactions, in the way of loan, between Europeans and natives, were prohibited after the 1st of December 1787; and some of those loans, which formed a portion of the present claims, might have been made subsequently. If so, the Commissioners must reject them totally, otherwise there was no meaning in the word "illegal," as here introduced. In that case, would not the creditor, whose *bona fide* demand was thus set aside, have some reason to complain of injustice? Farther, if the Commissioners under the Tanjore deed found any of those transactions mixed up with usury, they were bound to reject them altogether. Under the Carnatic deed, the Commissioners were not so bound. They were allowed, where usury appeared, to award such principal sum as had really been advanced. The Hon. Proprietor next adverted to the fifth clause of the Tanjore deed, which set forth, that the Commissioners should be at liberty to receive proof for and against any claims that came before them, by examination *intra voce*, by the examination of the parties, by the examination of vouchers found in the palace at Tanjore, and by the examination of documents in the Company's records. It appeared to him to be a strange thing that documents in the records of the Company should be taken as evidence against parties, who were not placed in a situation to meet it. By the twentieth article of the Carnatic deed, this was provided for. That deed directed, that the proceedings of the Commissioners who sat at Madras in 1785 and 1791, on the subject of the Nabob's debts, and the evidence of documents belonging to the Company, should be referred to the Commissioners in London, who would give due weight to it, with reference to the claims of parties before them. These words were necessary to let in that description of evidence. But, by the present deed, any sort of evidence was allowed to be tendered, and the Commissioners were bound to receive it. Under this deed, there was no power that he was aware of, which could compel the Commissioners to produce such evidence to

those who were interested. There was another circumstance connected with the Tanjore deed, which might be attended with great difficulty. By the Carnatic deed, the Commissioners abroad acted under the Commissioners in England; but here they were to have a concurrent jurisdiction, and were empowered to decide on claims, unless the sum demanded was very considerable. The Hon. Proprietor next objected to that part of the Tanjore deed which related to the sending out of instructions from the Commissioners in England to the Commissioners in India. By this deed, the Commissioners in England, conjointly with the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, might frame and send out to India such instructions as they thought fit, touching the claims of persons interested in those proceedings. The Commissioners abroad would, perhaps, have finally to decide on claims, in conformity with those instructions; and very likely without the power of hearing creditors at all. These were all the observations with which he meant to trouble the Court; but he found it necessary to declare the reason, why he, as administrator to an estate, found himself precluded from agreeing to this deed. He should now allow those, who had had more time and opportunity to consider the question, to state their opinion, and to correct him, if it were necessary. He should make no motion on the subject; because, in a contest with the Court of Directors, the power of that Court was sure to send the creditors to the wall. He looked upon this proceeding as a mockery of justice; and, as such, he had expressed his opposition to it.

The *Chairman* said he understood the object of the Hon. Proprietor to be, that of stating his reason for not affixing his signature to the Tanjore deed; and so far the Hon. Proprietor had only to make out his case satisfactorily to himself: it was another question whether he could make it out satisfactorily to others. As the deed was not signed by the Hon. Proprietor, it was quite clear that he was in no worse situation now, than he was before the arrangement was made. It was undoubtedly open to him and to other creditors to withhold their signatures if they thought fit. The Hon. Proprietor had objected to this deed, that it was signed by only five creditors. It should be remembered, however, that only thirty-eight Europeans had claims upon Tanjore. But, let the signatures be numerous or few, it was not to be denied, that if any portion of the creditors wished for an arrangement of their claims, it was quite competent for the Court of Directors to take the course they had followed, and to apply to Parliament for such a bill as that now before the Court; and certainly the Hon. Proprietor could not

say that he was in any way injured, merely because other parties had felt that they should be benefitted by the measure. It was open to any creditor, to submit to the arbitration of his right, in any manner he pleased. This point, he hoped, being satisfactorily explained, he would next observe, that the Hon. Proprietor seemed to make it ground of complaint that this deed was not an exact counterpart of the Carnatic deed. He (the Chairman) was somewhat at a loss to conceive why the Hon. Proprietor should take it for granted that it ought to be a copy of that deed. It was true that creditors claiming under the Carnatic deed, had their claims settled by the adjudication of Commissioners; and that the claims upon Tanjore were to be decided in the same way. But, because the deeds corresponded in principle, was it to be contended that there should be no departure from the Carnatic deed when it was deemed necessary to meet the circumstances of the new case? The Hon. Proprietor seemed to object, that, under the Tanjore deed, information might be withheld from the Commissioners, or that they might refuse to call for information. Now the same powers were given to them as to the Carnatic Commissioners; and, he it remembered, that they would be under oath to administer justice faithfully. The Hon. Proprietor had objected to the first clause, and particularly marked out the words "originally due," with reference to the obligation which he imagined to be imposed upon the creditor of proving fully how each claim originated; and at this, the Hon. Proprietor had supposed, strict legal proof was to be given.

Mr. Crawford said the Hon. Chairman misunderstood him. That was not his argument. His argument was, that a person failing to establish the origin of his claim to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, by a particular course of evidence, must be defeated. By this deed, his claim was not allowed to be left to a liberal, reasonable, and equitable consideration.

The Chairman was sorry to have misunderstood the Hon. Proprietor; but it appeared to him that the Hon. Proprietor's objection related to the difficulty imposed on the creditors of substantiating claims of thirty or forty years' standing. The Commissioners, however, could only proceed in the way that was adopted in courts of law, where the best evidence must be adduced; first vouchers, documents, or *vidæ voce* evidence, according to the existing circumstances of the case. The Commissioners he considered to be in the situation of judges; they were bound to receive evidence in whatever shape it came, and after considering it, to give it all due and proper weight. He was not aware that more need be said. Those who signed this paper were,

he repeated, voluntary parties to the arrangement; they had a right to enter into it; and those who did not sign it were not in a worse situation than before.

Mr. Crawford said, it certainly was his expectation that an answer would have been given to what he had stated, since he had shewn that there was no equity in the measure. In the very first clause the word "illegal" had a peculiar meaning. No answer had been given to that point. All the Hon. Chairman stated was, that the creditors who chose it had a right to remain as they were at present, and that they would not be placed in a worse situation than before. But let the Court consider how far, hereafter, they would be in a situation to deal out that equity which was due to the creditors.

Mr. Lowndes said he expected on this occasion to have seen two powerful advocates (Messrs. Jackson and Hume) in their places. He knew not what could keep them away. Perhaps it was the smell of the paint. (*A laugh.*) He rose to express his surprise that the Carnatic Commission was still in existence, recollecting, as he did, that Sir Benjamin Hobhouse had asked, through the medium of a friend in that Court, when the Directors meant to put an end to the business? It was clear from this that Sir Benjamin Hobhouse did not desire the commission to be continued; and he hoped they would not force £1,500 a-year on him as a Commissioner, whether he desired it or not. (*A laugh.*) It would appear, from the time it took to arrange these claims, that the Commissioners were running a race, in slowness, with the Court of Chancery, where a man might die before he obtained justice. (*A laugh.*) It appeared that the Commissioners were to receive £1,500 a-year for settling the Carnatic claims, and £300 a-year additional for settling the claims on Tanjore; and when either of the accounts was wound up, they were to be paid £1,500 a-year each until the remaining one was concluded. Never before did he hear of such extravagance. Here, instead of the burden being decreased, it was, after many years, when one should suppose it ought no longer to exist, actually enlarged. But they were not only paying Commissioners here, but, as he understood, they had another set to provide for in India. He objected to such large salaries. When he saw money squandered in that way, it always reminded him of an observation of a near relative of his who had written a work on education. He said that, just in proportion as you paid extravagantly for the education of a child was his education neglected. So he would say with respect to Commissioners; the more you paid them, the more would their duty be neglected. The most effectual way to prevent the account from being settled,

was to give the Commissioners enormous salaries. He was astonished that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) was not present to make these observations, which he certainly could do in a more forcible manner than he (Mr. Lowndes) could command. Certainly something of deep importance must have detained him. But though he could not make his observations so clearly as his Hon. Friend, yet he hoped he should be able to shew the Court of Directors that they acted on a wrong principle in granting this increase of salary, and in allowing to each of the members of the surviving commission £1,500 per annum. Suppose the Tanjore Commission should last, like the Carnatic Commission, for twenty years, the labours of the latter having been concluded long before that period. What, in that case, were they doing? Why, they were saddling the Company with this salary of £1,500, which would be payable to the Tanjore Commissioners so long as that commission was in existence. He found that these disputed Indian claims had been more than twenty years under consideration. He was sorry for it, because he had been led to think that it was only in England where they were so long in deciding upon a claim. He, at that moment, held a copyhold in the county of York, which had been for thirty-five years in the Court of Chancery. (*A laugh.*) These Chancery suits were very profitable things for some of the parties concerned, and of course the longer they lasted it was so much the better for them. On the same principle, he should not wonder if fifteen years more elapsed before the debts of the Carnatic were settled, since the Commissioners were sure of their £1,500 a-year during the period of their labours. He wished to know how many times they sat, or whether they sat at all? Was the situation a mere sinecure? because, if it were, he must state that he set his face against all sinecures. About the deed which had become the subject of discussion, he should say nothing, because he thought the Directors were the proper persons to frame it. But he certainly did not like the plan of continuing the salary of £1,500 to the members of the surviving commission. It gave him a strange idea of saving the Company's money, when they were told, that in the event of the Carnatic Commission having concluded its investigation, the salary of £1,500 a-year was to be transferred to the Tanjore Commissioners, who, in the first instance, were only to receive £300 a-year. It reminded him of the story of Jack and the Bean-stalk. No sooner did that herp plant his bean but it grew up into a great tree. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Rigby said, if there were one duty more incumbent than another on those

who were entrusted with the affairs of this Company, it was that they should, on all occasions, adhere strictly to the rules of justice. The object for which they were met this day was to procure the concurrence of that Court in an Act of Parliament, the provisions of which would enable certain Commissioners to settle, under a deed signed by a number of creditors, the claims which subsisted between them and a deceased eastern chief. He was a stranger to this matter; but he had listened with great attention to what fallen from an Hon. Proprietor. Actuated by sentiments of justice, he could not but hear with pain some of the observations in which that Hon. Proprietor had indulged. To these he would recall the attention of the Court; because, on the well-regulated mind of every individual present they must have had some influence, and must naturally have inspired a desire that a proper answer should be given to them. The Hon. Proprietor said, he did not propose to conclude his observations with any motion on this subject, because he came forward as the representative of a deceased creditor, and he was certain that, in a conflict with this Company, the creditor must go to the wall. He (Mr. Rigby) trusted that such was not the case. He hoped, and he believed, that there was not a single member of the Company who would flatter himself with a victory over justice; (*hear*) and he also hoped that before the Hon. Proprietor quitted the Court, he would receive something more satisfactory, in the way of answer, than he had done. As he understood the Hon. Proprietor, he appeared in a character which always claimed attention and respect. He was doing that duty which society ever viewed with pleasure, he was taking the part and protecting the property of a deceased friend: he therefore appeared in a praiseworthy and meritorious situation. The object he had in view was honourable, and in developing that object he had arraigned the justice of the Court. He was not prepared to coincide with the Hon. Proprietor in several respects. The Hon. Proprietor complained that the deed was a severe one, because under it the Commissioners must reject all debts tainted with usury; and he objected also to that part of it which referred to debts "illegally contracted." Now "illegally" was a word which he (Mr. Rigby) saw no reason to quarrel with. If he had not been legally educated, or connected with legal business; if the whole course of his prospects had led him to live constantly in the country, still, as a man of plain understanding, he should certainly approve of the Commissioners refusing to answer illegal demands. There could be no wise, valid, or just objection to such a principle. The objection could

not sustain itself, because the principle of law would be, even if the expression were omitted, that the Commissioners were bound to reject, in justice and equity, all claims that were not legal; and he should quarrel with those who drew that deed, if they had introduced a clause authorizing the Commissioners to agree to that which was not legal. He must ever maintain the converse of the Hon. Gentleman's proposition, and in all cases call for a strict distinction between that which was legal and that which was illegal. It was however proper, when they went before Parliament, that they should go upon clear, certain, and explicit grounds. They ought not to allow any part of their conduct to appear, even for a moment, exceptionable or doubtful to the House of Commons. This Company had always gone before the country with the highest character, and that character they should be ever studious to preserve. (*Hear!*) It was essential, even in the view of sordid minds, of those who looked only at their interest, that they should do so; and, therefore, he wished this Bill to go before the legislature on a sure and strong foundation. He heard with anxiety for further information what had fallen from the Hon. Chairman. He stated that there were thirty-eight creditors.

The Chairman.—“European creditors.”

Mr. Rigby.—Five of whom had signed this deed. Did the other creditors, he should be glad to know, state their objections to the deed? because, if they had, one would hope that the Directors, in their wisdom, had considered, and well considered, those objections. If it were otherwise, then, of course, the measure would be opposed in the House of Commons. Then it would become a question of opinion—of justice or injustice—whether they would or would not adopt the Bill proposed by the Court. The Hon. Proprietor had stated his great objection to the deed to be, that it did not agree with a former deed relative to the Carnatic claims. He might have been led to suppose that it would have been similarly drawn up, from a marginal note which he (Mr. Rigby) saw in the Bill exhibited in the reading-room. (*Hear! from Mr. Cranford.*) He however saw no reason for not having the instruments drawn up dissimilarly; and those who opposed that proposition ought to adduce sound and substantial arguments to prove that they ought to be alike. The situation of the creditors, he it observed, might be very different in the two cases. Now he thought, if they went, on the one hand, to enlarge the course of evidence before the Commissioners, or, on the other hand, to narrow that course in the present case, and were called on to justify that proceeding, it must be on the consideration of some

particular local circumstances, some facts that peculiarly applied to these claims, and which were extraneous to the general course which it was thought fit to adopt formerly. There might be circumstances connected with the Carnatic and Tanjore claims which rendered them different in themselves, and which might therefore require some alteration in the mode of proceeding. He trusted that the Court of Directors, with whom the measure originated, had exercised due discretion and wisdom in forming this Bill. Not being better acquainted with the circumstances of the case, he would not trench farther on that part of the argument, but would apply himself to a few observations on the money question. He understood the business immediately before them was, to consider of the propriety of increasing the salary of the Carnatic Commissioners from £1,500 to £1,800 a-year, on account of the additional trouble which they would have to encounter in settling the Tanjore claims. This was a fair point for consideration and proof; and before they decided on it, he thought they ought to have more information than they at present possessed. The first inquiry he would therefore make was, whether the Carnatic Commissioners had not, in the course of their long employment on that commission, gone through a very considerable portion of business; and whether their labour was not, at this day, very much diminished? He asked the question on this principle, because he thought that all individuals in public stations ought to be remunerated according to their labour; and if additional weight were imposed on them, they ought to receive additional emolument. If then the Carnatic Commissioners, receiving £1,500 a-year for the performance of their duty under that commission alone, were now called upon to undertake an additional weight of labour, he would accede to the proposed increase. But he wished to ask whether the same weight of business remained under the Carnatic Commission as was originally imposed on them? (*Hear!*) Whether they had now the same labour? (*Hear!*) Whether the £1,500 a-year which they now retained was so hardly earned as formerly? (*Hear!*) One would certainly suppose that a commission which had been so long in existence, must have gone through a great deal of business, and must have so lightened its labours, that a trifling addition to what they had now to do would not require additional remuneration. In considering the duration of that commission, one could not but lament that the administration of justice was attended by such delay. He recollected that one Roman emperor had issued a celebrated edict, by which it was decreed that no law-suit should last beyond twelve

months: it would, he conceived, be a very fortunate thing, if in this country they could confine their law-suits to the same period. If the Carnatic Commissioners had been active and assiduous in the discharge of their duty, they must, without doubt, have got through a great portion of the business. The question then would be, whether there was the same call for their laborious exertions and for the application of their talents, as was originally the case? and if not, whether it was necessary to give them an increased salary?

Mr. Cranford said he was not aware that in the course of his observations he had expressed himself too strongly; he certainly had no intention to say anything offensive, individually or otherwise. The Hon. Proprietor had justified the use of the word “illegal,” and, as a general proposition, his argument was undoubtedly correct. But this was a peculiar case; and his objection was this—that under the present deed the Commissioners would in a great measure be prevented from proceeding where the ground was at all controverted. Now, it was admitted (as we understood the Hon. Proprietor) before the House of Commons, that some loans, similar in their nature to those which would be rejected by this deed under the word “illegal,” had been made on the part of the Madras Government, and had found their way into the Company's treasury. Those loans had been equitably considered; and he conceived the same reason for a liberal and favourable consideration of their claims applied to the creditors in general.

Mr. Trant thought it was not right to allow this matter to remain in its present state. A very grave charge had been made against the Hon. Gentlemen behind the bar. The Hon. Proprietor had stated, that, in his opinion, a considerable degree of injustice would be done to those creditors who had not signed the deed; that, in fact, something very like a disposition to effect injustice was shewn in the manner of drawing up that instrument. Not having had the advantage of perusing the Carnatic deed, he could not say how far it agreed with, or differed from, the instrument now before the Court. But, as a substantive measure, as a measure of fair justice, he had no hesitation in saying that it was perfectly good and correct, and he had had some little experience in adjusting matters of that nature. The Hon. Proprietor objected to the deed, because it called on parties to prove that the loan was granted for an equitable consideration, which they might find it difficult to do. For his own part he saw no hardship in the case; because he must say, where the claim was for money lent, that the mere proof of a genuine bond having been

given, for a certain sum, was sufficient. By the deed it was further provided, “that the Commissioners shall be the judges of the proper consideration which may have been due for any services performed;” than which, he conceived, nothing could be more fair. The deed also stated, “that no claim shall be admitted which purports to be founded on a gratuitous donation of money, or to arise out of a promise;” that “no claim shall be recognized, but for services actually performed or money lent, except in the case of the physicians.” That this was perfectly just he was prepared to contend; for all those who, like himself, had some knowledge of the proceedings of the Native Princes in India, must be aware, that bonds for large sums were often granted, where no money had been advanced, and no consideration had been given. The Hon. Proprietor had observed, that it was in the power of the Company to give evidence from their records, which perhaps the suitors or claimants would not be in a situation to meet. But the Commissioners were sworn to balance and examine the evidence. They were empowered to administer oaths and call for documents; and he was sure neither the Company nor their officers would refuse to appear, and give the fullest information. As to the proceedings of the Carnatic Commissioners, the Hon. Proprietor behind him (Mr. Lowndes) seemed not to have estimated the nature of their labours quite correctly. He appeared to think that they had but one case to consider, whereas they had to decide on the demands of several thousand claimants. Through these multifarious claims they had to proceed *seriatim*, and they had prosecuted their labours greatly to the advantage of the Company. The Hon. Proprietor had asked, whether, after the declaration of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, it would be proper to give those Commissioners any additional salary for their increased labour? Now, the salary they received at present was fixed under the Act of Parliament, and certainly the Commissioners could not be called on to do more than they now did, without receiving an adequate remuneration.

Mr. Lowndes wished to know, whether the Carnatic Commissioners met a certain number of days in the year, and transacted business for a certain number of hours in the day? Were there meetings fixed, or was it left to themselves to meet *ad libitum*, when they liked? The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) observed, that the Carnatic claimants amounted to many thousands; and they were informed by the Hon. Chairman, that the European claimants on Tanjore did not exceed thirty-eight. That was a very inconsiderable number, and could cause but little additional labour. How many claimants were there in all?

The *Chairman* begged to say, in answer to the Hon. Proprietor, (Mr. Lowndes) that the European creditors were thirty-eight in number, the native creditors fifty-four; being, in the whole, under one hundred. The principal demand on the revenue of Tanjore was for £970,000, and the sum, including interest due to Europeans or natives, that could, by possibility be awarded, was about £1,000,000. He could not answer how many days in the year, or how many hours in the day, the Carnatic Commissioners sat; but they made annual reports to Parliament, which were open to the inspection of the Hon. Proprietor and the public. Their labours, he must say, had been exceedingly beneficial to the Company. Of £29,000,000, the amount of claims alleged to have been due to certain persons, they had rejected no less than £27,000,000.—(*Hear, hear!*) Undoubtedly the Commission had lasted much longer than any person conceived it could. The Act of Parliament was, at first, limited to a period of four years. It was subsequently continued for three years longer; and so it had gone on for eighteen or nineteen years; but a summary mode had recently been adopted for settling petty claims, in consequence of which this commission would now terminate in a short time.

Mr. Lowndes—(interrupting the Chairman)—“I acknowledge that the time of the Commissioners has been well bestowed, and the money paid to them well laid out. He hoped they never again should hear of such an enormous claim. Good God! £29,000,000 demanded, and £27,000,000 refused! Let it not be told in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Askalon! (*Hear!*) If such a statement were made on the continent of Europe, it would be a stab to the credit of India.” (*Order, order.*)

The *Chairman* said he owed some apology to the Court for suffering this interruption. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Rigby) inquired, whether any of the creditors who had not signed this deed had stated their objections to the Court of Directors. Undoubtedly, the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Crawford) who had this day noticed the deed, and an Hon. Bart. did wait on the late Chairman and him, and offered certain objections to this proceeding. Those objections, as was their due, had received every consideration. He could assure the Hon. Proprietor, that the measure was considered, and, to use his own phrase, well considered before it was brought forward. It should not be forgotten, that this deed was drawn up at the solicitation of certain creditors. At their request, the Company were willing to allow their claims to go for adjudication much sooner than they could have done under ordinary circumstances; for, when this business was first brought forward, the revenues of Tanjore were avail-

able only for the liquidation of public claims, and these private claims were to be postponed until a surplus revenue was realized, out of which they were to be discharged. It was a matter of great doubt, if that course had been persevered in, when the revenue would have been in such a state as to allow the payment of those claims. But, with that liberality and generosity which always distinguished the Company, and with which, he was sure, the Court would not find fault, the Directors had thought it right to afford the benefit of doubt to the creditors.—(*Hear!*) The case had not only been well considered, but equitably considered. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors had acted with liberality as well as with justice. (*Hear!*) One of the observations of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford) called for remark. It had already been noticed by the Learned Gent. (Mr. Rigby), and he could not place the matter in a clearer or better point of view than the Learned Gent. had done. Undoubtedly, it could never be in the contemplation of those who drew up the Carnatic deed, to let an illegal claim be admitted. The word “illegal” had been introduced in the present deed, perhaps unnecessarily, and from over abundant caution, because, since the Carnatic deed was framed, questions had been raised which made it expedient to put the point out of all doubt. One word, as to the money part of the question: the Commissioners would be investigating the Carnatic claim and the Tanjore claim at the same time, and the Court could not call on those gentlemen to do the additional business for nothing; they could not force Sir Benjamin Hobhouse to take even £1,800 a year if he did not choose to take it; but, if he were willing to perform certain duties, he certainly ought to be fairly remunerated. The Carnatic Commission was nearly at an end, and the Tanjore Commission was not expected to last long. Under all the circumstances, this arrangement was the most beneficial that could be made. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes—“I am so well pleased with the conduct of the Carnatic Commissioners, that I move they shall also be the Commissioners for Tanjore.” (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Rigby said he was not sorry that he had taken up a portion of the time of the Court, since his observations had led to such a satisfactory explanation. (*Hear!*)

The motion was then agreed to.

The *Chairman*—“My Hon. Friend (Mr. Marjoribanks) reminds me, that the salary will not commence till the passing of the bill, which is now in the House of Commons.”

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The *Chairman* said he would take that opportunity of communicating to the General Court, that in obedience to their re-

solution of the 3d March last, directing that certain papers relative to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings should be laid before the Proprietors, all the documents that appeared to be necessary to elucidate the subject had been selected, and sent to the printers. But, as it was the wish of the Directors, on all occasions, to act in conformity with the desire of their constituents, they had caused a list of those papers to be drawn up, and placed for perusal in the reading room; and if the Hon. Mover or Seconder of the original Motion, with any two of the friends of the Marquess of Hastings, on looking over that list, perceived any omission, and signified it to him, as Chairman of the Court of Directors, they should find every disposition to attend to their suggestion. The papers were rather voluminous, as they comprized a period of nine or ten years. They were classed under the four following heads:—1. The Nepal war. 2. The Pindarree and Mahratta war. 3. The pecuniary transactions between the house of Palmer and Company and the State of Hyderabad. 4. The finances of India. To these were added, proceedings in the Court of Directors, on the 30th July and 3d of Oct. in the last year, relative to the proposed grant of a pension of £5,000 per ann. to the Marquess of Hastings.—Papers relative to the Nepal and Mahratta wars, had been laid before the Proprietors, when the thanks of the Court were granted to the Marquess of Hastings in 1819, for bringing those wars to a successful issue. But that class of documents was considerably enlarged, by the addition of papers which had since reached the Court of Directors. The documents relative to the transactions between the House of Palmer and Co. and the Nizam would all be laid before them. These papers were considered as now complete, the Government of India having transmitted the whole series to this country. Perhaps he should be asked, at what time would those documents be submitted to the Proprietors? They were, as he had before stated, very voluminous. No delay had taken place in getting them ready for printing; but, he believed, they amounted to no less than 2,000 pages. It was not possible for him, on account of their great extent, to say when they would be ready to be laid before the Court. He should have the pleasure of meeting the Proprietors at the next Quarterly General Court; and, by that time (the Proprietors having previously read the titles of the papers), might probably have it in his power to state when they would be produced.

INDIAN PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. Lowndes asked why the prize-

money, amounting to £5,000,000, for the capture of Palembang, had not yet been placed in a course of payment?

The *Chairman*.—“I am afraid I cannot answer that question, because it does not depend on the Court of Directors.”

Mr. Lowndes.—“What is the cause of the delay? The business is of some years’ standing.”

The *Chairman*.—“The Hon. Proprietor asks a question, and seems disposed to answer it himself. The matter is not in the province of the Court of Directors, but rests entirely with the Treasury. A Commission has been appointed, at the head of which is the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of settling the claims; and I have no doubt that justice will be done to all parties.” (*Hear!*)

CASE OF MR. F. BENNETT.

The *Chairman* said, before the Court adjourned, there was one other subject to which he wished to call their attention. He had to state, that a trial took place, in the Court of King’s Bench during the sittings after last term, in which two defendants, James Taggart and Henry Bascomb, were indicted for taking a promise of a sum of money to procure for Mr. Frederick Bennett a cadetship. The cadetship was obtained, and Mr. Bennett was now an ensign on the Bengal establishment. At the trial, Mr. Taggart was acquitted, but Bascomb was found guilty. He had not, however, been yet brought up for judgment. The Directors, who felt acutely when any thing occurred which appeared to affect the honour of the body to which they belonged, had enquired into the matter, and instituted the prosecution. The appointment was at the nomination of an Hon. Director, on whom, however, not the slightest shadow of imputation rested. But notwithstanding this, that Hon. Director, anxious that his conduct should be fully developed, was most desirous that the Court of Proprietors should investigate all the circumstances as set forth in the Paper now presented to the Court. The following Resolutions of the Court of Directors was then read, *viz.*

“At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 12th May 1824.

“A Report from the Committee of Law Suits dated and read in Court on the 5th instant, and then ordered to lie for consideration, submitting two letters from Mr. Lawford, dated at Draper’s Hall the 28th ultimo and the 5th instant, in which are reported the proceedings in the Court of King’s Bench upon the indictment preferred against James Taggart, Esq., and Mr. Henry Bascomb, his steward, for a misdemeanour, in having taken a promise from Mr. Charles Bennett to make a pre-

sent to Mr. Bascomb of (£100) one hundred pounds for the interest which Mr. Taggart might make to procure a cadetship for Mr. Frederick Bennett; stating that the fact being established that the appointment of Mr. Frederick Bennett to the Company's service was obtained by corrupt means, he is, by the Court's standing order of the 9th August 1809, subject to be rejected from the service of the Company and ordered back to England, and by the Court's Resolutions dated the 5th and 12th May 1809, he could not be restored except by his receiving a new appointment from an individual Director, and by his being rendered capable to accept the same by a vote of a General Court founded on the recommendation of the Court of Directors: recommending, however, that as no evidence has been adduced to shew that Mr. Frederick Bennett had the slightest suspicion of the corruption in which the application in his behalf originated, and in consideration of his brother's conduct in disclosing unreservedly, and at once, as soon as he was called upon to do so, the facts of the case, and delivering up the letters which had been put into his possession, and by which alone all the circumstances of the transaction were so brought to light as to enable the Company to prosecute Mr. Bascomb to conviction, Mr. Frederick Bennett be not visited with the penalties to which he has become liable; but that the orders of the 5th and 12th May, and 9th August 1809, be suspended in his favour.

"And the motion which was made in Court on the 5th instant for the suspension of the Resolutions of the 5th and 12th May, and 9th August 1809, in favour of Mr. Frederick Bennett, having been read; also the said Resolutions; it was on the question

"Resolved by the ballot—That this Court approve the said Report."

Mr. Pattison wished to say a few words on this subject. The course which had been taken, in agreeing to this resolution, was one of which he entirely disapproved. The Court should know that it was not unanimously agreed to; and in due time he would state his opinion on the subject. The objection he had to the document which had been just read, did not go to impeach the conduct of any individual whatever. His Hon. Friend whose name was implicated in this transaction, was so much above censure, his honour was so perfectly free from stain, that no person could for a moment suppose that any unattach to him. (*Hear, hear!*) But his objection was to the suspending a law 1809, and which had produced so great a portion of good.

Mr. Rigby said, that with respect to Mr. Bebb, who was the gentleman alluded to, not the least reflection, not the least shadow of censure rested, or could rest on that Hon. Director. (*Hear!*) He had heard the subject canvassed, but not a word had he heard against that Hon. Gentleman's character. As to the suspension of the laws, and the restoration of this innocent young man, Mr. Bennett, for innocent he certainly was, he hoped and trusted that the Court, whatever course they thought fit to pursue, would temper justice with mercy.

Mr. Lowndes was glad to find that the Court were inclined to mercy; for whatever "the outward and visible signs" might be, this young man was no doubt innocent.

Mr. Pattison would say, that it was somewhat out of order to discuss the merits of this case at present. He (Mr. Pattison) possessed as much mercy and as much consideration as any man; but when mercy was extended, it should be done, as far as possible, consistently with their established regulations.

Adjourned.

East-India House, June 9.

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

The usual routine business having been gone through,

General Thornton rose and said, before they proceeded to the business of the day, he wished to ask for some information respecting his motion which stood for the next Quarterly General Court. At the last Court, notice had been given of another motion for the same day; but his (General Thornton's) notice was first given. What he desired to know was, whether that notice would not take precedence of the other business at the next Quarterly General Court? He knew that in the House of Commons priority was always given to the first notice.

The Chairman had no difficulty in answering the Hon. and Gallant General. The motion of which he had given notice would be first discussed. The business of the day, and other matters that were made special, would follow it.

General Thornton begged leave to request that his notice of motion be advertised on the same day.

The Chairman was sure the Hon. and Gallant General did not wish to depart from the usual practice. If he wished the motion to be specially discussed, he must proceed to have the Court made special for that purpose in the usual way. The notice would then be advertised, but not otherwise.

TEA TRADE WITH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The Chairman—"You are specially requested to give your attendance here to-day, for the purpose of considering a bill now going through Parliament, to authorize the East-India Company to import Tea direct from Canton into the British colonies and plantations in North America. I beg leave to call your attention to a letter addressed by Mr. Huskisson, the President of the Board of Trade, to the Court of Directors on this subject, as well as to the answer returned to that letter. Those documents will put the Court in full possession of the subject. If they do not, I will readily give any farther information that may be required."

The Clerk then read the following letters:

"To the Chairman of the East-India Company.

"Board of Trade, 26th of May 1824.

"DEAR SIR: I trust I may be allowed to take this mode (somewhat informal perhaps) of requesting your attention, and that of the Court of Directors, to the state of the Tea Trade in the British North American Colonies.

"From the statements which have been transmitted to His Majesty's Government by various authorities, connected both with Upper and Lower Canada, it appears that, estimating the consumption of these provinces (which is rapidly increasing with their increasing population) at from ten to twelve thousand chests of tea annually, not one-tenth of this quantity is now supplied from the Company's sales in this country; the whole of the remainder being smuggled in from the United States of America, notwithstanding the duties paid by the tea so smuggled upon its first importation into the United States, and not drawn back by those who carry on this illicit trade: the effect of which, as it appears in some representations received by Government, is, that a revenue of not less than ninety thousand pounds per annum, is levied upon the consumption of this article by His Majesty's subjects in Canada, for the use of the treasury of the United States of America.

"This highly prejudicial state of the Tea trade in Canada has naturally attracted the attention of the local Legislatures; and I have now the honour to enclose a letter from the Governor of Upper Canada, transmitting an address to His Majesty from the two branches of the Legislature of that province, together with a report from a joint Committee of both Houses upon the subject.

"By reference to that report, you will perceive that three remedies are suggested; first, "that the East-India Company should be authorized to export, direct from

China, an annual supply, either to Quebec, for the consumption of the Canadas or to some mart which should be central with regard to all the British American colonies," or, secondly, "that the merchants of Canada should be allowed to import the necessary supply direct from China," or, thirdly, "that the intercourse, which at present exists in fact, should be legalized, and the Canadians be allowed to receive their teas from the United States, on payment of a duty so moderate as to leave no sufficient temptation to smuggling."

"Of these three expedients, the last is liable to so many objections, commercial as well as political, that nothing could induce His Majesty's Government to give it any countenance short of the conviction that no other practical arrangement could be devised for checking the present still more objectionable mode of supply from the United States.

"The second suggestion I must leave to your consideration, in as much as the permission to which it refers could only be granted by the East-India Company; but it appears to me, I own, to involve many difficulties in the execution, and the risk of the ground on which it might be granted being misunderstood, and consequently misconstrued in Canada; I therefore venture to recommend to your consideration, and that of the Court of Directors, whether it would not be possible for you to make arrangements for sending annually to Quebec, a supply of tea, of such qualities as are best suited to the wants and consumption of the Canadians, by freight-vessels for the purpose of carrying on this trade direct from Canton to Quebec, under such regulations as may occur to the Court of Directors as most likely to ensure the success of this operation.

"It must be obvious to the Court, that the smuggling from the United States is founded solely in the superior cheapness of their tea (including even the duty paid to the American Government, and the charges and risk of smuggling), over tea purchased for the Canada market at the Company's sales, and exported duty free from Great Britain; and this cheapness, in it must be presumed, is to be ascribed, in a great degree, to the quality of the tea furnished from the United States being inferior to any which is imported by the Company into this country. But, as tea of this inferior quality seems best adapted to the general circumstances and wants of the inhabitants of Canada, I apprehend nothing can be more easy for the Company, than to procure at Canton the like description of tea to that which is generally purchased for the American market.

"I feel the fullest assurance, that in discussing this arrangement, the Court of Directors will not lose sight of the

public interests of commerce, navigation, and revenue, which are involved in this proposal; and, that any consideration of mercantile profit to the Company will not be suffered to stand in the way of experiment being fairly made, to afford to His Majesty's subjects in Canada the accommodation of receiving their supply of tea, through the legitimate channel of the Company, upon terms at least as favourable as those under which the citizens of the United States now furnish that supply, in a manner illegal in itself, and alike prejudicial to the revenue and the morals of His Majesty's provinces in America.

"I beg leave to add, that if the Court of Directors should concur in the principle of this suggestion, they will meet with every disposition on the part of this Board, and of His Majesty's Government generally, to forward whatever measures may be necessary for carrying it into effect.

"I have the honour to be,

"Dear Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant,
(Signed) "W. HUSKISSON."

"The Right Honourable William Huskisson, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

"Sir: The Chairman of the East-India Company having brought under the immediate and most attentive consideration of the Court of Directors the letter which he had the honour to receive from you on Wednesday the 26th instant, dated the same day, and accompanied with several documents respecting the state of the tea-trade in the British North American colonies, we have now the pleasure of replying to your communication on behalf of the Court.

"The Court have not been unobservant of the illegal course which this branch of commerce has taken, a variety of papers having lately come before them, from which it too certainly appears that his Majesty's colonies upon the continent of North America, and in particular the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, are in a great measure supplied with tea by illicit importations from the United States of America; and we are requested to state that the Court, ever anxious to render their best assistance towards the correction of any evil, would willingly adopt the measure recommended by you of supplying the British North American colonies with teas through the East-India Company by direct navigation from China.

"But in order to bring the bearings of this subject more clearly into view, we beg leave to notice the circumstances of the tea-trade as they regard the colonies, and at the same time to shew the restrictions which prevent the East-India Company from resorting to any effectual measures of relief without the intervention of Parliament.

"The East-India Company were permitted by the Act of the 13th George III. cap. 44, under license from the Lord-Commissioners of the Treasury, to export tea to his Majesty's plantations in America, for sale there on the Company's account, so long as ten millions of pounds weight of tea should remain in the Company's warehouses in London; but by the provisions of the Act of the 24th George III. cap. 38, the Company are required always to have sufficient for a whole year's consumption upon hand, which is now seventy-eight millions of pounds, and notwithstanding the stock of tea in the Company's warehouses this day (29th May 1824) amounts to fifty millions of pounds weight, including between three and four millions of pounds the property of the dealers not taken out of the Company's warehouses, yet a sufficient quantity of tea applicable to the market of the North American colonies is not now in London.

"The descriptions of tea in use in the American colonies are known to be of a lower quality, and of course of lower prices, than teas usually imported by the East-India Company into London; but if teas of a secondary quality had been imported into London by the Company, with the particular view of their being exported from thence to the American colonies, such importation of low teas must have proved ineffectual to the object of confining the supply of the colonies to London, and of preventing illicit trade from the United States, by reason of double freight, double insurances, and charges of twice landing and shipping, with additional loss of interest on the capital invested, and by increased liability to damage.

"The Court have considered very particularly the three propositions of the Canadian Committee to which you have called their attention. First, That the East-India Company should export direct from China an annual supply of tea for the consumption of the colonies; or, secondly, that private merchants should be allowed to import the necessary supply direct from China; or, thirdly, that the intercourse which at present exists in fact should be legalized, and the Canadians allowed to receive their teas from the United States: and the sentiments of the Court, as we have already intimated, are in complete accordance with the view which you have taken of those propositions, viz., that the East-India Company should make arrangements for sending annually to the British North American colonies a supply of teas of such qualities as are best suited to the wants and consumption of the Canadians, by freight vessels for the purpose of carrying on this trade direct from Canton.

"It has been matter of gratification to the Court to observe that the Canadian

Committee incline to the supply being drawn, through the East-India Company, by direct navigation to China; and in a paper purporting to be a memorial of the Committee of Trade at Quebec to Earl Bathurst, dated the 24th April 1823, it is remarked that the most efficient remedies, and those most consonant to British feelings, would be found in an arrangement by which the East-India Company would undertake to supply the North American Colonies with teas and Indian goods.

"We have only to repeat, therefore, that the Court are ready and desirous to engage in such an undertaking, did the law permit them to do so. The Court, indeed, anticipating that it might be seen proper by his Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament to grant permission for the East-India Company to trade in tea (if not in other Asiatic commodities) by direct navigation between China and the colonies, have sent instructions to the Select Committee of Supra-cargoes in China, under date the 14th April 1824, to provide a supply of teas of the particular kinds chiefly desired in the American colonies, to be in readiness in the month of January 1825, in addition to the usual supply of tea which has been ordered for consignment to London, for general consumption.

"Should Parliament, therefore, grant to the East-India Company the power of direct intercourse with the North American colonies now contemplated, the Court are ready to proceed without any loss of time in engaging tonnage to sail immediately from England for Canton, to receive the above-mentioned teas on board, and to carry the same to the North American colonies; probably to the port of Quebec.

"The Court are also ready to take further measures in this behalf, so as to insure to the colonies a full and sufficient supply of tea from year to year, of qualities the most suitable to those markets.

"The Court, understanding that His Majesty's Government at home occasionally transmit money to defray the expenses of the colonial establishments, and observing in the printed parliamentary paper, No. 6, of the present session, dated the 29th February 1824, that sums were drawn for upon the treasury in London, in the year 1822, besides further sums on other public offices, to the amount of £216,970 sterling, and that consignments of specie were made in the colonies on account of Government in the same year from Jamaica, to the amount of £113,701, making a total of Government remittances to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, of £330,671 sterling in the year 1822, consider that it would be a very desirable measure, and mutually beneficial to the public and the East-India Company,

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that in the event of any consignment of tea or other merchandize by the Company to Canada, the colonial authorities should be instructed to receive from the agent of the Company, any part, or the whole of such proceeds, in weekly or monthly payments, as the cash may come into his hands, it remaining for his Majesty's Government to settle with the East-India Company in London at such rates of exchange as shall be deemed just and proper, according to circumstances from time to time, and the amount which may be paid into the colonial treasuries by the Company's agent being placed to the credit of the Company against any demand that the Government at home may have upon them.

"In conclusion, we beg leave to state that we hold ourselves in readiness to wait upon you whenever it may be convenient, for the purpose of concerting measures for carrying the present proposition into immediate effect.

"The original papers which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

"We have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed.) "W. ASTELL,
"C. MARJORIBANKS."

"East-India House,
the 29th March 1824."

The Chairman—"I apprehend that the correspondence which you have heard read is so clear and conclusive, that there is no necessity for me to say more than that, in agreeing to this measure, we have not weakened or relinquished any privilege the Company possessed. It is, as stated in Mr. Huskisson's letter, a very desirable measure for the colonies. It was the wish of Government that such a measure should be adopted; the Court of Directors lent their willing acquiescence; and, as I can anticipate no opposition here, I shall at once move, that this Court approve the proceedings of the Court of Directors, as detailed in the papers now read, and the bill introduced in consequence into Parliament."

Mr. R. Jackson wished to know whether it was the intention of the Company to carry on the trade in their own ships, or to license others? The preamble mentioned "in their own ships, or others licensed for that purpose," but the enacting part did not seem to be exactly the same. The correspondence appeared to speak of their own ships being sent direct to those colonial stations. Was it in contemplation to extend this privilege to the West-India colonies also?

The Chairman said the letter to Mr. Huskisson clearly stated, that the Company would send a ship or ships, freighted by themselves, direct from Canton to Canada. The power of such direct trade, nada. XVIII. I

however, was granted by the bill to the East-India Company, or to persons licensed by them. With respect to carrying on this trade to the West-India islands, such a measure was not contemplated, inasmuch as the black population did not consume tea. The bill was confined to the British colonies and plantations in North America only.

Mr. R. Jackson observed that, at no very distant period, great alarm was expressed at the idea of licensed traders being suffered to go to China. Many persons felt that there would be a very great difference in the operation of this measure, in proportion as the business was done on the Company's account, and in their own ships, or as they licensed others to carry it on. There was at present no participation in the China trade, but this licensing system would, in some degree, throw that trade open. Great caution and circumspection ought, therefore, to be exercised, in acting under the provisions of this bill.

The Chairman said, that the fear expressed by the Learned Gent. was certainly groundless. None but the Court of Directors could grant those licences, and, of course, they would never grant them to the prejudice of the Company.

Mr. R. Jackson said he doubted not that this measure originated in the purest motives, and that the soundest judgment would be displayed by the Court of Directors in carrying it into effect; and that all caution would be used which the Executive Body had shewed in various negotiations with Government, with respect to every plan which might eventually hazard their exclusive trade to China. He had taken the liberty to ask, whether it was their intention to carry on this trade from China to Canada in ships of their own and on their own account, or by an extension of their licensing system? The Bill, he observed, gave them the alternative; but the distinction was most important: no man of any experience in Oriental commerce, believed it possible for their exclusive China trade long to survive a permission to other British ships to touch on Canton, under any pretence whatsoever; there could be no license, however strict its conditions, that would limit the extent of speculation in tea; no restraint that the British trader would not break through when placed in circumstances of so much temptation; while, on the other hand, the transacting this business themselves not only provided against this danger, but tended to enlarge that commerce which the Company was instituted to carry on, and which he could not help thinking that in many instances they had given up too lightly, either from despair of being able to compete with the British trader, or from an opinion that they were now to be considered rather as statesmen than merchants.

The other question which he had asked, relative to the West-India islands, he admitted had no immediate reference to this Bill; but it was connected with its general policy. In considering the question before them, they ought to inquire how the trade of India could best be conducted for the public and for themselves. Those who knew how much of the India trade, as well as that of China, was continued to be carried on between America and the West-India islands, would consider, taking into account the facilities for smuggling, whether the same latitude of direct importation should not be granted to those islands that was about to be conferred on their North American colonies. He could not help regarding the present as rather an incipient measure; as one of those steps which, considering the present opinions as to free-trade and the disposition in its favour, that would lead hereafter to some great alteration in their general system. When he considered the vast mutations their trade had already undergone, he could not but expect that many more would follow. He was not prepared to say this was unwise; they must march with the times, or the times would leave them behind. It might be well briefly to review some of the leading changes in their commercial system: about the period of the renewal of the charter of 1793, it was a declared maxim of policy of that eminent Indian statesman, the late Lord Melville, that London should be the emporium of Asiatic commerce, and that that house should be the central point of that emporium. This was then considered wisdom, and perhaps it was so; the Company at that time possessed almost the whole trade of India: continental Europe was supplied from the India House, and foreign merchants, by themselves or agents, were among the largest purchasers at their sales: though, even at that time, the difficulty of remitting to this country the fortunes acquired in India, had led to a considerable degree of illicit trade between India and foreign European ports. This led to a provision in the charter of 1793, that there should be 3,000 tons of shipping set apart for private merchants. This, though the first infraction, turned out to be a mere shadow, a name, and not a matter of substance. Now the legitimate trade was entirely left with the Company, and foreigners continued to be supplied by us. He did not mean to say that, as the times altered and events happened, that this state of things could have been kept up; he merely stated the fact. It was very well known, that America, who by this time had begun to lift up her head among nations, was extremely desirous of having a share in the commerce of India. They wished to have a free entrance to our Indian ports, and liberty to

carry on a trade openly, which hitherto had been distant and clandestine. The chances of war had recently turned up in favour of the Americans; another sword than their own opened their way to a share in the commerce of British India. The revolutionary arms of France had succeeded beyond all calculation; America had taken great umbrage at our seizure of her ships as prize of war; she had the courage to be peremptory, and sent over commissioners to demand restitution: it was of the utmost consequence to us, in the then posture of affairs, to be reconciled to the United States. One condition demanded by Mr. Jay, and conceded, was trade to our settlements in India; and the same minister, who, but a few years before, had contended that London should be the emporium of Asiatic commerce, wrote to the East-India Company, appealing to their liberality of sentiment, and trusting that their views were of too enlarged a nature not to see the advantage of admitting American ships to trade to and from the British ports in India. The Company granted, with an apparent good grace, that which they had not power to withhold, and this enterprising people soon carried on a trade to India equal to the British themselves. What proportion of their imports were consumed by the inhabitants of the United States, and what proportion went to those who had formerly been the customers of the Company, he left to the Court to conjecture. This was the first material infraction of their Charter, and, in fact, had led to all subsequent changes: it was then foreseen that the principle must be extended, and that foreign European nations could not be treated as less favoured than the Americans. Accordingly, at no great distance of time, another bill was presented to them for their concurrence, the object of which was to admit all European nations, who were in a state of amity with his Majesty, to the same privileges as had been conceded to the United States. He himself declared, upon that occasion, an opinion to which he had uniformly adhered, and which he had since had the satisfaction to see acted upon, though somewhat tardily,—namely, that whenever it should happen, that, from want of capital, skill, or energy, the East-India Company should be incapable of embracing the whole commerce of India, the British merchants who walked the Royal Exchange should be the next in order of preference, and before foreigners of any description. He wished to see British capital drawn into its legitimate channel, instead of supporting a trade, as it had for some time done, in which the ships, sailors, agents, and every thing but the capital was foreign. Thus matters, however, proceeded; a great proportion of the nominally foreign trade

being, in fact, British adventure, until they arrived at the Charter of 1813, under which they now existed. That Charter laid open the whole of their trade to the British merchant, reserving to the Company their trade to China as their only exclusive privilege of commerce. He need not advert to the gloomy prognostics which prevailed at that period, that the opening of the trade would inundate India with adventurers, even to the risk of our dominions; and that the speculators themselves would meet certain ruin; such were the opinions of able and worthy men: happily they had proved erroneous. The commerce between Great Britain and India had increased to an incredible degree, and foreign commerce had received a check in proportion. He knew, Mr. Jackson said, that he was thought to be partial to the houses of agency, or what were now called the India merchants; he allowed that he was so; he regarded them as among the great benefactors of their country, who had, by their spirit and enterprise, diverted a vast body of commerce from foreign into British channels. This soon induced an enlargement of privilege; in 1815, the private trade, so called by way of distinction, which was at first directed to India, was now allowed to be circuitous; the act was in every respect construed most liberally in their favour, and they were permitted to range the whole of the eastern seas, so they avoided Canton. At last, even their China trade was touched, though lightly, by the bill before them, which seemed to countenance the licensing of private ships to approach that hallowed fane! It was true, it gave to the Company an alternative, and be it at their peril how they used it! Thus had they lived to witness great mutations in their commerce, and those against the declared maxims of accomplished statesmen, and yet to the country had they turned out more favourable; but matters could not rest here: a prodigious mass of Asiatic commerce yet invited enterprise, and it would be perfectly childish to suppose, that those at the head of the commercial department of the state, with the opinions which they were known to entertain, and the energies which they were known to possess, would not endeavour to secure it for the people of England. So strong was the persuasion that a vast field of Oriental commerce remained still uncultivated, that the merchants of France and Holland were said to be forming plans, by confederations of capital, to put in for the prize. This fact, it was reported, had so far excited the attention of some considerable capitalists here, as to have induced the idea of anticipating them by the formation of a great joint Stock Company for the same purpose, a plan perhaps more feasible than it might at first sight appear to be, and not

wholly without precedent in the history of the Company, it was proposed to be a mere abstract Commercial Company, not to interfere with any privilege of the East-India Company; and regarding the consent of the Proprietors as a primary proposition, they hoped to win it either by admitting them as share-holders in the concern, or guaranteeing to them their present stock at a given price. But it naturally occurred to himself and others, to ask, if there be those further commercial chances in the eastern and western world, why they should not be embraced for the benefit of the Proprietors? They had authority, under the Charter of William, to trade throughout Asia, Africa, and America. He had been particularly solicitous to have this Charter recognized in the act of 1813, and it now stood as clear in law as their existing Charter! The words were nearly as follows: "That it should be then and ever after lawful for the East-India Company, by themselves, their factors, agents, and servants, by such ways and passages as are found and discovered, or which hereafter may be found and discovered, or by such as they shall esteem the best and fittest for them, to trade and traffic with the various parts of Asia, Africa, and America, and with the different islands, ports, towns, cities, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, from Cape Bona Esperanza to the Straights of Magellan." A more extensive field for commerce could hardly be imagined, and if it were a sound opinion that much more might be carried on, why should not the Company itself engage in it? They had advantages over all other competitors, their machinery was already formed, perfect, and in action; they had ships, warehouses, and numerous practised and experienced clerks and officers, and if more capital were wanting, whether it were £500,000 or five millions, four-and-twenty hours would procure it, when it should be enacted, as of course would be the case, that the Proprietors should be entitled to a commercial dividend, whatever might be its amount, instead of its being limited, as it was at present, by law. He was aware that such a plan, being purely commercial, might require a material change in their system, and perhaps materially alter the political part of their institution; but consent, as he had before observed, removed legal difficulties, and the Proprietors would naturally prefer that system in which they felt the greatest degree of personal interest. For want of that consent, Mr. Fox's bill had failed, and so would every other, that did not take for its basis justice to the Proprietors. Amidst the various changes that seemed hanging over the commercial world, he thought the Directors would do well to contemplate the use of those powers which they already possessed; should they, however, be indif-

ferent to the subject, he thought that endeavours would still be made by this country to embrace the whole commerce of Asia, and that, perhaps, through a far less acceptable medium! With these observations he should give his humble support to the Bill, as founded upon a principle for which he had uniformly contended.

Mr. Carruthers inquired, whether the Company meant to carry on this trade on their own account, or merely through the medium of licenses?

The Chairman said the tea would be carried by the Company on their own account.

Mr. Blanchard asked, whether, by the 53d of Geo. III., the Directors were not at present empowered to grant licenses to individuals for the importation of tea?

The Chairman said the act of the 53d of his late Majesty did authorize the Company to license persons to import tea: but that license could not give to others more extensive authority than the Company themselves possessed; and, as the law formerly, and even now stood, there existed no right to carry tea from China direct to Canada.

Mr. Carruthers submitted, that if the Directors gave licenses to carry tea to Canada, it would prevent the Company from realizing so much profit. If it were profitable to carry on the trade on their own account, well and good; if it were not profitable, it was clear no person would apply for licenses.

The Chairman apprehended that the Hon. Proprietor alarmed himself unnecessarily. It was not imperative on the Directors to grant licenses; and he would ask, could any one object to the Executive Body having the right to issue licenses if they conceived it to be necessary? That was the whole scope of the Bill: if the trade were advantageous, the Court of Directors would carry it on themselves; if it were not advantageous, of course no person would be solicitous to embark in it. The power of licensing others might, however, in certain cases, be a desirable power for the Company to possess.

The motion was then agreed to.

EAST-INDIA DUTIES BILL.

The Chairman stated, that the Court was further made special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors a Draft of a Bill, now before Parliament, "to continue the several Acts for establishing Regulations for the Security of the Revenue on Goods imported from places within the limits of the Charter granted to the East-India Company, and to grant Duties on Sugar imported from places within the limits of the said Charter, in lieu of former Duties."

Mr. Weeding said he did not rise to propose any motion on this occasion, by which the object of his Majesty's Government might be resisted; indeed it would be

in vain to bring forward such a motion. He was told that this bill had passed the House of Commons, and it was a subject of regret to him that it did not call forth some observations from the gentlemen behind the bar who had seats in that House. Last year several discussions took place in that Court on the propriety of equalizing the sugar duties, and many gentlemen argued that the interest of India ought to be protected; an act was, however, passed, by which the inequality of the duties on sugar was continued. As good subjects, they were bound to submit to the law that had been enacted; but as, he believed, they continued of the same mind with respect to the oppressive nature of the duty on East-India sugar, would it not be right for this Company, through its Executive Body, to impress on the minds of his Majesty's Government the propriety of extending equal justice to East-India as to West-India sugar? The measure, he must say, had been submitted to them at a very late period.

The Chairman said, whenever any measure affecting the Company came before Parliament, the Proprietors were apprized of it; and the present opportunity was taken by the Directors to lay the present Bill before the Court. No alteration whatever was effected or intended by this Bill in the duty on East-India sugar, with the exception of Mauritius sugar: That article now paid £2 per cent., and it was intended to exempt it from that high duty, and to admit it on the same terms as West India sugar, at a duty of 27s. per cent. The duty on East-India sugar generally was to remain at its present rate for one year; the existing act would have expired in the month of July, but it would be continued by this bill. The measure did not originate with the Court of Directors, but it was open to any observation gentlemen might choose to make on it; the bill had not passed the Legislature. It had certainly been read a third time in the House of Commons, but the Proprietors might still, if they thought fit, pray for its alteration in the House of Lords.

Mr. R. Jackson complained that the bill had not been laid before the Proprietors at an earlier period.

Mr. Weeding inquired whether the Hon. Chairman had stated, that the protecting duty on East-India sugar was removed?

The Chairman answered, no. The Mauritius sugar was exempted from the duty of £2 per cent., in lieu of which it was to pay only 27s. per cent.; other East-India sugars remained subject to the same duty as before. The Hon. and Learned Gent. had complained that this was the first opportunity afforded to the Proprietors to consider this bill; the course taken was, however, perfectly correct. The By-Law said, "that all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of

Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law." Now this bill had not yet passed into a law, and, therefore, the By-Law had been obeyed.

Mr. R. Jackson said the letter, not the spirit of the By-Law had been complied with.

Mr. S. Dixon (who had just entered the Court), said he wished to know what had passed on the subject of sugar, as he was deeply interested in that article.

The Chairman repeated what he had before said, with respect to Mauritius sugar; adding, that he understood that the reduction was to be made on the ground of sugar cultivated by slave labour being dearer than that produced by free labour.

Mr. S. Dixon said, that persons in the sugar-trade had received several accounts, all confirming each other, from which it appeared that the Mauritius sugar would not be put on the same footing as West-India sugar.

The Chairman said it would, from the 10th of July.

Mr. Gahagan said, no opportunity had been given to gentlemen to peruse this bill, and it had not even been read short. He did not doubt but the Hon. Chairman had analyzed it thoroughly, but documents of this nature ought to be laid before the Proprietors in a more formal manner. The spirit and purport of the By-Law was intelligible enough: but here the spirit was violated, and the document was merely laid on the table to satisfy the letter of the By-Law.

General Thornton said, the practice which had been pursued might suit the letter of the By-Law, but certainly did not meet its spirit; documents of this kind ought to be laid before the Proprietors as soon as possible. In opening the business, the Hon. Chairman had not stated the alteration that was about to be made in the duty on Mauritius sugar; and, but for the observation of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding), he (Gen. Thornton) would have gone away ignorant of the fact. The Hon. Chairman had observed, that, though this bill had passed the House of Commons, it might still be new-modelled in the House of Lords. That, however, could not be done, as it was a money-bill.

Adjourned.

East-India House, June 14.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of considering the Draft of a Bill now before Parliament, for transferring to the East-India Company certain possessions newly acquired in the East-Indies, under the late treaty with the King of the Netherlands.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq. M. P.) rose, and said he wished, before proceeding to the business of the day, to say a few words in relation to a bill which had been laid before the Proprietors last week. He alluded to the bill for continuing certain duties on sugar produced within the limits of the Company's charter. Having stated at the time, that the only point of difference contained in the new bill, as compared with that of last year, was the exception of the sugar of the Mauritius from the duty of 40s. per cent. to which other British East India sugar was liable, an Hon. Gent. (Mr. S. Dixon) not then in his place, seemed to suppose that he was not correct in such statement. On inquiry, he (the *Chairman*) found that that Gentleman was right in his opinion. The fact was, that the exception of Mauritius sugar from the payment of the duty of 40s. per cent. had been taken out of the bill on the report. He, however, was not responsible for this; but, as it had been stated to the Proprietors that the duty on Mauritius sugar was to be lowered, it was proper that the fact should be made known, that the House of Commons had deviated from their first intention. He believed the bill had been reported on an unusual day, Saturday, and that the alteration might, therefore, have escaped attention: but he was sure that no blame or responsibility attached either to him or the Executive Body generally. He understood privately that the reason why the words had been taken out was because an intention existed to legislate for the Mauritius by a separate bill, which intention, however, as he was informed, had been since abandoned. The fact therefore was, that the duties on East-India sugars of all kinds would continue, for one year longer, exactly as they stood at present.

Mr. R. Jackson—"Then the duty on Mauritius sugar will stand as before?"

The *Chairman*—"Yes; the same as on sugar the produce of the continent of India."

A Proprietor—"What is the duty?"

The *Chairman*—"All sugars grown within the limits of the Company's Charter are liable to a duty of 40s. per cent excepting the sugar of Foreign India, on which the duty is sixty shillings. It had been intended that sugar the produce of the Mauritius, should, like West-India sugar, pay only 27s. per cent. That intention had been abandoned; and, as the law now stood, it would for another year pay 40s. per cent."

General Thornton—"Is the intention to legislate, by a separate bill, for the Mauritius, abandoned for this session?"

The *Chairman*—"It is so."

EAST-INDIA POSSESSIONS BILL.

The *Chairman* stated that the Court was specially summoned for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, agreeably to the provision of the 4th section of the 1st chapter of the By-Laws, the Draft of a Bill now before Parliament, for transferring to the East-India Company certain possessions newly acquired in the East-Indies, under a treaty between His Majesty the King of Great Britain and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, signed in London, on the 17th of March last. He should have hereafter to move, that the Court approve of this measure; but perhaps, in the first instance, the Proprietors would expect that he should briefly explain the origin and object of the bill. It had grown out of a negotiation, which had been pending for some years. Certain plenipotentiaries had been appointed by his Majesty and by the King of the Netherlands, who, after much deliberation, had determined on the cession and counter-cession of certain possessions in the East-Indies. The island of Singapore, to which the Dutch laid claim, which was a station of great importance in the Eastern Archipelago, was formerly ceded to the crown of Great Britain in full sovereignty, as was also the Settlement of Malacca; the Dutch also withdrew from their possessions on the Continent of India; on the other hand, the settlement of Bencoolen was transferred to the Dutch, together with the undisputed possession of Banca. But, as the Company had very important rights involved in the intended negotiation, a communication on the subject had been made to the Court of Directors in 1820, by Mr. Canning, at that time President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. The Court were requested to select some gentlemen from their body to take part in the proceedings; and the consequence was, that four or five of the Executive Body were nominated to form a Secret Committee, for the purpose of conferring and corresponding upon such questions affecting the Company's interests as might occur in the negotiation. That Secret Committee closed their proceedings in the month of March last; and the Court of Directors, considering that the matters on which their judgment was called for were obviously of too delicate a nature to be discussed even by the general body of the executive, sanctioned the proceedings of the Committee, on the general statement made by them. So far, therefore, the hands of Government were strengthened in this negotiation, since the Court of Directors expressed their willingness to accede to the contemplated changes. The bill consequent on this proceeding was now on the table. It enacted that the island of Singapore should be transferred

to the Company by the crown, and that the factory of Bencoolen should be ceded to the Dutch Government. If it were necessary to go into further detail he would do so; but he thought he had said sufficient to induce the Proprietors to agree in the motion—"that this Court approve of the proceedings of the Court of Directors, and concur in the provisions of the bill now submitted to their consideration."

The *Deputy-Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson wished to know whether the Court of Directors were apprized of the intended cessions in an early stage of the negotiation, before the English and Dutch Governments had agreed upon them; whether, in fact, Government had in any degree compromised the interests or territory of the Company, before the Court of Directors were consulted?

The *Chairman*—"Quite the contrary. I am happy to say, that before the Government took any one step in the negotiation, they consulted the Directors. The Governor-General of Bengal wrote to the Court, that, in his opinion the possession of Singapore was most desirable. Then came a communication from his Majesty's Government to us, calling on the Court to take a comprehensive view of the interests of the Company, and to investigate any difficulties which might be connected with the subject. At the suggestion of Mr. Canning, a Secret Committee was formed, to consider the whole question. Not a step was taken in the business without communication with the Court of Directors, or its Committee."

Mr. R. Jackson said, the question which he had the honour of putting to the Hon. *Chairman* must at once present itself to his mind as of very great importance, with reference to the constitution of the Company. The subject which they had this day to consider was of the first impression; and he did think, that the gentlemen behind the bar had a right to know how far the great body of Proprietors were satisfied with their proceedings. He thought that the constituent body owed it to themselves, on all questions that might be connected with a cession of territory, to meet in that place, and in the most serious manner consider the subject and declare their opinion. The question which he had just asked, as to what communication had been made to their Executive Body by Ministers, was of the utmost importance; because the same authority which ceded Bencoolen without the consent of the Company, might also cede Bengal without their concurrence; the principle was precisely the same. It was a further question, whether the Directors themselves ought not, at an earlier period of the proceedings, to have given to the Proprietors, whose possessive right those territories were, an opportunity for dis-

cussing the proposition before them. Waiving, however, the constitutional point for the present, he would come at once to the consideration of the value and importance of the acquisition of Singapore, as well as of Bencoolen, which they had ceded to the Dutch; it was perhaps hardly possible to do this, without looking into the modern part of the history of the Eastern Archipelago. It was well known, that those possessions had been the object of extreme jealousy for not less than two centuries: they had been the cause of sanguinary contention between the various European powers, until the Dutch, having at last rooted out all competitors, and subdued island after island, were left in possession of those vast, powerful, and rich dominions, forming what was called the Eastern Archipelago. They all knew with what fondness the Dutch constantly clung to those possessions; he believed, that a Dutch gentleman would be less affected by any danger which threatened Amsterdam or Rotterdam, than by that which might threaten the loss of their spice islands. Their jealousy was perhaps fair and laudable; but that it was always kept within due bounds their history denied. In proportion, however, to that jealousy, and to the vast importance which the Dutch attached to those possessions, must have been the delicacy and difficulty of negotiating with respect to them. After the French revolution had forced the Stadtholder to seek refuge in this country, he gave up the whole of Dutch India to our Government, in trust for himself and the states of Holland. He stated this as a fact, of which they ought not to lose sight; for, however individuals might arraign the restoration of these possessions to the Dutch, it ought to be recollected, in justice to a deceased statesman, that they had originally been received but in trust for their acknowledged sovereign. And though Holland afterwards became one of our most active enemies in the hands of the French Emperor, yet it never could be forgotten, by a generous country like ours, that Holland was at last but an unwilling enemy. This circumstance weighed, no doubt, in those counsels which gave up to the Dutch the unqualified possession of their eastern territories; a surrender which, he admitted, was far too unqualified, even making every allowance for the circumstances of the case. The Dutch, on re-possessing themselves of Java, exhibited that jealousy which never could be separated from their character whenever these eastern settlements were concerned; and the only chance of allaying which appeared to him, he confessed, to be such a treaty as that now before the Court. (*Hear!*) The next advance we made in authority, in those seas, was in 1807, when we took possession of Prince of Wales's Island. Many of the gentle-

men who were sitting behind their bar, would recollect with what enthusiasm the acquisition of that settlement was at first embraced by the Government and the Company. The very thought that it was an approach to the Dutch islands was lauded, as being amongst its best and highest advantages. Gentlemen said, "not only will it be an excellent dépôt for the eastern commerce, hitherto carried on almost exclusively by the Dutch, but it is an extremely eligible station for the general protection of our trade in those seas." It was true, when that settlement was first proposed, it was intended to establish it on a scale infinitely larger than was afterwards deemed proper. It was proposed, that a great dock-yard should be formed there for building ships of the line, and that it should be a station for ships of war; in short, that it should be a vast establishment! He believed, that it was one of the misdeeds which he had to answer for, his having opposed the more extensive plan of establishment, though he gave at the same time his cordial assent to that scale which appeared to him to be the best calculated for such a settlement as the Prince of Wales's Island. Now, there was not one reason which it was possible to adduce, as having led them, at that time, to dwell so fondly on the possession of Prince of Wales's Island, that did not weigh, in a far greater degree, with respect to Singapore. The one was situated on the confines of the bay of Bengal, near to the entrance of the straits of Malacca, the other at the farther part of those straits, where the channel became so narrow, as perhaps to make it one of the most potent stations in the world; it was well called the key of the straits of Malacca, as well as the China seas; they might, indeed, call it the lock as well as the key! It would be a matter for their consideration, by and by, whether it ought not to be fortified: it was very like the position of Gibraltar; except that, when fortified, it would possess an infinitely greater command of the sea. In time of war, if fortified, it would afford ample protection to their ships; and, even as a dépôt of trade, its advantages must be very great. But if it should happen (and they had a right to guard against such a contingency), that the Dutch should be induced, in secret concert with other European powers favourable to war, to engage in hostilities, an attack on Singapore, if unfortified, could not be resisted. The force which the Dutch had in the island of Java, and which they would always take care to keep up, might soon get possession of it, and of the vast accumulated wealth which, in all probability, the Company would have there at the time, and, perhaps, without much compassion towards those who happened to be inhabitants of the place at the period of attack. Without offering any

opinion, whether Singapore should be made a military station, or whether it should be abstractedly commercial, he should merely say, that it was a question worthy of their grave consideration. Having, in 1811, organized Prince of Wales's Island, and having, in consequence of the agreement of the Stadtholder, taken possession of every individual station in those seas, except Java, Lord Minto thought it right to fit out an expedition against that place, and, by conquering it, to render us complete and undisputed masters of all the former Dutch possessions. His Lordship acted on a plan which had been contemplated for years before; and he (Mr. Jackson) remembered well, in conversation with the late Lord Melville, to hear that Noble Lord assign as a reason for not having captured Batavia, the fear he had of the sacrifice of human life (rather from the climate than the sword). The expedition planned by Lord Minto was fitted out with such silence and caution, and all the preparations were so excellent, that it completely effected its object: in the prosecution of which the fatality was not so great as many imagined it would have been. In this undertaking, Lord Minto naturally looked out for an efficient agent who should give him all necessary information relative to the settlement. The selection fell upon a gentleman who had formerly been one of their young clerks, who had gone out as Secretary to the Government of Prince of Wales's Island, and who, with that spirit and assiduity that generally marked the intellectual character, had successfully applied himself to those studies, which had since enabled him to fill, most efficiently, stations of great importance and responsibility. He had so accomplished himself in the Malay language, and acquired such knowledge of the local interests of those parts, that Lord Minto was induced to select Mr. (now Sir Thomas Stamford) Raffles, for his secretary on that occasion. The appointment so fully answered Lord Minto's expectations, that he thought fit to leave Mr. Raffles as Lieutenant-Governor of that settlement. Perhaps a better choice could not have been made; and he mentioned, with some little exultation, that the India House had the earliest services of that able and intelligent individual. (Hear!) We remained the complete and sole masters of this vast region till 1814; when the general peace was concluded. New arrangements were of course made; various exchanges necessarily took place in different parts of the world, and amongst other points of the policy of Lord Castlereagh, was the entire and unqualified restoration of every one of those islands to the Dutch! Bencoolen, it should be observed, had been in our possession more than a century before. Though the general sentiment in that Court, and throughout the country,

was not friendly to this unqualified restoration of the Noble Lord; yet he believed there was no man acquainted with the subject, who would arraign the wisdom and justice of the present act, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The unqualified re-possession of this, he would say, multitude of rich islands, by the Dutch, soon became inconvenient to us; and so much so, as to render it at length necessary that some representation should be made on the subject. A representation was made, which produced a most enlightened minute from Lord Hastings. It was now found necessary to procure some further possession in the eastern seas, which could, to a certain degree, counter-balance the unqualified possessions of the Dutch; Major Farquhar was in consequence employed. He was sent to Rhio, and entered into a negotiation with the Chieftain of that island; but, although the Chieftain had ratified a treaty which appeared fair and just, yet the Dutch had the cunning and the influence to procure another treaty entirely countervailing the provisions of that which had been entered into with us. The same would have been the case with any other island, so long as the Dutch possessed the power they then wielded in those seas. Those, therefore, who viewed as he did the policy of the Dutch, must perceive the wisdom of the present treaty; it had arisen from the representations made to the Government of Bengal, the Marquess of Hastings deeming it to be his duty to find out, if possible, an independent station in those seas where the Dutch had no sway or authority. He acted on that occasion, as he had done on every other, with acute discrimination, and that especially in the choice of his minister for the performance of this duty. He did not inquire whom the appointment would suit, but who would suit the appointment; and Sir Thomas Raffles was selected for the purpose of seeking some station over which the Dutch had no authority, and where we might find that security of which we had so long been destitute in the China seas. Sir Thomas Raffles fixed upon the harbour of Singapore, and he believed it was impossible to have selected a more eligible place. Every thing that had been stated to them in favour of that settlement, the strong and personal evidence which had been adduced before the House of Lords, the avowed opinions of Lord Landsdown, all must be illusory and fallacious, or this was one of the best stations that could be imagined. The immediate consequence of that selection had been truly surprising. It was like the miraculous draught of fishes; they had cast their net into the sea, and exchanged a nest of pirates for thousands of civilized subjects. Within three months after it came into our possession, its hun-

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dreds of inhabitants were converted into more than thousands. In three months they had increased from 200 to 3,000. By the last accounts (and it was only four years since that settlement came into our possession), the population had increased from 200 to 11,000, and such was the rapid improvement of this new settlement, that the aggregate amount of the imports and exports was already £2,000,000 annually, occupying from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of shipping. Such an increase of wealth and prosperity was literally without parallel! They owed the selection to Sir Thomas Raffles; but they owed more to the wisdom of that Government, which saw the necessity of having a commanding station in those seas, and which, having discovered a proper place, had spared no pains in rendering it available to the best interests of their country. As a commercial station it was invaluable; and, for an hourly-improving society, it was one of the most extraordinary instances within their dominions! There was at this station perfect security for the Company's trade; there was an island, even in this narrow channel, so that no vessel could go up the straits of Malacca without our observation; and not a ship could remain in the China seas whilst we were masters of this strait. If they had possessed it formerly, no danger could have been apprehended from Admiral Linois. It was a matter of wonder, that the Company's China trade did not suffer greatly from the expedition of that enterprising officer. (Hear!) The escape from him was most fortunate; but had the Company at that period possessed Singapore, Admiral Linois would not have ventured into those seas. (Hear!) The vessels that used to watch and lie in wait for our China trade, could not have remained in those seas had Singapore been at that time in our hands; and if the Company retained it, and made it a station of power and authority, their trade in the China seas would be rendered at all times perfectly secure. He, therefore, could not but contemplate with feelings of great satisfaction, their procuring possession of so important a post. The general complexion of this bill was that of justice and equity; so it appeared to him. It had been said in some quarters, that the Dutch had shown themselves the more skilful diplomatists; in others, that we were rather too sharp for the Dutch. In his opinion, neither party had sought to be too sharp for, or had outwitted the other. The whole transaction looked more like an arbitration of honest merchants, than the negotiation of jealous plenipotentiaries; it shewed nothing of the tricking of diplomatic artists. The great object appeared to be, to do justice in the first place towards both parties, and to settle the foundation of an honourable and permanent

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peace, by removing all those causes of excitement and irritation which had existed for 200 years. The first provision in the treaty was, that the Dutch agreed to give up sixteen or seventeen places which they possessed on the continent of India, and which, though not of great or potent magnitude, were large enough to create quarrels and bickerings between the two countries; for it was an undisputed fact, that a feather could not be ruffled in the wing of a state, without exciting angry and hostile feelings. The late Governor-General and his enlightened colleagues, had thought it was much better even to purchase those continental settlements and factories of the Dutch than not possess them, and thereby prevent future controversy. It was however now unnecessary to resort to that expedient; for, at the moment he was speaking, every one of those places had become ours by cession. The Company gave, no doubt, a large island in return; but it should be observed that they had never gained by Sumatra, of which they possessed but a small part, and that had been a constant drain and expense to the Company; it was, besides, exceedingly insecure. Fort Marlborough had, he believed, been taken by a single frigate; and the appearance even of a pirate would throw the whole place into confusion and alarm. This island we gave in perpetuity to the Dutch, and we received, in return, the island, town, and fort of Malacca, which ceased to be an object to the Dutch after we had got Singapore in our possession; the possession of Sumatra was, in a local point of view, important to the Dutch. Their chief settlements were now on one side of the straits of Malacca, and ours were situated on the other. The Dutch had acted wisely in making this exchange; and, in his mind, we had acted both wisely and fortunately in agreeing to it. Let it be recollected that the straits, at the part he was speaking of, were not more, he believed, than six miles over; and between Malacca and Sumatra was the island of Singapore, on which, if they did not plant batteries, they would at least have posts of observation. It was said that those who had command of the straits of Babelmandel could put a padlock on the Red Sea; and, precisely in the same way, those who held Singapore could place a padlock on the straits of Malacca, and on the China seas. It seemed almost a special providence which had given us the unrivalled and absolute possession of that island. There was one way of estimating its value; namely, by the opposition which the Dutch manifested when we took possession of it. So much displeasure did the Dutch feel on the occasion, that when the intelligent individual to whom they were mainly indebted for that possession was about to return back to this

country, his conduct was viewed as so heinous an offence against the Government of Java, that, when he placed his foot on the shore of that island, it was considered a piece of great presumption and affront, although the health of his lady required such an indulgence. This showed the value which the Dutch themselves placed on that settlement, over which they had claimed the right of dominion, although their own act and deed had admitted that they had no legitimate authority over it; as, when it became a question what possessions were entrusted to us by the Stadtholder's deed of 1794, several of them were declared by the Dutch to be independent states, and Singapore amongst the number. Sir Thomas Stamford-Raffles found it unpossessed by any power; no native chief even claimed it; so that, in becoming masters of it, we were not guilty of injustice towards the Dutch, or towards any native Chieftain! With these sentiments, and being fully impressed with the magnitude of the advantage the Company had gained, he was quite disposed, so far as regarded himself, to waive the constitutional question, to which he had before alluded. As a general proposition, he felt that the Directors, in whose hands so sacred a trust as that of preserving the entirety of the Company's possessions was placed, had no right, behind the Proprietors' backs, or without their leave, to concede any of those territories, and he could not let the bill go forward without giving some intimation of his opinion. At the same time he was ready to admit, that, if the Proprietors had been called together when the question was first agitated, the discussion would probably have been of a nature so much calculated to awaken the jealousy of the Dutch, as to produce a very unfavourable effect on the negotiation; such, perhaps, as at the present hour might have prevented them from being in possession of the settlements in question. With this feeling, and taking this view of the question, it would be improper for him to deal in any other than general observations on what he considered the constitutional rights of the Company. When those rights were at any time touched, he conceived they ought not to be lukewarm or unobservant of the circumstance; and it did appear to him a little too late to come before the Proprietors, at the last moment, when every thing was settled and concluded, and to tell them that "three years back, we did so and so." These remarks applied to the constitutional question; but there his objections ended; because every other consideration was lost in the value of the accession, and the worthiness of the object which the Executive Body had in view. He, as a Proprietor, owned that he felt great obligation to the Court of Directors,

as well as to the Government and the Board of Control, for the successful issue to which this delicate negotiation had been brought. His thanks of course extended to those gentlemen who were in office when the negotiation commenced, as well as to those of the present day, under whose auspices it was concluded. They could not look to that treaty without perceiving in it a number of wise suggestions, which could only have proceeded from that House. It was a treaty of great circumspection; from beginning to end, nothing could be more studiously or more wisely contrived to avoid the possibility of future misunderstanding. It was provided, that, if we chose to relinquish the cession made to us, the Dutch were to have the preference; and, on the other hand, if the Dutch should hereafter be disposed to part with any thing that had been ceded to them, we were to have a right of re-possession. The ships of each country were to be treated in the ports of the other on the footing of the most favoured nation; and, whatever ratio of duty was payable on merchandize imported or exported by the subjects of one nation, should in no instance be more than doubled, when imports or exports of the like nature were made by the subjects and in the ships of the other. Here all ground for dispute was removed; and he need not point out to the Court how important it was that every cause of complaint should be done away; though, after all, when states felt inclined to quarrel, the most trifling circumstance was seized upon as a sufficient ground, but here every fair and rational ground of dispute was effectually removed. A supplementary paper had been laid before the Court, which pleased him very much: it contained the most friendly sentiments towards the Dutch, and shewed the honourable frankness with which the plenipotentiaries had entered upon the negotiation. He gave them credit for all that openness and liberality by which their proceeding was distinguished; and which must ever tend, either in public or in private life, to produce the most harmonious results. To all persons who might be affected by this exchange, a sufficient time, namely, six years, was allowed to remove; in short, every thing had found its way into this treaty, that could give general and individual satisfaction. Perhaps it would have been as well, if the continental possessions of the Dutch which were to be made over to us had been enumerated in the bill. That was however of little importance, since the words of the act must strictly follow the terms of the treaty, which surrendered them all. He conceived this to be one of those occasions, when the Executive Body had a right to call for the unequivocal sentiments of their

constituents. He was sure they would always excuse a detailed exposition like the present, if the individual making it terminated, as he was bound to do, with expressing his most cordial and hearty assent to this bill. He returned his sincere thanks to the King's Government, and to the late and present Court of Directors, for the part they had severally taken in bringing this negotiation to so desirable an end. And he could not possibly look to the great advantages which must inevitably flow from the treaty, without paying a debt of gratitude to that servant who was mainly the cause of our achieving so important an object. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Weddington asked whether, by this treaty, the Company would be relieved from the annual payment made under a former treaty, to buy off the competition of the Dutch in opium? By the eighth article of the present treaty, he perceived that "His Netherland Majesty cedes to his Britannic Majesty all his establishments on the continent of India; and renounces all privileges and exemptions enjoyed or claimed in virtue of those establishments." He merely asked this question for information, for he entirely coincided with the Learned Gent. as to the great benefits that would be derived from the treaty.

The Chairman said that, undoubtedly, under the words of the treaty, every payment or pretension arising from the possession of the ceded territory, would be virtually abolished by its surrender. All rights and privileges whatsoever belonging to the Dutch, in consequence of the possession of the forts and factories ceded by this treaty, were expressly renounced.

Mr. Weddington was satisfied with the explanation he had received.

Mr. H. Jackson begged to ask, whether a counterpart to the supplementary paper delivered by the English plenipotentiaries, had been received from the Dutch plenipotentiaries? It was a complimentary and conciliatory paper.

The Chairman said, undoubtedly the paper alluded to by the Learned Gent. had been met by a similar paper on the part of the Dutch plenipotentiaries. After the great approbation which had been bestowed on this measure, it was hardly necessary for him to say a word more on the subject. It was a very agreeable part of his duty to thank the Learned Proprietor, who had devoted so much time and attention to this question, for the very handsome manner in which he had spoken of the transaction; himself and his colleagues must feel satisfaction at the approbation which their conduct had excited. There was only one point on which he found it necessary to touch, and that but lightly; he alluded to the objection, which was rather hinted at

than directly stated by the Learned Proprietor, who seemed to consider that the Court of Directors were somewhat deficient in their duty, in not having taken the opinion of the General Court at an earlier stage of the business. The fact was, that the importance and delicacy of the negotiation rendered it impossible for the Executive Body to have acted otherwise than they had done. (*Hear!*) They could not bring those proceedings before the Proprietors, until the transaction had arrived at that conclusion to which, he was truly happy to say, it had at length arrived. The Learned Proprietor had in fact admitted, that the result might have been endangered by a premature discussion in the General Court. It was however a doubtful question whether the Court of Directors were at all obliged to take the sense of the Proprietors on a question relating to the exchange of territory; for the statute of King William gave the Executive Body full license and authority to make acquisitions and exchanges of territory. The By-Law required the Directors to lay before the General Court any measure, in progress through Parliament, which appeared to affect the interest or privileges of the Company; and that law had been obeyed in the present case, as soon as possible. The Learned Proprietor observed, that this bill had been brought before the Court in its last stage. So far from that being the case, the greatest promptitude had been shewn in submitting it to the Proprietors. On Wednesday last, the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India intimated to the Chairman that he intended to bring in a bill to carry the treaty into effect; application was made for a copy of the bill, which was immediately granted. The bill was brought in on Friday last; and on the preceding day the present Court was specially summoned. He believed, also, it was the first time the Court had ever met on Trinity Monday; and certainly there was no want of attention to the Court of Proprietors. The delicacy of the question prevented any communication from being made in the first instance; but when the transaction assumed a tangible shape, no time was lost in convening the Proprietors. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Gahagan said he should rather apprehend, that, independently of the statute of King William, the crown had a right to make acquisitions and exchanges of territory in India. By the Charter Act of the 53d of the late King, His Majesty reserved to himself the right of sovereignty in India; and certainly, if he had the right of sovereignty, he also had the right of cession. Undoubtedly, for a certain time, he delegated his authority to the Company, but that did not do away with the paramount right of sovereignty. He might

cede any of the Company's territories, even Bengal; although, if such a thing were attempted, it would touch them too nearly not to produce a struggle for it. With respect to what his Hon. and Learned Friend had expressed, relative to the unqualified cession of all the Dutch settlements by Lord Castlereagh at the treaty of Paris, he must say, that if that transaction deserved any reproach or reproof the Noble Lord must stand acquitted of it, and the censure must apply elsewhere. He believed it to be a fact well known, that Lord Castlereagh, when at Paris, wrote home for instructions on this very point; he stated, that he was only conversant in European politics, and that he did not understand the interests of India. He therefore asked the advice of the Noble Lord then at the head of the Board of Control, when the negotiation relative to these islands was going on; and he believed it was with the approbation of the Directors themselves that this unqualified cession was made to the Dutch. If he were wrong in that statement, he was ready to apologize for his error; but he had reason to suppose that it was correct. He would now say a word or two with respect to the cession of the island of Sumatra, for which, in return, we received Singapore. His Learned Friend had given them a whole volume, not only of eulogies, but of analogies, in proof of the excellence of the bargain; he had compared the cession of Singapore to the miraculous draught of fishes: he, however, must take leave to deny the analogy; he contended that it was the Dutch, and not the Company, that had caught the fish. The Company had indeed caught one small fish, of very delicate flavour, but the great draught, the immense haul, was on the other side. With regard to Singapore, the Company had got nothing that they did not possess before; all they had done was, to get the Dutch to state that they would not meddle with a settlement which they could not take from us. (*Hear!*) Now, as to the cession of Sumatra, there was a point to which he wished to draw the attention of the Court. As to those supplementary and complimentary papers that had been spoken of, they were very pretty to read, and they were very satisfactory to those who were concerned in the negotiation; but he should like to know, whether there were not European settlers and Company's servants at Sumatra, for whom, under this treaty, nothing had been done? Had they not laid out money there in the cultivation of spices, with the hope of being able to supply Europe with that article? Had they been considered? Had their vested rights been taken into consideration? (*Hear!*) Or were these persons left in the liberal hands of the Dutch,

to settle the matter as they could? By the cession of Bencoolen the monopoly of spices was totally given up to the Dutch. Though he was glad that every possible ground of controversy was removed by the cession of Sumatra, still he gave the Dutch no credit for what was ceded in lieu of it. He believed, though he would not compare Singapore to the rock of Gibraltar, that it would yet be a mighty station hereafter, in time of war. They ought not, however, in making this arrangement, to look only to the future; it was their duty also to consider the present, and to protect the rights of those who had expended money in forming plantations at Bencoolen. He called on the Directors to take care that those people were not ruined by this treaty, which came down suddenly upon them, and must necessarily interfere with their just rights. He thought it not enough, merely to give them six years to pack up their property and take their departure.

Mr. Grant said it was of very great importance to this country to possess all the settlements belonging to the Dutch on the continent of India, which were ceded to us by this treaty. He hoped arrangements would hereafter be made with the Danes, the French, and the Portuguese, for the cession of their settlements on the continent of India; for he was quite satisfied that it was of the utmost importance that we should be the sole European possessors of India. The claims of individuals of all classes on the island of Sumatra, ought, he conceived, to command the most liberal consideration from the King's Government. The treaty was most satisfactory in every point of view; and as, under it, the public and the Company derived very important advantages, they should take care that individual interests did not suffer by its provisions.

Mr. R. Jackson said his Learned Friend (Mr. Gahagan) had simply balanced Singapore against Sumatra, without noticing the cession of the establishments on the continent of India.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

East-India House, June 23.

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

DIVIDEND.

The routine business of the day being gone through—

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) moved "that the Court do agree to a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 22d inst., recommending that a dividend of 6½ per cent. should be declared on the Company's capital stock, for the half year

commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next;" which resolution having been seconded by the Deputy Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) was unanimously agreed to.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Cumming presented the annual report of the Committee of By-Laws, which set forth, that the By-Laws had been duly observed and executed during the last year.

On the motion of the Chairman, the fifteen gentlemen forming the Committee of By-Laws were re-elected.

TANJORE CLAIMS.

The Chairman now drew the attention of the Court to a subject which they had been specially summoned to consider; namely, the confirmation of the resolution agreed to at the General Court on the 26th of May last, "for granting to the Carnatic Commissioners an additional sum of £300 per annum each, so long as they should continue to act as Commissioners for investigating the Tanjore Claims."

The Chairman having moved the confirmation of the above resolution, Mr. Crawford, Mr. R. Jackson, and the Hon. D. Kinnaid opposed the motion, which was supported by the Chairman and Mr. Pattison, on the ground that the proposition with which it was connected was a just and equitable one.

Mr. Hume moved the postponement of the question, for the purpose of giving the Court an opportunity of considering whether it would not be proper to appoint a separate commission for the consideration of the Tanjore claims.

The amendment, on a shew of hands, was negatived. When the main question was put, a ballot was demanded by Mr. Hume and eight other Proprietors then present. The ballot was fixed for Friday, the 2d of July.

INTEREST ON INDIA BONDS.

General Thornton brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, recommending "that the Court of Directors be directed to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of reducing the interest of India bonds, a measure which would be not only beneficial to the proprietors of stock, but advantageous to the public at large."

Mr. Addinell seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, the Chairman, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Twining, and Sir C. Forbes. The motion was ultimately withdrawn by the Gallant General.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairman was about to state the other business which the Court had met to transact, when

The Hon. D. Kimbaird rose, and complained that the selection of papers relative to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, which had been made in compliance with a resolution of that Court, was not sufficiently copious. He alluded particularly to the non-production of an *exposé* (written by the Noble Marquess himself) of the principal topics worthy of remark in his administration, which *exposé* the late Chairman (W. Wigram, Esq.) explicitly stated should be laid before the Proprietors.

The Chairman said, the papers in question had not been laid before the Proprietors, because the Court of Directors held that it did not come within the meaning of the resolution of the General Court. It was not an official document; but was addressed by the Marquess of Hastings to the late Chairman after the Noble Lord had quitted the situation of Governor-General, and had arrived at Gibraltar on his way home.

Sir J. Doyle said he would not claim this document as a public record; but still he wished to have it, as the fullest information ought to be laid before the Court. He concluded by moving, "that the paper written by Lord Hastings respecting his administration in India, though not officially recorded, should be laid before the Court."

A debate of considerable length and much warmth followed, in which the Chairman, the Hon. D. Kimbaird, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Trant, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Impey, Mr. Mills, Mr. Hume, Mr. Edmonstone, Sir G. Robinson, Col. Bailie, and Sir C. Forbes took part.

Sir C. Forbes moved as an amendment,

"that this letter be printed for the Court, accompanied with such observations as the Court of Directors may think proper to make upon it."

The amendment, after a short discussion, was negatived, and the original motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir G. Robinson, certain papers relative to the reform of the administration at Lucknow, were ordered to be laid before the Court.

Mr. Edmonstone moved for copies of all Minutes of Council, drawn up between the month of Nov. 1813 and the month of Nov. 1817, which have reference to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. The motion was agreed to.

The Hon. D. Kimbaird also moved for certain papers relative to the military administration of the Marquess of Hastings. He afterwards expressed a wish to withdraw that motion, and to propose, "that the Court adjourn to Wednesday next."

The Chairman was of opinion that it would be better to decide the Hon. Member's motion at once.

Mr. Impey then moved as an amendment, "that this Court do now adjourn."

On this motion a division took place, when there appeared—

For the Adjournment ...20

Against it20

The Chairman then gave his casting vote in favour of the adjournment; and at twenty minutes after seven, the Court broke up.

* * The lateness of the month has compelled us to present our readers with an abstract of the debate. It will be given at length in our next number.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE ARMY PROHIBITED.

Fort William, Jan. 1, 1824.—In consequence of some recent instances of private commercial transactions in this army having been brought to the notice of Government, it is hereby declared, that any military officer who may be proved, summarily, to the satisfaction of the Governor-General-in-Council, to have engaged in any mercantile or commercial speculation whatsoever, shall be held *ipso facto* incapable of serving, and shall be forthwith suspended and sent to Europe, with a recommendation to the Hon. Court of Directors that he be discharged from their army.

—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give the fullest effect to this order.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ARTILLERY DIVISIONS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 23, 1823.—The separate command of the artillery in the field having been abolished, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following arrangements for assimilating the Artillery Divisions with those of the army be carried into effect:

The Artillery at Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow, to form the Western Division, the head-quarters of which are to be established at the former station.

The Artillery at Loodhiana, Kurnaul, and Dehlie to be included in the Western

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Division, as also the Artillery at Agra—head-quarters Meerut.

The late 1st Division of Field Artillery to be denominated the Cawnpore Division, including the posts of Pertubgurh and Sultanpore Oude.

The Artillery Divisions of the Sangor Force and Nagpore Subsidiary Force to continue under their present form and denomination.

The Allahabad Company, being attached to the Garrison, is not included in any Division.

The Benares and Dinapore commands remain as at present.

The head-quarters of the 3d battalion of Artillery to be established at Cawnpore, whither the Commandant and Staff will accordingly move.

The 7th and 8th Companies of that battalion to be temporarily attached to the 2d battalion at Dum Dum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pennington, of the Horse-Brigade, will command the Meerut Division.

Lieutenant Colonel Hetzler, the Western Division.

Major Parker, the Cawnpore Division; and Major Boileau, of the Horse-Brigade, the Nagpore Division.

Capt. Tennant will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Hetzler in the command of the Artillery at Agra.

The records of the late Field Artillery Command to be forwarded for deposit to the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery.

Capt. Shaw is removed from the 5th company 1st battalion to the 2d company 3d battalion of Artillery, and directed to proceed and take the command of the Artillery at Kurnaul without delay.

Field Officers will be appointed to the command of the Artillery at Mhow, Sangor, and Agra, whenever the state of the regiment will admit.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 18. Mr. F. Gouldsbury, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Munasing.

23. Mr. R. W. Barlow, an Assistant in Office of Register to Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. G. F. Brown, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Allahabad.

Jan. 8. Mr. M. J. Tierney, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Benares.

Mr. George Gough, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of 24 Pergunnahs.

General Department.

Jan. 1. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, Assistant to Secretary to Government in General, Foreign, and Commercial Department.

Commercial Department.

Jan. 1. The Hon. A. Ramsay, Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 1. The Rev. William Eales, Senior Chaplain at Presidency.

The Rev. — Thomason, Junior Chaplain at Presidency.

16. The Rev. W. Palmer, District Chaplain at Mhow.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 11, 1823.—Brev. Capt. Geo. Snodgrass, 4th regt. N.I., to be Dep. Paymaster at Benares, vice Capt. Oliver, permitted to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. Thos. Warlow, corps of Engineers, to be District Barrack Master, and posted to 7th or Cawnpore division of Barrack Department.

Capt. W. Dunlop, 26th N.I., to officiate as Superintendent of Public Buildings in Upper Provinces during absence of Capt. Roberts.

Capt. T. Maddock, 1st Assist. Secretary to Military Board, permitted to resign that situation.

Dec. 18.—Capt. Jas. Tennant, regt. of Artill., to be 1st Assist. Secretary to Military Board, vice Capt. Maddock resigned.

Lieut. E. J. Smith, corps of Engineers, to be Assist. to Capt. R. Smith, Superintendent of Doab Canal.

Cornet E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., to do duty with his Lordship's Body Guard from 1st ult.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 1.—Surg. G. Lambe to do duty with right wing 1st bat. 10th regt.

Lieut. James White to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 25th regt.; dated 16th Oct.

Lieut. Hughes and Ensign Turner, 2d bat. 31st regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 23d regt. until arrival of former corps at Berhampore, and Ensign Wilkinson, 1st bat. 3d regt., to do duty with detachment of 2d bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore until further orders.

Dec. 4.—Ensign Souter, 1st bat. 33d regt., directed to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore until 15th prox., after which he will join bat. to which he stands appointed.

Lieut. H. Charlton, 8th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of that regt.

Lieuts. P. Johnson and G. Templer removed from 1st to 2d bat. 2d regt.

Lieut. J. Murray removed from 2d to 1st bat. 3d regt.

Lieut. S. P. C. Humfrays removed from 1st to 2d bat. 18th regt.

Lieut. T. R. Fell removed from 2d to 1st bat. 20th regt.

Lieut. W. Cotes removed from 1st to 2d bat. 28th regt.

Ens. Stephen, 2d bat. 21st regt., instead of joining detachment of Europ. regt. at Dinapore, will continue his route to Saugor, and join bat. to which he is posted.

Fort William, Dec. 18.—Lieut. Col. Alex. Macleod, C.B., nominated Commandant of Artillery in G.O. of 27th ult., hereby appointed to a seat at Military Board.

Surg. W. L. Grant to be a Deputy Superintending Surgeon, until further orders, Mr. Johnston having been permitted to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to proceed to sea, and eventually to Europe, on account of his health.

Dec. 23.—Assist. Surg. E. T. Harpur, to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Nuddea, vice Assist. Surg. Row, permitted to return to military branch of service.

Lieut. Col. G. Macmorine, 20th N.I., nominated to command of Eastern Frontier, vice Popham.

Ens. J. Tindal, of Engineers, appointed an Assistant to Lieut. Forbes, in charge of machinery, &c. for new Calcutta Mint.

26th Regt. N.I. Ens. C. Griffin to be Lieut. from 15th Dec. 1823, vice Semerville, deceased.

Dec. 24.—Ens. the Hon. F. G. Howard, H. M. 13th L. Infantry, to be an Aid-de-camp, and Brev. Capt. Alex. St. Leger MacMahon, H. M. 16th Lancers, to be an Extra Aid-de-camp to His Lordship the Governor-General.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 9.—Brev. Capt. Fernie to act as Adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 13th regt. during its separation from Head-Quarters of bat.

Lieut. Gibbs, 1st bat. 21st regt., permitted to do duty with 2d bat. 33d regt. at Cawnpore until arrival of his corps at Etawah.

Lieut. Cobbe and Ens. Broderip to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 7th regt., and Ens. Brownlow with 2d bat. 26th regt., as a temporary arrangement.

Capt. Dewaal to continue to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 30th regt. after his promotion, until Adj. of bat. shall join; dated 29th Oct.

Dec. 10.—2d-Lieut. F. B. Boileau (lately admitted) posted to 4th comp. 2d bat. Artillery.

Lieut. Boileau, 2d bat. 14th regt., directed to join and do duty with 1st bat. of regt. at Pertaubghur.

Dec. 12.—Capt. M. A. Bunbury and

Lieut. R. Chitty, 20th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regt.

Capt. G. Watson and Lieut. W. Tritton, 21st N.I., posted to 2d bat. of regt.

Brigade-Major Honeywood posted to Malwa Field Force.

Lieut. Humfrey to act as Adj. to detachment of 3d bat. of Artillery at Cawnpore during ensuing practice season; dated 30th Nov.

Fort William, Dec. 30.—Mr. Watkin Wingfield admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to Cornet.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 13.—2d-Lieut. F. Grote, posted to 7th comp. 3d bat. of Artillery.

2d-Lieut. G. H. Swinley, posted to 8th comp. 3d bat. ditto.

Capt. Tanner, commanding at Monghier, permitted to be absent from his station for purpose of being employed on a survey under orders of Board of Revenue for Central Provinces.

Fort-William, Jan. 1, 1824.—Mr. A. Cardew admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Mr. Fred. Abbott admitted a Cadet of Engineers, and promoted to Ensign.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. Palmer, 8th L.C., Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. General, removed from General Staff of Army and directed to join his corps.

Capt. M. S. Hogg, Europ. Regt., transferred, at his own request, to Invalid Establishment.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Cotes, 28th N.I., directed to be struck off list of army from 23d June 1820.

Jan. 3.—Assist. Surg. John Greig, to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Banda.

Jan. 5.—Resignation of Mr. Hodgson, Superintendant of Veterinary Establishment at Balligunge, accepted, and that gentleman permitted to proceed to Europe.

Sub-Assist. Veterinary Surg. John Hughes, posted to Body-Guard of Governor-General.

1st L.C. Cornet G. R. Crommelin to be Lieut., vice Reid retired, with rank from 4th May 1823, vice Waugh promoted.

4th L.C. Capt. H. Hawtrey to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Burlton to be Capt. of a troop from 7th March 1823, in succession to Rainey retired.—Cornet E. Horsley to be Lieut., vice Burlton promoted, with rank from 4th Dec. 1823, vice Heriott transferred to Pension Establishment.

7th N.I. Capt. C. W. Hamilton to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. A. Munro to be Capt. of a company, vice

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Cunninghame retired, with rank from 11th July 1821, in succession to Sargent promoted.—Ensign C. Crommelin to be Lieut. from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Munro promoted.

8th N.I. Capt. W. D. Playfair to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Robeson to be Capt. of a comp., from 8th April 1823, in succession to Scott retired.—Ens. A. S. Singer to be Lieut., vice Robeson promoted, with rank from 2d Nov. 1823, vice Oliphant deceased.

33d N.I. Ens. J. Whiteford to be Lieut. from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Goding retired.

Medical Department. Assist. Surg. Jas. Thompson to be Surg., vice Ledman retired, with rank from 27th Sept. 1823, for augmentation.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Patterson to be Surg., vice Lewis retired, ditto ditto.

Adjustment of Rank.

1st L.C. Lieut. H. L. Worrall to rank from 29th May 1822, vice Reid retired.

4th L.C. Lieut. W. Benson to rank from 7th March 1823, vice Burlton promoted.

7th N.I. Major P. T. Conyn to rank from 7th Oct. 1821, vice Cunningham retired; Capt. Geo. Spellissy, ditto 7th Oct. 1821, vice Conyn promoted; Capt. Edw. Gwatkin, ditto 29th Oct. 1821, vice Grant deceased; Lieut. J. S. Pitts (now of Europ. Regt.) ditto 7th Oct. 1821, vice Spellissy promoted; Lieut. G. H. Edwards, ditto 29th Oct. 1821, vice Gwatkin promoted; Lieut. B. Wood, ditto 11th Jan. 1822, vice Caldecott resigned.

8th N.I. Lieut. H. Charlton to rank from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Robeson promoted.

Medical Department. Surg. John Savage to rank from 29th Jan. 1823, vice Ledman retired; Surg. G. Baillie, ditto 14th Feb. 1823, vice Phillott deceased; Surg. J. Grierson, ditto 17th March 1823, vice Brown promoted; Surg. G. Lambie, ditto 11th July 1823, vice Lewis retired; Surg. W. S. Stiven, ditto 11th July 1823, for augmentation; Surg. H. H. Wilson, ditto 25th July 1823, vice Johnston promoted; Surg. R. D. Knight, ditto 19th Aug. 1823, vice Gibson deceased.

Head Quarters, Dec. 16.—Sub-Commander W. McCluskie removed from Arsenal to Magazine at Allahabad.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Williams, 2d bat. 29th N.I., appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to corps, vice Paton appointed to Quarter Master General's Department.

Lieut. C. Thoresby, 1st bat. 34th regt., appointed Adj. to corps, vice Smith proceeding to Europe.

Brev. Capt. Woolley, to continue to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 30th N.I., until

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relieved by Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell.

Lieut. C. D. Wilkinson, 1st bat. 14th N.I., appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to corps, vice Ouseley appointed an Examiner in College of Fort William.

Dec. 22.—Assist. Surg. A. Menzies posted to Ramghur Local Battalion.

Dec. 23.—Ensign Savary to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 23d regt. during absence of Lieut. Ward on general leave.

Lieut. Carte, 1st bat. 32d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 33d regt. at Cawnpore, until arrival of his own corps at that station.

Lieut. R. Jackson removed from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat. Artillery.

Brev. Capt. Cowslade to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 19th regt. until arrival of Lieut. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Craigie; dated 15th Nov.

Cornet Schelch to act as Adj. to 2d L.C., vice Ponsonby, on leave of absence.

Dec. 24.—Lieut. Gordon to act as Staff to detachment serving in Chittagong district; dated 28th Nov.

Lieut. H. Mackenzie, 1st bat. 11th N.I., to officiate as Adj. to Mundlaisir Local Battalion, as a temporary arrangement; dated 4th Dec.

Lieut. Alfred Lermitt, 12th N.I., appointed Adjutant to Mundlaisir Local Corps.

Lieut. J. Hannay, 6th N.I., posted to 2d bat. of regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 11. 1st-Lieut. J. D. Crommelin, Regt. of Art., on private affairs.—Mr. C. Feldwick, Dep. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance, for his health.—Lieut. Col. Com. J. N. Smith, 5th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. W. Sterling, 23d N.I., ditto.—23. Lieut. Col. G. M. Popham, 9th N.I., for his health.—Capt. R. Axford, 13th N.I., on his private affairs.—30. Brev. Capt. G. G. Denness, Regt. of Art., for his health.—Jan. 1. Lieut. E. E. Isaac, 32d N.I., ditto.—Assist. Surg. T. C. Harrison, for one year.—3. Capt. J. Scott, 10th N.I., 1st Assist. Adj. Gen. of Army, on account of health.

To Penang.—Jan. 1. Capt. R. Home, 28th N.I., for twelve months, for his health.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 27, 1823.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

46th Foot. Ens. T. Gleeson to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Law deceased, 25th Oct. 1823.

Dec. 2.—Lieut. Scott, 44th regt., to

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act as Adjutant to that Corps during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Woollard.

Lieut. Irwin, 87th regt., to act as Quart. Mast. to that corps during absence of Quart. Mast. Paul, on Medical Certificate.

Dec. 6.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

44th Foot. W. S. Marley, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ogilvy promoted, 7th Nov. 1823.

Dec. 10.—Brev. Capt. Williams, 16th Lancers, to perform duties of Paymaster to that regt.

Dec. 22.—Resignation of Ens. H. S. La Roche, 14th regt., accepted of, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

FURLONGHS from H.M. FORCES.

To Europe.—Dec. 2. Lieut. Lane, 47th regt., for health.—Surg. Kenny, 67th regt., ditto.—Ens. Blachford, 69th regt., ditto.—Maj. Barrow, h. p. 43d regt., for one year, on private affairs.—Lieut. Potts, 54th regt., ditto.—6. Ens. Snow, 47th regt.—Lieut. Pattoun, 54th regt.—Lieut. Jennings, 14th regt., for purpose of retiring on half-pay.—22. Maj. Wyndham, 67th regt., for health.—Capt. Cowper, 59th regt., for ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 6. Capt. Campbell, 54th regt., for eighteen months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EASTERN FRONTIER.

Letters from Tik Naaf notice the unhealthiness of the Island of Shupparee, where the detachment of troops are all represented as being in a sickly state. We are informed that it is the intention of Government to remove the troops from the island in consequence of representations to the above effect, and the knowledge that, out of four or five officers, one (Lieut. Exshaw of the 20th Native Infantry) died on the 13th instant, and another (Lieut. Hay of the same corps) was dangerously ill.

The Birmans have given up all further designs upon this island, and were occupied in preparing for an attack on the Prince of Cashar.—[Ben. Hurk., Jan. 22.]

EDUCATION.

Parental Academic Institution.—An examination of the pupils educated at the Parental Academic Institution by the committee and a small number of the parents or friends of the children, took place on Saturday the 15th December. It was not thought fit that the examination should, on this occasion, be a public one, as no great proficiency could be expected from the pupils who have only been under the care of the institution for less than five months. The result, however, of the examination was very pleasing, and reflected

the highest credit upon the system of education pursued by the masters under the direction of the committee. The attention of the masters to perfect the pupils in the several branches of education was very evident, and deserves the warmest praise. The first class was examined by the masters and the committee in Latin, English grammar, geography, and the use of the globes, and very favourable specimens of their writing and drawing were exhibited. Among the greatest proficient in these two last acquirements, was a lad named Lorimer, some of whose drawings, particularly those in chalks, were worthy of a person of far more advanced age than the performer. The second class was examined in nearly the same subjects as the first, and here the proficiency was equally observable, while the third and fourth classes, whose studies of course are of a more elementary nature than those of the classes which preceded them, did not fall short of what might be expected from them. After the conclusion of the examination, some prizes of little pecuniary value, but such as the funds of the institution would allow it to purchase, were delivered by the Secretary, Mr. Ricketts, to the following boys, who were adjudged to be the most meritorious.

1st Class.—1st Prize to Master James Lorimer, for general proficiency. The 2d prize to Master A. Smith, for Latin and general good conduct and attention to his studies. The 3d prize to Master W. Porter, for general proficiency. The 4th prize to Master J. Melbeckseth, for proficiency in geography. The 5th prize to Master Jas. Henery, for Latin.

2d Class.—The prize for Latin was adjudged to Master J. Cornelius, that for geography to Master T. Shephard, that for general proficiency and good behaviour to Master H. Poulson, that for arithmetic to Master J. Poulson, and that for English grammar to Master R. Hayes.

3d Class.—Prizes were given to Master H. Hickman for reading, Master A. A. D'Mello for writing, and to Masters J. G. Ricketts, E. Perrie, and C. A. Perroux for general proficiency.

4th Class.—Prizes were awarded to Master W. Sheppard for general proficiency, W. McIntyre for writing, G. Brown for English grammar, I. Lowrie for parsing, and W. Jackson for arithmetic.

The examination was not closed until nearly 12 o'clock, and the few persons who assembled on this occasion separated equally satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils, and the care which had been taken to forward them in the several branches of education.—[Ben. Hurk., Dec. 22.]

Bengal School Society.—On Friday the 19th Dec., at Gowree Ber, near Calcutta, was held a public examination of the native

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schools connected with the Female Department of the Bengal Christian School Society. Upwards of 140 Hindoo or Mussulman girls were present, and were examined in Bengalee by the Rev. Messrs. Carey, Wilson, and Jeater, with other active friends of native female education, in reading, writing, and spelling. They were divided into six classes, whose attainments were as follows:

1st Class.—Could read the alphabet.

2d and 3d Class.—Read and spelt words out of Jetter's Spelling Book.

4th Class.—Read Dialogues between a Mother and Daughter, and spelt any words out of Pearson's Spelling Book.

5th Class.—Read Mother and Daughter, and the Fables called Neeti Kotia 1st and 2d part, and spelt any words asked them out of Pearson's Spelling Book.

6th Class.—Read any part of Pearson's Dialogues between a Mother and Daughter, Defence of Female Education, and Pearce's Geography; spelt any word asked them in the spelling book, and could read with facility any book put into their hands.

The progress which all had made in these studies, and some in needle-work, (which has been introduced since the last anniversary) gave evident satisfaction to all present, and was such as must inspire every friend of native education with the most flattering hopes of extensive benefits from this important and too long neglected department of philanthropic labour. It must have been particularly gratifying to Mrs. Coleman, who has for the last year had the more immediate superintendence of their education.

We understand that the girls present were from eight schools under the care of the Society, that, besides this, two new schools have very recently been established, and that now the Society enjoys the active service of the lady above-mentioned, whom they have engaged as general superintendent of their schools; thus nothing is wanting but liberal support to render the Society an extensive blessing to the ignorant and debased female population who surround us. We have been given to understand, that it was under the auspices of the institution as originally constituted, about five years ago, that the first attempt was made in native female education in this neighbourhood, and that the success of this institution led to the various and useful exertions which are now making by individuals and societies both at home and this country in this promising field of labour. It is, therefore, unfeignedly to be hoped this excellent institution will share with their sister associations, that portion in the public liberality which the excellency

* Specimens of their needle-work were hand round during the examination, and were highly praised by the ladies present.

of its object, and the benign character of its exertions, so justly claims.

We should recommend to the managers of this Society the selection of a place more eligibly situated for their next examination, as we doubt not many of the friends of native education, who must have been gratified by the one now held, were deterred from giving their attendance through the inconvenient distance of the place.—[Ben. Hurk. Dec. 22.]

Calcutta Academy.—On Saturday, the 20th Dec., the young gentlemen attending the Calcutta Academy were examined by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in the presence of a respectable company of their relations, and other who take an interest in the education of youth; and we are authorized by him to state, that the appearance they made was very creditable both to their own talents and diligence, and to the industry and zeal of their teachers. They were examined in English reading and English grammar, arithmetic, geography, with the use of the globes, the elementary part of geometry with its application to practical purposes, Algebra, and Latin, and in every department they acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner. It was gratifying to observe, and it is due to Messrs. Lindstead and Ord, and their assistant, Mr. Forbes, to mention it, that no part of the different classes had been neglected, and no particular lesson had been prepared for exhibition; so that a fair view was afforded of the real attainments and progress of the pupils. In the keeping of their books great taste and accuracy were displayed. At the conclusion of the examination, several prizes were distributed among the different classes, to such as had distinguished themselves most in the judgment of their class fellows.—[John Bull, Dec. 23.]

Durrumtollah Academy.—An examination of the pupils educated at the Durrumtollah Academy took place on Tuesday, the 23d Dec. The Rev. Dr. Bryce and Mr. Brown conducted the examinations, and the result of it was such as to afford the liveliest satisfaction, not only to those gentlemen, but to a large and respectable assembly of the school collected on the occasion. The several classes were examined in the various branches in which they are instructed, and some questions which were put to them by some of the auditors were answered readily, clearly, and precisely. One of the classes was, in this manner, desired to parse "Thomson's Hymn to the Seasons," a piece of composition as difficult, perhaps, as any in the English language, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves, reflects great credit on their own abilities, and on the care and attention which must have been bestowed

on them by their masters. It must be remembered, too, that very little, or no, previous preparation had been made for the examination, and in the instance above alluded to, the passage parsed was chosen indiscriminately by an indifferent spectator. The book-keeping class also seemed to be well versed in this most useful branch of education, and readily answered questions put to them by several persons competent to the task. One of the pupils also very feelingly recited Collins's "Ode to the Passions." We do not entirely agree with those who would make theatrical delivery a branch of school education, and thus far we object to it, but such efforts as that we witnessed yesterday are very pleasing. To be brief, we were much pleased with the whole of the transactions of the day, which, as we before said, reflect the highest credit on all who were connected with them. — [Ben. Hurk., Dec. 25.]

New School at St. James's.—We are happy to observe, among the numerous and increasing sources of moral improvement opened to this metropolis, another institution, which in a humble way is calculated to do much good. We allude to the new school opened at St. James's, which affords gratuitous instruction to Christian children of every denomination. This establishment originated from the benevolence of the late Bishop of Calcutta, who appropriated it to a fund bequeathed to his Lordship for charitable purposes. The premises have been completed by a grant from the Calcutta Diocesan School Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We hope soon to hear that the benevolent views of its founder are realized in a full attendance of children, of whom there are yet many without the means of gaining instruction. — [Ben. Hurk., Jan. 10.]

Calcutta Grammar School.—We are informed that the first annual examination of the pupils at the Calcutta Grammar School, took place on Saturday the 20th Dec., when the boys were examined by the Rev. Mr. Hawtayne and the Rev. Mr. Mill, in Cæsar's Commentaries, Telemachus, and analyzing passages in English authors, &c. &c., and the result, we are happy to state, was much to the satisfaction of those gentlemen, and, considering the short period this academy has been established, such as to reflect much credit on the tutors and the infant institution. — [Ben. Hurk., Dec. 22.]

FACILITIES IN TRAVELLING.

(Extract of a letter).—"I have just arrived at the end of my long march from Benares, and as I heard it much doubted there whether the new road would as yet be passable for a buggy, I started not

very sanguine in my expectations of getting on very rapidly; however, I have been most agreeably disappointed, for I have driven in my buggy all the way, without meeting the slightest interruption to my progress, over as good a road as I could desire.

"I was happy to see the staying bungalows for us, and the roads for the natives, in a considerable state of forwardness, and some of them nearly finished, and I congratulate all travellers on the delightful prospects they now have of soon reaping the benefit of this incalculable comfort in the accommodation thus provided for them by the liberality of government.

"I had a slight return of my fever at Sasseram, and hastened on to Sheerghatty, where I expected to find some medical gentleman, but I learnt that there was no surgeon in Ramghur, and as fate ordained it, there was none either at Hazzaree Baug. It is to be regretted that on so long a line of road, so much frequented as it appears to be, there should not be some medical officer at Sheerghatty, which is a central situation and a populous place; however, the cold air in the Ramghur hills soon braced me up, and I got quite well again, and highly pleased with the beautiful scenery, particularly from Sheerghatty to Chass, which much exceeded my highest expectations in its richness, grandeur, and variety, and reminded me several times of the scenery we so much enjoyed in our happy ramble through Westmoreland many years ago." — [Ben. Hurk., Jan. 17.]

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES

In December, 1823.

Ens. Alex. McKean, late of 1st bat. 14th N.I.—Jame Weir Hogg, Esq., Administrator.

Lieut. Alfred Faithful, late of 20th N.I.—ditto.

Capt. Cathcart Methven, late in Military Service on Bengal Establishment—C. T. Glass, Esq., of Calcutta.

Capt. W. Kinsey, late of Calcutta, mariner.—Edw. Brightman, Esq., of Calcutta.

Mr. Alex. Forbes, late of Calcutta, indigo planter—W. Prinsep, Esq., of Calcutta, a member of firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co.

Mr. J. S. Cook, late of Calcutta, wine merchant—Thomas Spencer, of Calcutta, gent.

George Neyland, Esq., late Paymaster in 16th regt. of Lancers, in the service of his Majesty—Mary Neyland, of Cawnpore, widow.

Colonel F. Drummond, late of H.C.'s Bengal Establishment—Alex. Colvin, Esq., of Calcutta, a member of firm of Messrs. Colvin and Co.

Mr. John Calman, formerly of Town of Calcutta, ship-builder, and late of Howrah.—James Hastie, of Calcutta, a member of firm of Messrs. Stewart and Co., of Calcutta, coachmakers.

Capt. R. C. Walker, late in Military Service, Bengal Establishment.—Eliza Howard Walker, widow.

Mr. Henry Davies, late of Town of Calcutta, trader—Thomas Glass, late of Calcutta, merchant and agent, and one of partners in firm of Messrs. Mannington and Co.

Mr. J. C. Smith, late of Calcutta—John Palmer, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lieut. George Walker, late on Bengal Military Establishment—John Palmer, Esq., of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 21. *James Colvin*, Wemyss, from Gibraltar 9th Aug.—29. *Mary*, Ardlie, from London 4th July.—*Providence*, Remington, from London 7th July, and *Lotus*, Field, from London 13th Aug.—Jan. 18. *Vittoria*,* Southam, from London 2d Aug.—15. *Susan*, Hamilton, from London 1st July.—16. *Asia*, Reid, from England 21st Aug.—19. *Calcutta*, Stroyan, from Liverpool 14th Aug.—20. *Windsor Castle*, Lee, from London 3d July.—*Commodore Hayes*, Moncrieff, from New South Wales —22. *Lady Kennaway*, Surflen, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 17. *Woodford*, Chapman, for London.—18. *William Miles*, Beadle, for Madras and London.—22. *Asia*, Pope, for Madras and London.—31. *Orient*, White, for Madras and London.—Jan. 1. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for London.—2. *Rockingham*, Besch, and *Kingston*, Bowen, for London.—3. *Albion*, Swainson, for Liverpool.—5. *Ganges*, Cumberledge, for London.—8. *Palmira*, Lamb, for London, via Cape.—10. *Lady Blackwood*, Hall, for South America.—12. *America*, ship *Bengal*, Heard, for Boston.—13. *Lady Nugent*, Boon, for London, via Cape and Gibraltar.—20. *Abberton*, Percival, for London.

Vessels loading for England.

Eliza, Johnston; *Mexborough*, Shipton; *Udney*, Holden; and *Lady Campbell*, Betham, for Madras and London; to sail 31st January.

Mailand, O'Brien, for Madras and London, and *Bayne*, Lawson, for London direct; to sail 10th February.

* It may be worthy of record that the *Vittoria* is the first vessel under 300 tons that has reached Calcutta under the new Act. The Calcutta Government Gazette of 15th Jan. states her burthen to be 261 tons, and that she had only fourteen hands on board including the Commander.

Minerva, Probyn; *Potton*, Wellbank; *Commodore Hayes*, Moncrieff; and *Mary*, Ardlie, for London; to sail 20th Feb. *Asia*, Reid, for London; to follow on 5th March.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. At Patna, Mrs. John Bell, of a son.

Dec. 9. At Dacca, Mrs. James Reily, of a daughter.

10. At Meerut, the lady of R. H. Tulloh, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of a son.

16. The lady of R. Fleming, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

— At the New Anchorage, on board the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, the lady of Capt. W. H. L. Frith, of Artillery, of a daughter.

20. The lady of Dr. Wm. Russel, of a daughter.

— In Durrumtollah, Mrs. Malachi Lyons, of a son.

21. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. Ardagh, 24th N.I., of a son.

— In Pollock Street, the lady of Mr. J. M. Mahdondoff, formerly of Tranquebar, of a son.

22. Mrs. Mary Aris, of a son.

25. The lady of Alex. Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. E. J. Johnson, Acting Commissioner with Bajee Rao, of a daughter.

26. The lady of Philip Peard, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Paulghautcherry, the lady of Capt. G. Jackson, 2d bat. 7th regt., of a daughter.

28. At Chowringhee, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., Civil Service, of a son and heir.

29. The lady of Alfred Betts, Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.

— At Mircha, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

31. Mrs. Geo. Strafford, of a daughter.

Jan. 1. Mrs. C. Gaynard, of a daughter.

— At Balasore, Mrs. W. Blunt, of a son.

4. At the house of James McNeight, Esq., the lady of J. Low, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. H. Paine, of a daughter.

6. The lady of the late Wm. Richardson, Esq., of a son.

9. At Fort William, the lady of Major Swiney, of a son and heir.

— In Chowringhee, the lady of H. Shakespeare, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Intally, Mrs. Green, of a son.

12. At Barrackpore, the 1

sign Souther, 1st bat. 33d regt. N.I., of a son and heir.

13. At Jessore, the lady of D. Johnson, Esq., of a son and heir.

15. The lady of Jonathan Eliot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15. At the Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Moffat, Assistant H.C.'s Mint, to Anne Maria, the only daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Teague.

— At Cawnpore, Lieut. Henry Templer, Adjutant detached wing 2d bat. 4th regt. N.I., to Miss Emma Frances Fombelle, the youngest daughter of John Fombelle, Esq., many years a Civil Servant on this establishment.

16. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Chas. Gardiner to Miss Charlotte Martin, daughter of Major Charles Martin, 1st bat. 31st regt. N.I.

17. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Luke Burgess, to Miss Mary Anne Hartley.

24. At St. Andrew's Church, James Duncan, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Barbara Dun.

27. At the Cathedral, Lieut. William Henry Wake, 22d regt. B.N.I., to Catherine, only daughter of the late John Bagshaw, Esq., of Bourton, Warwickshire.

29. At Bhaugulpore, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Mr. John Dins, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. Auger, of Patna.

Jan. 2. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. George Hawes, 26th N.I., to Eliza Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Thos. Templeton, Esq.

3. At Chandernagore, Mr. B. Bennoits, to Miss Isabella Hartley.

6. Capt. Camberon to Miss Rosalie Angier.

— P. Monct, Esq., to Miss Sophia Angier.

10. Mr. Alex. Humphrey to Miss Eliza Mordaunt.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, N. Palologus, Esq., to Miss Mary Jane Sophia Driver.

15. At the Cathedral, John Gordon, Esq., to Miss Mary Broders.

18. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Boitacconah, Mr. C. Viguiand to Nancy, daughter of John Bowers, Esq.

Lately. At Chunar, Capt. C. T. G. Weston, to Miss Charlotte Arnold.

DEATHS.

Dec. 6. At Delhi, Mr. Wm. Shearman, son of the late John Shearman, Esq., Head Assistant in the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces.

10. At Meerut, the infant daughter of R. H. Tulloh, Esq.

15. At Jungpore, Mr. David Maseyk, aged 24 years.

— At Dinapore, Lieut. J. T. Somerville, 26th regt. N.I.

21. At Monghyr, Christiana Margaret, infant daughter of John Tytler, Esq.

22. At Meerut, Margaret Parker Berkeley Keine, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Keine, Esq., aged 23 years.

— At Howrah, Mrs. William Rappa, musician.

25. At Hazareebaugh, Mr. Assist. Surg. Alex. Menzies, M.D.

— At Dacca, Mrs. James Reilly, aged 22 years.

27. Mr. T. A. Vickers, aged 31 years.

28. At Rungpore, Harvey Morris, Esq., Civil Service.

31. At Sydadab, two marches distance from Allahabad, Capt. John Gubb, 2d bat. 34th regt., and late of 1st Bengal N.I.

— The infant daughter of Alex. Colvin, Esq.

Jan. 4. William, son of G. Vignon, Esq., aged one month and five days.

— Miss Ellen Colloghan, infant daughter of Mrs. B. Colloghan.

8. Mrs. Anne Tirry, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Tirry, H. C. Marine, aged 25 years.

9. Colonel Jean Baptist Fisson, aged 67 years.

10. At Mirzapore, Mr. Jacob Rogers, aged 41 years.

11. Mr. Robert Swinley, late Branch Pilot, aged 90 years.

— After an illness of more than two months, Francis, second son of G. Vignon, Esq., aged four years.

12. After the birth of her seventh child, Jane, the wife of Mr. M. Cockburn, Registrar's Office, Supreme Court.

— At Berhampore, Mr. Conductor Bartlett, Invalid Establishment.

13. At Tik Naaf, Lieut. J. Exshaw, 20th regt. N.I.

15. George Hornett, Esq., late Head Assistant of the Native Hospital, aged 45 years.

18. Maria Elizabeth, wife of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 8. Mr. F. A. Grant, Senior Puisne Judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, First Judge of Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

Mr. W. Oliver, Second Judge of Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

22. Mr. G. F. Cherry, Judge and Criminal Judge of Zillah of Combeconum.

Mr. H. Vibart, ditto, ditto, of Masulipatam.

Mr. C. Roberts, Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. J. D. Gleig, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Madras.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, Sen. Deputy Registrar to Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, Jun. Deputy Registrar to ditto.

29. Mr. J. Stokes, Sub-Collector and Asst. Magistrate in Canara.

Sir James Home, Bart., Assistant under the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Feb. 5. Mr. T. Lewin, Register and Asst. Collector at Seringapatam.

Mr. J. A. Hudleston, Head Assistant to Register to Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. R. Grant, Head Assist. to Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

The Hon. G. Stratton, Esq., has relinquished his seat in the Council of this Presidency, and James Cochrane, Esq., has been appointed his successor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 12, 1823.—Assist. Surgs. T. Thornton, M.D., and T. Powell, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 16.—Lieut. John Price, 8th L.C., to act as Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d L.C., vice Allen.

Cornet R. Garstin, 2d regt. L.C., to be Adj. to that corps, vice Price.

Assist. Surgs. G. A. C. Bright, J. G. Malcolmson, R. Power, and Thos. Ward, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 19.—19th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. P. A. Reynolds to be Lieut., vice Ord deceased; date of com. 30th Nov. 1823.

Capt. R. J. Tabois, 12th regt. N.I., to act as Paymaster in Doab during absence of Capt. Browne.

Dec. 23.—Mr. J. G. H. Bell admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Mr. Edw. Hawshaw admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Dec. 26.—Lieut. R. Alexander, 24th regt. N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Inglis.

Officers returned to duty without prejudice to their rank: Lieut. Col. A. Weldon, Artillery; Capt. A. H. Johnston, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. T. Wallace, 25th Inf.

Jan. 2, 1824.—Mr. John D. White, Second Member of Medical Board, to be First Member.

Mr. George Baillie, Third Member of Medical Board, to be Second Member.

Mr. Superintendent. Surg. W. Peyton, to be Third Member of Medical Board.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 3, 1824.—Capt. E. Osborn removed from 1st to 2d bat.

2d regt., and Capt. W. James from 2d to 1st bat. same regt.

Ens. E. Hawshaw, recently admitted, appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt.

Jan. 12.—Ens. G. W. Moore, removed from 10th to 3d regt., and posted to 1st bat.

Fort St. George, Dec. 30.—25th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Crockatt to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. Rich. Hall to be Lieut., vice Foote deceased; date of com. 25th Dec. 1823.

Jan. 2.—Capt. W. Strahan, 19th N.I., to be Assist. Adj. Gen. to Light Field Division Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Foote.

Capt. W. Murray, 23d N.I., to be Assistant in Quart. Mast. General's Department, vice Strahan.

Lieut. H. Ewing, 25th N.I., to be Adj. to 2d bat. of corps, from 5th Dec. 1823, vice Gunning.

Lieut. W. Babington, 1st N.I., to be Adj. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Hodge.

5th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. R. S. Gledstones to be Lieut., vice Lane deceased; date of com. 24th April 1823.

Jan. 6.—3d Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. W. H. Short to be Lieut., vice Richardson deceased; date of com. 28th Dec. 1823.

Jan. 9.—4th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. E. B. Faunce to be Lieut., vice Doveton deceased; date of com. 15th Aug. 1823.

25th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. T. L. Green to be Lieut., vice Ritchie deceased; date of com. 5th Jan. 1824.

Sen. Surg. Thomas Evans to be Superintending Surg.; dated 1st Jan. 1824.

Sen. Assist. Surg. David Donaldson to be Surg., to complete the establishment; dated ditto.

Superintend. Surg. Evans appointed to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Peyton.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 12. Capt. J. MacDonald, 1st N.I.—Ens. P. M. Stirling, 11th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. J. Wynch, of Artillery, for ditto.—Cornet J. Byng, 6th L.C., for ditto.—30. Lieut. Col. A. Moleworth, 5th N.I. for ditto.—Lieut. Col. A. Grant, C.B., 2d N.I., for ditto.—Capt. J. Hodgson, 17th N.I., for ditto.—Major W. J. James, 18th N.I.—Jan. 2. Maj. R. Close, 4th L.C.—Lieut. J. Gunning, 1st N.I., for one year.—Surg. Wm. Jones.—Lieut. W. Gray, 11th N.I., for health.—Cornet J. R. Brown, 6th L.C., for ditto.—9. Lieut. Col. John Noble, C.B., of Artillery.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. G. Mitford, and Lieut. H. S. Burgess, 5th N.I., for health.—12. Ens. A. McNair, 4th N.I., for ditto.—13. Capt. H. M. Cooper, 11th N.I., for ditto.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Taylor, 20th N.I., for ditto.—Lieut. A. Agnew, 6th N.I., for ditto.

To Calcutta.—Capt. W. Strahan, Assist. in Quart. Mast. Gen.'s Department.

To Bombay.—Dec. 23. Lieut. H. W. Sparrow, 13th N.I., for six months.

To Sea.—Jan. 8. Capt. H. Ross, 21st N.I., for health, for 12 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCARCITY OF RICE.

It is with great regret we notice the increasing distress prevalent amongst the natives from the scarcity of rice; in the bazars it is not to be procured, and only one Bankshall is now open for its sale, consequently the rush of the people to obtain a portion of this small supply is dreadful, and the north beach is covered with hundreds, waiting with the faint hope of being at last fortunate enough to reach its doors. Many European gentlemen are seen mingled with the crowd, endeavouring to procure grain for their servants, which even after having succeeded, the difficulty of carrying it away in safety is considerable, as the right of the strongest, the only law of necessity, seems universally acknowledged. Some few merchants are dealing out their stock of rice scantily and secretly during the middle of the night, to avoid the scene of confusion and violence attendant on a public sale of it. Grain of the worst and oldest description is bought up with avidity, and many are reduced to subsist on grain; this even is not to be purchased except in small quantities, and at an enormous price. Several deaths have occurred amongst the lower orders of the natives, which have been occasioned by starvation, and so miserable is their condition, that many children have in despair been abandoned by their parents.

The inhabitants of Pondicherry, we regret to learn, are also sufferers from the want of food. We can now no longer indulge the expectation that a fall of rain may yet save the harvest of the coming year, as we understand from those acquainted with the subject, that the crops are already destroyed; we, however, sincerely hope that plentiful supplies from Bengal and the northward will soon reach this port to obviate the distressing effects of a scarcity, which presses so severely on all classes of the native population.—[*Madras Cour.*, Dec. 23.]

We noticed in our paper of Tuesday the great distress which the natives were then labouring under from the scarcity of rice; it has now fallen to our lot to record some serious disturbances which have since taken place, and which have been occasioned by the consequences of that scarcity. During the night of Monday the 22d instant, an immense body of natives, amounting in number to about forty thousand, assembled together for the purpose of plundering the Bankshalls, which were

supposed to contain grain. The mob were extremely riotous, and appearances were of a most alarming nature. The police did every thing in their power to allay the tumult, but finding the numbers increase, and that it would be out of their power to prevent serious outrages which were apprehended, recourse was necessarily had to the assistance of the military. The mob had succeeded in breaking into and plundering five or six Bankshalls; but before their depredations had proceeded farther, the soldiers made their appearance and prevented their carrying away great part of the rice which they had forcibly seized. By calling in the military it was believed their appearance might have intimidated the mob and have caused them to disperse, but multitudes were too formidable to be so frightened; they assailed the soldiers with showers of stones and other missiles, by which many of them were considerably injured. Notwithstanding this attack, and the abuses heaped upon them, the sepoys behaved in the most cool, temperate, and forbearing manner.

On Tuesday morning, it being found the rioters would not disperse, orders were given to the military to endeavour to frighten them, by firing blank cartridges amongst them, which was done, but this had not the desired effect. The mob appeared indifferent to every attempt used for their dispersion, and at length the soldiers were ordered to load and fire, but to fire over the heads of the people. This order was scrupulously obeyed; but, by some accident, a poor native who was standing on the ramparts near Lord Clive's battery, at a considerable eminence, and who was not perceived, was wounded, and we regret to add, the wound proved mortal, and the poor man expired in the course of the day. We have heard that other accidents occurred; but considering the confusion of the scene, it is surprising that many more did not take place. Soon after the above unfortunate occurrence, the mob gradually dispersed. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, whose name, we understand, was Salyapen. Many witnesses were examined before the coroner, and the jury returned a verdict, of "Killed by a bullet, shot by some person, to the jurors unknown."

Great merit is due to the Acting Superintendent of police for his unremitting attention and exertions during the scene of misery and distress. The Government have been very judicious in stationing European and native guards to protect the sellers of grain, and in causing rice to be distributed for sale in different bazars in Madras, and the numerous villages adjacent, by which means the distress of the natives has been much alleviated. There is still a very great scarcity of grain in the

market, but we are happy to say, that on Saturday a vessel laden with about fifty garce of rice, arrived in the roads, and she has brought the pleasing intelligence, that several other vessels with similar cargoes had sailed from Gaujan for this port, at the time when she took her departure. Those vessels, with many others bringing cargoes of rice from Bengal and other places, may be now hourly looked for.—[*Madras Cour.*, Dec. 30.]

We are glad to report that the wise measures of our enlightened Government have tended to silence the clamour of the natives about rice. The appointment of several places of distribution has produced the most beneficial effect. In making this communication we take shame to ourselves for not having noticed, at an earlier opportunity, the vigilant attentions and active exertions of the Acting Superintendent of Police. We recollect a distressing scarcity of bread prevailing in England in 1814—and that the Government interposed its authority against a ravenous multitude and the bakers' shops—which had become a marked prey for attack and demolition. The consequence was that the bakers, under this legal protection, were enabled to bring their individual stocks into use, and thereby to satisfy the wants of the many proportionably, by a general distribution of that supply, which "vi et armis" would have been seized by a few. Such has been the precaution of our Government—and all clamour is silenced.—[*Mad. Gaz.* Jan. 3.]

Public Department.

Fort St. George, 9th January, 1824.

The Honourable the Governor in Council being desirous of affording further encouragement to the importation of Rice at this Presidency, in consequence of a failure of the rains of the late Monsoon, Notice is hereby given, that a Bounty of Thirty Madras Rupees per Madras Garce will be paid on all Rice (of the description of large Rice of good quality) that may be imported at Fort St. George, from the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, or from the provinces of Malabar and Canara, from the 10th February to the 7th June next.

The Bounty will be paid, on demand, at the General Treasury in Fort St. George, on the production of a certificate from the Collector of Sea Customs, specifying the quantity which the Importer or party applying is entitled to claim payment for.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. Woon,
Sec. to Government.

MADRAS AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Saturday morning last, at eleven o'clock, the Annual Meeting of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Library of the Literary Institution at the College Hall. The Hon. Mr. Stratton took the Chair in the absence of the Hon. Sir E. Stanley the President, who, however, shortly afterwards entered the room, and the Report of the Society was read by the Secretary. We were much gratified at observing that the Funds of the Society are in a flourishing state, though the demands made upon them have been very heavy. Considerable progress has been made since the last Report in Translations and Revisions of the Sacred Scriptures into the vernacular languages of the country. But what afforded us most pleasure was, that so much attention has been paid to the spiritual necessities of the native Christians scattered through the Peninsula, and particularly the ancient Syrian Church, the state of which is so affectingly depicted by Buchanan. It appears that the demands of these poor people are even importunate; and when we consider the subject of their demands, that it is no other than the pure Word of God in an accessible form, we cannot but congratulate the Society, the friends of Christianity, and the Indian Public in general, on the fair prospect of the accomplishment of this most desirable object.—[*Mad. Cour.* Dec. 9.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 5.—Duke of Lancaster, Davies, from Calcutta.—6. William Miles, Beadle, and Woodford, Chapman, from Calcutta.—7. Asia, Pope, from Calcutta.—15. Ganges, Cumberledge, from Calcutta.—17. Orient, White, from Calcutta.—22. Rockingham, Beach, and Royal George, Reynolds, from Calcutta.—Feb. 4. Eliza, Skitter, from Calcutta.—5. Hope, Flim, from London.

Departures.

Jan. 13.—William Miles, Beadle, and Woodford, Chapman, for London.—14. Duke of Lancaster, Davies, for Liverpool.—16. Asia, Pope, for London.—21. Britannia, Luke, for London.—29. Ganges, Cumberledge, for London.—Feb. 2. Dunvegan Castle, Campbell, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. M. Kemble, Assist. Adj. General, of a son.

Dec. 15. At New Town, near Vepery, Mrs. E. Cornelius, of a son.

21. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. Ardagh, 24th Regt. N. I. of a son.

26. At Paulghauntcherry, the lady of Vol. XVIII. M

Capt. G. Jackson, 2d Bat. 7th Regt. of a daughter.

31. At Nagpore, the lady of James Gordon, Esq. of a son.

Jan. 12. The lady of John Carruthers, Esq. of a daughter.

13. At Tranquebar, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a daughter.

17. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. H. Harper, of a daughter.

18. Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a daughter.

— At Ongole, Mrs. Thomas Prendergast, of a son.

19. At Neilore, the lady of E. Smalley, Esq. of a daughter.

23. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. J. G. Robison, of a daughter.

24. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Johnston, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a son.

26. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Kennon, commanding the Artillery in Fort St. George, of a son.

Feb. 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. Arch. Crawford, of Artillery, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Trewman, Quarter-Master of Brigade in Mysore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15. Mrs. Catherine Clark, to Mr. Lewis Rozario, Cabinet Maker.

25. At Secunderabad, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Macleod, Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen., to Miss Elizabeth Marianne Chinnery, second daughter of the late John Chinnery, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

29. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Robert Linn Pereira to Miss Eliza Birtles, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Birtles.

Jan. 1. At Tranquebar, at the house of J. Koefoed, Esq., Member of Council, Lieut. G. F. Hutchison, of the Trichinopoly Light Infantry, only son of William Hutchison, Esq., of Paris, to Miss Eliza Frederica, second daughter of the late Capt. Frederick Wickede, of the Danish Service.

4. Mr. W. Bruce to Miss Amelia Fraser Cooke.

10. Mr. Isaiah Zachariah, Armenian Merchant, to Miss Ashken, the youngest daughter of Petrose Arathoon, Esq., of Madras.

12. At Vellore, Capt. J. Harris, Sub-Assist. Com. General, to Miss Mary Shaw, niece to Lieut. Col. Welsh, commanding that Station.

— At St. Mary's Church, W. R. Smyth, Esq., of the Medical Establishment, to Charlotte Harriet, eldest daughter of Major P. T. Comyn, Bengal Establishment.

19. At Bellary, Mr. Chas. Sharlier to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Ross, Conductor of Ordnance.

30. Mr. J. W. Stephenson to Miss Mary McLeod.

Feb. 2. At St. George's Church, Lieut. John James Underwood, Corps of Engineers, to Augusta Bella Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen. John James Durand, of this Establishment.

3. At St. George's Church, Capt. Beach, of the H. C.'s ship Rockingham, to Miss Frances French, youngest daughter of the late Geo. French, Esq., of Calcutta.

Later. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut.-Col. Weldon, Madras Artillery, to Miss Harriet Hockley, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hockley, of Bury St. Edmunds.

DEATHS.

Nov. 19. At Chittoor, Catherine, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esq., Acting Judge and Criminal Judge at that Station.

Dec. 23. On his way from Vellore to Madras, Mr. G. P. M. Letang, aged 24 years.

24. At Bangalore, of Epidemic Cholera, Capt. E. J. Foote, 25th N.I., Assist. Adj. General of the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

27. At Calcutty, in Travancore, in his 59th year, Mr. W. Brown, late Danish Resident of that place.

— At Bellary, of an inflammation in the bowels, Lieut. C. Richardson, 2d bat. 5d regt. N.I.

28. At Moonsoorcottah, district of Ganjam, Mr. Nath. Gordon, younger son of William Gordon, Esq., formerly of the H.C. Civil Service of this Presidency.

Jan. 5. At Wacephul, on the Wurdah, J. J. Stewart, son of Capt. Stewart, 16th M.N.I., aged one year and ten months.

7. Of the Spasmodic Cholera, George Henry Burton, only son of Conductor J. A. Burton, Ordnance Department, aged 2 years.

22. At Vepery, in his 63d year, Lieut. and Adj. James Clemons, 1st N. Vet. Bat.

— Mr. Lewis Olivabelar, aged 102 years and 5 months.

24. At Masulipatam, the Rev. H. C. Bankes, B.A., Military Chaplain at Secunderabad.

25. At Trivanderam, Capt. Frederick M. Whitehead, 5th regt. Madras N.I., and Brigade Major in Travancore, son of Alex. Whitehead, Esq., of Lambeth Terrace, Surrey.

26. John Alexander, son of Mr. John MacVickers, aged 10 months.

27. At Wallajahbad, Lieut. Niel Roy, H.M. 69th Regt.

29. At Vepery, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Thos. Zicherpel, aged 19 years.

Feb. 2. In the Capuchin Convent in Madras, after a long illness, the most Rev. John Fidelis, Prefect Apostolic of the Reverend Father Capuchins on the Coast of Coromandel, &c., aged 56 years.

Feb. 2. In the Black Town, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, aged 86 years.

Later. At Vepery, Jas. Waddel, Esq.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 10. Mr. Alex. Nisbett Shaw, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

15. Mr. Fred. Bouchier, Acting Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties.

On the 20th Dec., Wm. Ashburner, Esq. was sworn in as Mayor of Bombay, and G. F. Hughes, Esq. as Sheriff, for the present year.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 4, 1823.—Assist. Surg. Tawze to be Dep. Medical Storekeeper and Assist. Garrison Surg., vice Reach, appointed to Residency at Bushire.

Dec. 10.—Mr. Assist. Surg. McLennan, 1st bat. 6th regt. N.I., appointed to accompany Commissioner in the Deccan during a tour through the Districts.

Dec. 9.—Maj. H. Hardy, Regt. of Art., to act as Director of Depot of Instruction at Matoongah, during absence of Capt. W. Miller on sick certificate.

Capt. Thos. Palin, 5th regt. N.I., confirmed in Office of Assist. Secretary to Military Board, vice Capt. R. Campbell, proceeded to Europe.

Dec. 12.—Temporary appointment of Lieut. Rabenack to charge of Bazar duties at Baroda cancelled.

Dec. 13.—Duties of Engineer Officer in Candesh separated from those of Executive Officer in Surat Division of Army, and Ens. Mac Gillway appointed to Duties in Candesh.

Dec. 16.—1st. Regt. N.I. Ens. John Kerr Gloag to be Lieut., vice Saltwell, deceased; date of rank 10th Dec. 1823.

Dec. 18.—Mr. Pringle, Assist. Garrison Surg. at Surat, attached to suite of Commander-in-Chief from 7th inst., during His Excellency's Tour of Inspection through Guzerat.

Dec. 25.—Lieut. Willoughby, Quart. Mast. of Brigade at Poonah, to act as Superintendent of Bazars at that station, during Capt. Robertson's absence.

Dec. 27.—Mr. Rich. Frith, M.D. admitted an Assist. Surg.

Dec. 29.—5th Regt. N.I. Ens. R. J. Littlewood to be Lieut., vice Duvernet, deceased; date of rank 20th Dec. 1823.

Lieut. Iredell, Assist. Com. Gen., having returned from Cape of Good Hope, ordered to proceed to Poonah, to relieve Capt. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen. in that Division of Army.

Jan. 2.—Capt. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen., with Poonah Division of Army, ordered to proceed to Kaira to relieve Capt. Stamper, Sub-Assist. Commissary in Northern Districts of Guzerat.

Capt. Stamper ordered to take charge of Commissariat duties in Kattywar, in room of Lieut. Sandwith, whose appointment of Act. Sub. Assist. Com. will cease.

Lieut. Sandwith appointed Acting Superintendent of Bazars in Deccan, during absence of Capt. Robertson on sick certificate.

Jan. 3.—Lieut. Alex. Leighton, 11th N.I., to act as Dep. Judge Advocate General during period Capt. Ogilvie may officiate as Assist. Adj. Gen. to Guicowar Subsidiary Force, in absence of Capt. Aitchison.

Lieut. M. Stack, 3d L.C., placed at disposal of Resident at Nagpore as an Extra Assistant.

Jan. 9.—Capt. Frederick having returned from furlough, ordered to resume his duties as Executive Engineer in Northern Concan.

Lieut. Denton to perform duties of Adj. to Head-Quarters of 1st. bat. 12th regt. at Rajcote, during absence of Lieut. Outram on field service with left wing of corps.

Jan. 13.—5th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. C. Peyton to act as Adj. to 1st. bat., vice Duvernet, deceased; dated 20th Dec. 1823.

Jan. 15.—8th Regt. N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. F. Collis to be Capt. of a Comp., and Ens. Jas. Dawes to be Lieut., in succession to Ambrose, deceased; date of rank 12th Jan. 1824.

Jan. 20.—Lieut. H. Jamieson, Adj. 3d L.C., appointed Interp. to Head-Quarters of Com.-in-Chief during his Exc's. Tour of Inspection, from 7th Dec. 1823.

Jan. 22.—Lieuts., cadets of season 1801, promoted to Brevet Rank of Captain, agreeably to Regulations, viz.

Lieut. G. B. Aitchison, 3d regt. N.I.

Lieut. C. Newport, 12th ditto.

Lieut. J. S. Iredell, 8th ditto.

Lieut. F. M. C. Iredell, 8th ditto.

Lieut. J. Simpson, 9th ditto.

Jan. 23.—Surg. Trash, 3d regt. L.C., to act as Dep. Medical Storekeeper at Poonah, during absence of Assist. Surg. Carstairs on furlough to Presidency.

Jan. 26.—Mr. W. Leggett appointed Sub-Assist. Surg. on establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 25. Lieut. Col. W. Gilbert, 1st. bat. 5th N. I., for health.—Capt. G. Tweedy, 1st. bat. 4th N. I., ditto.—26. Lieut. W. Maxwell, 2d bat. 3d N. I., ditto.—29. Lieut. J. B. Glenie, 2d bat. 4th N. I., ditto.—Jan. 22. Lieut. J. Campbell, Madras Rifle Corps, ditto.—Lieut. P. Dawney, 5th N. I., ditto.—Lieut. W. Sterling, 9th N. I., ditto.—

24. Capt. R. Burle, 9th N. I., on his

private affairs.—Surg. P. Leslie, for his health.

To Sea.—Dec. 25. Capt. W. D. Robertson, Superintendent of Bazaars at Poonah, for twelve months, for health.—Jan. 17. Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, 7th N. I., Fort Adj. at Tannah, for four months, for ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 8. Capt. John Moor, Regt. of Art., for ten months, for health.—Jan. 20. Capt. R. W. Pedlar, 9th N. I., attached to Nagpore Auxiliary Horse, for twelve months, for ditto.—24. Assist. Surg. J. Sandford, Madras Establishment, for twelve months, for ditto.

MARKETS.

Since our last publication some sales of cotton, although none of great extent, have been effected at an advanced price; these have been chiefly Bhownagur of middling quality, at Rs. 135 to 138 per candy. Of the other qualities there is little in the market, and the prices are therefore nearly nominal. Fair Surats Rs. 145 to 148, Dokras Rs. 120 to 122.

Mocha coffee, of fair quality, may be quoted at Rs. 14 to 15 per maund; but the market is dull.

Black pepper, Rs. 106 to 108 per candy of 58lbs.; the price nominal.

Of the imports, we may observe, that the metals are generally in demand, and that woollens are on the advance.

Piece goods (with exception of muslins and fancy articles) may be sold at fair prices, and if no considerable addition is made to the stock by the next ships, an advance on the prices may be expected, as considerable exportations to the northern parts are now going on.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Jan. 24.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 30. *Sarah*, Bowen, from London.—Jan. 25. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, from London.—Feb. 2. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, from London.

Departures.

Dec. 30. *England*, Reay, for London.—Jan. 1. *Columbia*, Chapman, for Liverpool.—15. *Milford*, Horwood, for London.—28. *Sarah*, Bowen, for London.—Feb. 3. *Aurora*, Earl, for London.

Launch of the Asia.—On Saturday the 17th Jan., the new ship *Asia*, built for the royal navy, was floated out of dock.

The *Asia* is rated at 84 guns, but pierced for 86, and is about 2,289 tons burthen, being the largest ship that has been built in India. On passing out of the dock she received her name from H. E. Commodore Grant, C.B., the naval Commander-in-Chief. Respecting the qualities of

this magnificent ship, our contemporary of the Gazette observes:

"The best and most faithful account that can be given of the *Asia* is, that she stands as high in the opinion of professional judges as any ship that has been floated out of the Bombay docks before her; and is an incontrovertible proof that the skill, talent, and zeal, of the late highly respected head builder, Jamsetjee Bomanjee, have descended to his son Nawrojee Jamsetjee, with all their primitive force and excellence; and it is with much regret we contemplate that the powers of this deserving architect are likely to be suspended for some time, there being no other ship in progress of building."—[*Bom. Cour.*, Jan. 24.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 17. At Tannah, the wife of the Rev. J. Nichols, of a son.

18. At Matoongah, Mrs. Warren, of a daughter.

26. At the Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, of a son.

29. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Capt. Sutherland, 1st bat. 7th N. I., of a daughter.

31. At the Presidency, the lady of Robert Boyd, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

Jan. 3. At Sattarah, the lady of Capt. Gray, 2d Regt. N. I., of a son.

7. At Colabah, Mrs. Beyts, wife of Capt. H. Beyts, Bombay Country Service, of a son.

14. At the Presidency, the lady of Dr. Kemball, of a daughter.

18. At the Apollo House, in the Fort, the wife of Mr. Jolliffe, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. Ke., pt. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13. At Bushire, Melcoom Arrathoon, Esq., to Miss V. Joseph.

Dec. 16. At Surat, Mr. Francis Houston, to Miss Elizabeth Cantrell.

18. At St. Thomas's Church, Patrick Stewart, Esq. to Louisa, third daughter of the late Capt. Cotgrave, R. N.

20. Lieut. and Adj. W. F. Allen, 2d Bat. 12th Regt. N. I., to Miss Mary Jane Paget, second daughter of Dr. Wm. Paget, of Exmouth, Devonshire.

Jan. 5. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Henry Briggs, to Miss Mary Wapper.

8. At Aurungabad, Capt. W. Ledlie, 19th Regt. Bengal N. I., and commanding a battalion in the service of his Highness the Nizam, to Miss Margaret F. Young.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12. At the same place, the late

1824.]

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. At Colombo, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Quarter Master Wallis, 45th Regt.

28. At Badulla, Lieut. Orr, 16th Regt.

30. At Kandy, Lieut. Clancy, 16th Regt., and Assist. Engineer.

Jan. 2. At Colombo, Henry William, infant son of Frederica Hepponstall, widow.

SUMATRA.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BENCOCLEN.

Proclamation.

By the Honourable Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlborough and its Dependencies.

Fort Marlborough, 19th Sept. 1823.

Whereas, difficulties having arisen in the transactions of the Eastern Treasuries, in consequence of the receipt and disbursement of various Currencies without any due ascertainment of their relative value, and it having been resolved to adopt the rule which has been prescribed in regard to payments made in the Currencies of Continental India, viz., that all Coins (neglecting minute fractions) shall be issued and received at rates fixed with reference to their intrinsic value:

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish for general information a Table, prepared in the Accountant General's Office at Calcutta, shewing the intrinsic value of the different Coins as now ascertained, and with reference thereto and the rule above laid down, to determine that from and after the 1st proximo, the following shall be the rates at which the under-mentioned Coins shall be received and issued at the Treasuries of Fort Marlborough and its Dependencies, the same being calculated with reference to their intrinsic value compared with the Madras Rupee.

Dutch Guilders at the rate of 112 for 100 Madras Rupees, and the Batavia Rupees at the rate of 103. In the payment and receipt of single Rupees, 1 Guilder and 2 Annas, and 1 Batavia Rupee and half an Anna, will be considered as equivalent to a Madras Rupee, or 1 and one-eighth of a Guilder, and 1 and one-thirty-secondth of a Batavia Rupee as equal to a Madras Rupee.

Spanish Dollars at the rate of 100 Spanish Dollars for 225 Madras Rupees, and in single Dollars at the rate of 2 Madras Rupees 4 Annas to a Spanish Dollar, or Spanish Dollars at the rate of 100 Spanish Dollars for 211 Calcutta Rupees, and in single Dollars at the rate of 2 Calcutta Rupees and 1 Anna and a half to a Spanish Dollar.

Calcutta Rupees at the rate of 100 for 107 Madras Rupees, and in single Rupees

the youngest son of Lieut. Col. Sutherland of this Establishment.

15. At Tannah, Maria, the wife of Lieut. Waterfield, Fort Adjutant.

17. At Parell House, William Frankland, the infant son of William Chaplin, Esq., Commissioner of the Deckan.

19. At Poonah, Lieut. and Adj. G. Dubernet, 1st Bat. 5th Regt. N. I., aged 22 years.

29. At Soonee, near Rypoor, Lieut. William Ord, 19th Regt. M. N. I., Adj. of the 21st Bat. Nagpore Brigade.

Jan. 3. At Bassein, Mr. Joseph Ignacio de Souza.

6. At Kaira, William Murray, son of Lieut. Anderson, W. M. 4th Light Dragoons, aged one year.

11. At Belvidere, Capt. Beresford Ambrose, 8th Regt. N. I., aged 33 years.

30. Mary, wife of Mr. R. Fielding, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, aged 22 years.

Feb. 1. At the Presidency, S. P. W. Johnston, Esq., Assist. Secretary to His Majesty's Government in Ceylon; the eldest son of Sir Alex. Johnston.

CEYLON.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The public are aware, that in order to reduce the difficulties in the road from the Hallolua Ferry into Kandy, which traverses a very considerable hill, Sir Edward Barnes, in the middle of 1821, ordered the hill to be perforated by a tunnel, thereby to save a circuit of about three quarters of a mile, and an ascent of fifty feet perpendicular. The work met with several interruptions from various causes, but the perforation was on the 8th of the current month completed, the distance being just five hundred feet: and the accuracy of the execution was such, that the meeting of the parties who commenced work from the opposite extremes of the line, was within fifteen inches of difference of height. During the last twelve months, the work proceeded at the rate of a foot a day; the breadth being about seven feet, and the height above six feet.—[*Ceylon Gaz.* Dec. 13.]

BIRTH.

Dec. 30. At Kandy, the lady of the Rev. N. Garstin, A. M., Garrison Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 29. At Nellore, Jaffnapatam, Mr. Lewis De Rooy, to Miss Susanna Margaritha Anjow.

31. At same place, Mr. A. G. Kroon, to Miss C. W. H. de Wolff.

1 Madras Rupee and 1 Anna to a Calcutta Rupee.

Sonant Rupees at the rate of 100 for 102 Madras Rupees, and in single Rupees at the rate of 1 Madras for 1 Sonant Rupee.

Ceylon Rupees at the rate of 100 for 75 Madras Rupees, and in single Rupees three-fourths of a Madras Rupee to a Ceylon Rupee.

Furrakabad and Bombay Rupees at the same rate as the Madras Rupees.

The Public accounts of the Settlement are kept in Rupees equivalent to Madras Rupees.

All former Orders and Regulations regarding the relative value of Coins, and the rates at which they are to be received and issued from the Government Treasury, are hereby rescinded from the date at which the provisions of this Proclamation shall take effect.

That no one may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is to be printed and circulated, and Translations thereof in the Malay language affixed at the usual places.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Signed) S. GARLING,
Acting Secretary.

REFRACTORY RAJAH.

A detachment of troops from Fort Marlborough, commanded by Captain Crisp, has, with the assistance of some friendly native Chiefs, taken a small Fort to the northward of that settlement, which was occupied by a refractory Rajah: in the attack four of our troops were killed.

This Rajah was the only support the Padres had in that quarter, and with the arrival of the detachment dispatched thence in August last, his defeat will, we trust, effectually check their encroachments on our settlements there. — [*Beng Hurk.*, Jan. 9.

ACHEEN.

Intelligence has been received at Calcutta, of the death of the King of Achcen, on the 27th of November last.

SINGAPORE.

(Extract of a Letter).—"The Dutch Commissioners have at length quitted Malacca, where they have been making wonderful arrangements. The port has occupied the greatest portion of their time, and for fear this should fail, they have made several beneficial rules for the encouragement of agriculture, which must yield them, in the end, considerable profit. Their port, notwithstanding the restrictions on all vessels sailing out of the ports of Java and other eastern islands as to their touching at

Singapore, does not appear to have diminished our trade in the smallest degree; and so long as we continue to hold this advantage, the port of Malacca never can flourish. The Commissioners have gone to Rhio to join the Rajah of Lingin, the younger brother of our Sultan, whom the Dutch, after repeated threats, are going to instal as Sultan of Johore, at this latter place, to the prejudice of the person residing under our protection. In days of yore it was an important point our having the eldest son of the late Sultan of Johore residing with us, but now it signifies but little. They are making the Lingin Rajah Sultan in spite of all his entreaties to the contrary; they seem, however, to think his excessive simplicity (for they say he is very dull) renders him a fitter subject for their puppet than a more shrewd head would be.

Colonel Farquhar will quit this in about ten days on the Aurora or Hashmy. He will, himself, be the bearer of his reply to the charge brought against him by Sir Stamford Raffles." — [*Ben. Hurk.*, Dec. 19.

A small vessel left Singapore lately on a trading expedition to the ports of Cochin China. She is commanded, we believe, by Mr. Campbell, a very active and intelligent young man, who was one of the officers of a mission ship which proceeded to that place in 1821. As every thing may be expected from Mr. Campbell towards the completion of the objects of the voyage, we trust it will be favourable. — [*Ben. Hurk.*, Dec. 24.

CHINA.

Letters have been received from Canton, of as late a date as the 5th of December, which represent the opium market to be in a very depressed, and still declining state.

Patna opium is quoted at drs. 1,350, and Benares at drs. 1,250 per chest, and it is added, that it is impossible to say to what point of depression it may not eventually arrive. Malwa opium of the Bengal sales of July and August last, is stated to be at drs. 940 and 950 per chest, but only saleable in small quantities; whilst the Malwa opium sold at this place, from being from four to five cattiees, or from 5½ to 6½ lb. lighter than that from Calcutta, was not at all inquired for, and not a chest could be got off in consequence, unless at a reduction of about 50 drs. below the latter description. The most serious apprehensions appear to be entertained by all parties, of the result of the adventures of the past season, should the sales in India be carried to the extent of last year; and some of the most intelligent and experienced persons in Canton seem to consider it very unlikely that any persons will, in the state of things we have described, have been found sufficiently bold to purchase opium at the Calcutta sales in last

month on almost any terms, at least for shipment to the China market.

Cotton continued to improve a little in price, the quotation for Bombay on the 30th November being eleven tales, and for Bengal twelve tales per pecul, but even these rates do not promise much advantage to shippers from hence, if prices advance as they appear likely to do proportionably at this place. — [*Rom. Gaz.*, Jan. 24.

ST. HELENA.

PROCLAMATION.

St. Helena, August 20, 1823.

The Governor and Council having duly considered the religious and moral state of the Slave population, and how much the welfare and happiness of the island depends on their improvement and instruction, have found it expedient to publish the following declaration:—

The offspring of the Slaves of this island are about to assume a new character, by emerging into the free population. They are soon to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest of the inhabitants. It becomes, therefore, one of the most imperious duties of the Government, and of the inhabitants, to render them fit for the obligations of their new condition in society; an object which cannot but be promoted by attention to the moral improvement of their parents.

The Governor and Council are aware, that within the last thirty years there has been a gradual and progressive improvement in the moral character of the slaves. This is testified by the decrease of crimes and of punishments. They willingly ascribe this happy change to the superior solicitude which has been manifested, within this period, to the instruction and well-being of the slave population. It must be attributed to the humanity and liberality of the inhabitants, to the establishing of schools, to the exertions of the Benevolent Society, and to the most benevolent of all actions, the adoption of a measure, which puts a stop to the perpetuity of slavery on this island.

These are instances which enable the Governor and Council to look with confidence to the co-operation of the respectable inhabitants, in still further endeavouring to promote the religious and moral improvement of the slaves and their offspring; an improvement which will be accelerated in proportion as their masters manifest a solicitude for its attainment.

None, it is presumed, will be disposed to question, but that regular attendance at public worship will in time at least produce some degree of respect for divine ordinances; and whatever may be the inat-

that all will continue insensible to impressions so liable to be excited by habitually hearing the word of God, and witnessing a congregation uniting in prayer and adoration.

It is the influence of such impressions which best qualifies human nature for the discharge of every duty in life, whether as parents or children, masters or servants. It is by teaching a slave the duties of religion, that he will learn his duty towards his master, and acquire a proper respect for his own character; that he will attain a general habit of reverence for truth and honesty.

It is only, in short, by obliging slaves to go to church, that Sabbath-breaking and all the demoralizing vices that accompany idleness, can be prevented. Masters may therefore rest assured that their own interests and property can never be effectually protected, unless their slaves are taught to reverence God and instructed in the principles of religion.

The Honourable Court of Directors have evinced the strongest solicitude on this subject, and in no less than four ordinances (the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles for the Government and protection of Slaves), have enjoined a respect for Sunday in the employment of the slaves; and that they should go to church and be instructed.

The Governor and Council call upon the inhabitants of St. Helena to second this zeal and anxiety of their honourable masters, for the religious instruction of the slaves of this island. They are sensible that they will have some obstacles to encounter; but none which may not be easily overcome by perseverance and attention. If masters and mistresses will only espouse the cause with true zeal and earnestness, there can be no doubt of success. Few slaves would be so obstinate as to resist the reiterated commands of their masters; but if, contrary to this expectation, they should continue untractable, and persist in disregarding a day set apart among Christians from works of labour, it is in the power of the magistrate to punish them for sabbath-breaking.

Some kind and benevolent masters, well inclined for the edification of their slaves, have complained that they had no means of ascertaining their attendance at church. This difficulty may be surmounted by the following regulation:—Masters and proprietors of slaves, who are desirous of enforcing the existing laws regarding the regular attendance of their slaves at church, are required, on or before the first Sunday in September, to furnish the senior chaplain with a list of their slaves, specifying at which of the two churches they are to attend; and to inform the officiating chaplain from time to time of any change of such master or proprietor may wish to make, either as to the number of the

desired to go to church, or the place and time of their attendance. From these returns, the church clerks are required to make out and keep regular check lists, under the direction of the chaplains, and to furnish such masters as request it, with weekly information of the attendance of their slaves at church. These returns are to be presented to the inspection of the sitting magistrate at the police office, the first Monday in every month; and a copy of the check lists to be furnished quarterly, by the senior chaplain, to the Secretary to Government.

By these means will be ascertained the number of slaves who attend church, and the degree of their regularity in this most essential duty. The magistrates, the government, and the masters, will be furnished regularly with sufficient information to enable them to further the laudable objects of such masters and proprietors of slaves: and the slaves themselves will be more certain of reaping all the advantages that are to be derived from a regard to the sacred duties of the Sabbath, and the instruction they will receive from their spiritual pastors. The Masters will besides always be able to receive the requisite information at the Police Office. It is then in their power to take due notice of the conduct of the absentees, and to inflict on the delinquents various degrees of punishment. The non-attendance of the Company's slaves at church can be punished by stopping their gratuity money. Individuals have the option of depriving their slaves of this, or any similar indulgence; these they may refuse or curtail as they see occasion. For instance, they may take from them their holidays at Christmas or Easter, stop one week's allowance of tea and sugar, make them suffer some badge of disgrace or ignominy, &c.: the continued disapprobation of a master or mistress would add to the efficacy of these punishments. But should all the exertions of the masters fail in securing the attendance of their slaves at church, they are hereby enjoined to apply to a magistrate, who has authority to put them in the stocks, to send them to the tread-mill, and otherwise to deal with them as the case might require.

If, on the other hand, any master should be so far unmindful of the 10th article of the slave laws, as to disregard its provisions; such contempt of the law will meet with due reprehension and punishment. The conduct of such masters shall be particularly reported, and duly commented on, to the Court of Directors; who have required by the 34th article of the same laws, that all proceedings concerning slaves shall be recorded and sent home to them.

The Governor and Council being resolved, as far as lies in their power, to accomplish the instruction of the slaves in the

Christian religion, and in the principles of morality, hereby give notice, that due attention will henceforth be expected to be paid to the above article. In order to enforce this regulation, and to impress more effectually on the minds of the slaves their moral and religious obligations, they are to undergo an annual examination in the church, at which the Governor and Council will be present. The clergymen will be found ready to perform their part of all these duties, by devoting a certain time after Sunday morning's service to the purpose of the religious instruction of the slaves.

The Governor and Council are satisfied that the corporal punishment of slaves by their masters has fallen much into disuse; but it is recommended to the consideration of masters, whether it would not have a still better effect, were these punishments only to take place after a trial and conviction before a magistrate. The authority of masters would not be lessened, and the dignity of punishment would be preserved. The magistrate would have the option of inflicting different modes of correction, and by means of the tread-mill will have it in his power to impose a severe and degrading punishment, which has been found by experience much better calculated to reform vicious habits, than any other penal restraint.

But it is not merely the neglect of attendance at church which checks the advancement of moral improvement: a number of female slaves are suffered at present to cohabit with soldiers, and others, without receiving permission to marry. Those proprietors are not probably aware, that this is a violation of the 12th and 13th articles of the Slave Laws, and that it is an offence punishable as a misdemeanor. The evil is serious, as the obstacles created by this disgraceful intercourse to the Infant Baptism of such illegitimate offspring, as prescribed by the rules of the established church in regard to sponsors duly qualified, sometimes prove insurmountable, and the children in consequence are deprived of the benefit of this religious rite. Thus the children, by the faults of their parents, are cruelly made the unfortunate though innocent victims of a practice which cannot be too severely censured.—It tends to degrade and to demoralize the character of the slave. It sanctions prostitution, and of course produces a disregard of female chastity. If this should be allowed to continue, we have no right to complain of a laxity in the morals and principles of slaves.

The apprehension of proprietors, that by sanctioning this union, they would lose their property in the slave, is unfounded; and as it is the bounden duty of the government to prevent a violation of the law, it is hereby notified—that if proprietors withhold their consent to the marriage of their slaves, without a reasonable cause,

the Governor and Council will, in such case, give a licence for the marriage.

But although due regard for religion and institutions, form the chief ground work of good conduct; yet, we are not to reject the aid of other means to promote the advancement of morals, decency, and industry, among the slave population of this island. Slaves, we must remember, are men, and are to be governed not less by rewards than by punishments. With this view, the Governor and Council propose to revive the humane and judicious plan of Governor Patton, by allotting premiums and rewards to meritorious slaves.

Three rates are constituted for the distribution of premiums: the lowest rate to be conferred by a single act of meritorious service, where no permanent merit had been established.

The second rate to be conferred upon persons who are found to have been honest and diligent for the preceding three years.

The third and highest premium to be double that of the second rate, and to be conferred on slaves, who are satisfactorily proved to be at once honest, diligent, sober, and respectful. This class also to have a silver medal, to be worn as a badge of distinction; to have the words: "Honest, diligent, sober, and respectful," engraved on one side of it, and upon the other, the person's name, and the year in which it was given; leaving a sufficient space below to engrave the succeeding years, which shall completely establish his merits.

A medalled slave to have a preference shewn him, and that degree of credit, that his medal shall stand in place of any written licence for buying and selling, that may be required from other slaves.

Females shall likewise be included in this scheme for encouraging good conduct in slaves, that each person who shall receive a premium shall have a certificate, signed by the president and secretary of the committee which shall hereafter be appointed.

The education of slaves is now of much more importance, and more necessary for making them useful members of the community, than at any former period. The Governor and Council therefore propose the following instances of good conduct shall be entitled to the highest reward.

Those mothers who have been most attentive to the religious and moral instruction of their children, who have been most regular in their attendance at church, and the children who have given the best earnest of application and progress are entitled to be placed in the first list of premiums.

Those mothers who have reared the greatest number of children, and supported them with the greatest attention to their health and cleanliness, and at the least expence to their masters, or by their own industry, are to rank also in the first class of merit.

The general object is the moral improvement of slaves: the encouraging and promoting of sobriety, fidelity, diligence, and correct conduct. The deserving slaves are to be recommended by their masters and mistresses; but satisfactory evidence must be given to the committee of the real merits of the persons so recommended.

By this means, in the words of Governor Patton, it is hoped to create an emulation among this unfortunate part of our species, which would raise them above the level of general degradation, and afford them a source of hope, and a motive of action more cheering than the terror of the lash or the dread of punishment.

By order of the Governor and Council,
CHAS. BLAKE,
Dep. Sec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

St. Helena, April 7th 1823.—Thos. Greentree, Esq. to be paymaster; Geo. Blenkins, Esq. to be accountant; and G. V. Lamb, Esq. to be store-keeper.

April 21.—2d-Lieut. H. W. Knipe to vacancy of 1st-lieut. of artillery.

May 5.—Mr. M. J. Johnson admitted a cadet of artillery.

Mr. T. S. C. Bond admitted a cadet of infantry.

June 2.—Assist. Surg. W. D. M'Ritchie to be surgeon, vice Hammond, deceased.

June 9.—Mr. Jas. Andrew to be 2d-lieut. in volunteer corps.

Nov. 13.—St. Helena Regt. Lieut. J. W. Torbett, to be capt., vice Mason deceased; ensign G. Patterson to be lieutenant, vice Torbett promoted; and supernumerary ens. M. O'Connor to be ens., vice Patterson promoted; date of rank 11th Nov. 1823.

Home Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the debate that took place in the House of Commons on the 12th ult. relative to the

specting the Superannuation Bill, Lord Binning took that occasion of bringing under the notice of the House the past services of Mr. Cumming, late in the office

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of the Board of Control. In giving his support to the Bill then under their consideration, and, after having declared his opinion, that in the desire of Parliament to reduce the public expenditure, they had gone too far in limiting the discretion of the Crown, in regard to the granting superannuation allowances to persons employed in the government offices, and after observing that as the law stood, many of them were very indifferently provided for on their retirement: he proceeded to point out the peculiar hardship in this particular to which the officers of the Indian Board were subject, whose retiring pensions were regulated by a separate act of the Legislature, which made no provision whatever as was done in respect to the officers in the other departments of the State for extraordinary services, whatever might be their value and importance. His Lordship stated, that while he was on this subject, he could not, in justice, forbear from adverting to the case of a most meritorious and faithful servant of that Board, Mr. Cumming, who was appointed to the office in 1793, and had a year ago retired from it, after thirty-one years of eminent service. For nearly half that period he held the situation of head clerk of the Revenue and Judicial Departments, which comprized every thing relating to the internal government of our extensive dominions in India; all the affairs of these great departments passed through his hands. For years he had devoted his time in compiling information, elucidatory of this most important and difficult subject, far beyond his fair portion of duty, and with a zeal and assiduity unexampled in the office.

The proceedings preparatory to the renewal of the charter in 1813, involved an inquiry into the whole of Lord Cornwallis's measures for the administration of the revenues and of justice in India; and the greatest advantages were, on that occasion, derived from the highly valuable compilations of Mr. Cumming, in aid of that inquiry, as well as from his other labours and researches in reference to it, which were of an extraordinary kind. To him was eminently due the credit of many beneficial arrangements, set forth in the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, respecting the internal administration of India: * for his share in which Reports, the sum of £500 was voted to him by the House, and in terms which marked the special nature and value set upon the services he had rendered to the Committee.

The continued and unremitting exertions of this gentleman, in the same important and arduous path of investigation, and the ability with which he pursued it, contributed very largely to throw light on

various points of Indian government and policy, intimately connected with the welfare of the millions of people living under the British rule in that quarter of the globe. He retired from his office at the age of forty-seven, with a constitution completely shattered, through intense application to the business of the departments under his charge; and with no better provision than if he had been employed in the mere routine duties of a common clerk, and as if his time and attention had been engaged in the performance of them, during the stated hours of official service only. Lord Binning observed, that this was a striking instance of the inconvenience of the limitation, which had been set to the power of the Crown, to reward conspicuous services on the part of the public officers of Government. It was not, he said, from partiality that he spoke of Mr. Cumming, but from a thorough knowledge of his distinguished merits; and, in confirmation of what he had said respecting him, he read to the House the following passages from a minute recorded by the Board of Control on his resignation:

"On the first entrance into office of the present Board, a representation was laid before them by their secretary, upon the state of the establishment, from which the following is an extract."

"Cases will sometimes occur to which the funds of the office are entirely inadequate. Such is the case of Mr. Cumming, the present head of the revenue and judicial department: his services, in the first, bringing under the consideration of the Board, and subsequently watching, with increasing vigilance, the internal administration of India, and in collecting a body of information upon that subject, such as never before existed, would be, if nothing else were regarded but the mere labour, deserving of a far higher reward than any which he has received, or can receive, by way of salary; but when the Board consider the great utility of those labours, in communicating information as well to the Governments abroad as to the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors at home; the part which he has had in framing instructions which have been sent to India, and in commenting upon the communications which have been received from the several Governments; and the serious injury which his health has sustained in the performance of these valuable services, they will at least be satisfied that the efficiency of their department would be greatly promoted, by providing a reward for public service so unusual in extent and so great in importance." The minute of the Board went on to state, "The distinguished services of Mr. Cumming had also been recorded in the successive minutes of former Boards, and had been constantly adverted to in Parliament

by those who had the best opportunity of appreciating his merits." "The present Board feel it due to Mr. Cumming to express their entire concurrence in the honourable testimony thus borne to his merits. They have had frequent occasion to refer to the interesting and elaborate collections of information with which he has enriched the office, and have witnessed the zeal and activity of mind with which he resumed the duties of his situation since his return from abroad: a zeal which his bodily strength has been unable to support." His Lordship next read to the House a separate supplementary minute by Mr. Cumming, in which he stated, that "he could not refrain from adding, by individual testimony to that borne by the present Board, to the extraordinary merits and invaluable services of Mr. Cumming. That if any discretion be left by the Act of Parliament regulating retirements, to proportion amount to desert, or to add recompence to what is mere earning, there never was a case, in which the amplest extent of remuneration could be more justly bestowed." And that, "if there be no such discretion, he should greatly rejoice to hear that there are any other sources from which such additional mark of approbation would be derived by Mr. Cumming."† Lord Binning said thus much of that gentleman, in the hope that his eminent public services might not be passed over by the House.

Mr. Trant observed, that although he did not agree with Mr. Cumming in all his opinions and views on revenue and judicial questions, he had much pleasure in expressing the sense he had of his great merits; and his opinion that the services he had performed were highly deserving of special remuneration.

TEA.

A series of accounts has just been printed by order of the House of Commons, which furnish some important information respecting this article. We shall lay before our readers an abstract of these interesting accounts.

The quantities and prices of tea sold by

* The services of this gentleman were particularly mentioned by Mr. Courtenay and Mr. Canning, in the debate in the House of Commons, on the 15th March 1822, respecting Mr. Creevy's motion for reducing the number of paid Commissioners of the Board of Control.—Vide Report of that debate, in Asiatic Journal for April 1822.

† We understand that two other separate minutes were, on the same occasion, recorded, by the Right Honourable John Sullivan and Lord Teignmouth, which bear equally strong and honourable testimony to the value of Mr. Cumming's services.

the East India Company in 1822, and 1823, were as follows:—

	1823.		1822.	
	Quant. Sold.	Aver. Price.	Quant. Sold.	Aver. Price.
	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
Bohea . . .	1304435	0 2 4	2419031	0 2 5½
Congou . . .	16681884	0 3 7½	18569269	0 2 8
Souchong . . .	408769	0 3 6	196729	0 3 8½
Pekoe . . .	1283280	0 3 6	1405030	0 3 1½
Twankay . . .	46005	0 3 3½	41737	0 3 3
Hyson . . .	4158355	0 3 5	4161146	0 3 4
Hyson Skin . . .	319425	0 3 4½	221693	0 3 2½
Young Do. . .	916846	0 4 4	832834	0 4 3½

Average rate of tonnage paid by the East-India Company from Canton in 1822 and 1823, per ton £21. 11s. 1d. Amount of tonnage in 1822, 29,535 tons, in 1823, 29930 tons.

The qualities and prime cost of Tea exported by the East-India Company from Canton in 1821-2 and 1822-3 were as follows:—

	1822-3.		1821-2.	
	Quantity.	Prime Cost.	Quantity.	Prime Cost.
	lbs.	£	lb	£
Bohea . . .	1738293	69910	1653099	65013
Congou . . .	21256129	1402962	19442034	1404763
Souchong . . .	142345	13485	69387	7645
Pekoe . . .	41004	4380	37494	3303
Twankay . . .	15463	1493	—	—
Hyson . . .	3436629	243589	3678040	263639
Hyson Skin . . .	165715	11961	168620	12797
Young Do. . .	624007	84919	665789	92251
	9228	1039	31976	3374
	27478813	1924738	25746439	1822715

Total value of British manufactures imported into Canton by the East-India Company in 1821-2 and 1822-3: £1,000,000.

1821-2, £848,502; 1822-3, £604,975. In the last year a ship containing manufactures to the amount of £133,623 was lost.

Expense of the East India Company's establishment at Canton, computed upon an average of four years; viz.—£90,858.

Other expenses attending the China Trade in China and England, computed upon an average of seven years: viz.—£234,444. These expenses are exclusive of the proportion of charges of Establishment, &c., and of interest, (£217,254), Insurance, (£58,065), loss by fire at Canton in 1822, (£380,133.)

SPICE PLANTERS.

It appears by a paper lately printed by order of the House of Commons, that on an average of sixteen years, the annual consumption of nutmegs is 42,630lbs. and of mace 24,860lbs.; and a Memorial, of which the following is a copy, has recently, we understand, been presented to his Majesty's Ministers, as well as to the East-India Company.

MEMORIAL OF SPICE PLANTERS TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.—June 11, 1824.

London, June 10, 1824.

That your Memorialists are possessed of considerable property at Bencoolen, and particularly of extensive plantations for the cultivation of nutmeg and clove trees, on which large sums have been expended, without as yet having yielded any adequate returns.

That those plantations were originally commenced with the immediate sanction and strong encouragement of your Honourable Court, communicated through the Governments in Bengal and Bencoolen, and have since been greatly increased, under repeated assurances of their continued support and protection.

That in addition to these powerful incentives to their enterprise and industry, your Memorialists were from the beginning taught to believe, that, in establishing in Sumatra a counterpoise to the Dutch spice monopoly of the Moluccas, they were rendering an acceptable service to Great Britain, and were in fact promoting a great national object; and although your Memorialists disclaim the affectation of having allowed greater weight to this consideration than, as men of business and merchants, they may be supposed to have done, yet they do assert that it has operated throughout strongly on their minds as an additional encouragement to persevere; nor could they anticipate that an object which had long been deemed so important in Europe would be lightly or abruptly abandoned, or that the interests of individuals, embarking their fortunes in such an undertaking, would fail to receive due

consideration at the hands of the British Government.

Under this confidence, and with these prospects, the Bencoolen Planters have gone on, for the last twenty years, extending their cultivation and increasing their outlay: until, through their individual exertions and at their individual cost, a sufficient quantity of the finest spices is now produced at Bencoolen for the consumption of Great Britain; and every prospect exists that, with due encouragement and protection for a few years longer, that settlement might divide with the Moluccas the supply of the world.

In this state of things, and when your Memorialists were looking forward with confidence to some remuneration for the great sacrifices of preceding years, they learn, with the utmost surprise and alarm, that Bencoolen has been ceded to the Dutch, and under circumstances which must involve your Memorialists in utter ruin.

For, on referring to the Treaty between the two countries, your Memorialists do not find any specific stipulations for the security of their interests, nor for indemnity for the losses which must overwhelm them, when the Dutch shall again be put in undisturbed possession of a monopoly which they have ever exercised most rigorously, and to which they have always attached the highest importance.

As to the general assurances of protection which the Treaty contains, your Memorialists know too well how to appreciate them; for without wishing to attribute to the Netherlands Government any vindictive feeling towards your Memorialists (however natural it is that such anticipations should exist in the minds of your Memorialists), still less meaning to question the good faith and sincerity of the Dutch negotiators who signed the Treaty, your Memorialists cannot forget that all experience shews the utter improbability of a jealous commercial state abandoning a profitable and favourite object to which she has invariably attached so much value, and to which she still evidently clings with equal pertinacity, merely because the interests of a few unprotected foreigners happen to be at variance with her own, and require for their security a different and more liberal line of policy.

Yet if the Dutch spice monopoly is to be upheld in all its strictness (as the treaty declares that it shall be), and if the same principle is extended to Sumatra, (without which, indeed, the declaration would be nugatory), the Bencoolen planter is as effectually ruined as if every tree in his possession were torn up by the roots.

The spice plantations of Bencoolen are still for the most part in their infancy—the clove and nutmeg trees requiring 8 or 10 years of incessant care before they bear

any thing, and then becoming only gradually productive until the 20th year, when they attain maturity. They are not therefore by any means as yet in a state to compete with the longer established and more favoured culture of the Moluccas; and so sensible were your Honourable Court and the British Government of this important fact, that when the Spice Islands were restored to the Dutch at the late peace, a protecting duty equal to 30 per cent. was granted to the spices of Bencoolen when consumed in Great Britain; while throughout the British possessions in India they were relieved from all duties whatever when imported in a British ship.

Your Memorialists conclude, that these indulgences and protections, both in India and in England, must cease with the transfer of Sumatra to an alien Power: and if to this be added, as must naturally be anticipated, the exaction by the Dutch of the same export duties at Bencoolen as are levied at all their other possessions in the East, instead of a free export which is now permitted, the impossibility of your Memorialists carrying on their trade for even a single year must be apparent to any one at all conversant with the present situation of the Sumatran planters.

Under so many depressing circumstances, as unexpected to your Memorialists in the midst of profound peace, as they are calamitous to their interests, your Memorialists see but one course to pursue; they throw themselves on the justice and liberality of your Honourable Court and of the British nation, and claim indemnity for their losses. The transfer of Bencoolen will undoubtedly relieve the East-India Company from a heavy annual expence, and the arrangement may also possibly be productive of political and commercial advantages to Great Britain; but it is inconsistent with good faith and common justice that these results should be purchased at the expence of individuals who have been led on, by the warmest encouragement of the Government under which they resided, (even up to the date of the last advices from Sumatra), to invest their fortunes in an object once deemed of high national importance, although now no longer thought worthy of support.

Your Memorialists therefore most humbly but earnestly pray, that the necessary measures may be taken for ascertaining the loss which will be sustained by your Memorialists, by the depreciation of the value of their respective plantations and other property, and that a fair and reasonable indemnity may be granted to them, according to the universally admitted principle, that when the interests of individuals are sacrificed to national objects the sufferers are entitled to equitable compensation.

The quantum of depreciation which their property will sustain, your Memorialists

submit, may easily be ascertained, under the superintendence of fit and impartial Commissioners, by putting up the estates of such proprietors as are desirous of relinquishing them to public sale after the transfer of the Colony shall have taken place, and comparing the price then bona fide obtainable for them with that at which they were respectively rated, in an official survey and valuation of British property in Sumatra, made very recently under the orders of the Superintendent of that settlement, Sir Stamford Raffles; a valuation which your Memorialists conclude to have been a fair one at the time, although certainly not including in its amount one half of the sums actually expended on the different properties.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 26. The despatches were closed and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.—Marchioness of Ely, Capt. Mangles, and Rose, Capt. Marquis, for Madras and Bengal.

June 9. A Court of Directors was held, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. Hosmer, Prince Regent; and Capt. Barrow, General Hewitt, for Bengal direct.

10. The despatches for Bengal, by the chartered ship Boyne, were closed and delivered to the master of that ship.

11. The despatches for Bengal, by the chartered ship Claudine, were closed, and delivered to the master of that ship.

14. The despatches for Bengal and Bencoolen, by the chartered ship Layton, were closed and delivered to the master of that ship.

16. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. Levy, of the ship Astell, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Bengal direct.

18. The despatches for Bengal, by the ship Prince Regent, were closed, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

23. The despatches for Bengal, by the ship Astell, Captain Levy, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Reade, C. B. to be Agent and Consul General at Tunis.

John Clark, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa, to reside at Bilbao.

Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, Esq. (commonly called Lord Marcus Hill) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Court of Tuscany.

Charles Townshend Barnard, Esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Court of Saxony.

Maj. Gen. Charles Turner, C. B., to be

Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, in Africa.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1824.

Government Securities.
Remittable... S. Rs. 8 to 30 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable... 11 0 to 15 8 ditto.

Bank of Bengal Rates
Discount on Bills... S. Rs. 3 0 per cent.
Interest on Loans... 4 ditto.

Bank Shares.
Premium 40 to 45 per cent. nominal.
Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sic. Rupee—to Buy, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.—to Sell, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, S. Rs. 92 per 100 Bom. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, S. Rs. 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bullion, &c.
Spanish Dollars, S. Rs. 210 to 211 per 100 dollars.
Sovereigns... 19 8 to 19 12 each.

Madras, Feb. 4, 1824.

Government Securities.
Remittable... 88 per cent. premium.
Unremittable... 92 ditto.

Bombay, Jan. 31, 1824.

Company's Paper.
Remittable... 143 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable... 118 ditto... per ditto.

Exchange.
On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
On Madras, ditto, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 29. *Borneo*, Ross, from Bencoolen 11th Jan.; at Gravesend.

June 1. *Columbia*, Chapman, from Bombay 1st Jan.; at Liverpool.

2. *Vansittart*, Dalrymple, from China 29th Jan.; off the Start.

3. *Woodford*, Chapman, from Bengal 30th Dec., and Madras 13th Jan.; off the Start.

— *Sarah*, Bowen, from Bombay 28th Jan.; off the Start.

— *Warren Hastings*, Rawes, from China 18th Jan.; off Weymouth.

4. *Duke of Lancaster*, Davies, from Bengal 29th Dec.; at Liverpool.

— *Kingston*, Bowen, from Bengal 12th Jan.; off Weymouth.

5. *Felicitas*, Campbell, from Bengal and Mauritius; off Plymouth.

— *Milford*, Harwood, from Bombay 15th Jan.; off Plymouth.

— *Marquess Wellington*, Blanshard, from Bengal 31st Jan.; off Plymouth.

— *Abberton*, Percival, from Bengal; off Plymouth.

— *Hero of Malouin*, Garrick, from Bengal and Mauritius; at Falmouth.

6. *Alexander*, Richardson, from Ceylon 25th Jan.; at Portsmouth.

— *Albion*, Swainson, from Bengal 19th Jan.; at Liverpool.

7. *Byanna*, Luke, from Madras 21st Jan.; off Portsmouth.

— *Henry*, Thatcher, from Batavia 11th Jan.; off Falmouth.

8. *Garnada*, Anderson, from the Mauritius; at Portsmouth.

9. *William Miles*, Beadle, from Bengal 26th Dec.; off Scilly.

13. *Madras*, Fisher, from Madras, Ceylon, and Cape; at Plymouth.

14. *Ganges*, Cumberland, from Bengal 9th, and Madras 29th Jan.; off Margate.

15. *Aurora*, Earle, from Bombay 3d Feb.; off Portsmouth.

— *Palmyra*, Lamb, from Bengal 13th Jan.; off Portsmouth.

— *Orion*, White, from Bengal 31st Dec., and Madras 5th Jan.; off Portsmouth.

— *Royal George*, Reynolds, from Bengal 8th Jan., and Madras; off Portsmouth.

— *Lady East*, Richardson, from Bengal 12th Nov.; at Gravesend.

16. *Earl St. Vincent*, Reeves, from Singapore and St. Helena; off Portsmouth.

17. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspool, from China 10th Feb.; at Gravesend.

18. *Palembang*, Hyde, from Batavia; off Dover.

19. *Competitor*, Ascough, from N. S. Wales; at Gravesend.

— *Recovery*, Fotherby, from Batavia; at Gravesend.

20. *Elizabeth*, Highton, from N. S. Wales; at Gravesend.

— *Lotus*, Field, from Bengal 14th Feb.; at Liverpool.

21. *Asia*, Pope, from Bengal and Madras; at Gravesend.

— *Allice*, Kirton, from V. D. Land; at Gravesend.

Departures.

May 27. *Salmon River*, Gransmore, for Batavia, Penang, and Singapore; from Gravesend.

29. *Cornwall*, Bunyon, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

June 2. *Clydesdale*, M'Kellar, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

3. *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, for Madras and Bengal; from Liverpool.

11. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for Bombay; from Deal.

12. *George Home*, Young, for Bengal; from Deal.

— *Boyne*, Stephens, for Bengal; from Deal.

15. *Marquis of Hastings*, Wynton, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.

16. *Claudine*, Nichols, for Bengal; from Deal.

17. *Lord Castlereagh*, Durant, for Bombay; from Deal.

— *Stretcombe*, Barnes, for Van Dieman's Land; from Deal.

23. *Layton*, Miller, for Bengal and Bencoolen; from Deal.

— *Prince Regent*, Hosmer, for Bengal; from Deal.

— *General Hewett*, Barrow, for Bengal; from Deal.

25. *Scorpion*, Rixon, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.

26. *Astell*, Levy, for Bengal; from Deal.

Passengers from India.

Per Juliana, (recently arrived) from the Mauritius: Lieut. Brewer, royal artillery, from the Cape; Lieut. Humphries, Royal Navy; Mr. Charles White; Mr. and Mrs. Rod and child; Mrs. Vickers.

Per Hythe, (recently arrived) from St. Helena: Mr. Paterson; Lieut. Kemp, Bengal Artillery.

Per Columbia, from Bombay: Capt. W. D. Robertson, 4th regt. and a Portuguese servant; Mr. Young; Mrs. Young and two children; Mrs. Humphreys and servant; Lieut. Col. W. Gilbert; Claude Cowie, Esq.; Mrs. Cowie; Master Cowie; two native servants; Master R. Hamilton; Miss Louisa Gordon, and one native servant; Colonel H. S. Scott, C. B. 1st. bat. 22d Madras Infantry; (Lieut. W. Campbell, died at sea).

Per Vansittart, from China, &c.: Capt. James P. Hackman, and Miss Eliza Haswell, from Amjer; Capt. T. M. Hunter, St. Helena Artillery, and Master E. Baker, from St. Helena.

Per Woodford, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Swinton; Mrs. Forsyth; Mrs. and Miss Armstrong; Mrs. Stephen; Mrs. Cheeke; Mrs. Petrie; Mr. Martin Petrie; Miss Ballard; three European servants, and four native ditto, all from Bengal; Sir John Forbes, Bart., Madras establishment; Lieut. Col. Grant; two Misses Grant; Lieut. Col. Marshall; Mrs. Col. Marshall; Mrs. Saunders; Capt. Grove, 12th Light Drags.; Lieut. Anderson, 69th regt.; Mrs. Anderson; six European servants, and four native ditto, all from Madras;—children: Misses G. Browne, M. Forsyth, C. E. Cheeke, two Stephen, Thompson, B. Drummond, and G. Oran; two Masters Swinton, Masters Drummond, Oram, Fordyce, Stephen, and two Cheeke, all from Bengal; Miss Marshall, and two Misses Dent, from Madras.

Per Sarah, from Bombay: Hon. Mrs. Buchanan; Mrs. Whittle; Miss Jenkins; Capt. White, H. M.'s 20th regt.; Lieuts. Watson, 20th regt., and Hutchinson, H. M.'s 46th regt.; Cornet Richardson, 4th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Campbell, Madras rifle corps; Lieut. Smythe, 2d regt. B. N. I.; two Masters Whittle; Miss Whitte; Miss H. Slight; two Masters Boyd;

Miss Boyd; two Masters Buchanan; (Lieut. Downey, 5th regt. Native Infantry, died at sea;—Mrs. Frankland, Ensign Frankland, Miss S. Frankland, Capt. Pedler, 9th regt., N. I., and seven servants, were landed at the Cape).

Per Warren Hastings, from China: John Reeves, Esq. from Canton.

Per Kingston, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. Richardson, Bengal N. I.; Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald, Bengal cavalry; G. Mellis, Esq.; Lieut. Biscoe, Bengal Nat. Cav.; Mrs. Col. Richardson; Mrs. Col. Fitzgerald; Mrs. T. Clarke; Mrs. Major Alexander; Mrs. Sievwright; Miss M. Clarke; Miss E. Young; three Misses Kennedy; two Misses Alexander; Miss Charlotte Richardson; two Misses Mellis, and Master T. Clarke.

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Bengal; Col. John Rose, 14th Bengal infantry; Mrs. Rose, and three children; Capt. M'Laren, Madras army; Dr. Patterson, Bengal medical service; Lieuts. J. Hart, and Arch. McNair, Madras army; Capt. J. T. Jennings, H. M.'s 14th regt.; the Rev. W. Loveless, missionary; Mrs. Loveless and four children.

Per Felicitas, from the Mauritius; Mrs. Ashworth; Mrs. Smith; Mr. Ashworth; Mr. Ward; Miss Ashworth; Master Ashworth; Miss and Master Smith; two Misses Mackay; Lieut. Arthur, H. M.'s 56th regt.

Per Milford, from Bombay: Mrs. Rotton and child; Mrs. Dickson and two children; Miss Campbell; Capt. G. Tweedy, 4th regt. N. I.; Capt. Rotton, H. M.'s 20th foot; Lieut. Dickson, H. M.'s 67th foot; Lieut. Sandell, H. M.'s 47th foot; Lieut. Glenie, 4th regt., B. N. I.; W. Howell, Esq.; (Master C. Kean and Mrs. Fenwick and child, were landed at Ceylon.)

Per Marquis of Wellington, from Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Salmon; Mrs. Money; Miss Potts; W. Salmon, Esq., Bengal Civil Service; Major R. Close, Madras establishment; Lieut. J. D. Crommelin, Bengal artillery; Lieut. Francourt, H. M.'s 4th Drags.; Miss E. Ramsay; Miss C. Ramsay; Miss R. Salmon; two Misses Whysh; Miss Juliana Lamb; Master W. P. Salmon; two Masters Money; Master Lamb; two Masters Crommelin; Master Money; four European servants, and five native ditto; (Mr. Skinner, 10th N. I., died at sea).

Per Abberton, from Bengal: Major Croker; Mrs. Croker and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Lacey; Mrs. Paul and two children; Capt. Brown; Mr. Hodson; two Misses Chapman; (Mr. Paul died at sea.)

Per Hero of Malouin, from Bengal: Mrs. Hudson; Mrs. Thompson; Miss Brodus; four Misses Thompson; Mr. R. D. Allan; Mr. G. Reigh.—From the Mauritius: Mrs. Rossy; Mrs. Foreman;

Mrs. Launey; Mrs. Shauvet; Capt. Rossy; Mr. Rossy; A. Shauvet, Esq.; Mr. Shauvet; Capt. Black; Mr. Black; Miss Marshall; Mr. H. Ambrose; four Masters Marshall.—From St. Helena: Mrs. E. Jenley.

Per Alexander, from Ceylon: Mrs. Wheaton; Master ditto; two Misses ditto; Mrs. Gibbons; Master ditto; five Misses ditto; Mrs. Waring; Capt. Cole, 45th regt.; Mr. Gifford; Mr. Stanwell; Rev. Mr. Newstead, Wesleyan Missionary; one serjeant, two corporals, three men, 45th regt.; two men, four women, three children, royal artillery.

Per Albion, from Bengal: Henry Williams, Esq., Civil Service; Lieut. D. S. Richardson; Mrs. Richardson, and two children; Mr. James Kymer; Mrs. Kymer and four children; Mrs. Swainson; Mr. J. A. Limondeine; two native servants.—(Lieut. W. D. Stewart, 3d N. I. died at sea on 29th January, and Mr. John Wilson, on 24th February).

Per Britannia, from Madras: Col. Steele; Major Barrow; Captains Jeffries, Farquharson, and Faris; Lieuts. Wynch, and Jones; Mrs. Col. Padmore; one male, and six female servants; Mrs. Col. Smith; Mrs. Faubus; Mrs. E. M. Bushby; Mrs. Barrow; Miss Smith; Miss Steele; Misses F. J. and C. Padmore; Masters C. J. and R. Padmore; Master H. Bushby; Miss P. Bushby; Master H. J. A. Cleghorn; Master R. Faulis.

Per William Miles, from Bengal: Mrs. Bailey, lady of W. B. Bayley, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government; Miss M. J. Bayley; Miss Oakes; two Misses Williams; Miss Kennedy; Miss Venour; Miss Turner; Master Bayley; two Masters Oakes; Master Kennedy; Master Venour; two Masters Eides; three European servants; and two native servants.—From Madras: G. Stratton, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Chas. Harris, Esq., ditto; Dr. Goldie; Capt. Hatherly, N. I.; Cornet J. R. Brown, Madras Cavalry; J. Lorintz, Esq. for Copenhagen; Mrs. Stratton; Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Hatherly; two Misses Stratton; two Misses Harris; two Misses Hatherly; Master Harris; two Masters Whannel; two European servants; and two native servants.—From Pondicherry: Mrs. Graham, wife of Gen. Graham; Madame de L'Etang; Miss Graham; Miss Warren; two Misses Fraser; Master Stevenson; one European servant; five native servants, thirteen soldiers, and two women.

Per Madras, from Madras: Lieut. Parker, 69th regt.; Lieut. Keating, Company's Service; Ensign Blanchford.—From Ceylon: Lieut. Col. Cardew, Royal Engineers; Mr. Watson, Royal Artillery; Rev. Mr. Osborn, Wesleyan Missionary; Mrs. Osborn and two children; Rev. Mr. Fox,

Wesleyan Missionary; Lieut. Keyne, 2d Ceylon regt.; Dr. Stephenson, Assist. Surg., Staff; Mr. Tibando, ordnance department; Mrs. Tibando; two Misses Morgan, daughters of Dr. Morgan; Mrs. Winter and one child.

Per Ganges, from Bengal: Mrs. Trower, wife of Charles Trower, Esq.; Mrs. Cumberlege, widow of Lieut.-Col. Cumberlege; W. A. Shaw, Esq., free merchant; Lieut. Eastwood, H.M.'s 44th regt.; Lieut. E. S. Hawkins, 19th N. I.; Miss Bertram; Miss Trower; Master Trower; two Masters Johnson.—From Madras: Lady Stanley, wife of Sir E. Stanley; Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut.-Col. Taylor; Mrs. Bontein; Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Vet. Bat.; Capt. Inglis, 24th N. I.; Cornet B. Cumberlege, 7th N. C.; Cornet J. Byng, 6th ditto; Cornet J. F. Mackenzie, 2d ditto; Lieut. J. Gunning, 1st regt. N. I.; Lieut. R. Currie, 9th ditto; Lieut. P. Fletcher, 23d ditto; Thomas Norris, Esq., merchant; two Masters Bontiens; and eight servants.—(Mr. G. Henderson, merchant, died at sea on 16th Jan.; and Lieut. J. R. Agnew, 6th M. N. I., on 6th April).

Per Orient, from Bengal: Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Ogilvie; Mrs. Falgout; Mrs. Walker; F. T. Hall, Esq., free merchant; two Misses and Master Hall; Miss and Master Ogilvie; two Misses and three Masters Fagan; Miss and Master Walker; Misses Shakespeare and Sneyd; Masters Hobhouse, Carter, and two Wilson; Master and Miss Tickell; five European and six native servants.—From Madras: Mrs. Sargeant; Mrs. Taylor; Capt. C. B. Patten, Madras Artillery; Capt. W. Taylor; Mrs. J. Hall; two Masters Sargeant; two Masters Taylor; Miss Innes; two Masters Shakespeare; two Masters Fullerton; one servant.—From Ceylon: Mrs. O'Brien; J. Y. Gunner; Lieut. Archer, H. M. 87th regt.; twenty-four soldiers, 17th regt. Infantry; two women; thirteen soldiers, 13th Light Infantry; one soldier, 38th regt.; one ditto, 44th.—(Quart. Master Kingsby, H. M. 30th L. Drags., died at sea on 23d Feb.)

Per Royal George, from Bengal:—Mrs. Denniss; Capt. Denniss, Bengal Artillery; Captains J. Dun and J. W. Jones, 11th regt. N. I.; three Masters Denniss; Miss Mary Lambert; two Misses Catley; Master Catley; Miss Jane Dun; Miss Margaret Wood; Master Henry Wood; three Masters Jones; four native servants; two invalids.—From Madras: Mrs. Anne Macintosh, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Macintosh; Mrs. Eliz. Webb; Miss Mary Sherriff; Capt. C. Lawrie and S. L. Webb; Lieut. G. Harpur, H.M.'s 69th regt.; two Misses Webb; two Masters Webb; Master H. A. Knott; one servant; twenty-nine invalids; two women; four children.

Per Lady East, from the Mauritius and

the Cape: Dr. Primrose; Mr. Bruce; Master ditto; two men, their wives and children, settlers from Graham's Town.

Per Buckinghamshire, from China: Giovanni Quo, and Radago Pang, two Chinese missionary youths, going to Italy for education; fourteen soldiers from St. Helena.

Per Elizabeth, from New South Wales: Capt. Samuel Moore, late of the Brampton; Mr. Robert Brooks, merchant.

Per Norwich, from New South Wales: Dr. Mercer, N. I.; Mr. T. W. Parr; Mrs. Mary Serjeant.

Per Aurora, from Bombay: Mistresses Cavis, Thomas, Mitchell, and Say; Capt. R. Harle; Lieut. Sterling; and Dr. P. Leslie, Bombay service; Dr. Holmes, H. M. 4th lanciers; Mr. Henderson, Bombay civil service; Mr. Sav; Misses Mitchell and Ellis; Masters Mitchell, Clow, Betts, and F. Betts.

Per Palmyra, from Bengal: Colonel, Mrs., two Misses, and two Masters Smith; Colonel Udney Yule; Capt. J. H. Little, J. Scott, R. Oxford, and W. Stirling; Master and Miss Ward; Masters Burlton and M. James; eight servants from the Cape; Colonel Cumming; Mrs. Canning.

Per Competitor, from N. S. Wales: Barron Field, Esq., late judge of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Field.

Per Allies, from V. D. Land: Mr. Parker, Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Maclean.

Per Earl St. Vincent, from Singapore: Mr. W. M. Beck, from Bengal; Dr. Sainsh, surgeon.

Per Lotus, from Bengal: Lieut.-Col. Penson; Dr. James Johnson, and Capt. Aldores, Bengal service; Lieut. W. Maxwell, H. M. 14th regt.; J. W. Taylor, Esq., merchant; Mrs. D. Menzies; two Misses Pereera; Masters Charles and James Smith; three males, and one female servant.

Per Asia, from Bengal: Mr. Brown, merchant; Mrs. D'Donald; Misses Jessy and Wonnetter; Masters M'Donald and Duncan; Miss M. Sinclair.—From Madras: Mistresses Sullivan, Talfrey, and Hodgson; Lieut. K. Caldwell, C. R.; Lieut.-Col. J. Vioq, 8th regt. N. I.; W. Ashton, Esq., civil service; Major Graham, H. M. royal regiment; Capt. J. Hodgson, 17th regt. N. I.; Lieut. Mathias, and Ensign Gordon, royal regt.; Misses Sullivan, A. G. Tolfrey, M. A. Tolfrey, and Walker; Masters Hodgson, Sullivan, C. F. Tolfrey, and Spry.—From the Cape of Good Hope: Capt. Laurent, 49th regt.; L. Cooke, Esq., merchant.

Passengers to India.

Per Lady Raffles, (recently sailed) for Madras and Bengal: Captains Seymour and Gramshaw; Lieut. Campbell; Messrs. Peecher, Palsgrave, Hughes, Moore, Marshall, Leyburn, and Scarilla; Mrs. Gramshaw.

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shaw and child; Mrs. Hampton; Mrs. Emerick; three Misses Maxwell; Misses Minchin and Andre; Mrs. Barlow; Mrs. Turner; Misses Vincent, Mills, Patley, and Hughes.

Per Pyramus, (recently sailed) for Madras and Bengal: Rev. Mr. Kidd and Mrs. Kidd for Malacca; Rev. Mr. Edmonds for Chinsurah; Mrs. Edmonds; Messrs. Price, Landell, T. W. Sumner, A. Harper, Love, Wilkinson, W. D. Gamage, Watkinson, Bennett, and Ers. kine; Mrs. Watkinson and two children.

Per Marchioness of Ely, (recently sailed) for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Monai, returning to her husband in Bengal; Mrs. Conwell and Mrs. Willits, for Madras; Miss Short, for Madras; A. Cherry, Esq., Madras civil service; Doctor Conwell, Madras establishment; Capt. Willets, H. M. service; Capt. Fitzgerald, Bengal establishment; Rev. Mr. Proley, clergyman, ditto; Mr. Taylor, Madras establishment; F. Mendis, Esq., for Bengal; Mrs. H. Griffiths; Messrs. Millar, Fenton, Jack, Mellish, and Evelyn, cadets; Mr. Lilly, for Madras; and military officers.

Per Rose, (recently sailed) for Bengal: Miss Mackean; Misses Isabella Jane, Louisa Frances, and M. Buller, daughters to Sir Anthony Buller; Lieut.-Col. Gar-nac, Bengal infantry; Mr. T. Dickens, barrister; Ens. Lynch, H. M. 14th regt.; Messrs. T. Irving, Erskine, T. Erskine, C. Campbell, W. F. Campbell, J. F. Hamilton, and A. C. Hayes, cadets; Mr. H. Pollet, free mariner.—For Madras: Mrs. Dyer; Misses Harriett and Emma Dyer, daughters of ditto; Miss Eliza Harrington; Mrs. Tennison; Dr. Samuel Dyer, surgeon, Madras establishment; Mr. Henry V. Conolly, writer; Mr. Charles West, cadet; Capt. Tennison, H. M. royals; Lieut. Nicholson, 1st royals; Assist.-Surg. Stoddart, ditto; Lieuts. Tessider, Woodhouse, Campbell, Williamson, Mountstevens, and Innes, and Ensign Ward, 30th regt; Lieut. Harding, 89th regt.

Per Asia, (recently sailed) for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Cochrane; Miss Cochrane; Mrs. Harding; Mrs. Major Chambers; Misses Matilda and Rosabella, and Miss Chambers; Lieut.-Col. Pereira; Mrs. Pereira; Mr. R. Clark, Madras civil service; Mrs. Clark; Dr. H. Atkinson; Mrs. and Miss Atkinson; Miss F. Atkinson; Mr. A. Atkinson; Mr. G. H. Atkinson; Capt. C. Laurens; Lieut.-Col. Pitcairne; Messrs. W. Rhind, T. Beale, R. Gardner, W. H. Tyler, and G. W. Alexander, writers; Messrs. T. Whistler, T. Gould, W. Innes, J. P. Sharp, Chas. J. C. Collins, W. Alston, and J. Campbell, cadets; three native servants; 120 company's recruits; five women.

Per Cornwall, for Madras and Bengal. Vol. XVIII. O

gal: Mr. and Mrs. Usher; Mr. and Mrs. Bluett; Dr. and Mrs. Cragie; Mr. and Mrs. Beddy; Mr. and Mrs. Ridsdall; two Misses Blenchynden; Miss C. Goodinge; Miss Debrett; Capt. Norton, Coventry, Thorpe, and Debrett; Lieut. Musgrave; Mr. R. Fitzgerald; Messrs. Hutton, Jenkins, Cooke, Kerr, Chouette, and Pudner; Rev. Mr. Sankis.

Per Benconlon, for Madras and Bengal: The Rev. J. H. Chapman, to Madras; Mrs. Hough and daughter; Miss A. Noble.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes, for Bombay: Mrs. Marriott; Capt. Campbell; Mrs. Campbell; Messrs. Hawkins and Gordon, cadets; Mr. Hume; Misses Gillio, Thompson, and Morris.

Per Bogue, for Bengal: Mr. Henry Phillips, cadet.

Per Mars, for Cape of Good Hope: Mr. and Mrs. Manuel; Mr. Wilson; one servant.

Per George Home, for Bengal: Lieut. Bain, H. M. service.

Per Claudine, for Benigal: Misses Adams and Palmer; J. E. Harrington, Esq., Bengal service; Messrs. Law, and Law jun.; Messrs. Lardner, Montgomery, and Green, cadets; — Mackintosh, Esq.; Messrs. Salter and Hutchinson.

Per Lord Castlereagh, for Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Delamotte; Mrs. Richmond; Mrs. Mellis; Miss Campbell; Captains Pearson, Cazalet, and Spratt; Mr. H. Berry; Hon. Mr. Seton; Hon. A. O. Murray; Mr. W. Dunlop; Miss Jemima Dunlop; Mr. S. A. Crofton; Mr. Montefiore, surgeon.

Per Prince Regent, for Bengal: Mrs. Hopper; Mrs. Phillips; Miss Patterson; Miss Haig; Lieut. Col. White; Lieut. Col. Hopper; Capt. Toulon; Capt. Biddulph; Lieut. G. Bishop; Lieut. G. Hertzler; Dr. Phillips; W. Ogilvy, Esq., writer; Mr. E. Hopper; Mr. Biddulph; Mr. Haldane, cadet; Mr. Phillips, do.; Mr. Stone, merchant; two servants.

Per Astell, for Bengal: Majors H. Swindell and Playfair; Capt. Arrow; Lieuts. Birch and Span; Rev. Dr. Young; Mr. J. de Winter Moir, cadet; Messrs. Udney, Pidcock, and Alexander, writers; Mr. St. Julian, free merchant; Mrs. Playfair and one child; Mistresses Beatson and Span; two Misses Beechey.

Per George, for Madras: Robert C. Cole, esq., merchant, and Mrs. Cole; Capt. Laurie; Mr. Blair; Miss Arnott; Mr. Christie and another gentleman, cadets; Mrs. De Busche and four children, for Ceylon; Dr. Stephenson; Mr. Schoedn, veterinary surgeon.

Ships spoken with.

Macqueen, Walker, London to Bengal and China, 12th March, lat. 4. S., long 24.

— Mary Anne, Craigie, London to Bombay, 18th Feb., lat. 23 S., long. 28 W.—Dunira, Hamilton, London to Bombay and China, 7th April, lat. 25 S., long. 30. 10. W.—Lady Melville, Clifford, London to Madras and China, 17th April, lat. 2. 10. N., long. 23. 1. W.—William Fairlie, Smith, London to Madras and China, 21st April, lat. 3. N., long. 21. W.—Andromeda, Muddle, New South Wales to Bengal, 20th Jan., lat. 20. 25. N., long. 88. 21. E., off Bengal with bowsprit sprung.—Berwickshire, Shepherd, London to Bengal and China, 24th Feb., lat. 26. S., long. 34. W.—Albion, Best, New South Wales, to Mauritius and London, 15th Feb., lat. 22. 21. S., long. 69. 51. E.—General Palmer, Truscott, London to Madras, 18th April, lat. 4. N., long. 28. W.—Guardian, London to Batavia, 28th Feb., lat. 27., long. 33.—Duke of Bedford, Cuminghame, London to Madras and Bengal, 4th April, lat. 3. 50. S., long. 25. W.—Waterloo, Studd, London to Bombay, 2d Feb., off Ceylon.—Perseverance, Fenn, Liverpool to Bengal, 3d May, lat. 7. 15. N., long. 21. 35. W.—Exmouth, Owen, London to Madras and Bengal, 27th May, lat. 41., long. 12.—Princess Charlotte, Liverpool to Bengal, 22d Jan., by the Venilia arrived at the Cape.—Earl of Balcarras, Cameron, London to Bengal and China, 5th April, lat. 23. 31. S., 31. 20. W.—Dunira, Hamilton, London to Bombay and China, 8th April, lat. 24. S., long. 31. W.—Cornelius, Japan to London, out three years, 22d April, off Abrogas.—Countess of Harcourt, Bunn, London to New South Wales, 18th April, lat. 4. N., long. 23. W.—Katherine Stewart Forbes, London to Bombay, 17th June, lat. 46. 40. N., long. 8. 30. W.—David Scott, Thornhill, London to Madras and Bengal, 21st May, off Porto Santo, Madeira.—Larkins, Wilkison, London to Madras and Bengal, 26th April, lat. 5. N., long 23 W.—Lord Hungerford, London to the Mauritius, 6th April, lat. 25. S., long. 29. W.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The Pilot, Gardner, from Bengal to London, was spoke with in distress, on the 23d April, in lat. 25. N., long. 37. W., making much water, by the Fairfield, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Liverpool, who rendered her every assistance, brought home her passengers, and landed them at Liverpool. The Pilot proceeded to Antigua, where she arrived on the 10th May, dismasted, and was undergoing repairs necessary to bring her to London, and was to sail on the 25th May.

The Brampton, Moore, was totally lost in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, the 8th November, 1823. The crew and stores were saved, and arrived at Port Jackson in the Dragon, Capt. Walker, on the 30th November.

The Magicienne, of Nantes, the Jean Bart, of Cottes, the Sylphie, and the Columbus, with 5 other small coating vessels, were totally lost at Bourbon on the 25th Feb. last.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 22. At Edinburgh, the lady of Robert Abercromby, Esq., of Birkenbog, of a son.

24. At Pradoc, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, of a son.

26. At Bath, the lady of Lieut. Gen. J. Sullivan Wood, of a son.

27. The lady of Lieut. Gen. Slade, of a son.

30. At Penzance, the lady of John Grenfell Moyle, Esq., Surgeon on the Bombay establishment, of a son.

June 3. The lady of Capt. Franklin, R.N. of a daughter.

— At Southampton-place, Euston-square, the lady of Capt. R. Swale, Royal Marine Artillery, of a daughter.

10. At Holbrook Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Capt. Job Hammer, R. N., of a son.

13. At Park House, Maidstone, the lady of Sir Henry R. Calder, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 23. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Edw. P. Smith, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Henrietta Frances, daughter of Geo. Bayley, Esq., Commercial Resident at Benares.

May 25. At St Mary's Newington, Mr. Jas. Sexton, Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Briggs, of Walworth.

31. At Bath, Capt. R. H. Brown, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Caleb Blanchard, Esq., of London.

June 1. At Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, Capt. Croxton, Bengal Artillery, to Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. Rich. Williams, rector of that place, and prebendary of Lincoln.

— At Chelsea Church, Henry Despard, Esq., Major of 17th regt. of Infantry, nephew of Gen. Despard, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late E. Rushworth, Esq., of Farringford hill, Isle of Wight.

3. At Islington Church, Robert Bell, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Capt. Peter Gordon, of the Wellesley East Indiaman.

7. The Hon. Capt. W. L. Fitz-Gerald De Roos, 1st regt. of Life Guards, to lady Georgiana Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

— Thomas Brett, jun., Esq., Capt. in the East-Indies, to Miss Jane Dyer, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

10. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, James Mackenzie, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Frances Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late John Simpson, Esq.

15. At Chesham, Capt. E. J. Samuel, of the Madras Cavalry, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late J. Field, Esq., of Clensham Hall, Bucks.

— At Tenby, John Leach, Esq. of the town of Pembroke, to Mrs. Charlotte Gilchrist, widow of the late D. K. Gilchrist, Esq. of the East-India Company's service, and youngest daughter of George Elliot, Esq., late of the civil service of Bengal.

16. At St. George's Church, by Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, Thomas Cramer Roberts, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Gowan, youngest daughter of the late Cletworthy Gowan, Esq.

18. At St. George's Church, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P., to Julia, daughter of Maj. Gen. the Hon. Henry Brand.

21. At Bath, by the Rev. J. Browne, G. Hamilton Cox, Esq., 31st Bengal regt., and youngest son of the late Lieut. Colonel Cox of the Royal Artillery, to Eliza, fourth daughter of John Hoone, Esq., of the island of St. Vincent.

DEATHS.

March 26. On board the Aurora, during her passage from India, Harriet, the lady of P. Leslie, Esq. M. D. Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.

April 16. At Wellington, Herefordshire, in his 32d year, Thomas Thornton, Esq., late Acting Deputy Commissary-General to H. M. Forces at Sierra Leone.

May 3. At Derby, Eliza, the wife of T. P. Bainbridge, Esq. She was fifth and youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B., of the Hon. Company's Bengal Service.

7. At Logie, Lieut.-Col. T. Kinloch, of Kilrie.

12. At Canterbury-place, Lambeth, Peter Watson, Esq., aged 73.

13. At Bridgnorth, Shropshire, in his 85th year, W. Haslewood, Esq.

17. At Springkell, Charles Douglas Maxwell, aged 10 years, fourth son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart.

19. At Leaf-square Academy, Manchester, aged 15, Drinave, one of the five Madagascar youths brought over to England a few years back, for the purpose of being taught the principles of the Christian religion, as well as some useful branch of trade, with an intention of returning to their native country to communicate their acquired knowledge.

— At Ballycastle, Mary, the youngest daughter of Alex. M'Neile, Esq.

21. Richard Scott, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. in the Bengal Army.

— Sir H. C. Thompson, Bart.

22. At Newtown, county Tipperary, aged 7 years, Sir William Osborne, Bart. only son of the late Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart.

23. At Alloa, North Britain, Capt. Robt. Henderson, formerly a respected Commander in the Country Service in India.

— At Thornton-row, Greenwich, Mrs. Verney, widow of the late Peter Verney, Esq.

— At Chelsea, Mary Lucas, relict of Isaac Lucas, Esq. late of Kensington Gore.

24. In Bedford-row, Mr. Serjeant Mauley, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Excise.

— At Camden Town, James O'Brien, Esq. aged 78.

25. In his 43d year, of a rapid decline, at Steyning, Sussex, Capt. Octavus Brooks, Hon. East India Company's Service, son of Thos. Brooks, Esq., of Gaystreet, Bath.

— Richard Oakes Hardy, Esq., officer of the H. C. S. Askell, son of the late Capt. James Hardy, R.N., and nephew of Capt. John Oakes Hardy, R.N. This young man was unfortunately drowned in boarding the Askell whilst under weigh in tow of a steam vessel off Woolwich.

27. Mrs. Rattray, the widow of the late Col. John Rattray, of Craighall, Perthshire.

— Thomas Blackmore, Esq., of Brig-gins Park, Ware, Herts.

— At North Shields, John Scott, Esq.

28. At Hawkstone Salop, in his 84th year, Sir John Hill, Bart.

— At Hadley, Middlesex, Richard Lawrence, Esq., aged 69.

— At Lymington, Hants, aged 82, Katharine, relict of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., R.N.

29. At Hastings, R. A. Paterson Wallace, Esq.

31. At Bath, after a long and lingering illness, the lady of Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart.

June 1. Robert Filmer, Esq., of Upper Montague-street, Russell-square.

— In the Crescent, Minorities, Thos. Manners, Esq., aged 74.

2. In Piccadilly, John Blackburn, Esq.

3. At Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, relict of the late General the Hon. William Gordon, of Fyvie, in her 81st year.

— At West Hill Lodge, Frances Emma, second daughter of Lord Henry Paule, aged seven years.

— At Hampstead, C. R. M. Molloy, Esq., late Captain in the Grenadier Guards.

4. At the Parsonage, East Horseley, Surrey, aged 70, the Rev. John Owen, M. A., Rector of East Horseley, &c., and Chaplain-General to his Majesty's forces.

— Richard Carter, Esq., of Surrey-street, Strand, aged 70.

5. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lieut. Gen. J. S. Furlay, in his 78th year.

— At Clapham, John Harris, Esq.

6. At Margate, Robert Edward Hunter, M.D. and F.L.S.

— Lord Viscount Tamworth, son of the Earl of Ferrers, at Chartley Castle.

— John Bryan, Esq., of Swanscomb.

7. At Leamington, Lieut. J. D. Bourke, of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers, and son of the Dean of Ossory.

— At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, the lady of Capt. Cruickshank, aged 19.

8. At East Cowes, Isle of Wight, Ann, wife of John Bates, Esq.

— S. Raymond, Esq., late of Brook-house, Patton, Bedfordshire.

9. In South Audley-street, Thomas Chevalier, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., and F.H.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

10. At Walton-upon-Thames, Henry Charles, only son of the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet.

— At Breinton, Herefordshire, in his 60th year, H. H. Williams, Esq.

11. At Blackheath, Kent, the Rev. John Josiah Conybere, Rector of Bath Easton, Somerset, aged 45.

— Elizabeth Amelia, the infant daughter of Capt. Batty, of the Grenadier Guards.

15. In Red-Lion Square, Miss Cox, aged 45.

16. In Hackney-grove, Robert Cumming, Esq., late of the Excise Office, in his 75th year.

— At Cambridge, Diana Elizabeth, wife of Sir Broderick Chinnery, Bart., of Flintfield, county of Cork.

— At Weymouth, in his 30th year, George Mellis, Esq., of Perthshire, North Britain, having arrived in England, from Calcutta, in the Kingston, only twelve days.

17. In Lower Grosvenor-Street, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and brother to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

— At Glaston, in Rutlandshire, aged 56, the Hon. George Watson, uncle to the present Lord Sandes.

18. At Romsey, Thos. Sharp, Esq., banker.

19. In Welbeck-street, in his 51st year, the Right Hon. Alex. Wentworth Lord Macdonald, the representative of the ancient Lords of the Isles of Scotland.

21. The Hon. Gerard Turnour, R. N. son of Edward Garth Turnour, late Earl of Winterton, aged 59.

— In Park-street, Park-lane, James Peter Auriol, Esq.

Lately. At Coates House, Edinburgh, Major-Gen. Nicholas Carnegie, of the

Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment.

Lately. At Ilfracombe, Major Legrand, of Portarlington, in Ireland.

— At Plymouth, Capt. G. Luke, R.N. aged 60.

— At Shalden Lodge, Hants, aged 45, Lieut. Col. Arthur Johnston, late Assistant Commandant at the Royal Military College, Farnham. This excellent officer fell a sacrifice to his exertions in the service of his country, during his residence in Ceylon, the effects of which baffled every human effort to overcome.

— At Warrington, in his 65th year, the Rev. Jonathan Crowther. He was known to the public as the author of the *Por-*

traiture of Methodism and the Scripture Gazetteer.

Lately. At Paris, General John Murray, aged 85.

— In North Cumberland-street, Dublin, in his 68th year, Richard Crosbie, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Paul Crosbie, Bart., of the county of Wicklow.

— In Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta S. Walpole, in her 93d year.

— At Dromoland, country Clare, the infant daughter of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. M.P.

— At Modereney, county Tipperary, Lady Dancer, the wife of Sir Amyrald Dancer, Bart.

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.	Captain.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1824 Aug. 9	Florentia	452	Henry J. Moore	John Wimble	E.I. Docks, John Brinley, Birch-lane.	E.I. Docks, John Brinley, Birch-lane.
Madras and Bogue	Aug. 10	Circassian	400	Edward Rule	(C. R. Duntwaite	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	Sept. 5	Porosca	450	William Shephard	Wm. Barclay	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	Sept. 5	Sophia	600	Palmer, Wilson & Co.	James Barclay	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 1	Nimrod	216	Razett & Co.	Wm. Swan	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 5	Enphrates	500	William Tindell	William Swan	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 7	Elizabeth	505	Tunter & Co.	Geo. Halliday	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 15	Morley	600	Thomas Ward	James Webster	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 31	Juliana	885	W. & T. Bailes & Co.	Charles Brown	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 31	Fennas	450	Bazett & Co.	Peter Campbell	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 23	Felicita	450	Fischer & Co.	Alex. Henning	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 31	Regalia	450	William Grey	Thos. Bowen	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 31	Sarah	448	Thomas Weeding	Richard Horwood	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 31	Milford	700	Ingles, Forbes, & Co.	George Wray	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	Aug. 4	Timandra	570	H. Barrick & Co.	Wm. Richardson	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	Aug. 20	Alexander	500	George Joads	Wm. Richardson	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.
Madras	July 10	Thomas	180	H. Barrick & Co.	Richard Wimpsey	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.	City Canal, John Brinley, Lime-st.

June 1824.

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SILKS.—The sale at the India House has closed; China Silks have sold $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. higher; the Bengals at nearly a similar improvement.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1824.

1824.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Not Assented 4 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	3 p. Cent. By Exchange.	Accounts for Consols.	£. s. d. Tickets.	1824. May 26 28 31 June 1 2 3 4 5 9 10 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 25 26 27 28
May 26	231	94 1/4	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	May 26
May 28	237 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	May 28
May 31	236 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	May 31
June 1	232 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 1
June 2	232 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 2
June 3	233 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 3
June 4	236 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 4
June 5	237 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 5
June 9	237 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 9
June 10	238 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 10
June 12	237 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 12
June 14	238 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 14
June 15	237 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 15
June 16	237 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 16
June 17	237 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 17
June 18	237 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 18
June 19	237 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 19
June 21	237 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 21
June 25	238 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 25
June 26	238 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 26
June 27	238 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 27
June 28	238 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 28
June 29	238 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 29
June 30	238 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	206 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	73 7/8	21 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	June 30

E. Error, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
AUGUST, 1824.

Original Communications.
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WAR WITH THE BURMESE.

In a late number of our Journal,* we had occasion to advert to the political relations between our Indian empire and the kingdom of Ava; and we argued, on that occasion, from the known jealousy of the Burmese towards the British power, that they would willingly engage in a confederacy with other states for the purpose of suppressing it. It was far from our expectation, however, that they would allow themselves to be so dazzled by their late successes over petty states, and be so imprudently actuated by the arrogance of their disposition, as single-handed to defy our Government. But the fact is we are actually at war with the Burman Empire, and have been seriously warned that an army will be marched to England after the conquest of India!

The character of the nation being thus exhibited as haughty and pompous beyond our utmost conceptions, we are now disposed to wonder that we have never yet been at war with these people, although, on three occasions there has been serious provocation; and our surprise is yet more increased

by the consideration that the barrier is very slight between the respective nations on the Chittagong frontier, and that an extensive commercial intercourse has long been carried on at the port of Rangoon. The problem, however, may perhaps be solved by calling to mind the domestic and foreign wars in which they have been continually engaged, and which have not only diverted their attention, but necessarily impoverished the state.

The short and interesting sketch of the history of these people, which Colonel Symes has given to the public, has thrown great light on their national character, and sufficiently evinces that they are a far more energetic race than most of the Asiatics with whom we have hitherto been brought in collision. As an elucidation of this character may form a useful if not necessary introduction to the detail we are about to furnish of the origin and circumstances of the present war, we shall briefly advert to several of the principal events which the history of the last seventy years supplies.

Ava and Pegue, formerly distinct kingdoms, were finally united under one Government, about the middle of
Vol. XVIII. P

the last century, by an enterprising individual, named Alompra, who, far from having a title to the crown of either kingdom, was, in fact, a man of low extraction. The contest, however, between the rival interests of the two nations was not speedily decided; it lasted for several years; and in the course of it the French and English settlers, who had factories on the coast, were respectively engaged in the quarrel. Neither of the contending parties derived much benefit from their European allies, and the Europeans themselves by no means advanced their own interests; for the inconsistency, if not the treachery of their conduct justly subjected them to disgrace and punishment, and so greatly tarnished, in the estimation of the Burman Government, the honour of their respective nations, that when Colonel Symes composed his narrative, the lapse of nearly half a century had scarcely been sufficient to wipe out the stain.

The year 1759 is remarkable for the massacre of the British settlers at Negrais. There is reason to believe that the Government had no share in this nefarious transaction; but the interested perpetrators of the deed safely calculated upon impunity from the known unpopularity of the English at the Burman Court. Unfortunately our affairs on the continent of India were at this particular juncture in so precarious a state, as to prevent our adopting such measures for obtaining reparation as the nature of the injury imperiously demanded. We remonstrated, indeed, with the Burman Government, but could obtain no redress beyond the restoration of a portion of the property that had been sequestered. The matter was here allowed to rest.

As soon as Alompra had established himself firmly on the throne, he turned his arms against several of the independent states to the north of his dominions; but the continual revolts of the Peguans prevented his effectually subduing them. He likewise com-

menced a war with the Siamese, but was arrested by the hand of death in the midst of his successes.

In 1767 the empire was invaded by an army of 50,000 Chinese, who, after a partial victory, pressed forward to the capital. But they had miscalculated the character of the nation they were endeavouring to conquer, and were very shortly so utterly annihilated, that only 2,500 men were suffered to escape with life to be carried as slaves to the capital.

Shembuan, who was now on the throne, was a very enterprising prince, and, notwithstanding the repeated insurrections of the Peguans, was very successful in foreign conquest. He obtained considerable advantages over the Siamese, but was not able to subdue them. His arms, however, were more prosperous in the north, in which quarter he succeeded, in 1774, in subjugating the districts of Munnipoor, Cassuh Shaan, and several others. In attempting, however, the conquest of the mountainous district of Cachar, his army experienced a sad reverse. The quarrelsome chieftains of those regions immediately forgot their feuds and united in the common cause, and, with the assistance of an inhospitable and pestilential climate, effected the entire destruction of the Burman army. It appears that another attempt was made immediately after for the conquest of Cachar, and according to Colonel Symes, with complete success. But the circumstances related of the progress of the campaign, do not appear to us sufficiently successful to lead to so prosperous a result. Mountaineers are seldom subdued by force, and scarcely ever by terror; but, in this instance, they are represented as suing for peace before they had struck a blow, and as instantly submitting to the most humiliating terms. It is most probable that both parties were eager for peace, that a compromise was easily effected, and that the Burmans put forth to their own nation a pompous statement of the result of the cam-

paign. From the various accounts we have read of the natives of Cachar, as well as from the character of the mountaineers themselves, we think that, at all events, we may fairly conclude that they have never been tributary to the Burman Empire; we know, that of late years they have been strictly independent. The Burmans are stated to have sustained a loss of 20,000 men in these northern campaigns.

In 1783, the conquest of Arracan, which had been hitherto an independent state, was projected by Mindergree, who then held the reins of government. Arracan is probably known to all our readers as a tract of country enclosed between a range of mountains (which at this period separated it from the dominions of the King of Ava), and the Bay of Bengal. The enterprize proved but too successful, and Arracan has been ever since a component part of the Burman Empire. The more independent portion, however, of the population of this district retreated to the mountains, and, even to the present day, subsist themselves in some measure by predatory courses at the expense of their conquerors.

In 1785, another attempt was made to subject the Siamese, but it proved as unsuccessful as every former effort. The Siamese have a rooted aversion to the Burmese, and always unite closely against their arrogant invaders. The districts, however, along the sea coasts have been often, as in the present instance, subdued.

In 1794, the English were in danger of being engaged in a war with the Burmese, in consequence of the invasion of the province of Chittagong by the latter, in pursuit of certain freebooters, subjects of the King of Ava, who had been committing depredations in the Burmese districts, and had taken refuge in our territory. A body of 5,000 Burmese crossed the frontier, without any previous negotiation with the British Government, and

boldly announced their determination not to return until the delinquents were given up to them. An army of 20,000 men was also assembled in Arracan to support, if necessary, this summary proceeding. The firmness of the British authorities in positively refusing to treat until the Burman army had retired beyond the frontier; the disavowal on the part of the Governor-General of any wish to screen malefactors; the inquiry that was instituted to examine the case of the criminals in question, and our ultimate agreement to yield them up to be punished according to the laws of the Burman Empire, not only effected a pacification between the two powers, but placed the character of the British Government on a high and honourable footing.

The mission of Captain Syme, which was dispatched immediately after the event to which we have just adverted, was favourably received considering the lofty pretensions of the Burman Court.

The years 1799 and 1800, are remarkable for another war with Siam, in which, contrary to former practice, the Siamese appear to have been the first assailants, and to have worsted their enemies in the early part of the contest. It does not appear, however, that any material advantage was finally reaped by either party. The Burmese made great exertions to repel their invaders, and the conscriptions they set on foot occasioned an emigration of about 35,000 of the natives of Arracan to the British province of Chittagong, into which they were pursued by a Burman force. This led to a negotiation with the Court of Ava. The matter, however, was amicably adjusted.

In 1810, the Burman and Siamese nations were again at war, and the former made several conquests along the sea coast.

In 1818, the Governor-General was menaced with war by the Burman Monarch, unless he would immediately

surrender all the provinces on the frontier, east of the Banghautty, even including Moorshadabad. In point of fact, the government of Ava had become a party to the great Mahratta confederacy, but was too tardy in his motions, for our arms had completely triumphed before his hostile designs were announced to us. The Governor-General, by an ingenious *ruse*, succeeded in saving expense and preventing bloodshed. The following is his own account of the measure he adopted.

"I sent back the envoy, with an intimation that the answer would be conveyed through another channel. He had come from the Court through the northern Burman provinces. The answer was dispatched by sea to the Viceroy of Arracan, residing at the port of Rangoon, in the central division, for transmission to his sovereign. It expressed that I was too well acquainted with his Majesty's wisdom to be the dupe of the gross forgery attempted to be palmed upon me; wherefore I sent to him the document fabricated in his august name, and trusted that he would subject to condign punishment the person who had so profligately endeavoured to sow dissension between two powers reciprocally interested to cultivate amity. By this procedure, I evaded the necessity of noticing an insolent step, foreseeing that his Burman Majesty would be thoroughly glad of the excuse to remain quiet, when he learned his secret allies had been subdued. That information he received at the same time with my letter; all further discussion or explanation being forborne, the former amicable intercourse continued without change."

The subjugation of Assam was effected by the Burmese in 1822, and it was thought expedient, on that occasion, for the British to assemble a force on the frontiers, for the security of their own possessions. Numbers of the unfortunate Assamese escaped into our territories, but were very pro-

perly restricted by us from making any warlike preparations against those who had driven them into exile. It is but justice to admit that the Burman General, although he advanced in pursuit of these fugitives, with an imposing force, as far as the British frontier, was studiously cautious to prevent any act of aggression that might give umbrage to the Government of Fort William.

Since this period, the Burmese have been again at war with Siam, and an effort was lately made, on the part of the former, to obtain the alliance of the King of Cochin-China. We believe that this war is still in progress, and that little or no advantage has been obtained on either side.

In the foregoing sketch of the later history of the Burmese, which is brought down to the present period, we have not only avoided detail, but have touched upon only a few of the most prominent points. We think, however, that we have done enough to illustrate their character as a brave and energetic people, and as a nation that possesses a system of government consistent and active, however ridiculous it renders itself by the arrogance of its pretensions.

The present war is the consequence of a succession of insulting acts on part of the Burmese, accompanied with the most insolent correspondence with the officers of the British Government. Between two and three years ago, ten of our elephant hunters were seized on *our own* territory, on the pretence that they (the Burmese) had as good a right to levy taxes for catching elephants in the forest, as we had to impose duties on their exports and imports from Chittagong. One of these poor wretches died in the course of his captivity, and the remaining nine were at length suffered to escape, after having been kept in durance for a whole year. In January 1823 also, one of our Mugh subjects was shot on board his own boat for refusing to submit to the imposition of

a certain arbitrary duty on entering the Naaf river, which is the common boundary of equal property to both states. But the immediate cause of the war was an attack by a party of Burmese upon the British guard in the island of Shuparee, which is situated in the same river. Our title to the possession of this island, which we have held for many years, was never before disputed. A claim, however, was advanced by the Burman monarch, and the capture of the island was commanded in an order from the capital, read publicly at Arracan. The attack was made during the night of the 24th September last, by a body of about 600 men. Two of the guard were killed, four wounded, and one was taken prisoner, but afterwards effected his escape. The island was of course immediately retaken by us, and satisfaction peremptorily demanded from the Burman Government. Not a line of explanation was condescended by the haughty court of Amrapoorah; our remonstrance was only answered by fresh and repeated acts of aggression. The following proclamation, which the Governor-General was consequently obliged to issue, will be found tolerably explicit on these subsequent acts of undisguised hostility:

Fort William, March 5, 1824.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

"The conduct of the Burmese having compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms in support of its rights and honour, the Governor-General in Council hereby notifies, that the Government of Ava is placed in the condition of a public enemy, and that all British subjects, whether European or native, are prohibited from holding any communication with the people of that state, until the differences now unhappily existing shall be terminated.

"The Governor-General in Council deems it proper to take this opportunity of publicly declaring the causes that have led to hostilities with a state, between which and the Hon. East-India Company a friendly intercourse has long subsisted, to the great advantage of both parties, and with which the British Government has

invariably sought to cultivate and maintain the relations of amity.

"During many years past the Burmese officers governing the country contiguous to our south-east frontier have from time to time been guilty of acts of encroachment and aggression, which the British Government would have been fully justified in repelling by force.

"Solicitous, however, to preserve with all nations the relations of peace, the British Government has considered it to be, in an especial manner, its duty to make large allowances for the peculiar circumstances and character of the Burmese Government and people. The consciousness of its power to repel and punish aggression has strengthened the motives of forbearance towards a nation, removed, by their geographical situation, from the immediate circle of our political relations, and with whom (as we have no opposing interests) the Supreme Government sought only to maintain a commercial intercourse, on terms of equality and freedom, conducive to the welfare and prosperity of both countries.

"So long, therefore, as the aggressions of which the British Government had to complain could be treated as the unauthorized acts of the subordinate officers of the Burman Government, and could be tolerated consistently with the national honour and the security of the British territories, the Supreme Government sedulously endeavoured to preserve unimpaired the existing relations of peace and friendship, notwithstanding provocations which would have fully justified, and, from a state more formidable in position and resources, would have imperiously demanded a resort to arms.

"Trusting that the motives of its conciliatory demeanour could not have been misunderstood, the British Government persuaded itself that the Government of Ava, however extravagant in its pretensions, must have been no less desirous than ourselves to maintain a friendly intercourse so profitable to that country, and could not but be sensible, that as our moderation was founded on a consciousness of our strength, and on a general desire to preserve the blessings of peace, so our forbearance would not be carried beyond the limits where it ceased to be compatible with the safety of our subjects, the integrity of our dominions, and the honour of our country.

"Unhappily, these expectations have been disappointed. The Burmese Government, actuated by an extravagant spirit of pride and ambition, and elated by its conquests over the petty tribes by which it is surrounded, has ventured to violate the British territories, to attack and slay a party of British sepoys, to seize and imprison British subjects, to avow exten-

vivo schemes of mischievous aggression, and to make hostile preparations on our frontier, that leave no doubt of its intention to execute its insolent and unjustifiable threats.

"In prosecution of a groundless claim to the island of Shapuree, the Burmese chiefs of Arracan, in a time of profound peace, and without any previous attempt at negotiation on the part of their Government, attacked, under cover of night, a small guard of British troops stationed on that island for purposes of police, and drove them from their post with the loss of several lives. No answer has been returned by the Court of Amerapoora to the demand of explanation and atonement which it was of course the duty of the British Government instantly to prefer; but which was made in the same spirit of conciliation which had always characterized our communications with the Court of Ava. On the contrary, the Burmese Local Authorities have distinctly declared the determination of their Sovereign to invade the British dominions, unless their groundless claim to Shapuree is unequivocally admitted.

"Subsequently to the attack on the island of Shapuree, the commanding officer and several of the crew of the Honourable Company's schooner *Sophia* were insidiously enticed on shore, and carried into the interior by the order of Commissioners specially deputed to Arracan by the Burmese Court, and although subsequently released, they have been sent back without any explanation or apology for the insulting outrage.

"The Burmese generals on the north-east have at the same moment advanced their troops into the country of Cachar, and occupied a post within only five miles of the frontier of Sylhet, notwithstanding that they were distinctly warned by the British authorities in that quarter that the petty state of Cachar was under the protection of the British Government, and that the movement of their troops must be regarded as an act of hostility to be repelled by force. In both quarters the Burmese chiefs have publicly declared their determination to enter the British territories in pursuit of alleged offenders against the Government of Ava, and have avowed intentions of open hostility as the alternative of our refusing to comply with their unjust and utterly inadmissible pretensions.

"Whilst occupying their threatening position on the British frontier, the Burmese generals planned, moreover, the conquest of Jynteeah, another chiefship situate similarly with Cachar, in regard to the district of Sylhet, and which having formerly been restored by the British authorities to the family of the reigning Rajah, after a temporary convulsion, had been

more distinctly recognized as a dependency of Bengal. They called on the Rajah to acknowledge submission and allegiance to the King of Ava, and a demonstration was actually made to enter his territory, when the advance of the British troops frustrated the execution of their hostile design.

"The deliberate silence of the Court of Amerapoora, as well as the combination and extent of the operations undertaken by its officers, leave it no longer doubtful that the acts and declarations of the subordinate authorities are fully sanctioned by their Sovereign, and that that haughty and barbarous Court is not only determined to withhold all explanation and atonement for past injuries, but meditates projects of the most extravagant and unjustifiable aggression against the British Government.

"The Governor-General in Council, therefore, for the safety of the subjects, and the security of our districts, already seriously alarmed and injured by the approach of the Burmese armies, has felt himself imperatively called on to anticipate the threatened invasion. The national honour no less obviously requires that atonement should be had for wrongs so wantonly inflicted and so insolently maintained, and the national interests equally demand that we should seek, by an appeal to arms, that security against future insult and aggression which the arrogance and grasping spirit of the Burmese Government have denied to friendly expostulation and remonstrance.

"With these views and purposes, the Governor-General in Council has deemed it an act of indispensable duty to adopt such measures as are necessary to vindicate the honour of the British Government, to bring the Burmese to a just sense of its character and rights, to obtain an advantageous adjustment of our eastern boundary, and to preclude the recurrence of similar insult and aggression in future.

"Still animated by a sincere desire for peace, and utterly averse from all purposes of aggrandizement, the Governor-General in Council will rejoice if the objects above-mentioned can be accomplished without carrying the war to extremities. But, to whatever length the Burmese Government may render it necessary to prosecute hostilities, his Lordship in Council relies with confidence on the justness of our cause, on the resources of the Government, and on the approved valour of our troops, for the early and successful termination of the contest.

"By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council,

"GEORGE SWINTON, Secretary to Government."

Mr. Chew, the commander of the *Sophia* (the individual alluded to in

the foregoing proclamation), was enticed on shore, with several of his crew, on the 20th January last. The party was immediately seized and conveyed to Arracan, where Mr. Chew underwent a short examination as to his object in entering *their* river, the Naaf, with a vessel mounting eighteen guns. He replied, "for wood and water." It does not appear that any of the captives were harshly treated; but they were detained at Arracan until the 13th of February, when an order arrived from the Court of Amerapoora for their release. We are happy to add, that Mr. Chew was fortunate enough to obtain the liberation, at the same time with himself, of twenty-seven of our subjects, natives of Chittagong, who had been kept in confinement at Arracan for several years.

It has already been stated, that of late years the province of Cachar has certainly not been tributary to the Burman monarch; that Court, therefore, had no right to interfere with any arrangements we might make with the government of Cachar,* for the objects of mutual convenience and security. The Burmese, however, had views of conquest, and were not only very jealous of any of the petty states in this quarter being taken under British protection; but were determined to attain their object in defiance of our power. Accordingly, they invaded Cachar about the middle of December, to restore, as they pretended, the deposed Rajah. A battle was fought on the 24th, between the natives and themselves, in which they were decidedly beaten and pursued into Assam, as far as Rosseh. They were now warned by our authorities to desist from further inroads;

* Gumbheer Sing, the Chief of Cachar when the Burmese invaded the district, was a usurper. How far we acted right in supporting his authority in opposition to the rightful claimant, may be doubtful; we are not sufficiently informed on this head. The state, however, had been under British protection for some months; the invasion of the Burmese, therefore, was an act of indirect hostility to ourselves.

but so little did they attend to our remonstrances, that about the middle of January they invaded the country a second time with a large army, through the Bhurteeka pass, and advanced to within about five miles of our frontier station at Buddrepore, while another division was crossing the Mootagool pass into the territories of another of our allies, the Rajah of Jinteeah, and this without even the shadow of a pretence. It was impossible for us to wink longer at such glaring provocations: Major Newton, therefore, who was the commanding officer in the Silhet district, concentrated the troops from Buddrepore and Telayn at Juttrapore, and after crossing a very thick and miry jungle, dislodged them from their position at Bickrampore, after a sharp conflict. The principal officers whose names are mentioned as engaged under Major Newton, were Captains Johnston and Bowe, and Lieut. Ellis; they are reported as having greatly distinguished themselves. Our loss appears to have been very slight, but the enemy's considerable. A second engagement took place on the 13th February, when a force under the command of Captain Johnston attacked and carried in very gallant style five separate stockades near Buddahpore.

The Burmans immediately after this defeat retreated, leaving in their stockades (one of which was 650 feet square, and formed to contain a large army) a great quantity of grain, muskets, and ammunition, which fell into our hands.

A short time previous to this last affair, our army in this quarter had been reinforced by a body of troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bowen. We were placed in a situation, therefore, to prosecute the contest vigorously.

After abandoning their late posts the enemy took up a strong position at the foot of the Bhurteeka pass, on the banks of the Jetingee river. Col. Bowen, leaving Major Newton with two

hundred men at Juttrapore, advanced against them, on the 18th, proceeding up the Surmah river. The detachment disembarked at the point where it is joined by the Jetingee, and proceeded up the right bank of the latter towards the enemy, who had posted themselves on the opposite side, commanding the only ford. The troops crossed the river on the backs of elephants, under cover of the fire of the light company 1st bat. 10th regt., and a party of the Rungpore light infantry. The stockades were then attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet. The number of the enemy in this affair is estimated at 5,000, the greater part of whom were Assamese. Of the officers who led the attack, Captains Johnston and Bowen, and Lieutenants Maclaren and Ellis, are particularly noticed. Lieut. Colonel Bowen appears to have been slightly wounded in this attack.

While we were engaged with that division of the Burmese army which had entered Cachar from Assam, through the Bhurteeka pass, another body was approaching from Munnipore, by the pass that is formed by the issue of the Surmah river from the mountains. After the battle of the 18th, Colonel Bowen, followed by Major Newton, proceeded up the Surmah river to Doodpatlee, where this division had posted itself very strongly. We attacked the enemy at this place on the 21st. The troops advanced to the stockades in the most determined manner, but were driven back on every occasion by a destructive fire.

The loss sustained in this unfortunate affair was severe. Lieut. A. B. Armstrong, 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., was killed; Capt. Johnston, of the 23d, and Ensign Barbarie, of the 10th regiments N.I., were severely wounded, the former being shot in the knee, and the latter in the leg, which has since been amputated; Capt. Bown and Lieut. Graves, of the 10th, were slightly wounded, and Lieut. Col. Bowen was himself struck with a spent ball. The number of sepoys

killed and wounded amounted to 150. The artillery, which was served under the direction of Major Newton and Lieut. Adj. McLean, appears to have done great execution amongst the enemy, whose loss is estimated at 500. Their whole force was about 2,000. Although they had been thus successful in repelling us, they hastily evacuated their strongly entrenched camp immediately after the engagement, and retreated towards the pass in the road to Munnipore.

Colonel Innes, who at this juncture arrived with a reinforcement, took the command as senior officer, and immediately pursued the enemy. We hope that he has not acted imprudently in thus advancing in so difficult a country; for it does not distinctly appear from the intelligence that has reached us, what became of the first division of the Burmese army after its defeat at the Bhurteeka pass. On the 13th of March, the date of the last arrivals, there was a very current, though indistinct, rumour afloat in Calcutta, that our arms had experienced another severe reverse, and that the two divisions of the enemy had succeeded in forming a junction. We look anxiously, therefore, for fresh arrivals.

It is probable that the campaign will soon terminate in this quarter, for the rainy season is about to commence, when military operations will be impossible.

On the Chittagong frontier we have hitherto been acting entirely on the defensive.

But though we shall be restricted by physical difficulties from carrying on offensive operations in these quarters, preparations are vigorously in progress for descents upon the coasts of the empire. Large armaments are preparing both in Calcutta and Madras, and many vessels are engaged as transports. It is stated that there are to be two points of attack, viz. the port of Rangoon and the island of Cheduba opposite the coast of Arracan.

DESCRIPTION OF FORT MARLBOROUGH.

THE situation of Bencoolen, or Fort Marlborough, upon the western coast of Sumatra, is certainly one of the most picturesque which can be well imagined; and in many respects, as a magnificent *coup-d'œil*, far exceeds any view I have yet seen either in the eastern islands, which abound in beautiful scenery, or the upper provinces of Hindoostan. A grand amphitheatre of lofty hills, piercing the lowering strata of clouds, with their craggy summits, recalls to the recollection of the spectator some of the finest sports of Alpine scenery discoverable in Europe; while that most singular geological formation, the Gonong Beenks, or sugar loaf, not only stands separate as a prominent, unerring, and permanent mark to ships, but to the scientific eye distinctly exhibits the origin of those mountainous formations, in the stupendous depositions which have descended from that prodigious flood of waters that formerly deluged the globe. This fine country is blessed with a soil boasting the highest fertility, and is evidently capable of bringing forth any vegetable production found in Hindoostan, and probably in Europe. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that potatoes, formerly unknown in the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancient geographers, have within the last few years been introduced into Sumatra, under the administration of Sir Stamford Raffles, with the most gratifying success. They are thriving in perfection, and not only equal to any procurable elsewhere, but now form an important article in the diet of the population. The nutmegs and

spices, on account of which the settlement has been long celebrated, are cultivated to an extent, and thrive in a manner, of which I could not previously have entertained the slightest idea. Yet with all these advantages, not exceeded by any British settlement in the world, the appearance of Marlborough cannot be said to add any credit to the well-earned character, which our countrymen have generally acquired, for enterprize and persevering industry. It would therefore form a matter of singularly curious and interesting speculation, to enter into an inquiry regarding the causes which have conspired to retard the prosperity of Bencoolen; that have operated during the lapse of nearly a century and a half, to contract the principal seat of British power in the Malay countries, within limits scarcely exceeding the bounds of an ordinary English village, and are not twice the dimensions of those of the town of Singapore, that has been founded only since the year 1823; causes that have reduced its population, and have rendered the necessaries of life scarcely procurable over a magnificent extent of territory capable of producing all that is required, and comprehending a settlement and possessions, to which, if proper attention were paid, that are clearly capable of completely recompensing our country for the loss of Java, and our other insular possessions, which a dash of the pen of his late Lordship of Londonderry so liberally bestowed upon the unmitigated enemies of our commerce, and would be rivals, the Dutch.

DR. SSAWWA BOLSHOP'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTIVITY AMONG THE KIRGHEES KAISSACS, IN THE YEARS 1803-4.

(From the Russian.)

In December 1802 I was ordered to join the imperial mission destined to Bucharja, at Orenburg. We were joined at this place by a caravan of merchants, consisting of 100 camels, and were attended by 44 Kirghees, partly as guides and partly as carriers, and by an escort of 50 Cossacs and other horsemen.

On the 30th of July 1803 we left the fortress of Orsk, and advanced till within about 75 wersts of the Sur river, when we were informed by our scouts that a strong party of Kirghees was encamped there, who had been ordered by their sultan, Abulgas Kalpow, to hinder our passing that river.

This was on the 7th of September. On this intelligence, we immediately turned back, travelling night and day on our jaded horses and camels: but the Kirghees followed us closely; and on the 9th, at daybreak, we found ourselves completely surrounded by them. The firing on both sides instantly began. In the mean time a detachment of these robbers threw themselves on our caravan, and carried off a few camels loaded with goods and water; at the same time our carriers, with their horses and camels, left us. Nevertheless we continued defending ourselves during the whole day. The Kirghees had one man killed, and we had five or six wounded, and one taken prisoner, whom the Kirghees beat most unmercifully with their whips. It was exceedingly hot, and we had not a drop of water; our sufferings from thirst during the night were therefore dreadful. The Kirghees had encamped round us, and kept up large fires, partly to prevent any one of us from making his escape, partly also as a signal to their distant companions. We ranged the bales of goods around us to serve as an intrenchment, and dug the whole night long in the hope of finding water; a labour which, coupled with the previous fatigues and the burning thirst we endured, so fatigued us all, that in the morning of the 10th we could scarcely stand on our feet. This day was as hot as the preceding one, and our thirst became almost insupportable. Our enemies increased every moment, all anxious for booty; and at last we were surrounded by above 2,000. The leader of this band, and another notorious robber, then came into our intrenchments, in order to treat with us. They said that six of them had been killed, and demanded a *koona* (blood-money) of 1,000 ducats for each. The 6,000 ducats being handed to them, together with various presents of cloth, furs, &c., they called out to their companions *kail* (go), pretending to send

them off, while every moment new crowds of these faithless robbers came pouring in for the attack. They kept us closely surrounded; and, as if it were by stealth, brought us some black brackish water in a small cup, for which we had to pay two ducats, although it was scarcely sufficient to wet the lips of the fifty people whose burning thirst it was to quench.

At last our situation became so desperate that we determined to leave our intrenchment; but at that moment the Kirghees broke in upon us from all sides. In an instant the bales of goods were overturned and carried off, amidst the most dreadful noise and confusion. Unable either to defend myself or to escape, I received a cut in the head, and was then dragged away by a furious Kirghee named Altun-Bey-Chulsyook.

At last, having reached a clear space, the robber alighted from his horse, and stripped me of every thing except my shirt, pantaloons, boots, and cravat. He then threw me on the ground, and kneeling on my chest, drew out a large knife, and assumed an air as if he were about to stab me. I must confess that I was exceedingly alarmed. The barbarian seemed to enjoy my fear, and with a grumbling noise continued for some time to hold the knife to my throat. After this he began strewing sand upon my head, and then, having covered it a little while with a blanket, he suddenly pulled it away, and called out *tur* (rise). I readily obeyed. My tormentor then took out a rope, and having tied my hands behind my back, threw me on his horse, mounted, and rode off with me. We had not proceeded far when he again stopped, and having thrown me on the ground, repeated the same barbarous ceremony with me as he had done before, and which was probably some kind of incantation. When he repeated his *tur* this time, however, I was unable to rise, owing to my hands being tied. He therefore assisted me,

threw me again on his horse, and rode off with the others.

We proceeded in this manner about two wersts; when I was pulled down by two other Kirghees, each of whom laid hold of one of my legs, and dragged me along in full gallop, my head receiving several blows from the horses' hoofs. After this they tore my shirt from my body, took away my neckcloth, and nearly strangled me with a ribbon that was suspended round my neck. I do not know how I got out of their hands; I only remember that I remained lying on the ground expecting that the whole band would ride over my body. When I recovered my senses I was surrounded by several Kirghees who had raised me on my legs. One young man held a knife against me; another, after having untied my hands, bound them cross-ways over my chest with a hair-rope, placed me upon a camel, and having mounted after me, crept with his whole body through my tied hands, so that I remained suspended on his back, and felt the most excruciating pain. My fingers swelled and lost all power of motion. In this horrible state I was hurried along about fifteen wersts. In vain I cried out *Allai choo-dai* (in the name of God), and begged them to untie my hands: the demons took no notice of my cries and lamentations. The infidels who surrounded me only replied by insults. One of them galloped towards me with loud yells, as if he wanted to pierce me through with his pike; another raised his sword over my head as if to split it; while others struck me with their whips across my naked body, pricked me with their knives in the neck, eyes, and teeth, spit in my face, and made the most frightful grimaces at me. The pain which I endured was so great, that I repeatedly attempted to stifle myself by drawing in my breath. It was equally in vain that, urged by my despair, I tried to bite my tyrant's back, for he wore a quilted night-gown, with a cloth coat over it. But

however painful my situation then was, I cannot now think without a smile of the fooleries of the Kirghees. One was whirling about a bale of goods, another was dragging a chest along the sand, a third carried away a dead horse, by having it tied to his horse's tail; but above all, they were constantly fighting among each other, and trying to deprive one another of their booty. When it had become dark a terrible noise and screaming suddenly ensued, the sparks flew from a thousand *tshakmaks* (flints), and the calls of *he Sirkabai! he Altunbai! he Shintas! Kooltas!* &c. filled the dark atmosphere. We had travelled about twenty wersts this day; and spent the night in the open desert.

My tyrant now cut the ropes which tied my hands; and I felt at this moment such a degree of joy and gratitude to my Maker, that I vowed within myself that I would not attempt my life, but bear the horrors of slavery with patience.

When the fire was lit, Surkabai, my tormentor, wanted to rob me also of my boots; but not being able to get them on his crooked legs, he threw them back to me, and thus saved me the martyrdom of being obliged to walk bare-footed over the sharp flints and prickly plants of the desert. After this a few other Kirghees began to examine my wounds, and with apparent compassion dressed them with some dirty rags, which one of them produced; whilst another put me on an old *tshapan* (night-gown). When they saw that I had sufficiently warmed myself (for the nights were then rather chilly) they gave me some Tartar milk-cakes, which they would not eat themselves, thinking they were Russian. On my request they also gave me some water, but in a small quantity, either from fear that too free an indulgence in it might create an inflammation, or because they were rather short of it themselves.

During the night they put me in irons, in which I slept quietly.

Early on the 11th the Kirghes broke up into small parties, and went in different directions. After we had proceeded about twenty-five wersts our troop halted, and proceeded to divide their booty, after the whole of it had been distributed in three equal parts. I was valued equal to a camel, and the lot threw me into a third hand.

During our journey I perceived that scarcely any thing was left entire; cloth, furs, and other articles were torn into small strips; the mathematical instruments, the watches, cases, silver spoons, &c., shared a similar fate, being broken up into small particles before they were divided. Nothing was exempt from this general demolition, except the pistols, swords, and daggers, and even these were transformed to suit their own fashion. The Kirghes had however very little advantage from the plunder of our caravan; for besides that most of the goods were of no use to them, the Tartars who had the care of the merchants' property had succeeded in hiding the cash, of which it principally consisted. The Kirghes were therefore greatly incensed against us; alleging that some of them had ruined their horses, worth from sixty to seventy roubles, whilst the value of their booty did not amount to as many copecks; wherefore, they thought that Russia, far from being entitled to demand a restoration of the plunder, ought to indemnify them for their loss.

The country through which we passed was for the most part sandy, covered with various steppe shrubs, salt springs, and salt herbs; but at last it became marshy, and covered with high reeds; and on the 13th we reached the banks of the Sur-Daria (the Jaxartes of the ancients). Here I was transferred to a new master, who belonged to the tribe of *Teloy*, whose character the Kirghes express by the following proverb: *Ait shyamak siloy, il shyamak Teloy*, as bad as the

(herb) seloy, so bad is the (tribe of) Teloy.

The following day we crossed the river in a boat, near a ferry called *Kasulu*, and my master, whose name was *Kashubek-Teloy-Taikah*, carried me to his *oul*, or village, which stood then in the district of *Shengit-kala*, or *Shangit-tou*.

What joy for his family when they saw the thief approach with his booty! In a moment all the inmates of the *oul* were collected round him, in order to see what he had brought with him. A new division now ensued, and at last my master had nothing left to himself but me, who was valued at between sixty and seventy roubles.

During the division they frequently inquired of me the use of certain articles, but as I could not explain to them, for want of a knowledge of their language, they laughed, and I often heard women and children exclaiming in a singing tone, *ai paai keshtshe oruss! adaimoom teele belmüle* (ah, ah, what a silly, stupid, Russian creature! he understands no human language); while others exclaimed, *kara, kara, teel shok!* (look, look, he has no tongue), and actually proceeded to look into my mouth in order to ascertain whether I had one. The names of things that could be shown I however learned very soon; but it was not so easy to learn verbs and other abstract terms, wherefore I spent the greater part of the time I resided among them in silence.

I remained four months among this tribe, passing during that time through several hands. My daily occupation was collecting and chopping wood, carrying water, lighting the fire, pounding the millet either in its raw or boiled state, rubbing half moistened corn between my hands, clearing away the dung, which (especially in winter) was a very laborious task. When all this was done I rested myself by carding a heap of wool. Labours like these would have been sufficient to break my constitution under any cir-

cumstances, but to my greater misfortune these people were in constant want of provisions. The food of their slaves consists principally of thin millet-gruel (*kara kooshe*), a little of which is given to them at night. Sometimes they gave me in the morning or at noon a handful of brawn (*tal-kan*) with the injunction, *boolgap bal-gap shee* (mix with water and eat). There was no flesh but of sick animals, which are killed before they die a natural death; but this luxury, although rare, is only had in winter. Sour milk (*airyan*) half mixed with water or common milk and water, or water mixed up with chaff, is given to the slaves instead of the curdled mare's milk drunk by the masters.

The perpetual hunger I endured made time hang so heavily upon me that a day seemed to me like a year. I became so emaciated and weak that I had scarcely power to raise my legs. In short, my wants were so pressing that I would often tear a piece of horseflesh from a dog, and swallow it in a half-raw state.

During the first days of December the Sur was covered with ice, over which all the tribes who had been wandering about the Irgis passed with their cattle on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, turning towards the rivers Boowan and Shyana. About the 13th the water broke out from under the ice, and covered all the low lands; and the colder the weather became the more the inundation extended. On the 27th I was delivered up to the *Tshooktunskian khan*, *Abul gasu Kaipow*, for the purpose of being sent back to Russia. In the khan's *oul* I found a servant who had belonged to our caravan, who had come here a week before.

This khan is exceedingly poor: his whole property at the time was no more than eight milch-sheep, two cows, three or four camels, and one horse; whilst one might find with some of the common Kirghes 1,000 sheep and 5,000 horses.

I remained here for about five months, the khan having soon after my arrival taken the field against the *Karakalpaks*, whom, it was said, he compelled to acknowledge his authority.

We resided during the winter, which lasted three months, near the river *Roowana*, where my situation was almost as bad as among the *Teloys*.

By some chance it became known that I was a physician, and now the eldest wife of the khan, named Bissai, was requested to let me attend the patients of the *oul*. Immediately on entering the village the whole population, whether sick or well, came to meet me, holding out their arms and exclaiming *tamoram sta!* (hold the vein.) And now I was to guess what their illness was, whether internal or external. It was moreover expected that by the pulse of the husband I was to guess the state of health of his wife and children, even when they were absent; together with the fortunes of the whole family. I told them that it was impossible to know all these things; upon which they contemptuously replied: what sort of a physician are you then? But it is not only from a physician, but from every Russian, that they expect supernatural power: for instance, to make the weather cold or hot, cause or remove storms, rain, thunder, &c., at pleasure.

Being one day called to a man who had a burning fever, I advised him to drink sour milk with water, adding, that I was not in possession of any medicines to give him relief. Upon this one of his relations immediately offered to fetch some medicine, for which he rode thirty wersts. On his return the next day, he produced a small parcel, very carefully packed, containing a bit of sealing-wax, a piece of a cork, and half a grain of coffee, for which the poor man had paid half a sheep. I told him, of course, that these were no medicines; upon which he became very angry,

and told me that I knew nothing. I found among them aloe (*ashai*), cloves (*kalamper*), aniseed (*badjan*), mercury (*ssunap*), zinober (*ssurssunap*), corrosive sublimate (*ak-ssunap*), alum (*atshitass*), sulphur (*kukurt*), sassaparilla (*tamor daru*), &c. But they have no notion of taking medicine internally, what they call medicines being talismans, which they carry about them; consequently the medicine they found in our caravan was scattered about and became useless to them. About a week before my departure I was again received into the *oul* of the khan. It is impossible to describe the uneasiness and melancholy I felt from the moment I had heard that people had come from Russia in order to liberate us. Indeed the instinctive fear of a fresh captivity among those barbarians did not entirely leave me till I had gone far beyond Simbirsk. But how greatly, on the other hand, did I praise the mercy of God which had sustained me in my captivity, during the whole of which, although I had often in the winter to drag boats along the river, walking barefooted and knee-deep in the water, I only once took a slight cold, and one of my toes became a little chilblained. Nor did I during the whole time feel a pain in my side, to which I had been subjected for the last seven years, and which returned after my arrival at Petersburg. However, from the quantity of liquid food I had taken, my stomach had been greatly enlarged, and a bag was formed under my chest, which it required much time and attention to remove.

The Kirghees had called me by various names, Saba, Sababai, Sabafaka, Ssabyetnik, Dargir, Iwan (the name given to all the Russians), it (dog), kaper (infidel), &c. Whenever I prayed, which was a frequent occupation of mine in this time of sorrow, I was obliged to do it secretly, as my tormentors would not allow me to pray in their presence.

On the 10th of June 1804 my cap-

tivity closed, and I was handed over to the persons who had been sent from Orenburg to inquire after the goods that had been taken (not a word about the prisoners), and attended by a Kirghees escort, we set out on the same day. We crossed the Sur near the ferry *Tarkitshoo*, near mount *Dou*, and advancing about fifteen wersts farther, we halted near mount *Te-meertshatoo* (iron mountain).

On the 11th we rose early, and taking the polar star (*tenis kasuk* of the Kirghees) for our guide, we proceeded due north. At sun-rise we had the lake *Makmat* on the right, and the reed-covered *Kamushlu kal* on the left. 12th, fifty wersts from the Sur; according to our calculation we had on our left the well *Kossi*, and on the right the *Shyakssuluk Koodook*, both of which have good water. On the 13th we saw on the left the large bitter lake *Ssor-boolak*. The whole country from the Sur to this spot is called *Dsheeyek-koom* (border of the Steppe). Then follows the *Portshakoom* (part of the Steppe), which is eighty wersts from the Sur. In this steppe we found many plants, called *Shirau*, and bearing small juicy berries. In the *Kara-koom* (black sand) we saw a high country on our left, called *Tshesanak* (mouth of the lake *Aral*); after that, on the same side, a high mountain called *Kokdoombak* (bright-blue mountain), about which are many lakes containing kitchen-salt.

I cannot refrain from communicating an answer which I received from one of the Kirghees chiefs, which displays a degree of sound sense not frequently met with even among more enlightened nations, although these people in general are exceedingly stupid and ignorant. Riding through an immense sandy plain, I asked him why the Kirghees had no mosques. Upon which he instantly replied: "I always took you for a sensible man, but now I see that you have not a farthing's (tir) worth of sense; don't you per-

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among the Kirghees *Kaissacs*, in the Years 1803-4.

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ceive in what land we are riding? Alighting from our horses, bending our knees, and directing our prayers to God—that is our mosque." In the vicinity of this place, and towards the right, is the large lake *Akssal-barbi*. Our road lay a little towards the west, and we moved for the most part through valleys (*kaktu*). At about a distance of thirty wersts is the district of *Trigar*, where large quantities of reeds grow. Water is found in wells, and is tolerably good. From *Trissor* to *Tyaraklu* (poplar country, of which trees, however, there is now no trace) is about thirty wersts. To *Bootalu-moola* (death-field) about thirty-five wersts. To *Tshak*, an elevated spot, ten wersts; here I saw a marsh three wersts long and one broad, the water of which is not very bitter. To the lake *Mallekool*, in which a stream, issuing from mount *Dshyabu*, disembogues, fifteen wersts. At a distance of about twenty wersts from the *Dshyabu* is an elevated spot called *Shyaman-tshin*, and thence to mount *Kabankoolak* (pig's-ear) about forty-five wersts. Leaving this hill and the *Koolaktshe-barbi* on the right, we passed near the foot of a tolerably high hill (*Ssoovook-bit*, cold-face) on the same side, and arrived near *Bamboorow's* lighthouse (or signal); then leaving *Katassai* and *Ssarassai* on the right, and on the left mounts *Ner-kusul* and *Kusul-kabak*, we reached the *Shyaman-koom* (bad-sand). On the 10th of July we saw an eclipse of the moon, towards the S.E., on which occasion the Kirghees did not omit to pray. We saw towards the left the high mountains of *Sseeyenalu-tshin* and *Manoo awlia*. On the 11th we crossed the *Irgis*, and taking a westerly course, arrived at the stream *Kishkenya-Tulluk*, where we rested for three days. On the 15th we took leave of the last horde of Nomades, and still proceeding towards the west, we halted at noon near the stream *Oolkon-Talluk*, which, like the former, has its source in the hill, and both flowing through the elens from

N.W. to S.E., fall into the *Irgis*. We then ascended, and rested for the night near the stream *Tallu-Kuiryak*. We saw in this district large quantities of white quartz, as glossy as if covered with oil, and of an uncommon size. On the 16th we crossed a branch of the *Moogadshar* hills, of which the *Shyangiss* on the right, and the *Shyaman-tou* on the left, are the most important; and where we found a great many jaspis and carniols. We rested near the springs of the *Or*, called *Triss-ackan*, and passed the night near the *Akssoo*, a tributary of the *Or*. On the 17th we crossed mount *Biss-tou*, and the stream *Isssembai*, and halted near the *Shyakssu-Tamlu*. 18th, *Kok-tyoobya* on the left, *Isset-Moola* on the right; rested near the *Shyaman-Tamlu*, and halted near the *Bit-kaktu*. 19th, crossed the *Shyanutshka*, having mount *Aktobya* on the right; reached the *Ilek* on the point where the *Tanur-wergen* falls into it; passed the night near the *Akssoo*, a tributary of the *Ilek* (read *Eelek*). 20th, crossed the *Ilek*, and halted near the *Central Karaboolak*. 21st, halted near the *Ilek*. 22d, crossed the *Ilek* again, and reached mount *Karsak-bash*; here we met with a horde of Nomades, among whom we regaled ourselves with plenty of food, after a seven days' starvation. 23d, we passed through the district of *Bimoktshoor*. 24th, left the *Ilek*, and reached some high grounds, where we perceived something moving at a distance. Immediately two horsemen were dispatched, who flew like arrows to the spot; on reaching it they made a signal, and at the same instant our troop flew towards it with loud howlings. It was in vain that I tried to stop my horse, he followed the remainder, and after a few seconds we came up to a troop of horses, which we instantly surrounded. They had been stolen by a party of Kirghees from the Russian territory; nevertheless our party allowed them to proceed, after having selected two horses

from their prey. We encamped at night near the stream *Tyooyatuss*, at the foot of the hills of the same name. The 25th was passed near the *Tyaryatal*, a tributary of the Ural. On the 26th we came in sight of Orenburg. Long misfortunes and disappointments had petrified my heart to such a degree, that I saw the first Russian town without any emotion. It was the same when we, after some time, entered the Court of Exchange, when I saw myself surrounded by a host of friends, who received me with a loud welcome, and embraced me with tears of joy (the usual demonstration on the return of a prisoner from the captivity of the Kirghees), my heart

remained unchanged, and I almost wondered at their extacy.

I received the kindest treatment from the people in authority; and after a residence of two months at Orenburg, the order for my return to St. Petersburg arrived. Having been supplied with money for clothes and the performance of the long journey, I left Orenburg, after having remitted to our Kirghees escort a present for my late hosts in their desert.*

Y. Z.

* We shall give in a future number a detailed account of the manners and customs of the Kirghees, derived, partly from Dr. Boishot's narrative (which, although it bears at times an air of exaggeration, is yet replete with information), and partly from other authentic sources.

PROFESSOR LEE'S VINDICATION OF HIS EDITION OF SIR W. JONES'S PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

(Concluded from page 29.)

HITHERTO my censor has confined himself to the department of exposing what his honest indignation had previously determined should be wrong. He now assumes the more valuable task of pointing out what would be right. Let us endeavour to follow him in this new department, and I have no doubt we shall find him no less profound and accurate than in his former path.

At page 25 it is said, "He ought to have accounted for the peculiarities of the concave verb.....by generalizing a remark which he himself makes."....."It is as follows: when no letter of increase, ت being excepted, is introduced among the radical letters of the root, the medial vowel is uniformly thrown back upon the initial letter, which loses its own vowel-point, and under these circumstances, the regular processes of derivation are carried on, the medial vowel always preserving its situation upon the initial letter; when any letter of increase is introduced (with the above exception) there is no deviation from the regular procedure. The first and second persons, with the third person feminine plural, of the preterite of concave و, seem to be the only cases of departure from the rule, and apparently for

the very good reason of distinguishing concave و from concave دي by substituting, in either case, the homogeneous vowel-point of the rejected letter of the root, which being zamma in the former, forms an exception to the rule."

A more exquisite specimen of clear, intelligible, orderly, and correct enunciation of grammatical rule, I will venture to assert, is not to be found within the compass of the Reviewer's art. It is said, in the first place, "when no letter of increase, ت being excepted, is introduced among the radical letters of the root," &c. May not some good-natured numskull (for such our friend elegantly and pathetically calls the students of Oriental languages) be tempted to ask, how the letter ت is to be excepted when, by the hypothesis, no letter whatever is said to be introduced? How, he may say, am I to substract ت from nothing? The answer will be of course by the algebraic formula 0 - ت, and this will clear up the matter no doubt! and then the good-natured numskull will stumble comfort-

ably on. Again, how is he to understand the expression, "among the radical letters of the root?" I despair of offering a formula likely to answer this question in any way, and I leave it for the next number of the Glasgow Critical Researches to supply.

The next part of our rule is perhaps intelligible; but, alas, it is false! We are told, that in these cases, "the medial vowel is uniformly thrown back upon the initial letter, which loses its own vowel point." By this, I suppose, is meant, that when ت is not added to the root by the process of conjugation, the medial vowel of the root, be that what it may, is drawn back to the first radical letter, the first vowel being rejected in order to make way for it. If this be not the meaning of the rule, I confess I am unable to discover what is. Let us now see whether it will hold good or not. Let us take the verb

قَوَلَ as the root. Here, according to our rule, fathah being the middle vowel, it will be thrown back upon the ق, the first fathah being rejected. We now have

قَوَلَ, therefore. "Under these circumstances," says the Reviewer, "the regular processes of derivation are carried on." But what are we to understand by "the regular processes of derivation?" Is the formation of the derivative conjugations intended? or is it the process of deriving the remaining personal forms from the root? The derivative conjugations surely can have nothing to do with it; and if so, the conjugation of the preterite tense is all that can be meant. Let us proceed, then, with the application of our rule: third pers. masc. قَوْلَ, fem. قَوْلَتْ, &c.

But no: the conjugation is قَالَتْ, قَالَا, &c.; the rule is false, therefore! But perhaps we have misapplied the rule; there is an exception when ت is added;

and, as this verb has concave و, zamma will be the vowel-point for the first letter of the root; the conjugation, therefore, will be قَوْلَ, fem. قَوْلَتْ; but here

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again we are wrong, قَالَتْ, قَالَا being the true conjugation! Again, "the first and second persons, with the third person feminine plural, of the preterite of concave و, seem to be the only cases of departure from the rule, &c." Are we here to understand the first and second persons singular, or plural? masculine, or feminine? or both? This we must also leave. In any case, however, the rule, false as it is, can only operate on about one-half of the conjugation of the preterite. It is, therefore, very comprehensive, extremely clear, and perfectly correct! But we have not yet done with it. It asserts, that "the medial vowel always preserves its situation upon the initial letter." Let us try this upon the verb خَوَفَ, which has also concave و. Now this verb, according to the grammarians, has kasa on the middle radical,

like سَمِعَ; it must be pointed, therefore,

خَوَفَ not خَوَفَ. Supposing, then, the middle vowel to be drawn back, we have خَوَفَتْ, خَوَفَا, &c. The

true conjugation, however, is خَافَ,

خَافَتْ, &c. Our rule is therefore false in this respect! Again, "the first and second persons, &c. of the preterite of concave و, seem to be the only cases of departure from the rule, and apparently for the very good reason of distinguishing concave و from concave دي by substituting, in either case, the homogeneous vowel-point of the rejected letter of the root." According to this part of our rule, then, we shall have in the first and second persons of the preterite of this verb, having concave و, خَفَتْ, خَفَا, &c. But no, gentle reader, خَفَتْ, خَفَا, &c. is the true conjugation.

our rule is therefore false in this case.

Let us now try it on another verb: **طَوَّلَ** it is conjugated after the form of **كَرَّمَ**; it must be pointed, therefore, **طَوَّلَ**. We shall now have, according to the rule, **طَوَّلَتْ**, &c.; but the true conjugation is **طَالَتْ**, &c.; the rule is, therefore, false in this case also!

I will not trouble the reader with the application of our new rule to the aorist, but will confess at once, that I am totally unequal to the task. That it is false when applied to the verbs having concave **ي** no one, who has the least knowledge of these subjects, will doubt for a moment: and, that it cannot be applied to the derivative conjugations, is equally apparent. For a specimen of our Reviewer's qualifications, therefore, as a *teacher* and a *grammarian*, we have a rule, which, for the most part, is perfectly unintelligible: as far as it can be made out, it is false in every point of view. And, upon the supposition of its not being false, it is miserably defective, being applicable to not more than one-half of one out of the two tenses, and neglecting, withal, to notice the changes which must necessarily take place in the concave letter of the verb. As a preamble to this rule our Reviewer has said, that it is a remark of mine. This, however, I deny. I also deny the position of its having been made by any grammarian whatsoever. Certainly not, Mr. Editor: it is the genuine offspring of our enlightened friend, bearing on every limb and feature the genuine lineaments of its august parent.

In the remainder of this article the Reviewer tells us, that he had discovered several typographical errors unredeemed by any erratum. The *several*, however, turns out to be *one*, occurring in a form which, it is most likely, the student will never want. A little further on, when speaking of the broken plurals, our Reviewer finds a *round dozen*, and the *round dozen* turns out to be *two*: and at page 36, *one* is cited against me which has been corrected in the table. I proceed, however, with my remarks. It will be sufficient to observe, that the critique at page

28, on the tables of infinitives, &c., is founded on a gross misrepresentation; the tables of participles, which he endeavours to confound with those of the masdars, having been given and pointed out, before that of the masdars had been given.

Now for our next judicious critique. I had said, that the noun of superiority is usually formed on the measure **أَفْعَلْ** for

the masculine, and **فُعْلَيْ** for the feminine gender, from attributes of the form of **فُعِيلَ**. "Whereas," says my keen, acute

friend, "*invariably* is the correct word." Let us then adopt this *correct* word. We now have a rule stating, that nouns of superiority are *invariably* formed on the measures **أَفْعَلْ** and **فُعْلَيْ** from attributes

of the form of **فُعِيلَ**, which is certainly false. Our good friend himself goes on to say, that they are not confined to words of this form, but are sometimes formed from adjectives, participles, &c. We are instructed, therefore, to lay down a rule which, in the same breath, is declared to be defective! But my rule had provided for the addition of other forms; it had said, that the superlative, &c. is usually formed on this measure from nouns of the form of **فُعِيلَ**, but not *universally*. The further prosecution of this subject I had left to the industry of the student, taking for granted, that as **فُعِيلَ** was the form from which these superlatives were most usually formed, that this would be sufficient for the present.

I am accused, in the next place, of having pointed the word **يُشْغَلْ** erroneously, and the accusation is just; but what is the consequence? The rule, which this word had been adduced to illustrate, is nevertheless true.

The next effort to prove the incompetency of the editor (for this is the professed object of my profound and enlightened friend) is made on the rules given by me for the formation of the diminutive nouns: and how is this done? It is by shewing, that I had clearly enounced

in one rule what M. de Sacy had enounced in two or three, and here the question ends!

We are told at page 32, that "what is said of the primitive noun does not at all help the Persian student in making out an author, and is therefore unnecessary."

Very true; but it will enable him to account for the words of this kind which may occur in his author, particularly if he should be a scholiast, or a native grammarian. Authors which, we need not now be informed, have never troubled the head of our Reviewer. Besides, our friend's principle will go to show, that it is quite useless to call a certain part of speech a *verb*, another a *participle*, and so on, because this will never help a student in making out a Persian author! It certainly is to be wished that our kind instructor would commence a *radical reform* in these sciences. But soft, he has commenced it, and I understand the world is actually threatened with a new account of these things in the shape of a grammar; in which the rules to be given are not to be capable of affording two conflicting ideas, for this reason, because they are not to contain *one*. The *good-natured numskull* will there be instructed how to make exceptions of certain letters, upon the hypothesis of no letters existing; and verbs *surd*, *absurd*, and *concave*, involving the algebraic functions of 0—**ن** are intended to make all as clear as noon-day.

We may now pass on to page 36, as we have nothing worth notice in the intermediate pages. In this, then, I am arraigned, condemned, and executed without the least ceremony, for having taken (as my Reviewer will have it) most of my remarks from M. de Sacy. Fortunately for me, however, my good friend is counsel for the defence as well as for the prosecution; and at page 74, I receive a full acquittal. "Dr. Lee," it is affirmed, "would have not erred by borrowing from their stores" (*i. e.* of M. de Sacy and Capt. Locket). But if this were not sufficient, I might appeal to my censor's own practice; for at page 38 he transcribes certain rules from the Asiatic Researches, which, he asserts, ought to have been introduced into the Grammar. I am justified, therefore, both by the declarations and practice of my Reviewer, and so far all is well. But, alas! the learned are capricious and inconstant,

"*vari et mutabiles semper*," for we are told at page 101, that "the real professor is...not a slavish caterer of other men's stuff!" We are both now involved in the charge, and we may as well leave it.

With respect to the important rules transcribed, I have only to remark, that the first is found with abundant illustrations at page 110 of the Grammar, and the five others (which after all are not rules, but exceptions) are either unimportant, or are to be found in one place or other of the Grammar.

I am accused, at page 40, of omitting certain pronouns; I answer, they never occur in prose, and very seldom in poetry, they were, therefore, unnecessary for a mere abstract of Persian grammar.

We shall perhaps be excused for passing over the statement at page 45, that the introduction of Arabic into the Grammar may fail to teach the student Persic, because this point has been virtually given up. We may also pass over a great deal of very learned matter about Chinese and other languages, which I suppose has been introduced by way of embellishment, till we come to page 54, where I am gravely admonished for having taken Mr. Lumsden as my guide in giving rules followed by their exceptions, without any intermediate illustrations of the rules themselves. Happily, however, for us both, we can now appeal to a grammarian against whom no objection will be offered by our admonisher. It is the learned Reviewer himself; for at page 25 he gives us the luminous rule, with its exceptions, which has already been examined, and here we have no intermediate illustrations. Again, at page 29, we have a rule followed by five exceptions, without so much as one illustration. While, therefore, we have such authority as this, our friend surely cannot object.

The next notice worth remarking occurs in pages 54 and 55. I had stated that the preterite imperfect and potential, as given by Sir Wm. Jones, were said by Mr. Lumsden to have a continuative sense; and, upon turning to Mr. Lumsden's Grammar, this is found to be the case. Our Reviewer objects, however, because, says he, "we find nearly six folio pages about the use of a tense called the continuative preterite." Well, and what then? Are my notes useless or

erroneous because Mr. Lumsden has written six folio pages on the subject? To be sure they are: no man, and certainly no doctored divine, would ever have thought of giving two short notes on a subject which had exhausted six folio pages under the hands of Mr. Lumsden! But further, Mr. Lumsden has attached the final *ي* to only three persons out of the six found in Jones's Grammar. Jones and his editor must, therefore, be wrong. It will be found, however, that doctors disagree on this point, for Dr. Gilchrist has attached this *ي* to five out of the six persons; and, for all our friend can show to the contrary, it is probable that it must be attached to them all.

The next objection is, that what Mr. Lumsden has considered as one tense, Jones and his editor have considered as two. Very possibly, and both may be right according to their views of the subject. It is very certain, that considerable difference of opinion exists among grammarians as to the number and formation of the tenses. It would have been exceedingly absurd in me to have troubled the student with these points, or to have attempted to reconcile opinions with which he had nothing to do. Any of the systems are, I believe, sufficient for a learner; and, when he has made some progress, he may adopt which he pleases. The Reviewer is also warm, because (to adopt his elegant language) no reason *why* has been given, for the formation of this continuative tense. I answer, Mr. Lumsden has confessed that he was unable to render the reason *why*. But why has not our Reviewer supplied this defect? Because he could not. If, however, he will promise me that he will not be angry, I will suggest the reason *why*, for one part of the question, that is, in which the particle *مي* is prefixed. I suppose then, that *مي* is an abbreviation for *همي*, and that *همي* is either the original or abbreviated form of *هميشه* *always*. If this be true, the continuative sense is not contained in the verb, but in the particle. Whether this will apply to the *ي* when suffixed to the verb, I will not say, this to my more acute censor. What

has here been said. I take it for granted, is sufficient reply to all that we have been favoured with on the passive voice.

Our learned Reviewer is also mightily displeased in being met so often as he is, with the *learned gibberish* of grammatical technicalities. This is not to be wondered at: for, as we have already remarked, he never knew their use. But, as other grammarians have also thought proper to give them, for the reasons which prevailed upon me to do so, perhaps I need not say anything more on this subject.

We now come to the syntax (p. 57). "The end of all systems of syntax is, or ought to be, to facilitate the translation of expressions in one language, by those of equivalent meaning in another." This I deny. The end of syntax is, according to my view of the subject, to inform the learner how the several parts of etymology already treated of in the grammar, are brought together in the composition of phrases, sentences, and periods. How, for example, nouns are put in apposition or construction; how they are influenced by the occurrence of particles or verbs, and finally, how the members of sentences so constructed, are found to depend on one another, or the contrary. The grammarian has but little to do with the principles of translation; this is the business of the student or the critic who, to the knowledge of etymology and syntax, adds the further acquisition of rhetoric, &c. It is incumbent, indeed, on the grammarian to give accurate translations of his examples; but he has nothing to do with the principles of translation; this is a distinct and different province. We may now leave the learned remark, with which the criticism of the syntax is commenced, as a pretty good specimen of what we may expect in the sequel.

I am in the first place accused of exhibiting a *sad* want of perspicuity, and, in the next, of omitting rules which have covered six folio pages in the work of Mr. Lumsden. Of the first of these no proof has been made out; and with respect to the second, I did not think the rules alluded to, necessary for the student in his outset: but the Reviewer has copied out some of these rules, which he thinks necessary. Still I am not convinced of their necessity, not to dwell upon the inconsistency of his being a "caterer of

other men's stuff," and giving a number of rules, without so much as one illustration.

In page 68 I am accused of inconsistency in having said in one rule, that the qualifying adjective always follows its substantive; and in another, that an adjective may be placed between two substantives, and qualify the latter only. It is true, these rules are found; but it is also true, that the two last words so found qualify the first. The first rule therefore is not contravened; nor is there any inconsistency save only in the perturbed imagination of our goodly Reviewer. That the first word is qualified by these two last, our Reviewer's own translation may be cited in proof; for, in page 70, the improved translation given is, "*The beautiful-wifed Zaid*." The next cavil on the use of the article *ال* I do not think worth notice.

In page 69 we have the following remark: "We would not for the world convict him of borrowing from Richardson, who is so incompetently skilled in Arabic, as to give these very examples in the very order here met with." Incompetently skilled, indeed, for the three first examples given by him are erroneously pointed! I have given two of these three, it appears, but I have pointed them correctly; and Mr. Richardson's second example is not found in my edition. I have not copied Mr. Richardson therefore, either in the very same examples, or in the very same order; and in the remaining examples, we use neither the same words nor the same order. But this is not the most amusing nor profound part of our critique: we are told that the examples should be translated, as already noticed, by "*The beautiful wifed-Zaid*;" and in order to prove that this phraseology is of classical authority, an appeal is made to "*Black-eyed Susan*," and "*The Yellow-haired Laddie*," and then we are told that it ought to be adopted without hesitation. But here it might be suggested, that the good-natured *numskulls*, who may happen to be our Reviewer's pupils, may unfortunately suppose, that this phraseology involved a compound word; or that *wife* had been turned into a verb, and so had been conjugated with *Zaid* in the past participle! But this could easily be dispensed with *vivâ voce*, by telling them, that the

wont and usage of good old Scottish songs does frequently couple a man and his wife, under grammatical patch-work far more dolorous than is to be found in connexion with the term *beautiful*, and that no one must call such authorities as these in question: and so the matter will end. This may suffice for the syntax, or more properly, as our Reviewer thinks, for the art of translation, found under the head of syntax.

We now come to the analysis. "It is expressly stated," (p. 82), says our Reviewer, "that the word *spring*, in the phrase, *the air of it equalized the gale of spring*, is governed by the verb *equalized*, &c." It is so stated, I will allow, and I will affirm, that it is truly stated. Let us examine this phrase (which, however, is not a phrase, but a sentence!). I take it for granted, that only two words occur in this sentence, *viz.* *نسيم* and *بهار* which

can be governed by the verb in question. It cannot be *نسيم*, for that is governed

by the following word *بهار*; besides, the particle which marks the government of the verb is not attached to it, but to the following word. It is not, therefore, subject to the grammatical government of the verb, although it may be properly considered as its logical complement, with regard to the sense. We, therefore, dismiss the remark, which has also been extended to two or three similar passages, as querulous and hypercritical.

Again, "a Persian infinitive," it is said, "is made to correspond with an English imperative." But, alas! no Persian infinitive occurs in the whole fable, if we except two or three contracted ones, which have been differently rendered. Again, "*وي*, his, him, the same as *او*," a personal pronoun with us, but with the Persians a demonstrative pronoun." The pithy remark is, "we were never before aware that demonstrative and possessive were synonymous terms." But where had it been said that they are? There are, we know, in our own language, words which are sometimes construed as conjunctions, and at others as demonstrative pronouns; such words are, therefore, both conjunctions and pronouns; but does it hence follow that *conjunction* and *pronoun* are

synonymous terms? This may suffice in reply to our weighty remark.

Again, the word جز "is made out to be a verb and a root; but it is not to be found as the one or the other in any dictionary." But here my censor's eye-sight has failed him. Let him once more look into his Golius, Castel, Wilmet; and Meninski, if the library of his institution will afford one, and he will find it as a root and a verb. Richardson, it is true, has left it out, and, poor man, he seldom thinks of going further.

Before we take our leave of this subject, of which I have no doubt both my reader and Reviewer is as much tired as I am, I will do my friend the justice to give him credit for all the genuine remarks which he has made. He has shown that the last word in باید کرد has been erroneously analyzed; but as the rule contained in the Grammar would always be sufficient to correct the student, there is no probability of his being led astray on that account. اجزان is also the broken plural of حزن *kuzn*, and not of

حزنة. ديار is also a plural of multitude, not of paucity, from دار; but this is of no importance, as the distinction is scarcely ever regarded by the Arabs or Persians. The citation, too, taken from the koran, has been construed differently from the manner in which it is found in the original text, but equally applicable to the context of the fable. There are also five or six errors of the press not noticed in the errata. But in this latter respect our Reviewer is equally remiss in the article before us; we may both, perhaps, claim indulgence upon the principle that "*atiquando bonus dormitat Homerus*." In his case, I believe, no pains have been spared: and in my own I know this to have been the fact. The extreme delicacy there is in printing the vowel-points, their aptitude to break off or move in the process of printing, makes it next to impossible to print a book correctly with them. In the present case, I certainly have succeeded in obtaining an accuracy far greater than I expected, situated as I was, upwards of fifty miles from the press, during the whole of the time the edition was in the press.

Whether the three or four mistakes already noticed be sufficient to establish the charges of ignorance, incompetency, and negligence, as urged by our Reviewer, I leave the reader to judge, claiming no other indulgence than what the nature of the question itself demands. What has been said about Missionary, Bible and Homily societies, I do not think it necessary to notice; nor can I help supposing, that my Reviewer found a general dearth of matter in the question before him, to have made it at all necessary to travel out of his way, with the view of stigmatizing those institutions. My mediocrity of talent, as it has been called, has also been coupled in no friendly way with the credit of the University,—the endowments of colleges and halls, long purses, and polyglott learning. Whether my talents are moderate, it is not for me to say; that I enjoy none of the above-mentioned endowments, I can truly say: and perhaps my polyglott learning may be excused by the example of my Reviewer, who has favoured his reader with no unostentatious display of such gibberish as this.

It has been remarked in the outset of this article, that the Reviewer is well known to me: my reasons are these: there are peculiarities in the style and sentiments of some persons, which will never be mistaken by those who know them, and such, I will take upon me to say, is the case in the instance before us. The Rev. Professor has long been an obnoxious subject, and the present has perhaps been the only opportunity that has offered, which could at all be seized for the charitable purpose of crushing him at once. But, it has been well remarked, that vaulting ambition will occasionally overleap itself and fall on the other side: and if this does not turn out to be eventually the case in this particular, I shall be much mistaken.

I have not thought it necessary, Mr. Editor, to toil through upwards of one hundred closely printed pages of octavo, merely to detect fallacies, and expose falsehoods; the specimen I have given I trust will suffice to vindicate the character of the edition in question, as well as to warn the public of what is likely to come forth, at no very distant day, from the authorship of our Reviewer, in the shape of a new and

popular grammar of the Persian language.

I remain, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

SAMUEL LEE.

Cambridge, May 14, 1824.

Cambridge, May 17, 1824.

P.S. In some parts of the article before us, the French literati are represented as generally unfavourable to the productions of the Orientalists of this country. Now, if this be true, and if the charges advanced by our Reviewer against the new edition of Sir W. Jones's Persian grammar be well founded, how are we to account for the following review which appeared in the *Journal Asiatique* for Nov. 1823?

"Le savant professeur M. Lee a rendu un véritable service à la littérature orientale, en publiant cette excellente édition de la Grammaire la plus simple et la plus connue de la langue harmonieuse des Persans, édition qu'il a enrichie d'améliorations notables et d'additions importantes. Parmi les additions nous avons remarqué des notions sur la grammaire Arabe qui pourrout suffire à ceux qui se bornent à étudier le Persan, et des modèles d'écriture fournis à l'auteur par M. Wilkins. Nous devons dire aussi que M. Lee a eu soin de marquer dans les textes Persans les voyelles brèves, ce qui est nécessaire pour fixer la véritable prononciation, et est indispensable pour les commençans."

"G. T."

Our reviewer has indeed remarked, that this is not necessarily correct because it is of foreign growth: to which no one will object. But it may be correct nevertheless; for, I believe, Glasgow is not the only place in which an accurate review can be printed. From the productions of the writer of the French review, we may have every reason to believe, that he was well qualified to perform a correct opinion on the work before him. From the maiden production of our Anglo-Scotch friend, we have some reason for thinking differently. I say maiden production, because it is more than probable that this, if we except some prodigies reserved in MS., is the only work of merit upon which the claim of a right to a censorship can be founded. Be this as it may, the prejudice of the French Reviewer has shown itself in a way a little different from that exhibited in

the article before us, which I leave the reader to account for in the best way he can.

P.S. 2. Since writing the above, the *Journal des Savans* for April last has come to hand, and in that we have another review of the edition in question, from the pen of M. de Sacy, which ought to be noticed. The spirit of the Reviewer, no less than the value of his remarks, is, on this occasion, as on all others, such as to justify the high opinion which has long been formed on the character and talents of that distinguished scholar. The prejudice charged upon the writers of his nation by our profound and temperate reviewer, I am unable to discover in the article before us: for although he suggests and corrects with a liberal hand, he has not withheld his commendation where he believed it was merited; and has exhibited in every case, the feelings of the gentleman and the scholar.

One remark, however, I must be allowed to make, in justification of myself, in having applied the vowel-points to the poetical examples found in the grammar, without regard to the rules of versification and scansion. I took it for granted that the learner would not want the rules for prosody in his outset in the study of the language. In the next place, I am supposed to be ignorant of them. In the third, it was my duty to point the paradigms, &c. without any reference to those rules. Now, had I pointed the examples according to the rules of prosody, but different from the paradigms, &c. what would the consequence have been? The learner would have met with vowels of which he could give no account; and others would have been wanting, which would have been equally perplexing to him. I concluded, therefore, that the examples had better be regularly pointed, leaving the critic to adopt his own punctuation. M. de Sacy has remarked, that some of the readings are not quite correct, in consequence of this omission. I answer, I consulted the MSS. as far as they were accessible to me, and corrected the readings on their authority. I did not think it important, in so short a treatise as that, to trouble the reader with any other emendations than those which affected the sense.

M. de Sacy's other remarks would very properly be attended to in the next edition of the Grammar.

In conclusion, I cannot but thank M. de Sacy for the candid and liberal tone of his remarks, no less than for the candour which he has thought proper to ascribe to myself. To fair and honest criticism I shall never object; and when found to have been mistaken, will lose no time in acknowledging my error. I do not think it necessary to trouble the reader with many remarks on the review in question, but refer him to the article itself; not doubting that he will rise from its perusal with far different feelings from those suggested by our Anglo-Scottish censor.

The following statements will perhaps suffice to show, that there is a trifling difference of opinion, as to the general merits of the edition before us, between our Reviewer and M. de Sacy. And as our Reviewer cannot be supposed to labour under French prejudice, we will give him the lead.

At page 85, we have, "Yet this is one of the improvements of this edition, which unquestionably surpasses all others in pretension to accuracy, and is inferior to them all at the same time in this respect." And at page 54, "Nay, in respect of arrangement.....the seventh edition ranks higher than the eighth." Let the reader bear in mind, however, the arrangement is generally the same in both.

Let us now see what M. de Sacy says. "Dans celle-ci (i. e. edition) les mots Persans, les paradigmes, les exemples, et les textes, tout en un mot est imprimé avec les voyelles; et cette seule amélioration suffirait pour donner à cette nouvelle édition un avantage immense sur toutes les autres."

Again (ib.), "Former editors followed the good old practice of giving the rule with the example, and then adding the exceptions. Dr. Lee...inserts a complete list of all the irregular verbs in the language, in the middle of his observations. ...The example of Mr. Lumsden may be pleaded in defence of this *hysteron-proteron* plan."

M. de Sacy: "Le système des verbes Persans irréguliers, fort imparfait dans

l'ouvrage de Jones, a été remplacé par une meilleure classification, et M. Lee a pris à cet égard pour principale guide la savante grammaire de M. Lumsden." And again at page 200: "Le mérite de la nouvelle édition est d'avoir présenté toutes ces irrégularités sous une forme plus systématique, et par conséquent plus commode pour l'intelligence et pour la mémoire, et d'avoir fait disparaître plusieurs inexactitudes qui étoient glissées dans la classification de W. Jones."

"Subjoined to the syntax," says our Reviewer (p. 78) "there is a Persian fable extracted from the Anvari Sohelli...Had all the rest of the Grammar been correct, the analysis of this fable alone would have amply sufficed to throw a stigma over the literary reputation of the editor," &c.

M. de Sacy: "W. Jones avoit joint à la fin de la syntaxe une fable Persane, tirée de l'*Anvari Sohelli*, avec une traduction Anglaise. Ce morceau a l'inconvénient d'être écrit d'un style fort élégant, et de n'être pas par conséquent à la portée des commençans, de ceux sur-tout qui n'ont pas le secours de l'instruction orale...M. Lee, en ajoutant à cette fable une analyse grammaticale, a remédié autant que possible cet inconvénient." (p. 196.)

After making some observations on the conjugations of the verbs, &c., and suggesting some additions which may properly be made to the grammar in a future edition, M. de Sacy remarks; "Toutefois il est juste d'observer que M. Lee n'a point entendu donner une nouvelle Grammaire Persane, et que, comme éditeur, il a fait plus qu'on n'étoit en droit d'exiger de lui" (p. 201). Our temperate Reviewer says at page 93, "We possess somewhat more exalted ideas of the duties of an editor, and will heartily join in any scheme for the total extirpation of the whole race of those, who chime in with such notions of their craft." It will not be necessary, I believe, to add any thing more in exemplification of the spirit and views which have actuated my censor. I now leave the matter, therefore, for the reader's consideration.

Cambridge,
May.

I am, &c.
SAMUEL LEE.

Review of Books.

Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the Frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamchatka; performed during the Years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823. By CAPT. JOHN DUNDAS COCHRANE, R.N. 8vo. Murray. London, 1824.

IN considering that portion of our literature which relates to voyages and travels, we cannot but feel a high admiration for the enterprize, talents, and successes of our adventurous countrymen. Not a quarter of the world have they left unexplored, and their exertions have generally terminated in rendering some valuable service to the cause of universal knowledge. The results have been the same whether these expeditions have emanated from the liberality of Government, or sprung from the self-suggested enterprize of spirited individuals. Amongst these latter the author of the volume before us must be regarded as ranking very high. His perseverance, fortitude, activity, and inquisitive disposition are almost without a parallel. Having accustomed himself to fatigue and privation by pedestrian excursions over nearly all the south of Europe, his restless temperament prompted him to propose to Government a journey into the interior of Africa, for the purpose of solving the old problem of the course and determination of the Niger. This offer was not accepted, and he resolved to undertake a journey round the globe (at least so far as it could be done by land), crossing from northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits. This of itself was enough, we should think, to satisfy any man's ambition: but Capt. Cochrane was determined to increase the difficulties of his project by achieving it on foot. The present volume contains an account of that part of the

journey which comprehends the northern and eastern divisions of the vast Russian empire—a course of travel exceeding thirty thousand miles! and this too over regions abounding in every thing calculated to dishearten and impede the efforts of any ordinary man: regions where the march of civilization had never yet extended, and where all the virtues and all the vices were those of savage life. Indeed, the greatest claim of this volume upon our attention is the novelty of the journey, and the mode of accomplishing it. Capt. Cochrane is a plain matter-of-fact man, brought up on board a man-of-war, utterly destitute of scientific knowledge, and fitted for a traveller only by his invincible enterprize, and his singular powers of enduring fatigue, privation, and distress. His book does not furnish a single new fact in any department of science, and its utmost value is its unpretending and interesting descriptions of the habits and manners of a people hitherto very imperfectly known to the general reader.

Capt. Cochrane quitted England in February 1820, and proceeded through France and Germany to St. Petersburg. This part of the narrative contains nothing very new, though one might have supposed, from the following passages, that the pedestrian determinations of our traveller would have received some check from his preliminary experience.

In Angermunde, which is a considerable town, with a large inn, I found no improvement in the Prussian character. I had stopt in the forenoon for refreshment at a little public-house, where a carriage had previously halted; and, entering the tap, demanded some beer, bread and cheese. The owner of the carriage was partaking of the same fare—good white bread and a bottle of ale. While I was enjoying, in hope, my companionship in these delicacies, the landlord set down before me certainly the worst bread and dirtiest beer I had ever seen.

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On my requesting to be placed on the same footing, he simply replied that those already before me were far too good, and that if I did not eat them I might go without; and, suiting the word to the sentiment, he immediately carried them away. Nor could any thing induce the brute either to return these or sell me better, until my considerate fellow-traveller called, as for himself, for a fresh loaf and a bottle of ale, and, presenting them to me, expressed his regret that I should have been so insulted in the necessitous condition in which I appeared. I accepted his kind offer, and then discovered that he was not a Prussian but a Pole.

I departed with the intention of reaching Stettin that night. The road was lined with horse-patrol, ostensibly to prevent smuggling; but, in reality, to examine travellers and their papers. At five in the evening, I came in sight of the ocean, and, in the midst of much fatigue, felt refreshed by the reflection that I was nearing a sea-port. I passed the drawbridge at half-past eight, just in time to prevent being locked out; a circumstance of near concernment to me, after forty miles of heavy and dreary walking.

Stettin played me the same trick as Berlin. I in vain demanded a night's lodging at three different houses, though I had previously ordered and eaten of as many suppers, for that express inducement. I then retreated to the wharf, cold and snowy as it was, when chance threw me in the way of a brother tar; with generous humanity, he raised me from the ground, on which I was lying; nor did he leave me until, at past midnight, he had succeeded in inducing the landlord of the Copenhagen Inn to receive me, on condition that my passport should be deposited in his hands as a security. A bed was provided me, and I soon drowned in sleep the memory of the country I was in, and the cares and fatigues I had undergone in reaching it.

One of these instances occurred, in an attempt to cross a frozen lake. Fortunately the water was not so deep as to prevent my reaching the opposite shore. I then determined to steer one course, till I made a land fall, which I was enabled to do, by keeping right before the wind. It was now three o'clock, when a person whom I met informed me I had come but sixteen miles instead of thirty:—took a fresh departure, with good advice, and at last did well. Thus much for quitting the high road to make a short cut, which a pedestrian should never do, except under a certainty of being right.

I had arrived in a most miserable plight, the heavy and frequent rains having dilapidated my apparel, which, even in good

weather, was not calculated to last long. My cap I had lost in the icy swamp, and, in default, my head was bound up with a piece of red flannel. My trowsers were literally torn to tatters: my shoes tied to my feet, to prevent their falling off: my shirt, except a flannel one, and waistcoat, both superseded by my outer jacket.

And yet Capt. Cochrane dwells upon the manifold delights of a pedestrian traveller. There is no accounting for tastes! At Narva he fell in with "a black gentleman," with whom he travelled in company towards St. Petersburg. The following anecdote respecting the "black gentleman" is rather amusing:

Understanding that I was a foreigner, he entered into many inquiries with me, of my rank, country, the object of my travels, and my reason for pursuing them on foot. To these questions I replied; and to the last simply observed, that I was in the habit of travelling on foot, and that indeed I could not afford to see the world in any more convenient manner. He expressed his regret, that a man of my merit had not been better rewarded by fortune—and his satisfaction, at the same time, that he had it in his power to offer me a lift even to the capital of Russia, having two carriages empty; and though he was prevented by an affair of importance from resuming the journey that day, I accepted the offer, and agreed to await his pleasure, rejoiced at the opportunity afforded me of entering the Imperial capital in style, with less expense and still less fatigue. In the mean time, we ate and drank freely at his charge; and, not to appear backward, I ordered for myself the luxury of a proper bed-room, where I slept well.

While at breakfast next morning, and just as the horses were announced, my companion asked me whether I was furnished with a passport: I replied in the affirmative. He requested to see it; and, observing my name, inquired if I was related "to Admiral Kakran, who was in de West-Indies at de capture of de Danish Islands in 1807?" Being informed I was the admiral's nephew, he asked, "Are you the son of Massa Kakran Johnstone?"—"Yes, I am."—"You are den," said he, "dat lilly Massa Jonny, I know, at de same time."—It now turned out that this black gentleman with the two carriages and four horses each, had been my father's and my uncle's servant thirteen years before. Having talked over old matters, he remarked that he could never have recognized me, from the alteration that time had made in my features; observing that

I seemed to have verified the West-Indian proverb, "Like the black man's pig, very lilly, but dam old." I acknowledged the justice of the remark, and proceeded to inquire his history; but, as he did not seem inclined to be communicative on this head, I did not press him: and we proceeded—both in the same carriage; my friend no longer considering me as a *menial follower*.

He turns out to be the servant of a Russian nobleman, and had been sent to Narva for the purpose of bringing back his master's carriage.

At Petersburg the authorities, by order of the Emperor, gave Capt. Cochrane every assistance which could facilitate his expedition. The only condition imposed upon him was that of making no inquiries respecting the affairs of the Russian American Company. It was for the sake of this company and its interests that the Russian Government issued, not long since, the ukase touching the north-west coast of America, which excited the alarms of our traders, and called forth a spirited and successful remonstrance from the Government of the United States. Well provided with passports and official letters, our adventurer set out upon his perilous expedition, and passing through Moscow, directed his steps to Siberia over the Ural mountains. Some part of his course from Moscow was by water down the Volga. To be completely consistent, he engaged to work his passage on board one of the lighters, and he dwells with ludicrous earnestness on the expense he was put to in buying grog and tobacco for the crew. An immense quantity of trade appears to be carried on by means of this noble river, and the number of vessels, "without respect to their value," makes it a second Thames.

At Kazan, the capital of the province of that name, Capt. Cochrane rested for a short time. He speaks in high terms of the character of the people, and denies the accuracy of Dr. Clarke's description of the nobility. The following passages are worth extracting.

A Russian prince, count, or baron, descended from a Russian family, is always a nobleman, without any military, civil, or honorary distinction. But no person of those ranks, whose origin has been Tartar, Asiatic, or foreign, has any claim whatever to nobility, beyond the other free individuals of the empire; the title is indeed hereditary, and descends in the same wholesale manner as in Germany, but it gives no rank or privilege whatever. Without the addition of military or civil rank, title is rather a disadvantage to the possessor, as the empire expects from every man of respectability a three years' service in the army, navy, or civil departments. After this, he may retire with credit; yet, so salutary is the effect of this custom, that the retirement of an officer is of extremely rare occurrence. In case, however, of any change of inclination, they are permitted, with certain limitations, to vary the nature of the service: thus, an officer of the navy may change to the army or civil department—an officer of the army to the civil department, but not to the navy; but, an officer of the civil service cannot exchange into either army or navy; thus, forming a strong inducement to them to commence, at least, with the profession of arms.

A prince is not, from that circumstance, a nobleman, though an officer, of whatever rank, is: and by his becoming a major in the army, or captain of the navy, he entails upon his children, without limit, the rank of nobility. The rank of women in Russia is fixed, like their condition, for better or worse, according to that of their husbands. If a woman not noble marries a slave, she degrades herself to his condition; while a woman slave, becoming united to a freeman, becomes free. But in Russia, every thing is at the disposal of the Emperor: titles, privileges, rank and fortune, are regulated by his will. And formerly, when it was no uncommon thing for an Emperor to give the benefit of a Siberian air to ministers, counts, and other dignitaries of the empire, it was not unusual to accompany the seclusion with the loss of honours, hereditary rank, of fortune, and even of the very name. The latter circumstance never indeed took place but when the person was charged with a crime. But this arbitrary exercise of power has certainly not occurred during the present emperor's reign, nor would the exercise of such a prerogative be tolerated for any length of time.

The despotism of the Russian Government is pretty evident from Capt. Cochrane's account of the management of the distilleries. The sale of spirits throughout the European part of the empire is monopolized by the

Government, and converted into a source of revenue at the expense of the people.

By farming the distilleries, a system of plunder is practically encouraged, while the losers in the long-run are the poor peasantry, who receive a trash of spirit, far below the proof, it being to my knowledge doubly and trebly watered: nor can the retailers of such stuff get back their money in any other manner. The situation of a vice-governor thus becomes one of the greatest value, receiving in some instances half a million of roubles, or upwards of twenty thousand pounds sterling a-year. Two direct means of a governor's enriching himself are, the per-centage upon every vedro or anker of spirits sold in the province, and a certain sum paid by the retailers for their licenses. By these alone, a vice-governor may put into his own pocket not less than four hundred thousand roubles. It is the duty of a vice-governor to visit the different distilleries and kabacks, or gin-shops, to ascertain whether the spirits be adulterated: having already received his bribe from the farmer-general of the province, he of course finds no fault. The latter of these gentlemen then makes his own visit, to examine whether the retailers have not still more adulterated it than was allowed in the first instance: the affirmative is a matter of course, but on a division of the spoils, no fault is found. Lastly, comes the secretary or clerk of the farmer-general, who finds the spirits still further adulterated, and who having in his hands the power of punishment, even to the withdrawing of the license, becomes a participator of the last spoils. To make up these immense subductions, another and another portion of water is added to the spirit, all of which is valued to the poor peasant as genuine. The oppression, before heavy enough, is thus doubled upon him, as the weaker the spirit, the more he finds it necessary to consume. This system of robbery is mainly owing to the palpably inefficient provision made by the government for officers of all ranks, who are thus tempted by indirect means to seek a compensation for their services.

On passing the Ural Mountains which separate the European and Asiatic provinces of Russia, our traveller remarked a greater degree of civility, cleanliness, and hospitality than he had previously met with. He was obliged, in order to avoid "uselessly troubling the inhabitants, to consign his nearly exhausted purse to his knapsack, and to renounce the hacknied and unsocial custom of pay-

ing for food." A very enviable sort of compulsion for a traveller, and as rare as it is enviable. His whole expenses from Moscow to Irkutsk, a distance of more than six thousand miles, did not exceed a single guinea!

At Ekatherinebourg he visited the public mines and foundries. A very large quantity of the circulating coin is minted at this place.

The sketches of the country and of the appearance and manners of the people are extremely slight, though not devoid of interest. Society is wholly unknown except in the towns, and even there it is confined to a small and not very refined circle. The peasantry exhibit an unvaried surface of rude civility and disinterested hospitality. At Tobolsk, the capital of Western Siberia, our traveller did not remain long. It is a place of considerable trade, and not a disagreeable residence. Exiles for political offences constitute a large portion of its inhabitants, and they are privileged to appear in public without the loss of rank, fortune, or even of character. The Lancasterian system of education has been introduced, and is making great progress. From Tobolsk Capt. Cochrane proceeded to Russian Tartary. The Tartar villages are described as clean and comfortable; the people are kind in their disposition, and industrious in their habits. At Tukalinsk he lost a small case containing his passport, and all the papers which were to protect him in Siberia. All his efforts to recover them were vain, and he continued his route. After advancing more than eighty miles he was overtaken by an express, which had been sent with them by a Government commissary. The country of the Kirgeese, through which his journey now lay, is inhabited by wandering tribes of Tartars.

The Kirgeese are divided into three hordes, all more or less tributary to Russia, although they have Khans of their own. They are all wanderers over the countries between Omsk and the Caspian sea. Their occupations consist in hunting,

fishing, and breeding cattle, and of the latter they have immense droves in this vicinity. They are not considered nice in the mode of acquiring them, and have even been accused of kidnapping and selling Christians: an accusation not improbable from the example set them. They continue only so long in a place as there is forage for their beasts, getting, in winter, as near the woods as possible, for the advantage of fuel, though, in most parts, the dried dung of their cattle provides a ready and efficient substitute. I saw one of their chiefs, a good looking fellow, but very filthy; and indeed, they are in general the most miserable and filthy race I ever beheld, scarcely, during the warm weather, affording themselves a pair of trowsers for mere decency. One large iron kettle, with wooden spoons, constitutes the furniture of their more wretched tent. They are, however, excellent horsemen, and are supposed to be descended from the Mongoles and Tartars. Their language is peculiar to themselves.

The Calmucks, who, like them, make no scruple to dispose of their children upon any momentary distress, or want of spirits, are yet a different race, both with respect to features and origin. They are, however, their equals in idleness and filth, and follow the same vagabond way of life. The Calmucks are, notwithstanding, the direct descendants of the Mongoles, who emigrated hither after the destruction of their empire. Very few are subject to Russia, a great part of them living in Chinese Mongolia, while the rest of them, under the protection of Russia, roam about the countries situate between the Don and Volga, and the Ural mountains. Their features will for ever mark them in whatever part of the world—the flat face, small and elongated eyes, broad nose, high cheek bones, thick lips, and brownish yellow complexion, are sure signs of their Mongolian descent. They are obliging, but inquisitive and dishonest; yet, with a little Russian education and discipline, they make good servants. I ate and drank with them, as also with the Kirgeese, upon roasted meat, without bread, or any thing else, save a glass of spirits and a pipe of tobacco.

The journey along the southern borders of the empire to Irkutsk bears precisely the same sort of character as that we have already noticed, and abridgment or extract is unnecessary. Irkutsk, a considerable city on the lake of Baikal seems to be a kind of oasis in the desert. There are balls, masquerades, and parties here, and our author quitted it with much regret. He now entered upon the Ton-

gousian country. His description of these tribes is short, but it corresponds with the more elaborate and complete account of them published in a late number of this journal. From Irkutsk to Yakutsk, a distance of not much less than eighteen hundred miles, Capt. Cochrane descended the river Lena in a canoe; he travelled in this way at the rate of about one hundred and twenty miles a day, and was treated with singular kindness by the inhabitants of the villages on the banks of the river. Yakutsk is a great place of dépôt for the American Company on the Lena, which is here in summer four, and in winter two and a half miles broad. It is a noble river, running nearly four thousand miles from its source to the Frozen Sea, which it enters by several mouths. The trade carried on by the pedlars and traders in the towns and villages along its course is very considerable, and consists of skins of all sorts, which are exchanged for tobacco, tea, spirits, hardware, &c. From this place our traveller departed in the severest season of the year (the thermometer at 26° below Zero of Fahrenheit) for Nishney Kolymsk, a distance of nearly two thousand miles, in almost the coldest part of the world. His dress was a nankeen surtout and trowsers and a flannel waistcoat, "and yet," he observes, "I can truly say that I was not at all incommoded." He had afterwards, however, great reason to regret his negligence in not providing more suitable clothing, and ascribes the preservation of his life solely to his unequalled strength of constitution. We will give a single specimen of the sort of climate he had to encounter.

We halted for the night at the foot of a mountainous peak, sheltered from the cold north wind; and as this was the first night which I was to pass in the open air, I shall describe the manner of it, in order that it may be known how far (contrary to my calculations) our situation was susceptible even of comfort.

The first thing on my arrival, was to unload the horses, loosen their saddles or pads, take the bridle out of their

and tie them to a tree in such a manner that they could eat. The Yakuti then with their axes proceeded to fell timber, while I and the Cossack with our lopatkas or wooden spades cleared away the snow, which was generally a couple of feet deep. We then spread branches of the pine tree, to fortify us from the damp or cold earth beneath us: a good fire was now soon made, and each bringing a leathern bag from the baggage, furnished himself with a seat. We then put the kettle on the fire, and soon forgot the sufferings of the day. Yet the weather was so cold that we were almost obliged to creep into the fire; and as I was much worse off than the rest of the party for warm clothing I had recourse to every stratagem I could devise to keep my blood in circulation. It was barely possible to keep one side of the body from freezing, while the other might be said to be roasting. Upon the whole, I slept tolerably well, although I was obliged to get up five or six times during the night to take a walk or run for the benefit of my feet. While thus employed, I discovered that the Yakuti had drawn the fire from our side to theirs, a trick which I determined to counteract the next night. I should here observe, that it is the custom of the Yakuti to get to leeward of the fire, and then undressing themselves, put the whole of their clothes as a shelter for one side of their bodies, while the other side receives a thorough roasting from exposure to the fire; this plan also gives them the benefit of the warmth of their own bodies. The thermometer during the day had ranged from 20° to 25° of Reaumur, according to the elevation of the sun.

Still there were occasionally fine districts of country through which he passed, and the natives were never wanting in hospitality. The account of these natives is now and then diversified with a curious anecdote.

At Tabalak I had a pretty good specimen of the appetite of a child, whose age (as I understood from the steersman, who spoke some English and less French) did not exceed five years. I had observed the child crawling on the floor, and scraping up with its thumb the tallow grease which fell from a lighted candle, and I inquired in surprise whether it proceeded from hunger or liking of the fat. I was told from neither, but simply from the habit in both Yakuti and Tongousi of eating whenever there is food, and never permitting any thing that can be eaten to be lost. I gave the child a candle made of the most impure tallow, a second, and third, and all were devoured with avidity. The steersman then gave him several pounds of sour frozen butter; this also he immediately consumed: lastly, a large piece of yellow soap,

all went the same road; but as I was now convinced that the child would continue to gorge as long as it could receive any thing, I begged my companion to desist.

As to the statement of what a man can or will eat, either as to quality or quantity, I am afraid it would be quite incredible; in fact, there is nothing in the way of fish or meat, from whatever animal, however putrid or unwholesome, but they will devour with impunity, and the quantity only varies from what they have to what they can get. I have repeatedly seen a Yakut or a Tongouse devour forty pounds of meat in a day. The effect is very observable upon them, for from thin and meagre-looking men, they will become perfectly pot-bellied. Their stomachs must be differently formed to ours, or it would be impossible for them to drink off at a draught, as they really do, their tea and soup scalding hot (so hot, at least, that an European would have difficulty in even sipping at it), without the least inconvenience. I have seen three of these gluttons consume a rein-deer at one meal; nor are they nice as to the choice of parts; nothing being lost, not even the contents of the bowels, which, with the aid of fat and blood, are converted into black puddings.

This part of the journey was executed in sledges, for to proceed on foot was utterly impracticable. The country generally was of the most desolate kind. The first considerable halting place from Yakutsk, the half-way house, is about one thousand miles from any civilized place. This spot is called a town, and contains seven inhabitants. For two hundred and fifty miles before he came to this town our traveller did not meet with a single inhabited dwelling. The greatest luxury which he found here was frozen raw fish, which he speaks of in raptures. After a tedious, laborious, and dangerous journey of sixty-one days, Capt. Cochrane arrived at Nishney Kolymsk, a town of 400 inhabitants, on the shores of the Frozen Sea. Here he found the Baron Wrangel, who was at the head of an expedition sent out for the purpose of determining the latitude and longitude of the north-east cape of Asia, and of making a journey due north from the Kolyma, in search of a real or supposed continent, or rather the continuation of Asia to where it joined

the continent of America. Capt. Cochrane volunteered his services, but in consequence of his being a foreigner they could not be accepted without the special permission of the Government. He resolved therefore to attempt a passage through the country of the Tchuktchi, and so to cross over Behring's Straits for America. After staying here two or three months, he set off on his expedition. Of the Tchuktchi tribes we have no room to give any account; but they appear to be a miserable, dirty, and offensive race of beings. They have an annual fair for the barter of skins for European productions, and in their bargains they shew no want of cunning.

The attempt of our traveller to penetrate the Tchuktchi country having failed, he proceeded in a southern direction to Okotsk, and crossing the sea of that name visited Kamchatka. This peninsula he explored in all traversable directions, and has given of it a very complete account. It is the most satisfactory, and at the same time the most interesting that we have ever read.

Re-crossing to Okotsk, Capt Cochrane began his homeward journey, and by pretty nearly the same route. On arriving at Irkutsk he visited the Baikal Lake, which he thus describes:

The approach to the unfathomable Baikal lake may be considered one of the grandest sights in the world. The river Angara flows in the fore-ground, gradually widening as it draws nearer to the lake, till at length the source of the river forms a pretty inlet, where the vessels for transporting provisions are laid up. The sight of a number of vessels in an apparently good condition was to me a source of great pleasure, and I could only regret that the season would not permit me to embark on board one of them, instead of crossing as at present, in a sledge. The mountains every where round the Baikal are of the most elevated and romantic appearance. They are bold, rocky, and very dangerous for vessels in summer, as no anchorage is any where to be found. The winds are most violent, and subject to instant changes resembling hurricanes. The sea is said to run mountains high, and as the vessels are badly manned and worse officered, it is no wonder that numerous accidents occur. July and August

are considered as the worst seasons, May and June are the best; but whether in bad or good seasons, it not unfrequently happens that the transports are twenty-five and thirty days in crossing a distance of fifty miles. It is here that the power of steam would best exhibit its incalculable advantages. A boat might ascend the Angara to the Baikal, cross that lake, and, entering the Selenga, reach within twelve miles of Kiakhta, and even hold a communication with Nertchinsk. All the flour and provisions for the north would be thus more quickly and safely transported, and the immense traffic facilitated between Irkutsk and the several cities of Kiakhta, Petersburg, and Okotsk. The inattention of Government, as well as of the opulent merchants, to this object is truly inconceivable.

After making an excursion into the western parts of Russian Tartary, Capt. Cochrane returned to Irkutsk, and thence travelled to Moscow and St. Petersburg by his former route, having been absent from the latter city exactly three years and three weeks.

Our analysis of this volume has been so very full, that the reader will be enabled to judge of its character without any further remarks from us. As a narrative of personal intrepidity and a description of regions slightly known, it is in the highest degree interesting; but nothing can be less valuable in respect to its additions to what is usually called science. Of the impartiality and honesty of Capt. Cochrane there is not the slightest reason for entertaining any doubt, and his gratitude is equally unquestionable, for he uniformly speaks of the liberality of the Russian Government and the hospitality of the people in the warmest terms. We will end our notice with his own words, which certainly appear to us as somewhat surprising.

"I may be allowed to add, that after such a journey, I might be supposed cured of the spirit of travelling, at least in so eccentric a way; yet the supposition is far from the fact, for as I am conscious that *I was never so happy as in the wilds of Tartary*, so have I never been so anxious to enter on a similar field as at this moment."

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. HELENA.

Brigadier General Alexander Walker, Governor, having had sundry communications with several gentlemen of the island upon the subject of establishing a Farming Society, invited a party of respectable landholders to dine at Plantation House on Thursday the 27th June, when it was agreed that an institution under the above title should be formed, and a meeting for the purpose was accordingly appointed to be held on the 3d July following, at the Castle.

Castle, James's Town, 3d July 1823.

At a meeting of a number of landholders, gentlemen, and respectable inhabitants, held according to appointment this day, at the Castle, the Governor took the Chair, and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen: In the course of a tedious passage, when I had leisure to reflect on the prospect before me, it occurred to me that the island of St. Helena might be essentially improved by the voluntary association of its inhabitants.

I had seen the beneficial and encouraging effects of such associations in Great Britain. In England and in Scotland there is scarcely a district that has not a society established, under some particular form or name, for the support and protection of the arts, or productions, which may be best adapted to its situation and circumstances. Every thing in these flourishing countries depends on the spirit and energy of their people. They combine together, and form a kind of partnership, not for the mere selfish purpose of individual interest, but for the sake of the community of which they are members, and with which their own prosperity is intimately interwoven.

The formation of such a society in St. Helena would be productive of many advantages. By meeting together the members would have an opportunity of learning each other's sentiments, of imparting the results of their labours and experience, and of diffusing more generally the discovery of any thing useful or curious. The aggregate wisdom of the community would be preserved on their records, and the ingenuity or industry of individuals would receive the flattering approbation of their fellow-citizens. The exertions of all would be stimulated by competition, and by such honorary or substantial rewards as the society may hereafter judge necessary.

It may be by some thought too early, and by others to be presuming too much, to enter into any detail of the future labours of the society; but as every society of this kind is formed in anticipation of

the good which is to result from it, I shall perhaps be pardoned if I should enter into a slight sketch of the objects which may either directly or indirectly engage the attention of the members.

The state of agriculture, and the condition of society at St. Helena as connected with that pursuit, would be the first objects for the contemplation of the Society. We should endeavour to take an accurate, a comprehensive, and a philosophical view of the actual state of the island, of its soil, of its climate, and of its capability of improvement. We should look back to its original state, and carefully contrast it with the present. We should consider how much has been done, how much has been omitted, and how far it may be susceptible of further improvement. We shall not perhaps be able to throw much light on the origin and early history of this island; but it may neither be unuseful nor unamusing to trace its progress from its first state of rudeness.

The inhabitants of St. Helena have not been idle, and it will not be a little satisfactory to find, that if they have not done as much as they might have done, they have always been in a state of progress. Nothing can be more forbidding than the external aspect of St. Helena, and the spirit of the first inhabitants who adopted it as their abode cannot be too much admired. Had it not been for their arrival in these seas, with the view of prosecuting a commercial intercourse with India, it is probable that the island would have been destined to eternal sterility.

Even after it was occupied and made the theatre of labour, it would probably have been the resort of smugglers and pirates, had it not been for the fostering care and direction of the East-India Company. How different is its destiny! St. Helena is devoted to the relief and encouragement of mariners. She is the main link that connects the commerce of India with that of Europe.

The noble office which is allotted to her is to be attributed entirely to the enlightened government and policy of the East-India Company. In the hands of any other Government, it is more than probable that St. Helena would have been merely a fortified rock, without any other inhabitants than its soldiers, and destined only for the selfish purpose of excluding others.

But although the external appearance of St. Helena is barren and forbidding, nature has not been unkind. The interior presents a romantic variety. The soil in most places is quite capable of supporting trees and in many of raising crops of

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Agricultural and Horticultural Society of St. Helena.

corn. It is for these purposes that we should seek to discover how it can be best applied. The pursuit of agriculture would be the source of great prosperity to the island; it would give relief and occupation to the inhabitants; it would produce more wealth; and if it should not altogether obviate, it would certainly render a dependence on foreign supplies less necessary. It would promote the comfort and the health of the inhabitants. It would afford them a more abundant supply of nourishing food, and create habits of more laborious industry.

The pursuit of agriculture, however, should go hand in hand with the planting of trees, and with all those measures of improvement or of ornament which, within these few years, have made so great advances on the Island of St. Helena. By exertions well directed, the climate would be ameliorated, the ease and convenience of the inhabitants promoted, beyond any calculation which they can make at present.

We should begin, perhaps, by inquiring into the actual state of agriculture in the island. What is the system pursued? What is the nature of the soil? What sorts of grain are best adapted to the soil and climate, and what is the quantity of produce? In fine, what quantity of corn is the island capable of producing?

These questions can be determined only by inquiry and experience; and I think it would be safer that they should be solved by the future labours of this society, than by referring to the observations of our predecessors. These were too vague, too single, and continued for too short a time to afford any accurate data for such conclusions as are to be depended upon. We shall, however, profit, and may derive much useful information, by attending to the observations, the trials, the errors and mistakes of those who have gone before us.

The inhabitants of St. Helena are, in their character and condition, essentially farmers; but by confining their operations to the raising of roots and of plants, which come under the denomination of green crops, they deprive themselves of many advantages, and obtain those crops in less abundance and at greater expense. It would therefore be more useful to extend their operations, to combine the different branches of farming, and to adopt the rotations which have been pursued with so much success in the Mother Country.

This is too early for details, and I wish to avoid them; but I am anxious to convince the inhabitants of the importance of uniting the cultivation of grain with their present system. This is the only means of restoring and renovating the soil, which is exhausted by constant use. The

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advantage of attending to this object would be immediate and certain. The farming stock would advance in quality and quantity. All the productions of the land would make the same progress; even the fruits of the trees would attain a proportional perfection. The proprietors would arrive to a greater degree of prosperity and importance; their servants and animals would be better fed: all would have more comfort. Sufficient perhaps might be raised for the consumption of the island.

On this system every house should have its farm, and every farm should attempt to raise its own supplies. Let all our efforts be directed for the benefit of the island, and we shall increase the comforts of each and we shall direct and assist each other. Let us direct and assist each other by our different degrees of intelligence and information. A competition will rouse us all to exertion, and we shall then go hand in hand with the Government which has so long fostered and protected St. Helena. If the inhabitants will but persevere in their exertions, establish or maintain wholesome relations among themselves, they will be certain of success.

They must continue to entertain charitable and good opinions of each other; they must not be alarmed either by a supposed inherent disposition to indolence derived from the climate, or by any preconceived opinions of the unproductiveness of the soil, and unfitness for the culture of corn. The inhabitants of St. Helena have already done much; but it is in their power to do more. They owe much to the zeal and perseverance of individuals, which should encourage their future exertions.

My own earnest desire, while I remain here, will be to identify myself with the interests of the island, and to do every thing in my power to promote them. I wish to create a stimulus, and to afford scope for industry. By our united efforts we may expect to connect this island more closely with the general state of society and with the comforts or interest of those whose business leads them to it. I must not mislead you by false views and notions, and most assuredly this is not my intention. I would rather excite a spirit of industry than of speculation. From the small size of the island and its nature, it will not rise perhaps to much more national or political importance than it occupies at present; but its present state is certainly capable of considerable improvement; and there is assuredly no obstacle which would not yield to the exertions of the inhabitants. Whatever difficulties there may be in our local situation, the more merit there will be in overcoming them. The object will be to produce enough for our small number of people.

At present St. Helena neither yields a
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sufficiency of food for its population, nor does it produce any article of commerce to exchange for the foreign commodities of which it stands in need. This is a peculiar, and I fear, an irremediable disadvantage. We must continue to receive all the supplies of luxury, and many of necessity, from abroad; but this extreme state of dependence may certainly be diminished, and the balance against us reduced. The inhabitants may increase their present means of purchasing the necessities of life; and if they cannot balance their imports by exports, they may augment their means of defraying the expense.

Agriculture is perhaps the most important object in every society, and political economists have made its progress a test of civilization. I have dwelt so long upon it because I conceive that on its successful prosecution the happiness and welfare of St. Helena must ever depend. It is the only branch of industry which is apparently within our reach; but however important, it should not be the sole object of this Society. It may be improper to limit discussion by pointing out particular objects too minutely; but we must prescribe some form and subject for our operations.

Though the affairs of the island shall be the proper subject of our deliberations, yet we may extend our inquiries to the rare and curious productions of other countries. Our frequent intercourse with all the quarters of the globe afford opportunities which few situations possess, of acquiring information and of trying the productions of every climate. Let it be our endeavour, therefore, to transplant into St. Helena whatever may serve either for utility or ornament. We are in some degree connected with the African family; vicinity and circumstances may afford opportunities of becoming better acquainted with that extensive though degraded region: any well-authenticated facts connected with the manners of the people, the animal or vegetable productions of the country, should be preserved. We have already a collection of plants from New South Wales, which are growing in all their native vigour and beauty. It should be our endeavour to increase them, and to extend our knowledge of their nature by availing ourselves of the ships that frequently touch here from Australasia, and who are generally commanded by intelligent and enterprising men. Inquiries of this kind will open a field for those members of this Society who are not immediately engaged in agricultural pursuits, and may enable them to contribute to the improvement of this island, as well as to add largely to the stock of general information.

St. Helena will be the real theatre of

our inquiry and labour. Here we should endeavour to introduce useful and curious vegetables, to improve the breed of animals, to procure rare and beautiful birds. We should make every exertion to obtain plants and seeds of the most valuable trees or of such as produce the best fruit.

The soil and the climate of St. Helena seem equally adapted for the plants of Europe and of Asia. The oak and the plantain, the fir and the bamboo grow here in equal vigour; and we may hope to naturalize every acquisition of this kind. The object of the Society, in fact, will be to furnish new resources for the supply of our wants, and to increase our enjoyments. The Island of St. Helena furnishes many natural phenomena which will deserve the attention of the Society. The island is remarkably favourable for astronomical observations; its great elevation, the serenity of its sky, and its situation in the midst of the ocean, made the celebrated Dr. Halley select this spot for observing the transit of Venus.

At my suggestion, the Company have sent out a variety of instruments for observing the changes of the atmosphere; and we should not despair, that by the same liberal patronage we may yet obtain an apparatus for astronomical purposes. The most likely way of ensuring this object will be by making a good use of those which have been furnished by the liberality of the Court of Directors. It may perhaps be unnecessary to place these instruments at the disposal of the Society at so early a stage; but I shall endeavour to prevail on gentlemen, who have leisure and inclination, to make the necessary observations on the atmosphere, and to lay the result before the Society. This department will include an account of the fogs and rain, winds, clouds, &c.

The experience and observations of some of the members of this institution must enable them to throw much light on the natural history of the island. As water is one of the first elements of fertility, an account of the streams and springs throughout the island would be interesting. The nature and extent of the island will not admit of running streams of any extent; but all the peculiarities of these little streams which are found should be accurately known. The property which report attributes to one of them, of increasing the volume of water with the increase of heat, and even during drought, though not ascertained, is a phenomenon worthy of close observation.

The height of the mountains, the soil in the vallies and on the mountains, would be proper objects of remark. This would afford an opportunity of bringing forward observations on the geology and mineralogy of the island. Many proofs, apparently satisfactory, are considered to

exist, of the volcanic origin of St. Helena; but calcined and melted stones, though they sufficiently indicate the operation of fire, cannot prove this, while many other stones are found, which are evidently not the produce of volcanoes.

Whatever is singular in the history of animals or vegetables should be recorded. Are animals more or less prolific here than in Europe or other countries? Does the climate or their food add to or diminish their bulk, make them more or less fleshy, increase or lessen the quantity of hair or wool? Do the fruit trees and flowering plants which have been introduced into St. Helena produce better or worse fruit, more beautiful flowers, or the reverse, than they were wont to do in their original state? Do any of them change their habits from deciduous to evergreen plants, or vice versa? These and many questions of a similar kind may be decided by the Society; always bearing in mind that nothing is unworthy of notice which may throw light on the system of nature.

The remarkable circumstance of thunder being seldom heard in the island, where there are so many heavy clouds, merits close and careful observation. This, with any other electrical phenomena, will be united with the meteorological department. An account of insects and even worms should not be omitted. In all cases in which it may be practicable, the indigenous plants and animals should be distinguished from those that are exotic, and which have been imported. Some animals, and those generally of a noxious kind, seem to be the constant attendants of man, and to be, as it were, created by his society.

The fishes and the marine productions of the small extent of coast of this island will be important objects of observation. It is evident that accurate drawings must add greatly to our knowledge of plants and animals.

The most valuable facts are those which affect human life. It has been said that there are not many instances of longevity among the inhabitants of this island. We shall be able easily to obtain a census of the population, and a return of the births, marriages, and deaths. We may hope that the medical gentlemen, whose profession leads them to an intimate acquaintance with the general state of health of the inhabitants, will favour the Society with information on this interesting subject. The observations of the present practitioners on the circumstances which influence health, being founded on practice and experience, will be an inestimable gift to the inhabitants and to the medical profession.

From this information we shall be able to determine an important question, namely: has the population of this island in-

creased or decreased within the last ten or twenty years?

I have, in this imperfect manner, attempted to point out what appear to me to be the most useful objects for the attention of the Society whose establishment I now propose. The good sense and the good taste of the members will suggest much that is necessarily omitted, and their kindness will induce them to accept the present sketch, merely as the hints of one who heartily wishes the prosperity of this singular island.

I am far from suggesting any sudden or violent change, or indeed any change at all, but what experience may prove to be convenient and profitable. Let us adopt no changes without due deliberation. We shall not be at a greater distance from improvement by carefully avoiding the dangers of hasty innovation. I am told that the inhabitants here are attached to their own opinions; but where is the case otherwise? People have every where a sort of religious veneration for their old customs. It is no easy matter to make them abandon ancient practices, which are endeared by prejudice and habit. The want of means, the expense that attends the first stage of improvement, are also not unfrequently the support of an erroneous system.

In every association, but particularly in a small community like ours, it is necessary that the proceedings should be conducted with temper and urbanity: Personal and private feelings should always be excluded from the discussion of public questions. Whatever impairs the harmony of this Society must diminish its usefulness.

It now remains that we should assume a name for our Society. It will be evident from the tenor of the preceding remarks, that it is not intended to exclude scientific inquiries; but the most appropriate appellation, in my opinion, at present will be "THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. HELENA." We may be contented with the honour of having instituted the first Farmer's Club at St. Helena.

GENTLEMEN: In the view of now constituting ourselves into a Society, I would beg leave to say a few words on the tendency and direction of our institution. The favourable reception that the scheme of an agricultural society met with the moment it was mentioned on the island, both from professional men who cultivate the land for their support, and from those who study the art of husbandry for their convenience and pleasure, affords the most certain expectation that the objects of the Society will be prosecuted with zeal, intelligence, and cordiality. It is owing to the arrangement which allots the cultivation of the earth to a class of prof

men that has given the superiority to British agriculture over that of any other country. It is the division of labour, the same arrangement, in fact, which has raised all the arts to their present high state of perfection.

In general, agricultural societies have one or two great annual or half-yearly meetings, which constitute what are called their shows. These are distinct from their ordinary and more frequent meetings, which are confined to the usual business of the markets, or the daily practice of the country. I would recommend that we should follow this example.

A farming show consists of an exhibition of stock and produce; but more frequently of the former. The shows are appointed to be held at such periods of the year as the farmers can most conveniently give their attendance, and when their stock can be seen to most advantage. It is experience alone, therefore, that should decide the fittest time for these exhibitions.

I am informed by a gentleman, who is one of the most extensive and judicious farmers on the island, that about the middle of December, if the seasons are favourable, is the best period for a show of grass-fed animals; and that May would be convenient for another half-yearly meeting, when the products of arable land, which are more directly obtained by the labour of man, might be exhibited.

These or other months may be fixed on, according to the choice and general sense of the Society; but whatever seasons may be appointed for the shows, it will be proper that they should be established under the authority and concurrence of the Government, as well as of the Society. That a system of competition should be established, that medals and premiums should be assigned to the successful competitor upon the same principles as they are granted by other similar societies at home.

The amount of the premiums and the funds for defraying the expense cannot at present be fixed or ascertained; but, in a case like this, which is so decidedly for the improvement of the island, we may probably calculate on the usual assistance of the Honourable Court of Directors, and the members of the Society will, I have no doubt, be desirous of contributing something to the same purpose. The expense cannot be very considerable, and it will be amply repaid by the stimulus which it must give to agriculture and useful industry.

It will be indispensably necessary that we should have a Secretary to preserve a register of our transactions, and give regularity to our proceedings; I would recommend that Mr. Janisch, a gentleman so highly entitled to the confidence of the Society, should be requested to fill this office. I would also propose that we

should follow the example of other agricultural societies, by agreeing that each member should pay an entrance fee and an annual subscription; these may probably be each fixed at a guinea.

The objects for which premiums should be granted will naturally engage the future attention of the Society, and also of Government. They ought to be such as shall appear best suited to the climate and soil of this island, and which by their successful cultivation would improve the agriculture or the circumstances of the St. Helena farmers. Many of the heads, however, which attract the encouragement of agricultural societies in England will merit our attention here. The practice of the art may differ in different situations; but its principles are, I believe, the same every where.

The state of this island is peculiarly calculated for raising stock. Cattle, sheep, and hogs increase and thrive well. It will therefore be one of the first objects of the Society's attention to encourage the improvement of the breed of stock. I shall enumerate some of the objects which may be excited by premiums.

- 1st. The best show of grass-fed beef, from three to five years old.
- 2d. The best framed bulls, from three to six years.
- 3d. The best milch cows of any age.
- 4th. The best framed heifers, from two to three years.
- 5th. The best pen of ewes, to consist of three, calculated to improve the breed.
- 6th. The best pen of grass-fed wethers, from three to five years old, to consist also of three.
- 7th. The best pen of rams, to consist of two.
- 8th. The best boar.
- 9th. The best show of a farrow of pigs, not exceeding twelve months.

These are a few of the articles which will deserve the encouragement of the Society, and be proper objects of reward.

It is supposed that the silk worm might be cultivated successfully on this island. The mulberry grows here in perfection, and the plant may be easily increased to any extent. This Government has written to Bengal and China for worms, and for people who understand their treatment. On the arrival of the insects, it is our intention to distribute them among the inhabitants who may be desirous, and have the means, of attending to their cultivation. The introduction of this valuable insect will naturally constitute one of the objects of this Society, and will deserve to be encouraged by premiums or rewards.

The present notice is only meant to apprise the members of the intention of Government, and to recommend to those gentlemen who are now planting trees, to intermix them with some mulberry plants,

which will at all events give them an ornamental shrub and an agreeable fruit.

Oats and barley have been recently cultivated on the island; but this cultivation is still in its infancy, and must well merit the encouraging support of the Society. It is by appropriating land to the cultivation of grain, independently of the food which it supplies for the use of man, that we can feed our animals, obtain manure, and successfully increase all our other crops. In fact, though they are separate harvests, they contribute to each other. The successful cultivation of oats and barley will therefore deserve the premiums of the Society. Potatoes, as the great staple of the island, and yams, as an excellent resource for feeding pigs, will of course require every encouragement.

It would be easy to enumerate many articles which in the progress of improvement may be expected to engage the future attention of the Society; such as improving the breed of work-horses, improving sheep pasture, by clearing it of furze and blackberries; ploughing competitions; improving pasture by sowing it down with clover and rye grass; turnip crops, which ought always to be threetimes hood; saving different kinds of seed, which are imported at present at so much expense and uncertainty; these, and many other things, we may expect to be future objects of the Society's premiums.

I would also suggest that there should be an annual fat stock show at one of the two periods which may be fixed on for exhibition; this should consist of the best oxen, shewing the most symmetry, fat, and weight, not under four years old; the best wether mutton, island, or south-down, under the same state; the best three fat pigs of any breed, not exceeding fifteen months old; but none of the animals exhibited should be fed on oil-cake: they should all be natives of the island, and fatted on its produce; their food must therefore be hay, grass, turnips, potatoes, carrots, &c.

The rules of competition, and a more particular description of the various kinds of stock for exhibition will be subjects for the consideration of the Society at a future period. I have offered this sketch at present merely to shew, in a general view, what may be the objects of our labour, and to which it may hereafter be necessary to direct our attention.

As horticulture, or the art of cultivating gardens, is of great importance to this island, and yields to many a comfortable support, I should also consider all that belongs to garden culture to be included within the aim and encouragement of our Society. Under this view it will be proper to offer premiums for the best fruits and the most beautiful flowers. Planting, which is so essential to the ornament of

the island and the comfort of its inhabitants, and which has within these few years made so much progress, will in a high degree require our attention, and be entitled to honorary premiums or other rewards.

There is yet one circumstance which I must not omit to notice. From the peculiar formation of St. Helena, there is much land where the use of the plough is impracticable, but which may be successfully cultivated with the spade; in our future regulations, therefore, for premiums, this circumstance must be considered, and a line drawn which shall give to each species of cultivation an equal chance in proportion to the labour, the quantity and quality of the produce.

The general meetings of the Society for the exhibition of stock and produce must of course be held in the country. On account of the level space which this will require, as well as that the greatest number of agricultural experiments will probably be conducted at the Company's principal farm, Longwood or Deadwood. One of these, it is likely, will be the fittest place for our half-yearly shows. This more especially, since it will be an essential part of our plan that these meetings terminate with a fair, at which not only the articles exhibited may be sold, but where an open market may be held for any other produce of the island.

The ordinary meetings must of course be held in the town, and may be fixed for the first Monday of every month. On these occasions the farmers may assemble and talk over the improvements they are making, or whatever may be a benefit to the farming interests of the island, and facilitate the means of supplying the market.

I have much pleasure on this occasion of making it publicly known, that Government have resolved to give the farmers of this island the accommodation of a market. This want has been long a subject of complaint at St. Helena. The place chosen for the market is without the gate on the main line; it is on the direct and only road to the shipping—it is sufficiently near and convenient to the town. The situation in short seems in every respect well adapted for a market. It consists of a row of rooms which will be arranged and allotted afterwards for their several purposes.

It will be necessary to enact regulations for the market, which will require the deliberation of Government, and must be done at a future day. It is sufficient to observe at present, that it is intended to afford the farmer an opportunity of lodging and preserving whatever he may not be able to dispose of in the market. By this means he will be saved the expense and trouble of carrying his unsold pro-

duce back into the country. He will have his goods on the spot ready for the first day's market or any other. Places and benches will besides be allotted for the constant sale of meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c.

This will complete one of the most sanguine wishes of the St. Helena farmers. I shall be happy if it answers all their expectations; but they must remember that to ensure either an abundant supply or a ready demand, the market must be unfettered in its speculations, and free to all classes in this island. On the whole, we may confidently expect important advantages from the institution of this Society, and I shall conclude by recommending the liberal example of our mother country, by inviting gentlemen of all descriptions to subscribe themselves as members.

The Governor then proposed the following resolutions:

1st. That all respectable inhabitants, whether landholders, Company's servants, or others, who desire to become members of the Farmer's Society of St. Helena, shall pay an entrance of £1 to the Treasurer of the Society, on which his name shall be inserted in the list of Subscribers.

2d. That every member shall pay an annual subscription of £1 on the first Monday in the month of July.

3d. That the Governor for the time being shall be President of the Society.

4th. That the Members of Council for the time being shall be Vice-Presidents; and that Sir William Doveton shall be an Honorary Vice-President.

5th. That besides the Members of Council and Sir William Doveton, there shall also be eight other Vice-Presidents, chosen from amongst the gentlemen of the island.

6th. The following gentlemen are proposed as Vice-Presidents for the present year, viz.

Lieut. Col. Wright, Mr. A. Beale, Mr. R. Knipe, Mr. Legg, Lieut. Col. Kin-naird, Mr. Blake, Mr. Baker, Mr. J. Bagley.

7th. That four of the Vice-Presidents shall go out of office every year, and the names of eight candidates shall be proposed by ballot, and submitted to the Governor and Council, who will select four of the number to fill the vacancies. Those who go out, however, should be eligible to be re-elected the following year. The first four gentlemen on the above list of Vice-Presidents shall go out of office next year.

8th. That Mr. Janisch be requested to undertake the office of Secretary to the Society, and that a salary be allotted for

his trouble to such an amount as the Society may be able to afford.

9th. That Mr. Blake be solicited to undertake the office of Treasurer to the Society.

10th. That the Treasurer and Secretary shall always be eligible to be re-elected every year.

11th. That meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday of every month, at the Sessions House. No new measures, however, shall be adopted at such meetings, unless there be at least three Vice-Presidents and six Subscribers present. Their proceedings to be always submitted for the approbation of the Governor and Council.

12th. That the first Tuesday in the month of December and the first Tuesday about the month of May or June be fixed for shows of Deadwood of live stock and agricultural and horticultural produce; and that on each of these occasions a fair shall be held, which, as well as the shows, shall be under the authority of Government.

13th. That the following gentlemen, although not residents of the island, be invited to become Honorary Members of the Farmer's Society of St. Helena:

The Honourable Major General Sir Thomas Munroe, K.G.B., Governor of Fort St. George; Honourable M. S. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; Honourable Sir T. S. Raffles, F.R.S., Lieut. Governor West Coast Establishment; Francis Warden, Esq., in Council at Bombay; R. T. Goodwin, Esq., in Council at Bombay; S. Sproule, Esq., Medical Board, Bombay; H. Mortlock, Esq., Civil Service, Madras; Patrick Cleghorn, Esq., Prothonotary and Registrar, Madras; N. Wallich, Esq., M.D., Bengal; Major Robertson, Bombay; Captain Robertson, Bombay; Wm. Erskine, Esq., Bombay; Wm. Newnham, Esq., Bombay.

The above resolutions were seconded by Mr. Brooke, and agreed to unanimously.

Messrs. Blake and Janisch having obligingly undertaken the offices of Treasurer and Secretary to the Society, Mr. Brooke proposed that the entrance money for each Subscriber be paid into the Treasurer on or before Monday next.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. Greentree, and was agreed to.

The Governor stated to the gentlemen of the Committee, that he would appoint the following Thursday to meet for the purpose of deciding on the preliminary measures necessary for promoting the objects of the Society.

The Governor then adjourned the general meeting to this day week.

(To be continued.)

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE OF CALCUTTA.

The first stone of the new Sanskrit College was laid on the 25th Feb. The following are the rules of the institution:

Rules.

1st. Students will be admitted from the age of twelve to eighteen years, and after having passed an examination in grammar they will be allowed to study other sciences.

2d. After having passed an examination in grammar after three years' study, if the student desire to study other sciences he will be allowed to do so, but should he not pass the examination in grammar, he will be expelled from the College.

3d. A yearly examination will take place of all the students educated in the College.

4th. Every student admitted into the College on the Company's foundation will be entitled to receive for twelve years from the day of his admission, a monthly allowance of five rupees.

5th. Such students on the foundation as pass the examination with credit will, besides their allowance, be entitled to a reward for their diligence, and those who do not receive the allowance will be rewarded according to their merit.

6th. Any student who shall have studied grammar for three years, and have passed the examination, and shall be desirous of studying other sciences, shall receive a certificate from his tutor and from the Secretary of the College, confirming these circumstances.

7th. Any student who shall not attend at the appointed hours for study, or who shall behave disrespectfully to his tutor, shall be expelled from the College forthwith.

8th. The pundit having determined in what science any student is the most likely to excel, shall instruct him in that science, and the pupil must abide the decision of the pundit as to that science.

9th. Any communications which the students may wish to make to the managers of the College, must be made through the pundits.

10th. After having studied for twelve years and left the College, a certificate of his qualifications in the sciences he has studied will be given him by the pundits in the Sanskrit language, and one in the English by the Secretary of the College.

11th. Each student is to be instructed solely by the pundit of his own class, and will not on any account study under any other.

12th. All the officers of the College shall act under the direction of the Secretary.

13th. The students will study grammar

for three years, after which for two years they will study oratory and other sciences, and for one year astronomy, and on the seventh year they may learn whatever science they please, and be placed under the pundit whose duty it shall be to teach that science.

HINDU COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the pupils educated at the Hindu College took place at the Town Hall on the 25th Feb. J. H. Harrington, Esq., the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Money, Baboos Lukinaraiah Mookergjee, Dwarkinath Thakor, Chundercomar Thakor, and other European and native gentlemen were present. The several classes acquitted themselves with great credit, and the students afforded a pleasing proof of the capability of improvement possessed by the native mind. Many questions were asked them in the course of their reading by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, and perhaps in citing the two following questions, and the answers given to them, we shall present our readers with a pretty fair specimen of the acquirements of the students. Question. "What is electricity?" Answer. "That fire which pervades all creation." Question. "What is elementary fire?" Answer. "Fire in a latent state, or as connected with the elements of things."

LIST OF SHIPS AND VESSELS CONSTRUCTED AT BOMBAY FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

	Barthen	Guns.	in Tons.	Floated Out.
Pitt		frigate 36	872	Jan. 17, 1805
Salsette		do... 36	885	Mar. 24, 1807
Minden		ship 74	1681	June 19, 1810
Cornwallis		do... 74	1767	May 2, 1813
Wellesley		do... 74	1745	Feb. 24, 1815
Amphitrite		frigate 38	1064	Apr. 14, 1816
Sphinx		brigant. 12	239	Jan. 25, 1815
Brigantine Ca-		meleon	239	Jan. 16, 1816
Victor		brig 18	384	Oct. 29, 1814
Zebra		do... 18	385	Nov. 18, 1815
Melville		ship 74	1767	Feb. 11, 1817
Trincomalee		do... 31	1065	Oct. 19, 1817
Malabar		do... 74	1715	Dec. 28, 1818
Seringa-		frigate 38	1152	Sept. 5, 1819
patam		ship 84	2284	Nov. 10, 1821
Ganges		ship 84	2284	Nov. 10, 1821
Madagascar		frigate ...	46	1166
Asia		ship 84	2289	Jan. 17, 1824

ANTIMONY DISCOVERED IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

By a late arrival from Borneo, a quantity of mineral has been brought to this settlement recognized to be an ore of an-

timony, and of the species called by mineralogists "grey foliated antimony." The appearance of the specimens would seem to indicate the existence of rich beds of this metal. These are ascertained to have come from a range of mountains lying to the north of the principality of Sumbas, which is opposite to this island, little more than two days' sail distant, and accessible at every period of the year. By the native accounts the same mineral is said to exist at Bulang, opposite to this port, and at Kamamang, in the territory of Tringano, on the Peninsula. The existence of antimony in this part of the world has never before, that we know of, been ascertained. The Chinese, although so intimately acquainted with the semi-metals tin, zinc, and lead, appear to be ignorant of the uses, and even of the existence of antimony. This (for the operations of the European nations in matters of this sort, have always been little better than empirical, and on the mere surface) may account for its never having appeared in the markets of the Archipelago as an article of trade. In England antimony is extensively used in medicine and the arts, and its price is little short of that of tin. Should it therefore be found to exist in sufficient abundance in the Malay countries, it would become a most valuable article for exportation to Europe. England is at present supplied entirely from Germany and Spain, and by the last price-current we perceive that crude antimony is quoted at fifty shillings per cwt., and the regulus, or pure metal, at £7. Specimens of the mineral we understand have been forwarded to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.—*Singapore Chronicle*, Jan. 1, 1824.

COMET OBSERVED IN CALCUTTA.

On the morning of Jan. 12* the comet rose at 48 minutes past one o'clock, about N.E. b. E. At five its declination was $31^{\circ} 30'$ N., and its right ascension $246^{\circ} 5'$, or (reckoning in time) 16 hours 25 minutes. It bore due W., distant $20^{\circ} 20'$ from ζ Herculis. Its distance from the sun, as viewed from the earth, was $70^{\circ} 45'$. Its apparent path among the fixed stars is nearly N.N.W., and at the rate of $1^{\circ} 50'$ per day. This occasions its rising successively considerably earlier than on the preceding day; and should it so continue, we shall, in ten or twelve days, be able to see it at midnight. On Thursday morning, Arcturus in the constellation Boötes, Benetnaseh in Ursa Major, and the nucleus of the Comet will form the three angular points of an isosceles triangle, of which the Comet will be the vertex. But respecting this comet,

* We are doubtful as to the correctness of this date, but have not the means of rectifying it.

the greatest deficiency in our information is our not having as yet found its orbit. We cannot even say whether it is in its descent towards the sun, or in its return from him. "To determine the orbit of a comet" is certainly a problem of vast difficulty, and in the procuring of whose data the utmost accuracy is required; but till this is solved our knowledge respecting it must be extremely vague and superficial. To us the comet this morning seemed in every respect more distinct than when we first observed it. Its nucleus had the appearance of a star of the fourth magnitude when viewed by the naked eye. Its tail also seemed more extended, being quite visible for about five or six degrees from the nucleus.

On the morning of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of Jan. the comet was invisible to the naked eye, owing chiefly to the great brightness of the moon. On the morning of the 19th it was again seen without a telescope, but even with an instrument of good power, appeared like a misty light, nearly circular, of reduced dimensions, and brightest at the centre. Its trajectory crossed the constellation Corona Borealis on the 13th inst., being near V. B, a star of the 5th magnitude, at five o'clock A.M. Since then it has travelled at the mean rate of nearly 3° per diem, and on the 19th had attained the high declination of 50° North in 238° of right ascension.—*John Bull of Jan.*

TOPOGRAPHY OF CANTON.

In the year 1818, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of Canton requested authority from the Emperor to compile a new topographical description of the province of Canton; the one at that time in use being very inaccurate, and in other respects defective. It was proposed at the same time that the projected work should be on a very comprehensive plan, furnishing materials for the historiographers of the empire, and correcting various errors in the great statistical Description of the Empire entitled *Tai-ling-tung-che*.

The proposal was highly approved by the Emperor, who immediately appointed thirty-seven individuals of rank and talent to carry on the undertaking under the supervision of the Governor of Canton.

Four years have been occupied in the compilation and printing of this work, which has now made its appearance in a hundred volumes, under the title *Kwang-tung-tung-che*, or *General Topography of Canton*.

The plan of the work corresponds with that of the description of the province of Kwang-zee, prepared during the last reign. It gives us the history and antiquities of the country, and furnishes likewise biographical notices of the principal individuals who have enriched the literature

of the province. The maps are the most complete that have hitherto appeared; every district is distinctly shewn; the names of the principal hills are given; and the longitude is calculated from the meridian of Peking. These maps are the performance of a priest of the sect of Taou, who has been instructed in the hydrographic art by the European missionaries, and who has also taught himself astronomy

and geography from books published by them in the Chinese language. He has adopted, however, that system of astronomy which places the earth in the centre of the universe.

The last sections of the work are said to contain various notices on the foreign commerce of China, &c. &c.—[*Revue Encyclopédique*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH.

A Plan of the Town of Madras and its Limits, as surveyed in 1822, for the use of the Justices in Sessions. By W. Ravenshaw, Captain Civil Engineer. Two sheets and a half Double Elephant. Price £1. 5s., or on Canvass and Rollers £1. 15s.

Memoranda for the Dress of the General and Staff Officers, and for all Officers belonging to the Establishment of Fort St. George. 12mo.

Views in Australia; or New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land delineated, in Fifty Views, with descriptive Letterpress. By J. Lycett, Artist to Maj. Gen. Macquarie, late Governor of those Colonies. Part I. Imperial 4to.

Views in Calcutta, from Drawings by J. B. Fraser, Esq. Part I. Imperial folio. £2. 2s.

Voyage to Cochin-China. By Captain White, of the United States Navy. 8vo.

A Picturesque Tour along the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, in India. By Lieut. Col. Forrest. No. I.

Preparing for Publication.

Part II. of the East-India Military Calendar, in which will be introduced the Services of the most distinguished Officers of the three Establishments of the Indian Army not already inserted in Part I.

On the Methods of Finding the Longitude at Sea by Lunar Observations and Chronometers. By Capt. David Thomson, Inventor of the Longitude Scale.

Journal of a Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra, and a visit to some of the Cannibal States in the Interior, together with an Historical Description of that Country. By John Anderson, Esq., of the Penang Civil Service. 1 vol. 4to.

FRENCH.

Les Séances de Hariri, publiées en Arabe, avec un commentaire choisi. Par M. le Baron Sylvestre de Sacy. Paris, 1823.

ITALIAN.

Della Storia della Persia, or Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia, translated by David Bertolotti. Milan, 1823.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 104.

CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Annual Directory and Register for the Year 1824.

The Hoker-Skelter Magazine, or Calcutta Monthly Miscellany.

The Bengal Weekly Messenger, published at the office of the Bengal Hurkaru.

The Scotsman in the East, a new Daily Paper, conducted on the Principles of "The Scotsman, or Edinburgh Political and Literary Journal."

A reprint of an old work in the Bengali language on Astrology, called the *Honnuman Cheritra*, is announced in the *Sumnochur Chur-bika*, and the editor adds, that it is to be sold at the low rate of one rupee, to enable persons of all classes to gain the information it is capable of affording.

The same publisher also states that he is about to publish a reprint of the *Komar Sumbad*, the price of which will be two rupees.

A Picturesque and Historical Account of Calcutta, by the late Capt. Geo. Lindsay, of the Hon. East-India Company's Corps of Engineers, on the Bengal Establishment, has been proposed for publication. It will contain twenty-four large Folio Plates coloured, and one quarto Historical volume. Size of the Plates 25 inches by 15 inches. To be published in four Parts; price of each Part £3. 5s. to Subscribers. Each Part to contain six coloured Engravings. The first Part to be ready for delivery within six months after the receipt of 100 Subscriptions to the work, and the Historical quarto volume to be given gratis with the last number.

BOMBAY.

Practical Remarks on the Proceedings of General Courts Martial, by Major Vane Kennedy, Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army. 8vo.

The Bombay Calendar and Register for the Year 1824; with an Almanack.

The Bombay Commercial Register. This publication will continue to be issued every fortnight.

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SINGAPORE.

The Singapore Chronicle.—This newspaper will be published twice a month, on Thursdays, in a single quarto sheet, at the price of half a Spanish dollar each number.

The object of this journal is to furnish the commercial community with the best and earliest intelligence respecting the trade and the state of the market of the extensive neighbourhood of this settlement; and the editor hopes, by assiduity

and attention to make the best use of the singular facility which the situation of Singapore obviously affords for collecting information, equally various and useful, upon many leading questions of commercial interest.

Each number of this Journal will contain a leading essay, and the most recent intelligence connected with subjects of trade from the following countries: *China, Tonquin, Cochinchina, Cambodia, Siam, and the Indian Archipelago.*

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, June 23.

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

DIVIDEND.

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq., M.P.) then informed the Court, that the Court of Directors had, on the preceding day, come to a resolution, recommending that a dividend of 5½ per cent. should be declared on the Company's capital stock, for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. The resolution having been read,

The Chairman moved, "That the Court of Proprietors approve of the said resolution."

The motion was seconded by the Deputy Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.), and carried unanimously.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Cumming laid before the Court the annual report of the Committee of By-Laws.

The report merely stated, that the By-Laws had been duly observed and executed during the last year.

The Chairman then stated that it was ordained by the By-Law, sec. 1. cap. 3., that a committee of fifteen should be annually chosen at the General Court held in the month of June for the purpose of inspecting the Company's By-Laws. He should now move, *seriatim*, the re-appointment of the gentlemen who acted during the last year as members of the Committee of By-Laws. The following gentlemen were then, on the motion of the Chairman, severally and unanimously re-elected members of the Committee of By-Laws:

H. Howarth, Esq., Chairman; the Hon. D. Kinnaird; H. Smith, Esq.; G. Grote, Esq.; R. Williams, Esq.; Sir H. Strachey, Bart.; J. H. Tritton, Esq.; R. Twining, Esq.; G. Cumming, Esq.; P. Healy, Esq.; D. Lyon, Esq.; B. Bar-

nard, Esq.; J. Darby, Esq.; J. Carstairs, Esq.; Sir J. Shaw, Bart.

DEBTS OF THE LATE RAJAH OF TANJORE.

The Chairman—"The next subject to which I have to draw your attention is the resolution of the General Court of the 25th of May last, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 28th of January preceding, granting to the Carnatic Commissioners, so long as they shall be employed in the double duty of investigating claims upon the Carnatic and claims upon Tanjore, a special allowance of £300 per annum each from the Company, in addition to the allowance of £1,500 per annum at present enjoyed by them under the Carnatic deed; and fixing their allowance, from the period when either commission shall cease, at £1,500 per annum, to continue so long as they may be employed under the remaining commission, and to be paid, should the remaining commission be the Carnatic commission, as at present; and should it be the Tanjore commission, from the Company's cash. I now move, 'That this Court confirm the said resolution.'"

The Deputy Chairman seconded the motion.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, that no sum which the Carnatic Commissioners could receive was too great a remuneration for the valuable and laborious occupation in which they had been so long employed. He was, however, very curious to know whether they had not now more time at their command than formerly? If a real addition was made to their labour, no man would be more ready than himself to give an increased remuneration. He wished to know whether there was any prospect of the termination of the Carnatic Commission?

The Chairman said, the three Commissioners, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Mr. Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, had certainly been employed for several years, but he believed that instructions in

1824.] *Debates at E.I.H., June 23.—Debts of the late Rajah of Tanjore.* 147

view to the settlement of the petty claims, which had some time since been dispatched to Madras, would tend materially to abridge their labours.

Mr. Hume wished to understand distinctly on what ground these gentlemen were to be paid the additional £300 a year. For his own part he could see no reason whatsoever for it. Was it not quite evident, that if the Commissioners devoted one day to the Tanjore creditors, they must abstract that day from the consideration of the Carnatic claims. The Court, by proceeding in this way, was acting against its own avowed intentions.

The Chairman said, the Court had not had the benefit of the Hon. Proprietor's presence on the late occasion, when this subject was under consideration; but the Court did, at that time, unanimously agree to the recommendation of the Court of Directors, and the reasons then stated in support of that recommendation were held to be amply sufficient. It was, however, quite open to the Hon. Proprietor now to make any objections which he might think fit to the measure. In considering this matter, it was to be observed that there were two parties to the agreement, the Company on the one part, and the Commissioners on the other; and he had to state, that the latter were not willing to take this additional office without remuneration. If the Carnatic Commissioners did not perform this new duty, what would be the consequence? why it would be necessary to appoint other Commissioners, with an establishment of officers, &c., at a great expense. As to the question relative to the probable termination of the Carnatic Commission, he could only state, that the number of claimants was very considerably reduced; and repeat, that the Court of Directors had, a few months ago, issued orders, which he hoped would have the effect of settling many of the minor claims at rest.

Mr. Trant said, that, taking the whole of the case into consideration, it appeared to him hardly necessary to grant an additional remuneration in this case. In his opinion, it would have been, originally a far better and cheaper mode of arrangement, to have settled all those petty claims which the Carnatic Commissioners had been from time to time called on to decide, rather than to have kept up that establishment for so many years. (Hear!) He admitted that great credit was due to the Commissioners, who had undoubtedly performed their duty extremely well.

Mr. Lowndes said, the Carnatic Commissioners had greatly benefited the Company. Claims had been made to the amount of £29,000,000, of which sum £27,000,000 had been disallowed. They said, "we will discard all private feeling, and discharge our duty to the Company

faithfully." And whose claims had they resisted? very probably the claims of friends, of bottle-companions, with whom they were in the habit of drinking their wine. Having acted thus, he could not resist their demand for this paltry consideration of £300 a year additional: on the contrary, he thought Sir B. Hobhouse and his colleagues deserved it, for having discharged their former duties so ably.

Mr. R. Jackson said, an observation had been made in the course of this discussion, which had raised a difficulty in his mind. Three years ago it was stated in that Court, with some degree of exultation, that the Carnatic Commission was nearly at an end. Now it was a strange circumstance, that three years after this intimation of the approaching close of that Commission, they should be called on to grant to the Commissioners £1,800 per annum instead of £1,500. He quite approved of the Commissioners stating that they would not do the duty under a certain price; every man had a right to make the best bargain he could. But the difficulty was this, the joint Commission might go on for three years more; now, at the expiration of that time, suppose the Carnatic Commission at an end, and the Tanjore Commission going on, or *vice versa*, would the portion of business require such a sacrifice of time and attention as would deserve a salary of £1,500 a year?

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, they ought, as men of business would do, to ask these Commissioners how they were occupied in the present year? and why they should demand this additional £300 per annum? He should like to know how many hours a day they were occupied? Had not these gentlemen their hands full of business before? if not, why had not their salary been reduced? They were now about to take another commission in hand, which, he supposed, was to be executed in the same manner as the Carnatic Commission. The natural effect of this would be, that if the attention of the Commissioners were directed to the Tanjore Commission, the business of the Carnatic Commission must be delayed. It would be better to have a separate commission. He begged leave to say, on the part of the Commissioners, that there was no necessity to bear testimony to their characters. He believed no set of men could be more anxious to have those claims settled than they were. He would ask the Hon. Chairman, whether the Tanjore claims were to be taken in hand immediately? Had those gentlemen sufficient leisure to occupy themselves with a new commission? if they had, it was quite right to employ them and their clerks in that manner. But let it be done satisfactorily; let the Court know the meaning of the appointment. Money was not his object; but he wished an end to be put to

this Commission as soon as possible. Three years ago, Sir B. Hobhouse made a report, stating his desire that the Commission should be put an end to, and a Commission was afterwards sent out to inquire into the small debts outstanding in India. The Commission was, however, still going on, and additional labours were assigned to it. If a proper explanation were not given, he should hold up his hand against the motion.

The Chairman said, it was for Sir B. Hobhouse, Mr. Cockburn, and Sir H. Inglis to state whether they could undertake those two commissions. He must again most distinctly observe, that the arrangement made by the Court of Directors was, in his opinion, by far the best and the most economical that could be devised. If a separate commission were appointed, there could not be given less than £1,500 a year to each of the Commissioners, being the same salary that was paid to the Carnatic Commissioners, whilst, by adopting the present mode, the difference between three hundred and fifteen hundred a year to each commissioner was saved to the Company so long as the two Commissions were co-existent, beside the expense of another office, and the salaries of the necessary assistants.

Mr. Trant inquired whether the Commissioners were removable at pleasure?

The Chairman said, the Commissioners were appointed by the Court of Directors and the creditors conjointly, and he supposed those with whom the appointment originated had also the power of removal.

Mr. Hume said, after what they had heard, and what they knew, there could be no question as to the right of removing the Commissioners. The Court was placed in a very curious situation: it had been asked, whether the Commissioners were ready now to undertake those new duties, and the Hon. Chairman said, he did not know.

The Chairman—"I did not."

Mr. Hume understood the Hon. Chairman to have so expressed himself; and, under these circumstances, it would be absurd to vote an additional salary of £300 a year on this day. In his opinion, a distinct separation of the business would be much better than the plan now proposed; the creditors, he thought, had a right to complain of the great delay which had already taken place, and the most expeditious way to remedy the evil would be to separate the two transactions. Let the Carnatic Commissioners proceed with those claims as fast as they could, and let the Tanjore claims be submitted to a new commission. In the course of thirty years, many who had claims were dead, and the survivors should come to a settlement as soon as possible. Money was not the object, but it was a very great object that this commis-

sion should not be spun out; he thought money was well laid out, for the purpose of economizing time. He should press on the Court not to agree to this motion at present, but to postpone it, until the Proprietors were assured that the business would be efficiently and economically performed. He should therefore move, "that this question be postponed, to give the Court an opportunity of fully considering the subject."

The motion was then handed up to the Chairman, having been regularly seconded by the Hon. D. Kinnaird.

Mr. Crawford said that, of the great body of creditors, only six or seven had signed the deed; a large number of them had not signed it. He, as the administrator of a deceased general officer, was bound to state his opinion on the subject. Since the question was last under consideration, he had professional advice with respect to the proceeding: he would now declare his dissent from the arrangement; and, if his arguments produced no alteration, it would perhaps be advisable to petition Parliament. It was, he believed, perfectly impossible that Commissioners could make any award under this agreement. He had before gone at length into this subject, and he would now only touch upon one point. He claimed, as an administrator, to be one of those creditors who were recognized and registered by the instrument of 1789, when the debts of the Rajah of Tanjore were about to be put in a course of payment. He contended that this was a sufficient proof of the origin and validity of his debt, since the parties were actually bound to discharge those registered claims: but, under this new deed, it appeared that the Commissioners must call for proof of the consideration that was originally given, which, in many instances, it was utterly impossible to adduce.

Mr. Trant said, it was incumbent on the claimants to prove that the money had been actually advanced; the necessity of this he knew from transactions of a similar kind in India: he did not think it necessary to refer those claims to a separate commission.

Mr. Pattison said, the course which the Hon. Proprietor was now taking, was evidently fraught with very considerable inconvenience; inasmuch as the deed had been made matter of reference in a Parliamentary enactment, and as those gentlemen who were named as Commissioners, were recited in that enactment as the persons selected to carry the purposes of the deed into execution. Now, if the object of the deed were changed in any degree, as the Hon. Gent. Mr. Crawford wished, of necessity the whole of this proceeding must fall to the ground—(hear, hear!)—and the hope of an arrangement, sanctioned by Parliament,

must fall to the ground also; inasmuch as the Court could not consent to bring forward a new deed on different principles. (Hear!) The deed, he contended, was a proper one; and the principle on which the payment of these debts was established by the Court of Directors, was one of strict good faith to the creditors, aiming to establish the truth and validity of the different claims. The Court of Directors wished to prevent any part of the Company's money from being wrongfully disposed of; and, in endeavouring to effect that object, they acted on the absolute principles of justice between man and man: by this arrangement, that justice which had for so many years been delayed, was at length brought to the point of being awarded. These transactions had been going on for twenty or thirty years, and it was fit they should now be wound up and terminated. The claimants on the Tanjore territory were not obliged to sign this deed, or to submit to this arrangement. They need not do so if they did not approve the terms; but surely justice should be done to those who were willing to receive it in the manner now proposed. He therefore called upon the Court not to travel back in a proceeding, which was at last brought to maturity. (Hear!) The point before the Court was—not to look into the character of this deed at all—but to decide whether, in addition to the sum now received by the Carnatic Commissioners, they should or should not have a farther allowance for settling the Tanjore claims? Now he must say, that his acquaintance with mankind did not furnish him with an instance where individuals chose to undertake additional labours without an additional reward. Such a position as that could only be supported in some Utopian territory; it could not be maintained in the society of which they were members. He would put it to the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), whether he would be willing to go off in a post-chaise to Edinburgh, on business, without being remunerated for it. Could they, with any degree of propriety, ask of those distinguished individuals to undertake additional labours without remuneration, on account of the expiring nature of the former commission? Were they not entitled to enjoy that leisure which was about to become their own in consequence of the progress towards conclusion of that commission? It was stated by the Hon. Chairman, most fairly and properly, that this was an economical arrangement. The Commissioners were to receive £1,800 a year while the two commissions lasted; and as soon as either one or the other terminated, the salary was to be reduced to £1,500 a year. The Hon. Proprietor knew how to cast up very well, and if he took the trouble, he would easily ascertain how much those Commissioners

had saved to the public, and what frauds they had prevented with respect to the Company. A better set of men for investigating these claims could not possibly be found. Two years ago, when he was in the chair, he had to state distinctly, that these gentlemen were highly anxious for the termination of the Carnatic Commission. The present charge was a thing not sought for, but a duty that was forced on them. If they went forward with that duty, Parliament had given them the power to examine on oath, and doubtless their labour would be very considerable. But now gentlemen turned round on the mere question of £300 a year. Whether that addition should or should not be given, he did hope that the Court would not suffer this arrangement to be turned round on so trifling a point. (Hear!) He trusted they would have some respect for the decision of the former Court. From one of the gentlemen (Mr. Trant) who spoke on the subject last time, they had now a protest, if he might so call it, against his own acts. He (Mr. Pattison) thought that Hon. Gent., on the occasion alluded to, approved of the measure which he now seemed to condemn. He had not heard any argument against the present proposition, except this—that the Carnatic Commissioners should have their whole time employed, so as to be precluded from attending to any thing but the business of that Commission; the proposition proceeded on the principle that the whole was equal to its parts, and necessarily, if they had the whole of the time of these gentlemen devoted to one object, it would be useless to ask them to perform another duty. But he must say, that, in any public situation, a man's time might not be wholly employed, and that he might do his duty faithfully, and yet have an opportunity of transacting other business in his spare hours. Those gentlemen might say, "here we are—we perform the duties now entrusted to us with propriety, but we have yet time to do something else." He thought it was not fair, when such was the case, to say to individuals, "you shall not occupy your time with any other employment."

Mr. Trant, in explanation, said, he had merely stated, at the last Court, that the Act of Parliament fixed the salaries of the Carnatic Commissioners, and therefore stood in the way of any arrangement which went to impose an additional duty on them, unless they pleased to undertake it voluntarily.

Mr. Lowndes observed, that £1,500 a year at this period, was equal to £2,000 a year at the time the salary was granted: still, however, he felt so much pleased with the conduct of those Commissioners, that he would not do or say any thing that could interfere with their interests.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, the reasons he had heard in support of this proposition were so far from satisfactory, that he felt it to be utterly impossible for the Court to agree to it, and, therefore, he should persevere in endeavouring to have the motion postponed. The Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) stated most distinctly, that the only time which the Commissioners could devote to the Tanjore claims was the leisure arising from the expiring duty of the Carnatic Commission. Why then, he would say, they ought to give that commission up; but he could not think of paying them an additional sum, on account of the diminished, and diminishing nature of their labours. If he paid a man for twelve hours of his time, and he had six of those hours to himself, was it reasonable that he should remunerate him additionally for business performed in those six hours? But out of this question grew matter of more importance; and the wisdom of the Legislature, in enacting that a grant of this kind should be brought before the General Court, was never more strongly exemplified than on this occasion: by that provision no Proprietor was debarred, even at the twelfth hour, from stating his objections to a motion of this nature. An observation had been made by an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford), to which no answer whatever had been given. The Directors had come prepared with this Act of Parliament; but it appeared that they had not come prepared to state the grounds and the policy on which it was founded. If the India Company had agreed, by a former instrument, to pay all register debts, as the Hon. Proprietor stated, was it not nonsense to turn round now and say, "those debts must be proved." If he had gone, in good faith, to the holder of one of those debts, and said, "I will buy that debt; how is it proved?" and the answer was, "it is registered, it is a recorded debt," he should have been satisfied with the security; he would not have inquired farther, whether it was a good or bad debt. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford) complained that, under this deed, he was precluded from obtaining relief, and he stated that he would go before Parliament. For his own part, he thought the Hon. Proprietor had a right to do so, for the purpose of having this act of Parliament corrected. For himself, as a plain thinking man, interested in the expenditure of the Company's money, he would take care, if those who voted away the present sum were reproached, as a parcel of fools, for giving away money for which they received no equivalent, that he should not be included in the censure; for his name should be enrolled with the names of eight other Proprietors, for the purpose of bringing this question to a ballot. Had they not got new Commissioners in India? Why

did they not appoint old Commissioners there? New Commissioners for India were mentioned in the act, "in order the more effectually to carry its provisions into execution." Here he saw nothing about salaries; he had heard no answer whatsoever to the objections urged against this measure: his immediate objection was not founded on the amount of money; but on the gross absurdity of granting those Commissioners £300 a year for the employment of that time, which they had a right to command. On that ground, he would not consent to the advance of a single shilling. In the twentieth report of the Commissioners of the Carnatic debt, they requested to be relieved from the adjudication of a number of small claims; and arrangements for the purpose of effecting that object, had been sent out by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. This shewed that they were anxious to terminate the business; and, far be it from him to say, that, even when their labours were almost brought to a conclusion, even when their duties had nearly ceased, they should, in consequence of the little time those duties occupied, be molested of any part of their salary. But it was absurd to say to them "come, you have time on your hands, take these Tanjore claims, with an additional salary." The thing, too, was done in the most niggardly manner: they were ordered £300 a year, because they were on the spot. He hoped the Court would not, from the paltry motive of economy, do that which was improper. After this discussion, he defied any other name to be given to this proceeding, but that of a slovenly job. With respect to the Commissioners he disclaimed it: it was, he repeated, a job; discreditable to the Company, and insulting to the Commissioners.

General Thornton said he was present at the last Court, when this subject was brought forward, and there was not the smallest discussion on it. He thought the reasons now adduced were so strong against any precipitate proceeding, and so cogent in favour of pausing before they went farther, that he would sign the requisition for a ballot.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the question properly before the Court was not the character of these Commissioners, nor the propriety of making this grant of £300 a-year, in addition to the £1,500 per ann. which they now enjoyed; but whether such reasons had not been given, as should induce the Court to adjourn this motion? (Hear!) An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), a gentleman of great experience as a Member of Parliament, seemed very much inclined to think that the Tanjore Commissioners should be distinct from the Carnatic Commissioners, in order to make it the prime object of each to get through

the business as fast as possible. (Hear!) The suggestion was undoubtedly worthy of attention. He should support the proposition for an adjournment of the question, because he did not think that any ill effect could arise from a short delay: he therefore put it to the Court, whether it would not be better to wave any farther proceeding this day, for the purpose of seeing if some alteration might not be made to meet the objections which had been made. With a full conviction of the purity of intention which actuated those who brought the measure forward, he still could not help feeling strongly the objections that had been urged. Any thing which tended to spin out the Carnatic Commission must meet with his disapprobation; and he was quite sure, that such would be the operation of the present measure. The Carnatic Commission must be protracted to keep up the full measure of payment to the Tanjore Commissioners. This would be discreditable to the Company; and they ought, beyond all things, to consider in what way this subject could go forth to the public with the greatest reputation. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford) had made a statement, relative to his own connexion with the Tanjore claims, which was, of itself, sufficient to demand a pause. He stated that, in deciding on the Tanjore debts, the Commissioners were bound to waive, or at least not to demand proof of the original consideration, where the debts had been recognized and registered, as then required, which, according to his idea, was proof sufficient of their validity, although, under the present deed, it would not be received as such: this certainly was a point of great importance; it deserved serious consideration, and, as little inconvenience could arise from a short delay, he thought that time should be allowed for inquiry. He was sorry to say, that bills and acts of Parliament were not laid before them until the last moment; in one instance, they had been called on to agree to a bill that had not been even read short. The question now was, whether the propriety of looking into the validity of those registered debts, was not a good reason for complying with the motion for adjourning the question. If the Commissioners had not power under the present act to inquire into the consideration given for the original debt, it might be highly expedient to apply for an amended act. There were, indeed, so many reasons pressing for the adjournment, that he must, as an honest man, sign the requisition for the ballot, and thus give to the Proprietors a chance for a more mature consideration of the subject.

The Chairman said, he felt it was due to the Court, and he would say, it was also due to himself to make a few observations on this occasion. An Hon. Gentle-

man (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had called this arrangement a job of an extraordinary nature. Now what job it was, or where there was any thing like trick or collusion he could not by any means conceive, except, indeed, it was considered a job in favour of the creditors. Most certainly, if it was a job, it was a job for their benefit, and for the benefit of no one else. The Hon. Proprietor and an Hon. Gentleman near him (Mr. Hume) had mistaken what he stated with respect to the performance of their new duties by the Carnatic Commissioners. They had put words into his mouth which he had not used. They supposed him to have said, that he did not know whether they would undertake those duties or not; now his statement was, that the Commissioners would not undertake to perform the additional duties, except on the terms specified, and further, that the duties of both commissions would go forward at the same time. These were his words, and he was sure, when he recalled them to the memory of those Hon. Proprietors, they would admit the fact. The Hon. Proprietor on the other side of the Court (Mr. Crawford) had favoured them with his remarks at length on a late occasion. The Bill, however, it should be observed, was not the question now before the Court, since it had received the royal assent. The Hon. Proprietor's observations, though they might be allowed in the latitude of debate, were not relevant to the question now under discussion. The present question merely related to the Commissioners. The Gallant General (Thornton), however, must have very much forgotten what passed on a former occasion, when he said that no discussion had then taken place on this question. He would even refer to the Gallant General himself and ask whether there was not, as the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford) had stated, a very long argument. The Gallant General did not then oppose the measure, and with what consistency he could now vote against it, he would leave it to himself to explain. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) had alluded to the Commissioners at Madras. The Commissioners in India and in England were differently appointed: here they were appointed by the Company on the one part, and by the creditors on the other. It was not so in Madras; the Commissioners there were appointed by the Bengal Government. Perhaps it had been or might be necessary that some new Commissioners should be appointed there, because, in the course of nature, the Company must have lost many valuable servants. This business had been under consideration for two or three years, though it was but a few weeks ago that it had been brought before the Court of Proprietors. As the arrangement was a nu-

ear of equity; he conceived it was inconsistent with such a principle to occasion, by the proposed amendment, any longer delay. Gentlemen might of course demand a ballot if they thought proper.

The original motion, and the amendment, namely—"that the consideration of this question be adjourned to the next General Court, to give the Court of Directors an opportunity to determine, whether a separate commission may not be preferable, to inquire into the debts of the late Rajah of Tanjore,"—were then read.

The amendment was negatived.

On the main question being put, a ballot was demanded by the nine following Proprietors then present:—R. Jackson, J. Addinell, W. Thornton, Jas. Pattison, Jos. Maddox, Douglas Kinnaird, Jos. Hume, Henry Gahagan, J. Doyle, C. J. Doyle, and Thomas Lowndes.

The ballot was fixed for Friday the 2d of July.

INDIA BONDS.

General Thornton—"I rise, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the Court to the present high rate of interest payable on India bonds. My argument lies in a very small compass: when it is known that these bonds bear a premium of more than 80s. per cent., that fact alone is, I think, a reason sufficient to induce the Court to believe that the interest upon them is too high, and that the Proprietors of East-India Stock ought not to suffer it to continue at its present rate. Exchequer bills have been lowered to 1½d. a day, which is about 2½ per cent. while 3½ per cent is allowed on India bonds. Notwithstanding this, Exchequer Bills are at a premium of from 23s. to 26s. I therefore consider the extra interest paid by the Company as a most unnecessary waste of money. If the rate were reduced to 2½ per cent., a saving would be effected of £39,222 per ann.; but, if it were lowered to 2¼ per cent., the rate at present allowed on Exchequer bills, the saving would be no less than £49,027 per ann.; and if reduced to 2 per cent., as may with great propriety be done, if the Company continues in its present course of prosperity, the saving would amount annually to £59,833. These are objects of great importance, to which I wish to call the particular attention of the Court. There can, I conceive, at any rate, be no objection to reduce the interest to 2½ per cent., and then the holders of India bonds will have an advantage of ¼ per cent over the holders of Exchequer bills. There are, besides, many other advantages belonging to India bonds. They may lie in the holder's chest, or at his banker's, until he thinks proper to bring them into the market and sell them; while Exchequer bills are always liable to be called for and paid off,

without the interests and wishes of the holders being consulted. I have heard it mentioned, as an objection to my motion, that, if the interest of India bonds be reduced, the next thing will be to reduce the interest on the stock: but the very reverse is the fact; because the more we save, the greater will be our surplus, and consequently the larger must be our dividend on the capital stock. I shall now conclude by merely submitting my motion to the Court: I wished to have done so at the last General Court, and had I succeeded, before the 25th of March, a considerable saving would have accrued. I beg leave to move—

"That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to take into immediate consideration the propriety of giving the necessary notice for the purpose of a reduction of the present annual interest of 3½ per cent. paid on India bonds; a measure which, it appears to this Court, would not only be beneficial to the proprietors, but likewise advantageous to the public; the present premium per centum paid for India bonds being about 80s., rendering it manifest that the existing interest is unnecessarily high, and therefore injurious to the Proprietors, whilst the public is deprived of that accommodation which India bonds, at a moderate premium, are so well calculated to afford."

Mr. Addinell said he seconded the motion with great pleasure; he considered 3½ per cent. interest on their bonds as considerably too high.

Mr. Lowndes said he thought he had heard something like a hint, that it was in the power of the Company to lower the interest on East-India Stock. Now there was a wide distinction between East-India stock, and East-India bonds; the former was the capital of the Company, the latter its debt. The Government of the country had an undoubted right to pay off its creditors, at par, or, if they refused, to reduce their interest, and so had every other debtor. But could any man say, there was an inherent power in the East-India Company to dissolve themselves? (*Question.*) Why, if they reduced the dividend on their stock, they would virtually dissolve themselves. (*Question.*) Well, then, they would do the same thing, they would prevent people from remaining Members of the Company. He saw no reason for letting it go abroad, that they had a right to lower the dividend. His family had already suffered enough by the reduction of the interest on India Bonds from 5 to 4 per cent.; and he therefore now cordially sympathized with the bondholders. (*A laugh.*) He thought the safest maxim would be in *medio tutissimus ibis*, and with that opinion he should propose that the reduction should not go lower than 3 per cent. This would be more likely to

meet the wishes of the bondholders, than the Gallant General's proposition.

The Chairman—"The Gallant General in bringing forward this motion professed a disposition to be very brief in his observations, I, however, shall be still more so, because I do not think it necessary to enter into the calculation of the saving which may be effected by reducing the interest on India bonds from 3½ per cent. to 2½ or 2 per cent., which seemed to be the principal object of the Gallant General's speech. The real question for us to consider is one of expediency, namely, whether it is prudent or proper for this Court to take into their hands, and to decide on so very serious and delicate a subject? For my own part I am of opinion that every thing in the nature of a financial operation had much better be left in the hands of the executive body. (*Hear!*) From the year 1770 to the present time, it will be found that the interest of India bonds has been lowered and raised by the executive body according to the exigencies of the period; I think, therefore, it is much wiser to leave this matter in the hands of those by whom it has been so long and so satisfactorily regulated. (*Hear!*) I am sure that this Court will bear in mind the very extensive financial operations which, in the course of a few years have been effected under the superintendence of your Court of Directors. During the last two years, a great amount of debt has been liquidated, by which a corresponding annual saving has accrued. Now, while those financial measures are still in operation, I trust the Court will be of opinion that it would be wrong to take this or any other part of the Company's pecuniary transactions out of the hands of the executive. On these grounds, I hope the Proprietors will oppose this very injudicious motion—a motion, in my opinion, so objectionable, that I am very sorry it has been brought forward."

Mr. R. Jackson said the Executive Body had, up to the present day, legislated on the subject which had been introduced by the Gallant General; and the fact mentioned by the Hon. Chairman sufficiently shewed the wisdom of leaving the Company's financial operations in their hands. Circumstances, connected with those financial operations, must arise at all times, of which the great body of Proprietors could be but very imperfect judges. The Learned Gent. professed himself to entertain strong objections against schemes of this kind. Without laying claim to the praise of having entered very deeply into the science of political economy, he could not but see the danger of following the extravagant fervour of the moment, which, in search of new principles, led men to think lightly of those which had long been considered as wise, and found to be beneficial.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 104.

Some years ago, the mercantile interest was in a state of great embarrassment, the agricultural interest next was almost desponding; each of these were thought worthy of the aid and solace of the Legislature! but against the monied interest, attempts were daily making. The more favourite scheme seemed to be, to break down the annuitants, who were the most steady friends to the country; not indeed the largest, but the most settled customers of its agriculture and its internal commerce. Neither himself, nor his connexions had any interest in the rise or fall of India bonds; therefore, when he made these observations, he meant them as a general protest against such experiments. Even in the financial operations of Government, he had extremely doubted the wisdom of impoverishing the annuitants, without, at the same time, lowering the assessed taxes. They might as well issue at once a decree of exile and of banishment, and thus expatriate the most unassuming, but the best ordered class of the community. If they thus continued to lower the income of the annuitant, and expected him to continue to struggle with an enormous load of taxes, they would soon find that they indulged a vain hope. The annuitant would take that course, which alone was left for him to embrace; he would quit his native shore, and form his establishment elsewhere. When gentlemen talked of reducing interest, from 4 per cent. or 3½ per cent. to 2 per cent., they did not appear to recollect that they ran the hazard of destroying the only means which thousands and tens of thousands had for their support; that they ruined the expectations of families; that they interfered with intended settlements, and marred the hopes and education of many an orphan. Some savings might accrue from such plans, but it must be at the expense of, and bear heavy on a very numerous, although an unprotected class of persons. It would be better at once to decree their exile, and furnish them with the means of going abroad. The blighting effects of absenteeism, had not, he admitted, been much felt as yet in this country; so great was its population and its riches, that the evil walked unseen. It was an evil nevertheless. During the last seven years, a prodigious number of families had emigrated from England: but, in Ireland the effects of absenteeism, that long deplored evil, were every where visible. It had there blighted and blasted the land almost beyond the hope of recovery; and though, in that country the taxes, which tended to encourage absenteeism had been repealed, and, as he understood, the whole of the assessed taxes had been remitted, he feared the remedy had come too late! When persons were once settled in another country; when connexions were formed and

children born, it was too late to hope that they would return to a diminished income, and an undiminished taxation! A neighbouring country had lately given an awful lesson to statesmen on this subject; where the United Powers of an absolute government, great and transcendent as they were, had bowed before public feeling and opinion! He (Mr. Jackson) therefore solemnly protested against this mania for interfering with established interests, and particularly with those of an immense number of persons, wholly dependent on our public funds; he repeated, that breaking down the annuitant, and decreeing his banishment, were convertible propositions.

Mr. Hume said the observations of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. R. Jackson) did not apply to the question immediately before the Court. The mischiefs of absenteeism, were they to go into the subject, would be found a very wide and important question. For his own part, with reference to the emigration likely to result from the reduction of the annuitants, he (Mr. Hume) was rather anxious that some of them should go abroad, in order that they might afterwards return and reside at home better satisfied with their lot. It was not desirable, if it were practicable, to render the British Islands a prison, out of which its natives were not to travel. But as to the question before the Court, he thought the Company ought to be contented with the terms on which it obtained money. The Government could not procure money for less than 3½ per cent.; and they had, therefore, no right, as a commercial body, to be dissatisfied at paying a similar interest. The City of London borrowed money at 4 per cent. Therefore, looking at the subject in a commercial point of view, he saw no reason for the proposed reduction. It was quite clear, from what he had stated, that the credit of the Company stood as high as that of the Government. He did not, like his Hon. and Learned Friend, consider what were called the interests of the annuitants, for he was convinced that money, like every other commodity, ought to find its level in the market; and, if the annuitants vested their capital in that species of security, they must abide by all the chances, whether the interest rose or fell, which might happen to occur. But, as he would generally prefer to leave these financial subjects to the Court of Directors, and as he was of opinion the proprietors ought to be satisfied with the present rate of interest, he would suggest to his Gallant Friend to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Twining said, the object he had in view in rising, had been met by the conclusion of the speech delivered by the Hon. Proprietor who had just sat down, in which he expressed a wish that the Gallant General would withdraw his motion.

After the few, but able observations which had fallen from the Hon. Chairman, he thought the Gallant General would be induced to withdraw his proposition, rather than allow it to be decided by a shew of hands, or ultimately by a division. This was, he thought, one of those subjects, which, at all times, was most satisfactorily left in the hands of the Executive Body. It was found that, in fact, the interest of India bonds had kept pace with the circumstances of the Company. He was opposed to the motion in another point of view. He was apprehensive that many families, by another reduction, added to the inconveniences they already suffered from former reductions, might be driven to seek larger interest, by investing their capital in some of those establishments of a less secure nature, which were daily rising into existence. He conceived that it was much better to continue the rate of interest as it was, rather than to lower it to the very lowest rate at which money could possibly be borrowed.

Mr. C. Forbes said, if this proposition were agreed to, an immense loss would be sustained by the Company's creditors; and the Company might in the end find, that they had acted on the principle of "penny wise, and pound foolish." He knew that many creditors in India, widows and orphans, who depended wholly on what they received from the Company's securities, had suffered to the extent of 50 per cent. in their incomes by these reductions. He should certainly oppose an alteration of the interest of the Company's bonds in this country.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said the Gallant General was entitled to thanks for bringing this subject forward, if he conceived that it ought to be pressed publicly on the attention of the Court. He, at the same time, quite agreed in the propriety of withdrawing it, after what had passed. He could not help saying, that he dissented wholly from the politico-economical doctrines of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. R. Jackson), and of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Twining) above him.

General Thynne said he would concur with the general wish of the Court, and withdraw his motion, leaving it to the Court of Directors to reduce the interest when to their judgment it seemed most proper. He disclaimed any want of confidence in them.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairman was about to state the business for which the Court was made Special, when

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose and said—"I wish, Sir, before you proceed to the other business, to draw the attention of the Court to a subject, which, in point of fact,

is more completely before it than it could be even by a previous notice. The Court must be aware, that a motion was proposed and agreed to at a former Court for the production of all the papers and public documents on record, which related to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings in India, to enable the Proprietors to form a correct opinion as to the merits or demerits of the Noble Lord's Government. This motion was made by an Hon. Gent. (Mr. J. Smith) as an amendment to a proposition which I had previously submitted to the Court. That Hon. Gentleman stated, at the time, that he had attended chiefly from motives of curiosity. Originally the Hon. Gentleman had moved for the production of some papers respecting a transaction at Hyderabad; but he had ended by adopting a suggestion made by the Chairman, for the production of all papers generally relating to the Noble Marquess's administration, and the motion had been adopted by the Court. A list of papers had lately been laid upon the table in pursuance of this motion; but on what principle, or by whom they had been selected, I am not able to conjecture; but I presume it is to be supposed, that those documents were, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, considered sufficient to enable the General Court of Proprietors to understand, and to decide on the merits of the Marquess of Hastings. When I looked at them, however, I was perfectly astonished how such an opinion could be entertained; and I shall be equally astonished if any person gets up and asserts that they are sufficient for the purpose which was contemplated in calling for them. I know not even by whom the selection has been made; whether by the clerk, or by any other individual. In consequence, I felt it to be my duty to write a letter to the author of the motion, requesting to know whether he considered the papers sufficient, and whether he intended to ask for more that day. The Hon. Gentleman had stated in his answer, that he should be unavoidably absent on business. I lament his absence, as it was peculiarly the duty of that Hon. Gentleman, with whom the motion originated, to say whether the papers were such as the terms of his proposition called for. The first omission I have to notice is, that there are no Minutes of Council; and next I have to observe, that one most particular paper is wanting, on which I shall offer a few remarks. The document I allude to is an *exposé* (by the Marquess of Hastings himself) of the motives which led to the principal events in his administration. That document embraces every topic of importance, connected with the conduct and administration of the Noble Marquess, during the time he filled the situation of Governor-General, and it was, therefore,

essentially necessary that it should be produced. I recollect that, on a former occasion, your predecessor in the Chair (Mr. Wigram) who is not now present, in reply to an allusion which I made to this document, stated distinctly that it would be printed, as well as other papers submitted by Sir W. Rumbold. I was gratified to hear this announcement, because I confess I doubted whether it was an official paper. I do not see that document in the list; and I know not why it is withheld. I think some explanation on this point is necessary. I have not even an idea why this *exposé* is refused; there is something exceedingly curious in this affair. Do not let it be said, that the late Chairman volunteered this promise at a former Court, without the knowledge or concurrence of the Court of Directors. Let him not be thrown over, as the phrase is, by a declaration that it was not the act of the Directors generally. This pretence will not avail; because, if I am not mistaken, the Chairman stated on the same occasion, that he made the communication in consequence of a previous direction of the Court of Directors, to include it in those which were to be laid before the General Court if called for. I therefore beg to ask why it has not appeared among the papers on the table?

The Chairman—"I perfectly understand the paper to which the Hon. Proprietor alludes, and I shall briefly state why that paper has not been produced along with the others. The reason is, because it is not such a document as, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, falls within the requisition of the Court of Proprietors. The words of the resolution of the General Court are, 'that there be laid before this Court copies of all correspondence and other documents to be found upon the public records of this house which regard the administration of the Marquess of Hastings as Governor-General of India, and which may enable this Court to judge of the propriety of entertaining the question of a further pecuniary reward to the late Governor-General'—such is the resolution of the General Court; and the Court of Directors in deliberating on the best means of complying with that resolution, decided that a number of documents (a list of which is now before this Court) should be printed, amongst which the particular paper alluded to is certainly not included. The non-production of that document is not an act of unintentional omission. It was not included, because in the judgment of the Court of Directors, it did not come within the description of the papers called for by the Proprietors, and therefore it was considered unnecessary and improper to lay it before them. As the matter has been brought before the Court, I shall state to you the circumstances

under which that document was received, and what it really is. The Marquess of Hastings, on his way home, arrived at Gibraltar on the 6th of May 1823, and from thence addressed a letter to the late Chairman, in which he enclosed this statement or summary of his administration. The paper was headed '*Operations in India, from the 13th of April 1814 to the 1st of January 1823.*' In the letter, I must observe, the Noble Lord used other terms, but to the paper itself, he affixed the words which I have quoted. This letter was addressed to the late Hon. Chairman, and it was optional for him to lay it before the Court of Directors, or to withhold it, just as he might think fit. It is evidently not such a document as the Court of Directors could take official cognizance of: it is not a paper proceeding from the Governor-General in Council, which is the only authority known to the Court of Directors, or which they can officially recognize, or even from the Governor-General. The late Chairman, however, in the exercise of his discretion, laid the documents before the Court of Directors on the 28th of May 1823, and on the 19th of June, this fact was stated through their secretary to the Noble Lord, and it was observed, "Your Lordship is too well acquainted with the constitution of the East-India Company, to expect from the Court of Directors, any opinion on a communication, having reference to public transactions, made subsequently to your Lordship's resignation of the office of Governor-General." Every attention has been shewn to the Noble Marquess, but it is quite impossible for any person, having any experience in the affairs of the East-India Company, not to perceive that this was a document of which the Court of Directors could not take official cognizance, which they could not consider as an official record by which their judgment ought to be guided. On the 5th of May last, the Court of Directors had all the papers relating to the Government of the Marquess of Hastings in Council under consideration, for the purpose of complying with the resolution of the General Court. The Court of Directors on that occasion maturely considered the question of producing the paper in question, and it was finally, on the most deliberate consideration, "resolved that the said letter and its enclosure, not being official documents, cannot be printed." Whatever benefit the Noble Lord may hope to derive from this paper, will be obtained by his own publication of it; but the Court of Directors were precluded from producing it, unless they applied to it a character that did not belong to it: such is the answer which I have to give."

Sir J. Doyle said there could be no doubt that collectively and individually the General Court must wish for the amplest in-

formation respecting the Noble Marquess. The explanation given by the Chairman seemed quite satisfactory why the paper had not hitherto appeared on the table. There could, however, he supposed, be no objection to any motion for its production specially. There were also one or two other papers for which he should also move.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird begged his Gallant Friend to confine his motion to this *exposé*, as he was dissatisfied with the Chairman's answer, and wished to state his reasons for that dissatisfaction.

Sir J. Doyle said he should listen with attention to his Hon. Friend's remarks. Every man formed his own judgment. For his part he did not claim this paper as a record, but still he wished for it, because it was desirable that the amplest information should be before the Court. The object of every body was to investigate the question fully. It was better if the inquiry could proceed upon documents in a recorded form; but for God's sake he implored them not for the sake of form to deny themselves any information. (*Hear, hear!*) It was extremely fair for the Hon. Chairman to state why the paper was not produced; but there was, he believed, not a man present who was not desirous to receive information from every quarter from whence it could be obtained. He therefore moved, "that the paper written by Lord Hastings respecting his Administration in India, though not officially recorded, should be laid before the Court."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird seconded the motion. He contended that the Chairman had given no explanation of the circumstances which had led the Court to expect that this paper would have been produced, an expectation that had been disappointed. There was no explanation of the reasons which had induced the late Chairman, for months, to consider it as an official document. He (Mr. Kinnaird) avowed that his object was not merely to obtain the paper, for it was already before the public, but by its obtainment in that mode, to prevent an opinion from arising that there was some reason why it was refused. If he could only compel an answer why it was not to be given in an official form, he would be satisfied completely. Acts of omission affected the character of public men as much sometimes as acts of commission; they frequently produced very powerful effects on the public mind. If there were no other reason for not laying this document before the Proprietors, but that which was stated by the Hon. Chairman, it was quite satisfactory as to the character of the Marquess of Hastings; but if there were any other reason he should be glad to hear it. Was he to suppose that the paper was withheld merely because it was not in an official form?

The Chairman—"I wish to set myself

right on this point: the Hon. Gent. seems to assume, that there is no other ground for withholding the paper, except that it is not an official record. The Hon. Proprietor asked me why it was not laid before the Court of Proprietors? I stated, in answer, because it was not an official document; but, undoubtedly, there are many other considerations which may have had weight with the Court of Directors in adopting the resolution to withhold it. The Noble Lord was fully at liberty to write the history of his own transactions; but if the Court of Directors had sanctioned and published it under their authority, it would, of necessity, he conceived, have involved them in many difficulties, and called forth remarks which it would be better to avoid. The Noble Lord's memoir, it must be observed, relates, not merely to his own transactions, but to what was done by antecedent Governors. While the Court are willing to give the Noble Marquess credit for all the merit to which he is entitled, it is their duty to take care that they do not sanction any thing which detracts from the merits of his predecessors. When, therefore, the question arose whether to lay the memoir of the Noble Marquess before the Proprietors, sanctioned by the authority of the Court of Directors, I, for one, felt myself called on by a sense of duty to resist the proposition; being convinced that it would be highly inexpedient to produce a document which reflects seriously on others, and which could not go forth under the authority of the Court of Directors, without calling for remarks and comments on the part of those who may be affected by his Lordship's statements. The present motion seems unnecessary, since it is admitted that the paper is already published, and is consequently accessible to the Proprietors; why, then, should it be produced by the Court of Directors? a proceeding that would stamp it with the character of an official document, to which it can lay no just claim. The justice and fair feeling of the Court of Directors ought not to allow them to give their sanction to a document which called in question the acts of those who preceded the Noble Marquess."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird was glad that he had elicited the reasons why this paper was to be withheld. He understood the Chairman to state, that the Court of Directors were guided in their resolution not to produce the paper by their extreme and jealous circumspection—not to suffer their hands to be sullied by passing through them a document which might be supposed to give countenance even to a rumour against the character of their Governors, and this feeling too had arisen within so short a period of that memorable day when the late Chairman, having been asked whether one of those Governors had

been detected in a gross fraud and speculation, refused to give an answer!

Mr. Pattison rose to order. The Hon. Proprietor was directing his argument as if what he stated was the general opinion of the Court of Directors. That opinion would be found on record; it was, that the paper ought not to be laid before the Proprietors, because it was not a regular document. He wished, therefore, to repel this general attack on the whole body of Directors. This statement was perfectly correct, and he was sure the Hon. Gent. wished to be set right.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird continued. He was not unaware that a strong difference of opinion existed in the Court of Directors on this subject; and God forbid that the Hon. Director should not have an opportunity of stating the fact, if he dissented from the opinion of the great body of his colleagues. (*Hear!*) It was said by the Hon. Chairman, that the ground on which this document was withheld was, because if it were produced, it would go forth with the sanction and authority of the Court of Directors. He, however, considered it as absurd to pretend that they sanctioned the *exposé* by laying it before the Proprietors. They no more adopted it by receiving it than a man admitted the justice of an accusation by pleading to it. He challenged any fair and honest man to say that the Noble Marquess, in drawing up the *exposé*, could have had a particle of motive to injure his predecessors. (*Hear, hear!*) Where such an imputation could have originated, there must have existed the keenest desire of preferring some charge against the Marquess of Hastings. But what a charge! The Marquess of Hastings build his fame on pulling down the fame of those who had gone before him! On what? On the character of Lord Minto and his friends. Now, how stood the fact? The Noble Marquess opened his *exposé* with a description of the state of India when he arrived there. Had he misrepresented the condition of that country? If he had, he was the most unwise of men to put on record a statement which all India could contradict. The Noble Marquess then stated, that on his arrival he found the Indian Government involved in six different disputes, and he adverted to the state of the Treasury. Was this statement made to impeach his predecessors? *Non constat* that if he had been Governor-General himself he might not have pursued the same measures, or that if Lord Minto had remained he would not have adopted the course followed by the Marquess of Hastings. The Noble Marquess found India in a crisis brought on by events that were maturing long before the days of Lord Minto. It was predicted by the Marquess Wellesley in his time, and had he remained

two years longer in India, he would have taken the same course the Marquess of Hastings had done. Those who drew such an erroneous conclusion from the *exposé* of the Marquess of Hastings, as that he meant to detract from the fame of any human being, must have done so ignorantly, he would not say maliciously. He (Mr. Kimbaird) therefore protested, in the name of every fair and honourable man—in the name of Lord Hastings himself—and in the presence of Lord Minto's family, that the Noble Marquess had not the least design to insinuate that his predecessors had misconducted themselves. He had said so to the present Lord Minto, who was of course deeply interested in the character of his father. The document had been for some months before the public, and this was the first time he had heard such an objection urged against it. He understood there was a very great difference of opinion in the Court of Directors on this subject; and, he thought, before they proceeded to a final decision, if there were any minutes, recording dissents in the Court of Directors, they ought to be laid before the Proprietors.

Mr. Trant said he happened to be present in a very thin Court, when the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kimbaird) rose and put a question to the late Chairman. He asked, whether the paper now mentioned, would be produced amongst the other documents? and certainly, he (Mr. Trant) felt himself bound to say, the answer was quite distinct and conclusive, that there was no objection. He did contend, on a former occasion, that the then Chairman was perfectly right in not giving an answer to a question that was put to him at that time. But with respect to the question relative to this *exposé*, he must declare that the answer was clear and conclusive. As to the document which formed the subject of discussion, he thought if the promise to produce it had not been given, that the reasons stated by the Hon. Chairman for withholding it, would have been perfectly satisfactory. It seemed, however, that considerable doubts were entertained as to the propriety of producing it: but, according to all practice and precedent, when a question was asked, and an explicit answer was given from the Chair, with the general concurrence of the Directors, as was the case here, it was irregular to make such comments on that answer as they had heard. Such a proceeding, he thought, involved a question of a very wide nature, and might give rise to very great inconvenience.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he was not present on a former occasion, when it was announced that a list of papers had been made out for the inspection of the Proprietors; but he read in the newspaper

that certain documents had been selected in conformity with the resolution of the General Court respecting this important and interesting question. The Hon. Chairman was represented to have said, at the same time, that if any papers connected with the merits of the case had been omitted, or if there were any documents which the friends of the Noble Marquess, or any member of the Court, thought necessary to the elucidation of the transactions of the Marquess of Hastings in India, an application for them to the Court of Directors would be fairly and candidly met on their part, their object being to lay before the public the fullest information with respect to the administration of that Nobleman. He was pleased, but not at all surprised, at this declaration, which sprang from that just and proper feeling by which the Hon. Chairman, he had no doubt, would be always actuated. It was a disclaimer of every thing that savoured of partiality towards either side. At a preceding Court, the late Chairman had been asked, "are we to understand that amongst the papers which are to be laid before the Proprietors, that document which is termed the Summary of the Administration of the Marquess of Hastings, is to be one?" The answer he (Mr. Jackson) read was to this effect, "No doubt it is to form, and will form one of the papers to be submitted to the Proprietors." Now, however, it seemed that two objections were raised against its production. The one an objection in point of order, which could easily be removed; the other an objection of great and serious importance, namely, that certain reasons were now thought to exist for the withholding of this document, which had not been breathed or hinted at before. The first objection was founded on the terms of the resolution, which called for "all public documents on the records of this house," and this paper, it was alleged, was not a document of that description. He was quite ready to admit that it was not a paper on record, and he was not surprised that the difficulty had arisen. But in his opinion it was easy to remove that difficulty. It was competent for any Proprietor, or any friend of the Noble Marquess, to enclose this Summary to the Directors as a document on behalf of that Noble Person; they were bound to receive it; it would then become a document which they must acknowledge to be formally before them; and, as a paper transmitted to the Chairman and Court of Directors, it must be placed on their records, when any Proprietor would be at liberty to call for it. Many instances could be adduced where papers had been made matter of record in this way. Thus this objection, by so simple a process, might be removed. But

then came the objection on the part of the Hon. Chairman, who must be presumed to be speaking the sentiments of his colleagues, namely, that this paper, strictly speaking, was not official, and was therefore to be kept back; such a proceeding would involve the whole Court in disgrace. Let them look to the grounds on which the production of this paper was resisted. The Hon. Chairman said, "the Noble Marquess may write the whole history of his transactions in India, but he has no right, in that history, to detract from the merits of others, or to do them injustice." Now he begged of the Court to look at the work to which this observation was applied. Was it not a naked abstract of facts, of dates, of sums, of recorded minutes and resolutions? He would suppose, for argument sake, that it ran thus, "When I undertook the administration of your affairs, there was but so much money in your treasury, when I left India there was so much. The average of your investments for a given number of years was so much, but in a certain number of succeeding years, while I conducted the administration, the sum was raised to so much, a far higher amount than ever before known! Your bonds, when I arrived in India, were at such a discount; at the moment I am writing they have attained to such a premium. When I commenced my administration, from some cause or other, the *matériel* of war was broken down, and I could not preserve your sovereign character, or defend your territories against insult till I had raised that *matériel* up." If all this be fact; what honest man would wish for its suppression? if not fact, A, B, and C could disprove it; the Court of Directors had in their own hands the means of setting right any thing that might appear to be wrong, of contradicting any erroneous assertion. Let them do so, and the Noble Lord would have no right to complain; but he would have a right to complain, and so would the Court of Proprietors, of the suppression of a justificatory document. Could Lord Minto, or any other individual, demanded the Learned Gentlemen, feel that his fame or character was assailed by such a statement? He declared, upon his honour, having attentively read the whole book, that it did not appear to him to contain one word, from beginning to end, that tended to malign any person living. But suppose it to be the fact, that matters were stated in that *exposé* which should have been stated otherwise, was that to be made an excuse for keeping back the whole, and thus doing injustice to as good and as highly-gifted a man as ever administered their affairs? Let the Summary be produced, let it be canvassed; if there be errors in it, let them be pointed out, and let those

who discover them declare to the world "in this page there is an erroneous calculation, in that there is a misrepresentation of fact;" this they might do, for the thing was open to them; but let the document be forthcoming, that the Proprietors might judge for themselves. If they refused it, they would be guilty of an act of the most flagrant injustice, from the stain of which the waters of the Ganges would never cleanse them. It was a document of the utmost importance to the case, one which the Noble Marquess himself had penned, and deemed necessary for the vindication of his character and his honour! He (Mr. J.) was the more particularly bound to require this paper, because, when he last addressed the Court on the subject of the administration of the Noble Marquess, a part of what he stated was founded on this Summary. He confessed himself to have founded a portion of his address on the figures and statements which it contained. Now, if they were wrong, he had an interest in having them exposed; if right, he had an interest in having that fact admitted. The Court of Directors had not, until within that hour, adduced any reason for refusing this document, except a point of form, which it seemed now to be admitted could be got rid of immediately. He conjured the Court of Directors to avoid the disgrace and injustice of withholding this paper after it had been promised, and after the real objection, namely, that of form, had been settled. He defied any man to contradict the figures, or to disprove quotations from the proceedings of Government which it embraced; and yet it would not be wonderful if, in so long a series of statements, some error had crept in. He trusted the Directors would not keep from the Proprietors and the public of England this body of intelligence which had been promised to them amidst so many professions of acting in a spirit of candour, fairness, and liberality.

Mr. Impey.—This question lies within a very narrow compass. It is admitted that in point of form, and under the resolution of the General Court, it is impossible for the Court of Directors to produce this document. You have called for recorded public papers—this paper was not recorded—and therefore it was quite clear the Court of Directors are right in not laying it before the Proprietors. With respect to what the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Jackson) has said, as to the power which the friends of the Noble Marquess possess, of placing this paper on the records of the Company at any time, with the view to its being afterwards printed, it is a proposition—

Mr. Mills, speaking to order, said, that in his opinion the paper was a recorded and an official document, and, impressed

with that feeling, he wondered this discussion was not put an end to.

The Chairman said the paper, though a recorded, was not an official document, and therefore did not come within the meaning of the resolution.

Mr. Impey.—“I must say, it is not a recorded paper.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird proposed that the opinion of their law-officer should be taken on this point.

The Chairman.—“The Court of Directors on the 5th of May resolved, that the communication from the Marquess of Hastings not being an official document, should not be laid before the General Court.”

Mr. Impey proceeded to observe, that the resolution of the Court of Proprietors called for all papers on record, and the question whether a document was or was not on record could only be decided by the Court of Directors. Upon that question, as it appeared by their resolution, they had decided in the negative. This was, however, a question more of form than substance. If it were the opinion of the Court of Proprietors that a paper which was not matter of record should be printed, that decision superseded all objection, and it must be printed. He would go farther, and say, that if the friends of the Marquess of Hastings chose to introduce to the Court of Directors any papers which they thought would be useful to his cause, it would be unjust not to print them. (Hear!) If it appeared that he had been so unwise as to publish any papers of a calumnious tendency, and that his friends called for them, they were answerable for bringing before the Court that which might prove detrimental to the Marquess of Hastings. This, as he understood, was a private letter, addressed to an individual, not to the Court of Directors. It was in the power of that individual either to lay it before the Directors, if he pleased, or to keep it to himself. Therefore, he must contend, the Directors had no right to publish it. How could they publish it under the terms of the resolution? If it were to be published, it ought to be specifically called for. There was one point which he considered to be of great importance, and to which he begged leave to call the attention of the Court, and that was, whether it was necessary to the reputation of the Marquess of Hastings, whether it was proper in the consideration of this question, that such language should be used in that Court as they had heard in the course of this discussion? An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) who had on a former occasion spoken with great violence in that Court, for which he afterwards apologized, (hear!) had again indulged in very strong language. But was it necessary because a difference of

opinion existed with respect to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, that the Court of Directors should be hearsed, and that the Chairman (as respectable, as upright, and as honourable a man as any in that Court) should be charged with ignorance, if not malice, because, on reading that document he had formed an opinion of its contents different from that entertained by the Hon. Proprietor? (Hear!) The cause of the Marquess of Hastings could not be promoted by this sort of violence. When, on a former occasion, his (Mr. Impey's) opinion was opposed to that of the late Mr. Grant, and also to that of his Learned Friend (Mr. Jackson) with respect to the merits of the administration of another Governor-General (Mr. Hastings), did he accuse either of them with ignorance or malice because their view of the question differed from his? Far from it. They stated their fair and honest opinion; an opinion not the less fair or honest because he thought it erroneous. The Hon. Gentleman in the Chair might have formed a wrong opinion; but did any individual in that Court suppose that he would utter any thing save what was dictated by his sincere and honest conviction? (Hear!) Was it necessary for the character of the Marquess of Hastings that the Hon. Chairman should be assailed in this manner, that he should be brow-beaten in the face of the Court? If so, the case of the Noble Marquess must be a bad one. With respect to the Pindarree and Goorkah wars, he was ready to state his opinion that they were unavoidable, and that their termination was honourable to the Noble Marquess; but, on the other hand, he would take the liberty to comment on any part of the Noble Marquess's administration, where his conduct appeared to have been erroneous; and he had a right to demand that the Court of Proprietors would consider any opinion he might give as an honest opinion, although it might not be a correct one. (Hear!) He rose principally to state, that it was important to the character of the Court and to the cause of the Marquess of Hastings, that their proceedings should be calm and deliberate. He should vote for the production of this paper, and of every other that tended to elucidate the administration of the Noble Marquess. This paper was described as a justification of the Noble Marquess's conduct; but he would throw it away, if not supported by facts, just as he would throw away the observations of counsel, if not borne out by evidence.

Mr. Mills said, he was about to ask the Secretary whether this paper was placed on the records of the Company? His (Mr. Mills') conviction was, that the paper having been laid before the Directors, had become matter of record. The feeling

of their late Chairman on this subject was the same that he entertained. When he promised the production of that paper to the General Court, it was under the decided impression that it would be allowed by the Court of Directors, and at the time, no person said a word to shake or remove that impression. He, for one, must say, that he thought the paper was to be produced by general consent. It was now said that it must be withheld, because it was not an official paper; but let it be recollected that papers relative to the transactions of the house of Palmer and Company had been printed. Now he should be glad to know how those papers were more official than the document which was now called for? that, he confessed, he had yet to learn.

Mr. Lowndes said, that with respect to the point of form, the Directors were perhaps right in resisting the production of this document; but the question of feeling was a very different matter. When *Corporal Trim* acted strictly up to his orders, what did my *Uncle Toby* say? “you did very right as a soldier, *Trim*, but certainly very wrong as a man.” And in the same light he viewed the conduct of the Directors. He would most strenuously support the propriety of producing the paper in question. It was unfair, in his opinion, to deny the production of any document that might be available for the vindication of an accused person.

The Hon. H. Lindsay.—“I do not think that this paper comes within the scope of the documents moved for on a former occasion; but I am, nevertheless, very happy that my Hon. Friend has brought forward a motion which will make it a recorded paper, and cause it to be produced for the benefit of the Marquess of Hastings. He has a right to bring forward every paper that may be useful to the character of the Noble Marquess. I was not present when this subject was introduced on a former occasion; but it gave me great pleasure to find that the character of the Gallant Marquess was so strenuously defended against an anonymous slander. If the porter at our gate were falsely accused of taking money, he ought to be defended. (Hear!) I conscientiously believe that every person, behind the bar and before it, is convinced that the Noble Marquess is utterly incapable of purloining a single shilling of the Company's money.”

Mr. Cahagan rose to order. He reminded the Hon. Director that he was introducing a question which had better be reserved for another time.

The Hon. H. Lindsay said, he had merely taken that opportunity of stating the strong opinion which he entertained of the Noble Marquess's honour. He trusted, that on the present occasion his Hon.

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Friend would persevere in his motion, which should have his cordial support.

Mr. Pattison said, that this was a recorded paper was as clear as the noon-day. (Hear!) He would ask the Hon. Chairman whether this letter of the Marquess of Hastings was not recorded, as having been read before the Court of Directors? (Hear!)

The Chairman.—“It is a recorded, but not an official document.”

Mr. Pattison continued. The objection urged in the Court of Directors was, that it was not an official paper—and viewing it in that point of view, the Court of Directors had decided against producing it. He had lent himself to that decision, inasmuch as he saw that that paper, if produced through the medium of the Court of Directors, would be productive of considerable inconvenience. It was clear, that in whatever way the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) read that paper, he could not account for the manner in which it would be read by others; and therefore, hearing differences of opinion on all sides, and feeling that if it were produced by the Court of Directors, it would excite unpleasant feelings in many minds, he had agreed that it should not be produced. (Hear!) To get rid of ill-feeling, with no other view, he had conceded that it was better to withhold the document, and that its not being an official document was a good reason for so doing.

At the same time, the Directors were all perfectly aware that the promise of the late Chairman was clear and distinct. (Hear!) Therefore the claim of the Proprietors on that paper was undoubted, and he thought that the proceeding had taken a better form when the paper was to come from the Court of Directors solicited by the Court of Proprietors, than if it had been sent forth voluntarily by the former body. (Hear!) He hoped, under these circumstances, the Gallant General would persist in his motion, which, he trusted, would be unanimously acceded to. The resolution of the Court of Proprietors called for “all correspondence, and other documents, to be found upon the public records of this House which regard the administration of the Marquess of Hastings as Governor-General of India, and which may enable the Court to judge of the propriety of entertaining the question of a further pecuniary reward to the late Governor-General.” The word *official* was not to be found here, and it was admitted on all hands that the paper was on record.

Mr. Hume said this matter had become very important, for the question amounted to this, whether the Court of Directors might withhold from the Proprietors any document they thought fit? Until a comparatively late period there were no papers that should not be laid before the Court of

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Proprietors; but it had afterwards been provided by Act of Parliament, that papers laid before the Secret Committee should not be produced unless the Board of Control permitted it. This document was not of that description, and, having been read before the Court of Directors, it was competent for the Court of Proprietors to call for its production. This was a matter that did not affect the Marquess of Hastings alone, but the whole body of Proprietors; because if they yielded to the Court of Directors the right to say, "this is official and this is not official," they might garble or refuse papers just as they pleased. If he sent a document to the Chairman or Deputy-Chairman, he might use it or not, as he thought fit; but the moment he laid it before the Court of Directors the Proprietors had a right to call for it; (*Hear, hear!*) he could not withhold it. (*Hear, hear!*) If there were any doubt on the subject, he would ask their law officer to state whether, under the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, they were not entitled to every document connected with this subject, that had been laid before the Court of Directors. This document was most important to the vindication of the Noble Marquess in his absence; and it would be unjust in the highest degree to refuse it. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman—"I feel, that amongst the various difficulties of my situation, the being called upon to answer for assertions which I never made, is not the least. The Hon. Proprietor has stated that I originally assigned, as a reason for not producing this paper, that it contained reflections on the conduct of a preceding Governor-General; that, however, is not a correct statement. I was asked why the Court of Directors had not included the document in question, amongst those which it appeared to them necessary to lay before the Proprietors? And, in answer to that interrogatory, I read the resolution of the Court of Directors, in which the reason for withholding it was plainly stated: but afterwards, when a substantive motion was made by the Gallant General (Doyle), requiring that this paper should be laid before the Court, I felt it necessary to state the objections, which, individually, I entertain against its being produced by the Court of Directors. I must now thank my Learned Friend (Mr. Jempey) for the kind feelings which he has expressed towards me, in animadverting on the words which have fallen from another Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird): that Hon. Gent. has charged me with ignorance and malice. I shall leave it to the Hon. Gent. himself to consider how far such expressions are consistent with that temper and moderation which ought to characterize our proceedings. (*Hear!*) I think I may safely appeal to those whom I have

served for twenty-four years, to say whether I have deserved such harsh epithets. (*Hear, hear!*) I feel, however, that I should not be fit for the situation which I fill, if I stood up and replied seriously to what I must look upon as an angry expression. All I shall now say upon the subject, is, that such epithets do not apply to me. (*Hear!*) I stated, very distinctly, that this was a recorded paper, and that, the reason why it was not included amongst the documents laid on your table, was because it had no official character. The words contained in the answer which was sent to the Marquess of Hastings were, *he believed, to this effect: "Your Lordship is too well acquainted with the constitution of the East-India Company, to expect from the Court of Directors any opinion on the contents of a communication, however valuable and important, having reference to public transactions, and made by your Lordship subsequently to your Lordship's resignation of the office of Governor-General;"* or, in other terms, because the communication came from his Lordship in not an official character. The Noble Marquess was, at that time, merely a private personage; and it was only in his capacity of Governor-General, assisted by his Council, that he was entitled to look to the Court of Directors for the expression of their sentiments on the measure of his Government. Any Nobleman or Gentleman has certainly a right to address the Court of Directors: but it does not follow, and indeed would be impossible, that the Court should give such answers to private communications, as, in the exercise of their functions, they give to official communications from the Governments of India: I beg Gentlemen to bear this distinction in mind, and they will then perceive that the Court of Directors, in this instance, acted correctly. The question is now different, and doubtless, the Court of Proprietors have a right to call for this paper if they please. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) has told us that the late Hon. Chairman volunteered the production of this paper; and we have also been informed that the promise was made by the authority of the Executive Body. Now the fact is, that my Hon. Friend, the late Chairman, did not assert that he was commissioned by the Court of Directors to tender that document. He acted, on this occasion, without any authority from the Court of Directors. I state this, because, before we proceed any further, it is necessary that the fact should be understood. The Directors, it should be observed, have had no notice that this paper would be moved for, although it has been the general practice when any Proprietor intends to make a motion, to give some previous notice of it. (*Hear, hear!*) This has not been

done, even privately, in the present instance.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird—"I beg to disclaim, most distinctly, having used the expression imputed to me by the Hon. Chairman. I did not charge him with ignorance and malice. What I said was, that the conclusion which had been come to with respect to this paper, was an incorrect one; and that, however adopted, that conclusion must have originated at all events in ignorance, if not in malice. I now defy the Hon. Chairman to shew that it is a correct conclusion. The *exposé* merely points out the situation of affairs when the Marquess of Hastings arrived in India, not with the intention of shewing that the Government of Lord Minto was bad, but to prove that the system adopted at home was erroneous. The charge is not against Lord Minto, but against yourselves; and the document affords recorded proof of the inefficient system which prevailed. Some extraordinary doctrines have fallen from the Hon. Chairman. He says, because the Marquess of Hastings had ceased to be Governor-General, the Court of Directors could not receive his recorded statement. (*No, no!*) I understand that to be the ground why they would not answer it. I am, however, yet to learn why the Court of Directors wrote to tell the Noble Marquess that they would give no opinion on this document. So that because a man writes in defence of his conduct, the Court of Directors will not deign to notice it. (The Chairman said the paper was not official.) Yes, the Court of Directors would not receive the document as official, because the individual was not at the time in office. But suppose an individual offers a defence of his conduct, why should it not be made official? Sir W. Rumbold has absolutely sent in private letters, all of which have been laid before us as official papers. (*Hear!*) Suppose Lord Minto sent in letters, declaring 'I think the character of my father is maligned, and I demand justice,' would they not receive those documents? or were they to proceed on this principle, that the moment a man lays down his staff of office, any thing he draws up in his defence is to be passed by in silence? The Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) has distinctly stated, that his reason for agreeing to consider this document as a non-official paper was, lest it should give uneasiness to other parties. But, sir, I must contend, if this paper is necessary for the defence of the Marquess of Hastings, that is not a good reason for refusing it. I have cast no imputation on the character of the Hon. Chairman; I merely said, that the conclusion, however adopted, had been ignorantly, if not maliciously, adopted; and I repeat that it is an ignorant

conclusion, to say that this document contains any attack on Lord Minto. On my asking the late Chairman a question respecting this paper, he stated that it would be produced. And why? Because he had previously declared that the Court of Directors had authorised him to move for it. This is what I before stated; and I added, that the late Chairman had volunteered the other papers."

Mr. Pattison—"I think it my duty in consequence of what has been said respecting the late Chairman, as a friend and a man, to state my absolute conviction that he was justified in making the declaration to this Court, on which so much has been said. I find this position is clearly maintained in a document which cannot correctly be produced in this Court. The nature of the matter is this: the late Hon. Chairman was authorized under another contingency, to move himself for the production of this document; that contingency, however, did not take place; but still that Hon. Gentleman thought himself justified in taking the course which he had done. I trust and hope, however, that the Proprietors will feel that the Court of Directors in refusing the production of this paper on the ground of inexpediency acted wisely. If it had been produced directly by the executive body, instead of being formally called for as it now was by the Court of Proprietors, great inconvenience might have been the consequence."

Mr. R. Jackson—"As it is admitted that this is a recorded paper, must it not be laid before us, under the former resolution of the General Court, without any distinct motion?"

Sir G. A. Robinson—"In selecting those papers every document which could throw a light on the principal features of the administration of the Marquess of Hastings has been carefully brought forward; whatever could explain the occurrences of the Nepal as well as the Pindaree and Mahratta wars, whatever could elucidate the transactions at Hyderabad, whatever could give a clear insight into the financial measures of the Noble Marquess's Government have been selected for publication; and I believe that this collection of documents is such as will fully enable the Court of Proprietors as far as the nature of the case will admit, to enter on the consideration of that noble person's conduct. I certainly, for one, was of opinion that it was not necessary to lay the document in question before the Court on behalf of his Lordship, as an official paper, because all the purpose of the Noble Lord's justification, so far as that document was concerned, would be sufficiently answered by its antecedent distribution and publication. I am, however, perfectly ready to concur in its production. At the same time, I must say, the

there are statements contained in that book which gentlemen will be under the necessity of meeting by calling for other documents in refutation of them. It is under the impression that other documents for which I mean to move will not be refused that I give my vote in favour of this proposition.

Mr. Edmonstone said, that after this discussion he would concur in the production of this document, under the expectation that copies of minutes of council, and other documents appertaining to the administration of the late Governor-General, for which it was his intention to move, would be granted.

Sir J. Doyle entirely concurred in opinion with the Hon. Director who had just sat down. He was most anxious that every paper that was conceived to be necessary for the defence of the Marquess of Hastings should be laid before the Court; and, on the other hand, he was no less anxious that all those papers which gentlemen who took a view of the case differed from that which he entertained chose to call for should also be produced. Nothing could possibly be more fair. He would contend, that there was not a person who knew the Marquess of Hastings, who would not say (whether that Noble Person had acted judiciously or not in sending this publication forth to the world) that there never was a man less capable of raising his fame on the fall of another. He would, in debate, make no personal comparisons. They were always painful and invidious—they were frequently odious. But he would challenge a comparison between the situation in which the Marquess of Hastings found India, when he undertook the Government, and the state in which he left it when he quitted office. (Hear!) That was the only question he would ask; and, looking to that point, he defied any man to shew that there was aught of an invidious character in that pamphlet. He had the fullest confidence in the result of this investigation. Highly as he prized the fame and honour of this illustrious person, yet he was more anxious that that fame should be established by the most fair and satisfactory mode of proof. Let every document be produced on both sides. From the letter which it was now proposed should be received, he calculated on the utmost advantage to his Noble Friend. If the facts which that letter contained were not correct, he would call for their refutation. But at least, in common fairness, let the book be produced—*sit liber judex*. In proposing that this letter should be received, it was far from his intention to suggest that other evidence should be denied or withheld. A fair inquiry was all that the friends of the Marquess desired.

Sir C. Forbes said, they ought not only to have this paper before them, but every other document that could throw a light on the subject. He observed in that *exposé* very many passages which appeared to him to reflect, not only on Lord Minto, but on others who served at that time under his government. He confessed that he expected, before this, to have seen an answer to those passages by an Hon. Director (Col. Baillie), who last year gave evidence before a parliamentary committee.

Colonel Baillie said that he had always hitherto refrained from taking any part in the discussions regarding Lord Hastings's administration in India, for reasons which it was unnecessary to explain. He was very ready to acknowledge, that in the conduct of that Noble Lord while in India, there was much to approve and to applaud, though there were also measures of his Government, regarding which he (Col. Baillie) held a different opinion. But the question now before the Court had little to do with the merits of the Noble Lord's administration. It regarded merely the production of a paper, which, whether it was official or not, was certainly on the records of the Company; and being called for by the Noble Marquess's friends as a summary of the measures of his government, with the view of enhancing his merits, he (Col. Baillie), for one, would most gladly consent to its production. (Hear, hear!) But he must, at the same time, declare in the most unqualified manner, that there were in the document in question (he knew not whether given to the public by Lord Hastings, or with his consent), some statements in the accuracy of which he (Col. Baillie) could by no means acquiesce; (Hear!) and in the contradiction of which he would always be ready to stand forward. He felt himself the more called upon to say this, because one of the statements in that document regarded a particular transaction of which he (Col. Baillie) was obliged to give a very different view when examined by a Committee of the House of Commons. On the occasion to which he alluded, he was compelled, however reluctantly, to state the transaction as it occurred, and he now pledged himself to the accuracy of that statement, which was borne out by the facts of the case, and which he believed that the Noble Marquess himself, if his attention were recalled to the subject, would be disposed in candour to admit. (Hear!) There was another part of the statements in the summary of Lord Hastings's administration, on which he (Col. Baillie) thought it necessary to offer a few words. He might refer to the pages of the summary in which this statement was contained. It related to measures of policy, in which the character of the Noble Marquess's predecessors and his colleagues, the other mem-

bers of the Council, appeared to be deeply involved. It was not his (Col. Baillie's) intention, however, to discuss those measures at present; a fitter opportunity would be offered when the papers regarding them were produced; and an Hon. Friend near him (Sir George A. Robinson) had given notice of a motion for the production of those papers which he (Col. Baillie) had been permitted to see, and which he highly approved. With a reference to the immediate question before the Court, he concluded by expressing his wish that the papers to be laid before the Proprietors should embrace every thing calculated to throw light on the Noble Marquess's administration, and actuated by this wish, he gave his cordial support to the motion of the Gallant and Hon. General. (Hear!)

The Chairman apprehended that the Court were not perfectly aware of what the course of proceeding in this case must be. Two Hon. Directors had given notice that they meant to move for other papers; the production of secret papers did not depend on the Court of Directors, the application should be made to the Secret Committee, who would then be at liberty to apply to the Board of Commissioners for leave to produce any such documents. The utmost that could be moved, therefore, was, "that certain papers be laid before the Court, provided the Board of Commissioners consent." (Hear!) He wished, therefore, to point out the situation in which the Court were really placed. If they agreed to the printing of this document under the idea that other documents bearing on the occurrences therein referred to would also be produced; let the Court consider for a moment how the matter would stand if the Board of Commissioners, when applied to for leave to produce those secret documents, answered "No!" Why, in that case, one part of the intention of the General Court would be complied with, but not the other. He thought the Court of Proprietors did not wish that Lord Hastings's *exposé* should go forth without the production of papers which could alone enable the Proprietors to judge of the correctness of the statements and inferences contained in that paper; a paper which ought not, in his opinion, to be sent forth at all by this Court; but at all events, it was, he conceived, inexpedient to agree to this motion, unless it was contingent on the production of other papers.

Sir C. Forbes wished that this paper should be laid before the Court, accompanied with such observations as the Court of Directors thought proper to make on it.

The Chairman said he could not tell what the determination of the Board of Commissioners might be; he certainly wished they would grant the papers, but he could state that application for such

documents had at different times been refused.

Mr. Hume said, if the Court requested the Board of Control to lay before the Proprietors certain papers relative to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, he thought there was not the least doubt but their requisition would be complied with.

Mr. Impey said, it was clear the object of the Court was, that all papers which tended to elucidate the administration of the Marquess of Hastings should be produced. Therefore, he thought that one substantive motion might be made for this and all other papers bearing on the subject. Whether the Board of Control would or would not refuse those papers, he could not say; but, if one document was granted, and another, which was meant to contradict it, was refused, such a proceeding would be manifestly unjust.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, this was one of the cases he put when papers were originally called for. He then said, "the papers are not within the power of the Court of Directors. The Board of Control may refuse some of them." Suppose the Marquess of Hastings wished to elucidate a part of his administration by reference to some private dispatches, how were they to be procured? An application from the Court of Directors might be refused; but he apprehended that an application made by the Proprietors could not be so disposed of. What the Hon. Chairman had stated was a fatal objection to the production of all papers. He had called upon the Proprietors to take this business into their own hands, but the Court of Directors had taken upon themselves that important function; and, after a motion had been made for the production of this particular document, an Hon. Director had coupled his assent to the motion with a condition that other papers should also be published. He held in his hand a list of papers which he meant to call for; but whether they were in the Secret Department or not he could not tell. The Directors ought to let them know the result of their application to the Board of Control. He had inquired what had been done, and was told that application had been made, but that no answer had been returned. This was a very happy illustration of the truth of his remarks, when he pointed out the situation in which the Court of Directors was likely to be placed when they called for documents. It was, however, their own doing, for the late Chairman himself made the motion. He would undertake to say, that there were papers in the Secret Department which were necessary for the right understanding of the Noble Marquess's case, from the possession of which they were now precluded.

Mr. R. Jackson hoped the Court of Proprietors would not be betrayed into such an error, as to forego the abstract production of this particular paper. That paper might be laid before them without the motion of the Hon. Baronet, because it came under the resolution of the General Court, which directed that all recorded papers should be laid before the Proprietors. He could not suffer the production of that paper to be made a conditional matter, depending on the publishing of other documents. If that were admitted, they would be left to the mercy of any gentleman who chose to move for some document that would not be conceded, and thus the whole scope and aim of their resolution would be overturned.

Sir C. Forbes moved, "That the words 'accompanied with such observations as the Court of Directors may think fit' should be added to the motion."

Mr. Hume said, His Hon. Friend would obtain the same object if he moved for a copy of any Minute to which the Court of Directors had come on this subject. That would be a practicable mode of proceeding; but to ask for observations was the most extraordinary motion he had ever heard made.

Sir G. A. Robinson said, it would be quite impossible to get an unanimous opinion on the subject, since many shades of difference existed in the minds of the Directors relative to the merits and demerits of the Marquess of Hastings. There would therefore be twenty-four opinions instead of one. Those papers were called for, not to ascertain the opinion of the Court of Directors on the administration of the Noble Marquess, but to enable the Proprietors to form their own. With that view every document was produced which could guide them to a just decision. He begged leave to state, that when he told the Court of Proprietors that he perfectly concurred in the propriety of granting this paper, and coupled his assent with a sort of condition that such other papers as might be called for should be granted, he certainly did not mean that the condition should extend to the withholding of this document if others should be ultimately refused in another quarter. If this Court decided on the propriety of calling for the documents which he meant to move for, that was all he could ask from the Proprietors. It was not in their power to force the production of any paper appertaining to the secret department, but if documents were called for by so respectable a body as that now assembled, he was of opinion that the Board of Control would not refuse their permission for their production.

Mr. Twining said, that considering the great length to which the debate had extended, although originally he had hoped

it would have occupied but a short time, he would not now have troubled the Court, if it had not been for the difference of opinion that existed behind the bar, and with the hope that some modification of that difference of opinion might yet take place. He thought no gentleman would commit himself by denying the general ability which characterised the administration of the Noble Marquess; but he believed that the difference of opinion connected itself only with some particular circumstances. A private paper had, it appeared, been drawn up by the Marquess of Hastings, and sent, not quite officially to the Court of Directors. It was addressed to the then Chairman, and it was for him to decide whether he should keep it for his own information, or lay it before the Secret Committee, or still more openly, submit it to the Court of Directors. The Chairman, he believed, took the last-mentioned course, and therefore the importance of mystery could not be attached to that paper. It was, he thought, a document which was left to their judgment and discretion to decide whether it should be printed or not, according to the resolution of the Court of Proprietors. The late Chairman had no objection to the publication of that paper, and he candidly promised that it should be printed. He conceived, however, that it was no reproach to him, or to the Directors generally, if at another time they changed their view of the subject, and, after farther consideration, determined not to print the document. The question now came before the Court under different circumstances. The friends of the Marquess of Hastings declared that in this paper no charges were made against any person; but in taking a retrospective view of Indian affairs, it was quite clear that allusion had been made to other persons; and he held it to be quite impossible for any man who had acted as Governor-General, and who afterwards went into a history of the Government of India, to avoid noticing the conduct of his predecessors in office. Every man had a natural bias for his own measures, and was apt to view them as the most wise and salutary that could be devised. This paper, which was drawn up to vindicate the conduct of the Noble Marquess, was now called for by his friends; and he thought it was a fair reason to concede this point, because those by whom it was demanded were most deeply interested in supporting the character of the Noble Marquess. Too much importance had perhaps been attached to it; for, after all, it was but a man's own opinion of his own acts. (*Hear!*) But if it were to be laid before them, he would request the Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Forbes) not to press an amendment, which, instead of doing away

difference of opinion, would only place before them a variety of opinions, many of which were diametrically opposite to each other.

The Chairman then put the question, "That the letter from the Marquess of Hastings to the late Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated Gibraltar, the 6th of May 1823, and its enclosure, together with the Court's reply, dated the 29th June following, be printed for the use of the Proprietors," which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Edmonstone then moved that the Secret Committee be requested to apply to the Board of Control for permission to lay before the Court of Directors, and ultimately the Court of Proprietors, copies of all minutes of council and other documents recorded on the proceedings of the Bengal Government, between November 1813 and November 1817, having reference to the statements contained in the Summary of the Administration of the Marquess of Hastings, now ordered to be printed for the use of the Proprietors.

Mr. Pattison observed, that they were travelling entirely out of their record, he wished the motion to be more general.

The Chairman said it would be for the Secret Committee, who acted on their oaths, to consider whether there were any papers which it would be necessary to apply for the production of.

Mr. Wooding contended that they were not travelling out of the record. The question was, whether a fresh reward should be granted to the Marquess of Hastings. They were told that the Noble Marquess was on his trial. He contended that was not the case. They were called upon to give money away; but gentlemen appeared to have lost sight of that part of the argument. He would not admit that the Noble Marquess was on his trial. He knew of no accuser except an anonymous writer in a public newspaper. He would say, as a Proprietor of East-India Stock, that they ought to have before them every sort of information that could elucidate the conduct of the Noble Marquess whilst he filled the office of Governor-General.

Mr. Hume said, he knew nothing about the Secret Committee. The Proprietors called on the Court of Directors. With the Secret Committee they had nothing to do.

The Chairman—"The Court of Directors cannot make an application to the Board of Commissioners with respect to papers in the Secret Department: the Secret Committee are three in number, and it may be their duty to make the application."

The motion was then agreed to.

Sir G. A. Robinson moved, that there be laid before this Court "copies of all

correspondence between the Governor-General in Council and the Resident at Lucknow respecting a reform in the administration of the Government of his Excellency the Vizier, or the employment of British troops in his dominions, from the 1st of January 1808 to the 31st of December 1815, as also copies of all such documents as relate to the negotiating of the several loans contracted with the Vizier between October 1814 and May 1815."

The motion was agreed to.

Sir C. Forbes then moved, "That, in laying before this Court the *rapport* of the Marquess of Hastings, the Court of Directors be requested to favour the Court with their opinions on it, either collectively or individually."

Mr. Wooding seconded the motion.

Sir John Doyle said, that the great respect in which he held the character of the Hon. Baronet who made this motion, rendered him a little unwilling to designate it by that name which otherwise he would apply to it. The Hon. Baronet admitted that this paper was essential to the cause of the Marquess of Hastings, and he wished it to be printed; but then he said, "because it is essential to him I wish the Court of Directors to give their opinion on it, (*hear!*) which will hereafter be fresh in the judgment of the Court, however irrelevant, when the question comes to be discussed." The Hon. Baronet wanted the collective wisdom of the twenty-four Directors, who were, he (Sir John Doyle) admitted, all able and honourable men. But could he not procure that opinion without this motion? Could not the Directors speak? Surely they had not all lost their speech. Now suppose it should happen, by some chance, that a majority of the Court of Directors, able and honourable as they were, had, from prejudice or conviction, decided against the administration of the Noble Marquess, what were they called upon by this motion to do? Why, those who had already prejudged the question were requested to give a solemn and a premature opinion on the case of the Noble Marquess. This he thought would be most unjust, and he could not agree to it.

The Hon. D. Kimball said the objection of the Chief General could not come with the least grace from any friend of the Marquess of Hastings. He wished to have the judgment of the Court of Directors on the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, provided they gave their reasons for that judgment; he would only respect their decision, as far as the grounds on which it rested were cogent and conclusive. In God's name, let the Proprietors have the opinion of the Court of Directors on this subject. He had not the least objection to it. Those Gentle-

men had great advantages on this question. They had read all the papers connected with it: still, however, he would, on the part of the Marquess of Hastings, discuss this subject with those "learned Thebans," notwithstanding all the advantages they possessed.

Sir C. Forbes said nothing was farther from his mind, than to shew the most remote degree of hostility to the Noble Marquess. The Hon. Bart. did him injustice if he supposed that he (Sir Charles) harboured any such intention. It was because they could not come to a decision on this question, that he called anxiously for the opinion of the Court of Directors. Such a proceeding was not without precedent. When Sir G. Barlow's conduct at Madras was under consideration, the Court of Proprietors called on the Court of Directors, and got from them their opinions, *seriatim*.

Sir J. Doyle had no objection to the opinions of the Directors being given *seriatim*, but he opposed the call for a collective opinion.

The Chairman declared he could not see the expediency of agreeing to this motion. Whatever effect this document could have on the minds of the Directors had already been made; inasmuch as it was before the Court of Directors when the question was propounded to grant a pension of £10,000 a-year to the Noble Marquess, he certainly considered it exceedingly inadvisable to call on the Directors to state their opinion of an unofficial document, and he hoped the Hon. Bart. would not press his motion. After all, he would not get the opinion of the whole Court of Directors, but of the majority, and he could not have the opportunity of knowing the opinion of every individual Director.

Sir C. Forbes felt it necessary to press his motion, especially after the allusion to an advance of £5,000 a year.

Sir J. Doyle said he never heard of it before; he had not heard a word about remuneration.

Sir G. A. Robinson.—"The Hon. Baronet must recollect how the question was originally opened to the Court. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) who introduced it, stated that his object was to call for documents to prove that the Noble Marquess was entitled to further remuneration."

Mr. Pattison said it appeared the Court of Directors were now called on to enlighten the Court of Proprietors in a most unusual way. Assuredly, the document called for by the Hon. Bart. would be a very extraordinary composition; it would be a sort of non-descript production. It was rather singular to find it proposed, that the Court of Directors should be converted into a Body of Editors, or a Court of Reviewers. If the motion were car-

ried, the opinion of the Court of Directors would be published in the shape of an *Edinburgh Review*, or under a new title, such as the Directorial Review. It would not, it should be observed, be a decision on the administration of the Noble Marquess, but a review of his own history; that history being written by himself. He thought it was a very bad compliment to the Proprietors in general, to call on the Directors for their opinion, when a great number of documents were laid before them, to enable them to form a correct opinion themselves. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman observed, that on the 3d of March the following proposition, which showed that an additional pecuniary remuneration was contemplated, had been submitted to this Court, "that it be therefore referred to the Court of Directors, forthwith to take into their consideration, and to report to this Court the means and the necessity of such a pecuniary grant, for the approval of this Court, as may be at once worthy of our gratitude for the benefits received, and of the illustrious personage who has so mainly contributed to the reigning tranquillity of their empire, and the financial prosperity of the Company."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said that was the motion which he submitted to the Court. It was met by a cry of "Give us papers! papers! papers!" on all hands. Now, he must declare, that before this business was concluded, they ought, in his opinion, to adopt, in substance, the motion of the Hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes), and call for the opinion of the Court of Directors. They were bound, in common decency to their own character, and in common justice to the Governor-General, to produce a recorded statement of their feelings and opinions. Why they had not before done so, it was for them to say. Whether they gave their opinion *seriatim*, or as a body, mattered very little; because, if the majority decided in one way, the minority would have an opportunity of stating why they voted in another. If thirteen Directors stated that they had decided against the Noble Marquess, without declaring their reasons, it would be in the power of the remaining eleven, to state their reasons for adopting a different opinion. The Hon. Chairman had argued that the *caput* was not an official paper; and yet he afterwards admitted, that, when the proposition for an advance of £5,000 a-year was made, that very paper was before the Court of Directors. How, then, could gentlemen talk of its being non-official?

Mr. Impey observed, that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had made a very singular assertion. He had stated, that the Court of Directors were utterly incompetent to give an opinion with respect to the merits of their Governor-

General. Was such an opinion, he would ask, to go forth to the public uncontradicted? If the twenty-four gentlemen who were selected to govern India (and they did govern it) were not competent to give an opinion on the conduct of a Governor-General, he should like to know who were competent? If the Hon. Proprietor were correct in his assertion, he (Mr. Impey) would ask, what a stupid and wretched collection of individuals must they be, who had elected such persons to conduct their affairs? (*Hear, hear!*) The motion of the Hon. Bart. (according to the description of the Court of Directors which had been given by the Hon. Proprietor) would merely elicit the opinion of a parcel of fools, not the sentiments of able and intelligent men.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird denied that he had made any such observation as was attributed to him by the Learned Gent. What he said was, that he would estimate the value of any opinion given by the Directors, *quoad* the correctness of the reasons on which it appeared to be founded. This he had stated distinctly; and he really was at a loss to know how the Learned Gent. could have made such a mistake.

Mr. R. Jackson hoped the Hon. Bart. would consider the nature and effect of his motion; and, having maturely weighed the subject, that he would abandon his intention. (*Hear!*) He believed there was no precedent for such a proposition. The Directors were undoubtedly called on, at the conclusion of the late Charter, to give their opinions, *seriatim*; but the idea of stating their sentiments on a given document, on a particular paper, was entirely without example. The Hon. Bart. surely did not wish to give up the Proprietors, bound hand and foot, to the discretion of the Directors? Such, however, would be the effect of his motion; which, in fact, implied an abdication of the right of inquiry and investigation which belonged to this Court. An Hon. Director had just now stated, that the Court of Directors had come to a resolution, adverse to the proposition which had, some time ago, been laid before the Proprietors. That resolution, it appeared, declared that there was no ground for voting farther remuneration to the Marquess of Hastings; and yet, with this declaration sounding in his ear, the Hon. Bart. would force from the Directors an opinion on this document. The proposition was so monstrous, it was so unjust, that one trembled to contemplate it. He stood there as an unbiassed individual, and he would not suffer himself to be betrayed into such an act. If the proposition had come from a less grave quarter, he should certainly have looked upon it as a *hoax* upon the Directors. What were they called on to do? To give

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their opinions, *seriatim*; or, in other words, to shew the utter discrepancy of opinion which prevailed amongst them. The Directors acted with propriety; they said, "we will give you, the Proprietors, all the necessary documents, to enable you to decide on this question; but the judgment must ultimately be yours." The Hon. Bart., however, wished the Proprietors to abdicate their proper authority; he wished them to surrender it up to the Directors, after those gentlemen had expressly said, that the Proprietors, and the Proprietors only, should decide. He wished to have the opinions of the Directors, in a constitutional way, when the question came tangibly before the Court. Every one of those gentlemen might then stand up, and state why he voted so or so: but he could not consent to such an abandonment of their rights, such a breaking down of their authority, as must follow the adoption of this motion. The proposition must be highly embarrassing to the gentlemen behind the bar, and he trusted the Hon. Bart. would withdraw it.

Sir C. Forbes said he was sorry the nature of his motion had been so completely mistaken. The Proprietors, he contended, would not be bound by the decision of the Court of Directors. His object was, that the Court of Directors should do their duty. No doubt, it was a most laborious, unpleasant, and disagreeable one: but whose duty was it? Certainly that of the Court of Directors. It was for them to save the Court of Proprietors from the laborious duty, which otherwise would devolve on them. For what purpose were the Directors raised to that high situation? for what purpose were they elected, if they were not to assist the Court of Proprietors by a statement of their opinions? The Court of Directors had, it appeared, come to a decision on this document; and he felt it absolutely necessary to know on what grounds they had come to that decision. (*Hear!*)

The motion was then put and negatived.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, it had been stated at a former Court, by the Hon. Chairman, that any Proprietor who wished for the production of other papers, beyond those already selected, need only intimate his desire, and the Court of Directors would exercise their discretion on the expediency of granting them. Now, he did not know by what authority the Court of Directors were empowered to grant or to refuse any papers that were demanded. It appeared to him, that any document called for by any Proprietor ought to be at once produced. There were some Minutes of Council, of very great importance, of which he wished to be possessed; but he did not see them mentioned in the list. On the subject of the East-Indian army there was not a single paper laid before the Court; that

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was a most interesting topic, and should not have been neglected. Again, there was no document relative to certain disturbances amongst the troops. Much of the Marquess of Hastings' time had been occupied with that subject, and he knew that some most able papers had been written upon it. He thought that the Minutes of Council, and the dispatches from the Secret Department, in March and April 1819, relative to the organization and retrenchment of the Indian army, should be laid before the Proprietors. When these papers were laid before the public, it would appear that, on this particular point, more than on any other, the Company owed a debt of gratitude to the Marquess of Hastings. He also wished for the Orders in Council of 1815-16, relative to the affairs of Central India, and also the correspondence with the officers who were conducting the Nepal war. He was likewise desirous that the Court should be put in possession of the judicial minutes of the Marquess of Hastings, when he went up the country in 1817; and also of the correspondence with the Court of Directors, relative to the Hindoo-Britons, or half-casts. It was likewise proper that the Proprietors should have before them Minutes of the Council at Calcutta, containing the recorded opinions of the colleagues of the Noble Marquess on different public transactions, which would enable them to judge both of the assistance which the Noble Marquess had received, and of the obstructions that were thrown in his way, during the period of his administration. It would appear, when these documents were produced, that a finer combination of firmness, perseverance, statesmanlike knowledge, talent, and energy, never was displayed, than distinguished the administration of the Marquess of Hastings.

The *Chairman*, in answer to this application for papers, begged leave to remark what the course of proceeding had hitherto been. On the 3d of March the Court had come to a resolution, calling for "copies of all correspondence and other documents to be found upon the public records of this House, which regarded the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, as Governor-General of India." The words were undoubtedly large and comprehensive, and it required some discrimination to define what was intended by the word "all," because, if taken strictly, the documents, many of them unnecessary, would fill many large volumes. On the 26th of May he stated to the Court, that the Directors had made a selection of documents, which, in their opinion, comprized all the papers that were necessary for a full understanding of the case, or at least a full compliance with the spirit of the requisition. He at that time classed the documents under the following heads:

1st, the Nepal war; 2d, the Pindaree and Mahratta wars; 3d, the pecuniary transactions of the House of W. Palmer and Co. with the Government of Hyderabad; and 4th, the Finances of India; together with the proceedings in the Court of Directors on the 26th of June, and 1st of October 1813. He also informed the Proprietors, that a particular portion of the documents relating to the Nepal war had been laid before the Proprietors in manuscript, when the sum of £60,000 was voted to the Marquess of Hastings in 1819. He further stated, that if the mover or seconder of the original resolution, with any two of the friends of the Noble Marquess, thought that other papers were necessary, there would be found on the part of the Court of Directors every disposition to pay attention to their wishes, if signified to him. This passed on the 26th of May; and from that time to the present, no application had been made. It was not, therefore, competent for him to say, that any individual application of the Hon. Proprietor ought of necessity to be complied with. But that Court, being master of its own acts, might, if it were thought proper, call for the documents mentioned. With respect to the omission of certain documents relative to the army, it was not accidental. On the 30th of March, the Court of Directors came to a decision that no step should be taken for printing documents which involved so many personal questions.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said the Proprietors were now placed in a new position altogether; they had come to a vote, calling for papers to enable them to decide on the civil and military conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, and now they were told that most important information on the latter point was withheld. He should move, "That there be laid before the Court, the Minutes of Council and dispatches relative to the organization and retrenchment of the Indian army, in March and April 1819, together with the reports of the Financial Committee thereon, and also the letters of the Court of Directors on the subject."

Mr. R. Jackson said his Hon. Friend had a right to call for every paper which he thought essentially necessary to his case; and the call ought to be complied with, unless some positive, sound, and substantial reasons could be alleged against it. He should much regret if any document necessary to the vindication of the Noble Marquess were refused.

Mr. Impey, in rising to move the adjournment of the Court, wished to observe, that he had seen a notice of motion in the newspapers, on a subject which appeared to involve a great variety of important consideration. He certainly came here to-day, to state his sentiments on that

question (the state of the Press in India), and without any knowledge that a motion would be made for papers relative to the Marquess of Hastings. He should be glad to know, what was the specific nature of the motion which it was intended to propose, with respect to the question that had been advertised for discussion? The Learned Gent. then moved, "That this Court do now adjourn."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, that with the permission of the Court he would withdraw his original motion, and move as an amendment, on the motion of the Hon. Member (Impey), that the Court adjourn till Wednesday next. He was only anxious that a full discussion on the case of the Marquess of Hastings should take place.

The *Chairman* said that a general adjournment was moved for, and he could not consent to a proposition for adjournment to a particular day. Unless the permission for withdrawing the motion were unanimous, it could not be acceded to; and he, as an individual, should object to it, which would prevent it from being adopted.

Mr. Hume said it would be a very great inconvenience to adjourn generally, when part of the business they had assembled to consider remained untouched.

The *Chairman* observed, that this was a Quarterly General Court, summoned in pursuance of the Company's charter, and it was usual to adjourn such Courts generally. Any subsequent Court, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the question not yet discussed, would be special for that purpose.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, if his proposition were refused, there were nine Proprietors ready to call a Special Court; for they were determined that the question should not be got rid of by such a trick.

The *Chairman* said the general business of the Company, which was of pressing urgency, was greatly interrupted by these incidental and protracted discussions; much inconvenience was the consequence. They had now been occupied from twelve till seven o'clock, in a debate that could lead to no practical result: some gentlemen might like this, but he must repeat, that it interfered most sensibly with the business of the Company. He would not agree that the Hon. Gent. should withdraw his motion.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird replied, that the Directors were the servants of the Company, and should be proud of such a situation. Their time would be much better occupied in discussions of this kind than in other duties, which should more properly be entrusted to Commissioners or Clerks. Were they to be told of the inconvenience which the Directors ex-

perienced, when they (the Proprietors) met to consider of their own affairs. The Hon. *Chairman* complained that this discussion had gone on from twelve to seven o'clock. Surely, it was of as much importance to attend to that discussion, as to superintend the weighing of tea for the same time.

The *Chairman*—"I did not speak with reference to my colleagues or myself, but with reference to the public: it is a public inconvenience of which I complain."

After a few words from Sir C. Forbes, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Impey, the *Chairman*, and Mr. Kinnaird, the amendment was put—"That this Court do now adjourn generally."

For the amendment, 20—Against it, 20.

The *Chairman* then gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment.

Adjourned at half-past seven.

East-India House, July 9.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the public press in India.

PRIZE MONEY OF THE DECCAN ARMY.

The minutes of the last Court having been gone through,

Mr. S. Dixon rose and said, he wished to know whether any time had been fixed for the distribution of the Deccan prize-money among the troops who were entitled to share it?

The *Chairman* observed, that he could not answer the question. The distribution of the prize-money did not depend on the Court of Directors, but on the Commissioners, who were appointed to determine the claims; one of whom was the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. S. Dixon—"I remember to have somewhere read, in Swift's works, that, at a certain Eastern court, persons called 'flappers' were employed to remind officers of the business which had been entrusted to them: I am willing to act as a 'flapper' on the present occasion, and I hope that I may be the means of reminding the Commissioners, that many persons are anxiously awaiting their decision."

TEA TRADE TO CANADA.

The *Chairman* then informed the Court that the Court of Directors had engaged two ships, by private contract, to carry on the trade in tea between Canton and the Canadas. The names of the ships were the *Moffat*, of 793 tons, and the *Juliana*, of 548 tons. The former was engaged at the rate of £10. 8s. 6d. per ton, and the latter at £10. 9s. 6d. per ton.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

The *Chairman* then stated the object for which the Court had been specially assembled.

moned, and directed the requisition to be read by the clerk, which was accordingly done. The requisition was as follows:—

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

"We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified, request a General Court of Proprietors may be summoned, for the purpose of taking into consideration the State of the Public Press in India, the Regulations that are now in force respecting it at the several Presidencies in India, and also the proceedings which have attended the suppression of the Calcutta Journal, and the banishment of Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnot, two of its editors.

"P. LAURE, "D. KINNAIRD,
"W. THORNTON, "C. FORBES,
"J. ADDINELL, "H. RENN,
"E. HOWORTH, "H. HOWORTH."
"J. HUMF,

The Hon. D. Kinnaird immediately proceeded to address the Court. He said he was aware that the subject which he felt it his duty to introduce on the present occasion required greater skill and power than he possessed, to bring it within a moderate compass. It was a question composed of many parts, each of which was so strong an appeal to the feelings of Englishmen, and to the generous sentiments of the Proprietors of East-India Stock, that he was quite satisfied that any one of them was sufficient, at any time, for the consideration of this, or of any other assembly. So far was he from anticipating that this discussion would exhaust the subject, that he was satisfied it was only the commencement of a series of discussions, both here and elsewhere, which would end in an alteration of the present system regarding the press in India. He felt that he was speaking to the Court, on the present occasion, not as Proprietors of East-India Stock alone, but as Englishmen, possessing all the intelligence and proper feeling which characterized their countrymen; and he begged to remind them, that, *quasi* Proprietors of East-India Stock, the Legislature never would have imposed on them those important and sacred duties, one of which they had met this day to discharge, with which it had entrusted them. In confiding to them the great discretionary power of delegating officers to rule over a vast population some thousands of miles from home, the Legislature was aware that the Proprietors possessed the right to meet and exercise their judgment in an open and constitutional manner, on all points which were connected with Indian affairs. When, therefore, he addressed this Court, he begged to declare, with all respect for the individuals who formed it, that he was not speaking merely to merchants incorporated by law,

but to English merchants, whose character induced the Legislature to invest them with great and extraordinary powers. They met there to superintend the Government of India, to express their opinions respecting any great abuses which might occur, and to obviate the danger which must result from them. They were frequently called upon to meet and reward merit (which gentlemen on both sides the bar were always willing to do), but it was a no less important duty to meet and censure where reproof was necessary. These considerations induced him to call upon the Proprietors to consider this question, not as it affected their private interests only—not to look at it merely as it affected them as Proprietors of East-India Stock; but to recollect that the discussion which took place in that Court would be carried before the public opinion of England; and that they would be called upon to declare, in the face of their country, whether the present system of the press in India be safe, wise, and just—(Hear!) It would be a sufficient ground for the assembling of the Court, to obtain their opinion respecting the case of an individual, who had been ruined by the oppressive, tyrannical, and arbitrary conduct of the late temporary Governor-General, Mr. Adams. If this gentleman (Mr. Buckingham) possessed no other claim upon their regard but that of being an Englishman, that would be sufficient to induce them to discharge their duty towards him; but this individual, whom he was proud to call his countryman, on account of the spirit of independence which he displayed under the most gross persecutions, and of the talent which he possesses (of which all the world could judge), had this further claim upon their attention, that the wrongs which he had sustained had been inflicted on account, not of his exertions for any selfish objects, but for the good of the whole of India—(Hear!)—In bringing before the Court the actual condition of the press in India, he was aware that it would be possible to raise a very long discussion with respect to the motives which had caused the great and oppressive alteration which had taken place on this subject. But fortunately they were not left in conjecture on this point. They had now before them, under Mr. Adam's own hand, the statesmanlike views and liberal policy by which he declared that his conduct was guided. He felt that it would be quite impossible to discuss this subject, without handling pretty freely the opinions and conduct of the late temporary Governor-General Adam. He singled him out the more particularly, because he had thought fit to put forth a pamphlet, or manifesto, which not only contained the grounds of his own past conduct, but also comprized rules for the conduct of all future Go-

vernors-General of India. He knew he should be asked, "why select Mr. Adam from a number of other individuals?" The reason was, "that Mr. Adam, under his own hand, stated the grounds of his past conduct, and his reasons why the press in India should remain in its present state." He hoped that he should not be told that he was attacking a gentleman who was out of Court, and not here to defend himself; Mr. Adam's own example was sufficient to make him avoid that. It was with no weak feelings of disapprobation he recollected that Mr. Adam, having in the first instance banished Mr. Buckingham from India, and having silenced every mouth and tied up every pen that could be exerted in his defence, then came forth with his own manifesto, and endeavoured to mangle the carcass of the victim he had destroyed. (Hear, hear!) Mr. Adam did not stand in the situation of a person who was out of Court; he had published his own statement of his own case, and upon that he would found all his observations respecting him; and if he said any thing which had not Mr. Adam's own authority, he hoped he should be contradicted and stopped. It had been said that Mr. Adam was now on his trial—that he was at present pursued by Mr. Buckingham for his breach of the law. This was a mere farce; Mr. Buckingham had been informed by the united voice of his counsel, that it would be perfectly useless to go before the Privy Council to recover damages from the Governor-General of India, who had chosen to exercise, without reason assigned, his power of sending an individual from India. The Governor-General had only to say that such was his will, without assigning any reason for it, and there was an end of the matter. The law could afford no redress, unless malice could be proved against the Governor-General; and how could that proof be given? It was evident, therefore, that it was a mistake (to say the least of it), to state that Mr. Adam was in the course of being tried, because Mr. Buckingham had, by the advice of some of the first counsel in England, resolved to abstain from spending any more money in the useless pursuit of justice. He would now endeavour to show the regulations to which the press was at present subjected in India. The Court was well aware that, up to the time of the administration of the Marquess of Wellesley, no regulations existed which particularly applied to the press. The Marquess of Wellesley first controlled the press in India, by imposing on it a censorship. He declared that nothing should be published which had not previously been inspected by certain officers, to whom the task was assigned. He, for one, was of opinion, that tyranny, if it was to exist at all, should be as complete as possible: the chances were, that a

purely despotic power would not be exercised without some just sense. There was another state of things much worse than a pure despotism, he meant that in which a man was invited, by an appearance of freedom, to place himself within the fangs of power, which were turned against him the instant he did acts which he had been entrapped, as it were, into the commission of. The censorship left the Government responsible for every thing that was published, and no man could suffer in his property, at least, if he were not allowed to publish his opinions. The Marquess of Wellesley accompanied the imposition of the censorship with the publication of certain instructions to the editors of newspapers, which were such as a man in power like the Marquess of Wellesley would send forth, to serve for an explanation of his views. At a later period, the Marquess of Hastings was of opinion, that the law of England, administered by the Supreme Court, would be quite sufficient to counteract any abuses in the press, such as attacks upon the private characters of individuals and malicious libels upon the Government. Relying, therefore, on the efficacy of the law of England, the Marquess of Hastings removed the censorship, and thereby, in his (Mr. Kinnaird's) opinion, relieved the Government from a most dangerous and heavy responsibility; for, to say that nothing injurious to the Government was published under the censorship, was contrary to the fact. It was notorious, that some articles which were allowed to be published under the censorship, were, on their republication, after the removal of that system, made subjects of complaint, and considered as acts of contumacy towards the Government. The Marquess of Hastings, therefore, wisely got rid of the responsibility which was thrown upon the Government by the existence of the censorship. At the same time, however, that the Marquess of Hastings abolished the censorship, he, well knowing the prejudice arising from the ignorance which existed in this country on the subject of the freedom of the press in India, and likewise the unfortunate spirit which prevailed in the Civil Service in India (which it was the bounden duty of this Court and the Legislature to counteract by every possible means), composed, as it was, of men brought up in peculiar notions, which led them to look upon any extensive alteration of an established system as a dangerous innovation; for the sake of quieting idle apprehensions, the Marquess of Hastings issued certain regulations respecting the press. These regulations were mere waste paper, and had no more effect in law than any thing which the Marquess of Hastings might have said to any of his servants. They had, he knew, been told in another place, that the Mar-

Marquess of Hastings freed the press from no restrictions; and the late president of the Board of Control (Mr. Canning) said, "Give me what power you will, and let me have no fear but from the press; then give me the press as regulated by the Marquess of Hastings, and I will consider myself safe." To be sure there could be no question of that, if the regulations of Lord Hastings had the force of law; but that was not the case. Nothing more was necessary to prove this, than the correspondence which took place between the Governor-General in Council and Mr. Buckingham. In every case Mr. Buckingham came off triumphantly; in every instance he silenced the Marquess of Hastings' Council; and in no instance did they dare to resort to the penalties which were threatened in the regulations. He must be the veriest idiot alive, who could suppose it was possible to act on those regulations. They were put forth merely to satisfy those persons who imagined that, when the censorship was removed, every discussion, of whatever indecent nature, would be allowed to take place. The real and only object of the Marquess of Hastings was to appeal to the law of England; and, he thanked God, it was on record, that he never did resort to any of the unconstitutional measures proposed in the regulations; although, at the instigation of his Council, he was obliged to enter into discussions, which were degrading to the Government. He denied that the Marquess of Hastings' conduct was liable to the charge of inconsistency. He was obliged to adapt his means to the end he had in view; and, if the persons about him were silly enough to suppose that the regulations which he framed were a compensation for the removal of the censorship, he was in the right to humour them. He gave the regulations to amuse them, as one would give a rattle to a child to play with. It was all very well for the late President of the Board of Control, for the sake of a joke, to pretend that the regulations had the effect of a law; but it was amusing to perceive, that so completely was Mr. Adam possessed of that opinion, that he actually made it one of the charges against Mr. Buckingham, that he called them *waste-paper*, which, in fact, they were. No sooner had the Marquess of Hastings left India, and his power passed into the hands of Mr. Adam, than the latter applied to the judge of the Supreme Court, Sir F. Macnaghten, to give to the Noble Marquess of Hastings' regulations the effect of a law, by registering them. For the Governor-General and his Council might issue what regulations they pleased, but they could not have the force of a law until they had been registered by the Judge of the Supreme Court. He stated this, because he thought it was an important fact: let him

not be met by any man citing the Marquess of Hastings' regulations as a proof that he considered something more than the law of England was necessary to guard against the licentiousness of the press. If any man drew such an inference, he reasoned incorrectly; facts proved that the Marquess of Hastings never resorted to the penalties contained in the regulations; and that he gave the regulations themselves at the solicitation of persons who were weak enough (as Mr. Adam appeared to have been) to suppose that they could have the effect of a law. The Marquess of Hastings said to himself, "I have satisfied these people by giving them these regulations, and now my experiment can have a fair trial, and I shall be able to refer to the tranquillity of the country as a proof of its efficacy." Mr. Canning's conduct proved that he agreed with the Marquess of Hastings, as to the propriety of controlling the press in India by the operation of the English law alone; for, when the Court of Directors (almost *una voce*), cried out, "down with the English law, and up again with the censorship," Mr. Canning rejected their recommendation: he locked it up in his desk, and took no further notice of it, thus treating the wise men of the East as they deserved. (A laugh.) Mr. Canning acted very wisely in this instance; he said he would wait to see the result of the Marquess of Hastings' experiment of a free press; if it should prove successful, he would be praised for his foresight; and if, on the contrary, it were unsuccessful, he could not be blamed. The censorship having been removed, and the regulations given as a play-thing to amuse the civil service, it became necessary to ascertain what was the result during the five years of the Marquess of Hastings' administration. This they had on record, in the regulations which were framed for the press in that unfortunate period, when, in the concussion of events, in the storm of the moment, Mr. Adam was tossed up into the seat of Government, where, mistaking elevation of position for dignity of character, he ruled with a merciless and despotic hand. They found, therefore, that Mr. Adam had placed upon record, the result of the Marquess of Hastings' experiment of a free press. What was this result? Was it that popular commotion had ensued? Was it that private injury had been done? Was it that false and malicious intelligence had been disseminated? No such thing. If any of these facts had occurred, they would have been stated in the preamble to Mr. Adam's regulations. Now, what did that preamble state? The Court should hear— "Whereas matters tending to bring the Government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good

order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in the newspapers, and other papers published in Calcutta." How did it happen that these matters, which tended only (for it was not said that they produced the effect) to disturb the good order of society, were never brought before the Court of Justice in Calcutta? (Hear!) How was it that the only conviction for libel, which took place in the King's Court during the five years, was an action which Mr. Buckingham brought against the six Secretaries of Government (the secret writers in the *John Bull*), for a malignant attack on his character. He would presently refer to the words of Sir F. Macnaghten on this subject, which were extremely important. The action which Mr. Buckingham brought was a civil action, which gave the defendant the power of justifying and proving the truth of what he had published; but not one jot of evidence of this nature was offered on that occasion. Mr. Buckingham obtained a verdict, and all the damages which he required, which were small, because he sought only the vindication of his character. The Advocate-General was many times consulted as to the propriety of prosecuting Mr. Buckingham for libel, but it never was resolved upon, because, in fact, there existed no fair ground for such a proceeding. Mr. Adam's preamble, however, went on to say, "for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate, by law, the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, of newspapers, and all magazines, registers, pamphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatever." This indeed was a sweeping regulation. The regulation went on to state as follows:—"And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof, or as agent or servant of such proprietor, or otherwise, sell, vend or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any bookseller or proprietor, or keeper of any reading room, library, shop, or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise, to any person whatsoever, any such new-paper, magazine, register or pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, such licence as is required by this rule, ordinance, and regulation not having been first obtained, or after such licence, if previously obtain-

ed, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such person shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding sicca rupees four hundred." By this regulation, a man might be subjected to this heavy penalty if he lent a newspaper to his friend to light his fire with, and the hardship of the case was aggravated by the power of conviction being given to two justices of the peace, who were removable at will, and who must, therefore, blindly obey the wishes of the Government. It was then further declared, that nothing in this ordinance should be taken to extend to books or papers containing only shipping intelligence, advertisements of sales, current prices of commodities, rates of exchange, and other intelligence solely of a commercial nature. How absurd was this, when, perhaps, commercial intelligence might, at the same time, compose the most important political information. (Hear!) Under these restrictions, however, newspapers were allowed to be published. He recollected that one Figaro, a gentleman who was familiar to those who visited the theatres, was represented by Beaumarchais, as soliloquizing upon the adventures of his life, whilst he was waiting in the garden to discover the intrigue between his wife and his master. In speaking of the novelties which he found in Madrid on coming out of prison, he said that, among other things, great license was given to the publication of books; people were allowed to publish what they pleased, provided they did not say one word upon the subject of religion, of men in power, of the opera and other theatres, and provided also it was done under the superintendence of three censors; (a laugh) "upon which," said he, "I published a book, and called it the *The Useless Journal*." (Laughter.) He apprehended that the newspapers which were published under Mr. Adam's regulations would have a strong resemblance to Figaro's journal. (Hear!) These regulations having been issued, the Government next published what he might call its commentary upon them. On the 5th of April 1823, a paper was put forth by the Governor-General in Council, notifying to the proprietors and editors of newspapers and other periodical works, the kind of matter, the publication of which would subject them to be deprived of their license, under which the journals were conducted.

Mr. Adam having declared the regulations under which a license should be granted, next offered instructions as to the mode of proceeding after a license had been obtained. He informed the editors of newspapers, in the first place, that they would forfeit their licenses if they made any contumelious reflections against the King, or any of the members of the Royal Family. Secondly, any observations or statements touching the character, consti-

tuon, measures, or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England. Thirdly, observations or statements of the above description, relative to the allied or friendly native powers, their ministers, or representatives. Fourthly, all defamatory or contumelious remarks, or offensive insinuations levelled against the Governor-General, the members of Council, the judges of his Majesty's Courts in any of the Presidencies, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, were expressly forbidden under the same penalty. It was not to be wondered at, that Mr. Canning raised a laugh when he read these regulations in the House of Commons. He (Mr. Kinnaird) was of opinion, that the Right Hon. Gent. would not content himself with merely ridiculing these matters if his mind had not been occupied with subjects which he considered of greater importance than Indian affairs; and indeed he was inclined to think, from the great skill which the Right Hon. Gent. had exhibited in the direction of foreign affairs, that, during the time he sat at the India Board, his mind was engrossed with European policy; this, perhaps, would account for his not having applied himself so closely to Indian affairs as might have been expected from him. It was only upon extraordinary occasions (such as that when the Court of Directors exhibited the glaring absurdity of calling for the revival of the censorship of the press), that he directly interfered. Fifthly, discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of an intended official interference with their religious opinions and observances. What could be more absurd than such a prohibition? when, at the same time, the government expressly encouraged missionaries to go among the natives for the purpose of inducing them to change their religion. (*Hear!*) Anonymous appeals to the public, relative to grievances of a professional or official nature, alleged to have been sustained by public officers in the service of his Majesty or the Honourable Company, were subsequently forbidden; the effect of which must be to deprive the government of all chance of detecting abuses in the conduct of their superior officers. (*Hear!*) These, then, were the regulations concerning the press, and the commentary upon them. The Court should now hear the remarks which followed. "The foregoing rules impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion of any matters of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum which the government has a right to expect from those living under its protection."—(Really the Governor and Council seemed to consider it a high favour that persons should have the

privilege of preserving life under their sway)—"Neither do they preclude individuals from offering, in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers, or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community." Why, was not this a direct contradiction of all that had been said before? (*Hear, hear!*) These regulations were passed through the Supreme Court, and although it had been stated previously that they would apply only to the presidency of Bengal, they were no sooner passed, than the Governor-General hastened home and extended their operation over the whole of India. On the 5th of April 1823, the Governor-General in Council published some other regulations relative to the printing press, which provided:—"That any person who shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press, or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained the license of the Governor-General in Council shall be liable, on conviction before the magistrate or joint magistrates of the jurisdiction in which such offence may be committed, to a pecuniary fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour, for a period not exceeding six months. The magistrates and joint magistrates are further authorized and directed to seize and attach all printing presses and types, and other materials or articles for printing, which may be kept or used within their respective jurisdictions without the permission and license of Government, and to retain the same (together with any printed books or papers found on the premises), under attachment, to be confiscated, or otherwise disposed of as the Governor-General in Council (to whom an immediate report shall be made in all such cases) may direct; and if any magistrate or joint magistrate, shall on credible evidence, or circumstances of strong presumption, have reason to believe, that such unlicensed printing presses, or types, or other materials, or articles for printing, are kept or used in any house, building, or other place, he is authorized to issue his warrant to the police-officers to search for the same in the mode prescribed in the rules for the entry and search of dwelling-houses, contained in clauses fifth, sixth, and seventh, section xvi, regulation xi., 1817." Good God! was this a mark of the confidence which the Government of India ought to repose in the people who were subjected to its rule, on account of the attachment and obedience which they had constantly exhibited towards it? The madness which dictated such measures would appear almost incredible were not the measures accompanied by acts to

wards individuals which, when they were stated, would, he was convinced, excite the horror of that Court. He should now draw the attention of the Court to certain passages which he should read from a memorial that was presented from Ram Mohun Roy, a native of great and acknowledged learning and ability, in conjunction with five other natives of the highest respectability, to Sir F. Macnaghten, the Judge of the Supreme Court, on the occasion of the issuing of the before-mentioned regulations. He begged to say, that he spoke in the presence of many who could testify that what he was about to read contained the real sentiments of Ram Mohun Roy,* otherwise it might perhaps be supposed that the whole was a mere farce, and that the memorial had been got up by an Englishman, who had put the words in his mouth. The Hon. Proprietor then read a number of extracts from the memorial, in which the memorialist alluded to the strong attachment of the native population to the British sway, which, they observed, might remove from the Governor-General any apprehension of the Government of India being brought into "hatred or contempt," as implied in the preamble to the rule and ordinance respecting the regulation of the press. This memorial (continued Mr. Kinnaird) should be set up as an answer to the libels which the Council had passed upon the Government of India, in sending forth the regulations which he had read. The Government of India ought to be proved to be able to hold up those sentiments to Europe as a record of its justice. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded to read another passage from the memorial, in which the memorialist complained, that the restriction on the press would prevent the more intelligent natives from communicating to their fellow subjects a knowledge of the admirable system of Government established by the British; that it would preclude them from making the Government readily acquainted with any errors or any injustice that might be committed by its executive officers in the various parts of India; and that it must have the effect of preventing them from communicating, frankly and honestly, to their sovereign in England and his Council, the real condition of his Majesty's subjects in that distant part of his dominions. They then proceeded to observe—"That after this sudden deprivation of one of the most precious of their rights, which has been freely allowed them since the establishment of the British power, a right which they are not and cannot be charged with having ever abused, the inhabitants of Calcutta would be no longer justified in boasting that they are for-

nately placed by Providence under the protection of the whole British nation; or that the King of England, and his Lords and Commons, are their Legislators; and that they are secured in the enjoyment of the same civil and religious privileges that every Briton is entitled to in England." This was a most important consideration. He begged the Court to recollect, that but for a feeling among the natives of India that justice would be done them at home, the East-India Company would vanish into air. To the natives of India this country stood in the situation of an Almighty Providence, which held out the hope of future good. The establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta had carried to India the blessings of the British constitution, and if they should be taken away, he did not hesitate to say, that he hoped our power in the east might perish. The memorial concluded with a prayer, "that the natives may be permitted to continue in the possession of the civil rights and privileges which they have so long enjoyed under the auspices of the British nation." This memorial was a high testimony to the character of the Indian Government, and a proof of the good that must result from it, if persons elevated into momentary power be not permitted to destroy a system which it had been the work of ages to establish. (*Hear!*) They should now see what passed in the Supreme Court on the occasion of registering the regulations to which the memorial of Ram Mohun Roy referred. It was one of the special regulations, that no person in India should speak about a judge—but as that regulation did not extend to England, he might perhaps take the liberty to make a few observations presently upon Sir F. Macnaghten's speech. On the 31st of March 1823, Mr. Fergusson, who, he believed, was for a short time Attorney-General, addressed the Supreme Court on the subject of the regulations. He began by declaring that the natives who had signed the memorial were of the first respectability in Calcutta, and that they expressed the sentiments of the whole of their countrymen. He then characterized the new regulations as the most extraordinary that had ever been attempted to be made law in that settlement, governed as it was by the rules and principles of English law, and proceeded thus: "This preamble, your Lordships will be pleased to observe, does not ground the necessity or expediency of this regulation on any facts or circumstances within the particular knowledge of Government, in respect to the state and condition of the country, or the minds of the Indian community, as actually affected by such publications; it speaks of the tendency only of such publications. If the preamble had said that such publications had been

* Vide Asiatic Journal, for Dec. 1823, page 381. Asiatic Journ.—No. 104.

the effect of exciting in the community of India, or any part of it, any thing like a feeling of discontent against the Government, &c., the necessity of this regulation would at least have been asserted on the face of it. But as it stands now, such necessity is neither asserted nor can be implied. To justify the odious restrictions sought by this regulation to be put upon the press, it should have been shown, not only that such mischievous publications were circulated, but that the law, as it stood, was inefficient to repress them. It is now five years since the censorship, which never had the semblance of lawful authority to support, has been withdrawn from the press, and in that period there has been no prosecution for indictment, and another by indictment; neither of them for publication levelled against the Government. This was the clear and unanswerable reasoning of Mr. Fergusson. The Learned gentleman also referred to the Act of Parliament on which the authority to pass the regulation was made to rest, and showed that the Governor-General in Council was only empowered to make such rules and ordinances as should be necessary to carry out, and not contrary to the laws and statutes of England. But the regulations which Mr. Adam issued were contrary to the laws and statutes of England, as well as to common sense and prudence. Before we proceed to Sir F. Macnaghten's speech, it would be necessary for him, in order to make the Court understand the observations of the Learned Judge, to refer to a particular part of Mr. Adam's pamphlet, which contained the enlightened and statesmanlike views of that gentleman with respect to the Indian Government, and his description of the community over which it was established. He quoted from page 52 of the pamphlet. Mr. Adam "protests against the assumption of this right of controul (of public opinion) over the Government and its officers, by a community constituted like the European society in India." "Generally speaking," says Mr. Adam, "it is very proper that government should be subjected to the controul of public opinion;" but then he adds, "that the Indian public cannot exercise that controul, because every body in India is dependent on the Government, and incapable of forming an opinion on the measures of Government." Would the many gentlemen present, who he knew had served in India, admit that they were ever in such a state of slavery? Shall we (asked Mr. Kinnaird) allow such an assertion to remain uncontradicted, when we know that many individuals who have been in the Company's service have obtained seats behind the bar and in the senate. Mr. Adam says, "the European community in India will be found, on exa-

mination, to be composed, 1st, of officers, civil and military, of his Majesty and the Company; 2d, of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, residing in India under license from the Court of Directors, liable to be withdrawn by the Local Government without reason assigned." Aye, now the murder was out; grant Mr. Adam that, and he had every thing. But he denied that that was the right construction of the law. Were they silently acquiesce in Mr. Adam's exposition of the law? But to proceed. "3d, of a lower class of men of business, tradesmen, and handicrafts men, either residing similarly under license, or without any such sanction, and other body, like the unlicensed of the lower class, in the hourly commission of a misdemeanor at law." (A laugh.) "The second of that strange; here was a part of the community hourly misdeeming themselves as free." *Os homines sublimis vocat, sed et the poet*; but that could not apply to the Indian community, they were not a free, not *homines*, who dared not raise their heads. Mr. Adam continued the same in a mockery to claim for a community constituted the political principle and functions of the great and independent body of the people of England. To be sure it was, if Mr. Adam's description of them be true); "and the rest of the world, only have originated in the hands of those who, from some miserable view, or from motives of mere lucre, sought to raise themselves to consequence by stirring up contention and strife." Men, indeed! Why, what notice but that of mere lucre had kept Mr. Adam so long in India? He only said, thank God that Mr. Adam explained him so explicitly. He plainly declared, that the whole Indian community were a set of slaves, incapable of the exercise of independent functions. In a subsequent page, Mr. Adam said, "A greater political absurdity can scarcely be imagined, than a government controuled by the voice of its own servant, or by other persons residing under its authority or sufferance, and liable to removal at its discretion." This was the point to which Mr. Adam perpetually recurred; and indeed, so long as the power of sending persons out of India was permitted to be exercised as it had been by Mr. Adam, it would be absurd to expect that free and independent men would be found in India. It was not possible that Mr. Adam's exposition of the law would be allowed to go uncontradicted. He hoped that the Court of Directors had already sent out to India to correct Mr. Adam's notions regarding the law, if not, they had neglected a most pre-eminent duty. He did sincerely hope that it would turn out that the Court of Directors had endeavoured to alter Mr. Adam's views. What

would the natives think, when the officers who were placed over them should say to them, upon Mr. Adam's authority, "you are a set of slaves, and we ourselves are not a bit better?" He hoped that the Directors would exhibit a proper feeling on this occasion, which should be often displayed in Parliament, when the character of the Indian Government was brought in question. He did not know the secret motives of gentlemen who had attained to elevated stations, but there was too frequently displayed a disregard of the interests of those who had yet to pass through the lower grades of service. Those that had reached a higher rank, too often thought that the system which had been good for them required no amelioration. It was amusing to hear the manner in which Mr. Adam talked of "servants," he himself being all the while a servant. He said he had a right of sending out of India, as he had sent Mr. Buckingham, any servant of the Government. Did he mean to say that he himself constituted the Government of India? After this *expose* of Mr. Adam, no doubt the declaration of Sir F. Macnaghten would be considered quite a *sequitur*, namely, "that he never knew a society more free than that of Calcutta." (A laugh.) This was said after Mr. Adam had declared that the community was in such a state of dependence on the Government, that their opinions on any subject could not be sincere. Sir Francis Macnaghten afterwards says, "as the Government is at present constituted, I am sure it cannot exist together with a free press. Such a press coming in contact with this Government is quite inconsistent, they are incompatible, and cannot stand together." Sir F. Macnaghten went on to make extraordinary observations respecting the granting of licenses, which was a question of private property. A man having obtained a license, might be induced to lay out a large sum in establishing a newspaper, and to refuse to continue the license after that had been done would manifestly cause a serious loss, it not ruin the party. That such had been the case with regard to Mr. Buckingham was unfortunately but too true. So great was the reputation which Mr. Buckingham had obtained for his paper, that he could once have sold it for £40,000. The description which he (Mr. K.) could give of the manner in which this valuable property had been depreciated, would astonish the country. The observations which Sir F. Macnaghten made, with respect to the licensing of newspapers, were extraordinary on the part of a judge who was about to register a law, which was to regulate the sentiments and conduct of the whole community. Instead of founding his determination on general principles, he made the granting of licenses a condition of his acquiescence.

"In regard to the property which any gentleman may have in this paper," says Sir F. Macnaghten, "in the first place, I believe there is no intention to refuse a license to any paper now printed in Calcutta. I speak from my own opinion merely, but if it be not the case, if any one entertains any apprehension of such a refusal, I will assure him that a license shall be granted to him; because I will not consent to register the rule until it be granted." There was a confession for a judge to make. This would be a stock joke in the House of Commons for a month at least. Here was a judge who said, that unless licenses were granted to all the newspapers then existing in Calcutta, he would not pass a law which, like all laws, should only be founded on general principles. Was ever such a thing heard of before? The Learned Judge afterwards said, "If any person connected with an existing paper be apprehensive of not obtaining a license, I will guarantee it. If there be any abuse of it (the regulation) I hope it will be complained of, and I will forward the complaint with zeal and energy." (Had he this power to do so?) "With respect to licensing the papers at present in existence, I shall delay giving this regulation the force of law until a license shall be granted." The Learned Judge then delivered an opinion, that the licensing of the press, so far from being repugnant to English law, was quite consonant with it, and he endeavoured to find an excuse for it in analogous practice. And what did they think were the cases which he referred to? Why, apothecaries and hackney-coachmen. Really, when a judge could venture to utter such disgraceful trash, he feared that the community must be almost in as degraded a state as that described by Mr. Adam. It was too contemptible to waste words upon it. However, here they had Sir F. Macnaghten's reasons for registering the regulation of Mr. Adam. There was only one way to remedy the disgraceful state of things now existing in India—the expression of the opinion of this Court, and of the Legislature. He should always be happy, at the risk of being taunted from behind the bar with occupying too much of the time of the Court, to join any of his brother Proprietors in an attempt to bring this question under the consideration of Parliament, in the only constitutional manner, by an appeal from this Court. He would now again take up the extraordinary political manifesto of the temporary Governor-General Adam, and he thought a publication of greater absurdity, betraying more want both of head and heart, was never before sent forth to the world. (Hear, hear!) It was a disgrace to the writer, and to the age in which it was written. It was filled with misrepresentations, and

was distinguished for imbecility and slander: if he did not prove this before he sat down, he would consent to forfeit his character with the Court. Mr. Adam set out with a mis-statement; he said that the Marquess of Hastings, in abolishing the censorship, substituted for it the regulations he had before alluded to. This was an insidious mis-statement. The abolition of the censorship was an act of law, but the regulations were merely waste-paper, put forth, as he had before said, to gratify the wishes of the people about him. One word as to the morality of the proceeding. He could not think that the Noble Marquess was to be blamed for acting in this manner. He said to himself, "if my Council are satisfied with the regulations, and think they are laws, let them; but I will try the experiment of British law to prevent the licentiousness of the press." Mr. Canning must have reasoned in the same way, otherwise he would not have said, "let the experiment of a free press be tried," when the Court of Directors wished to apply to it the padlock and irons. (The Hon. Proprietor then read the circular of the Marquess of Hastings, dated August 19, 1818.) He would now proceed to the first charge which Mr. Adam made against Mr. Buckingham, for after having ruined that gentleman's fortunes, and expelled him from India, he thought proper to put forth a pamphlet of fifty pages, full of the grossest personal abuse of Mr. Buckingham. He charged him with having, from the first moment of his residence in India, been actuated by the basest motives; and so far did he carry his enmity against him, that he even made the publication of the advertisements of the sale of his library a ground for arresting Mr. Arnot; and an intimation was given, that no license would be granted for the publication of *The Oriental Herald* whilst Mr. Buckingham continued one of its proprietors. In page 5 of Mr. Adam's pamphlet, it was stated that Mr. Buckingham's view, in setting up his paper, was to establish a free press in India. That, however, had been previously done by Lord Hastings. Before he proceeded to the charges against Mr. Buckingham, he would call the attention of the Court to a circumstance, which he thought very extraordinary, after the doctrines which Mr. Adam propounded concerning the state of the Indian community. After Mr. Adam had declared publicly, that the civil and military functionaries in India, and indeed the whole population, were incapable of expressing an opinion with respect to the conduct of Government, it was with some surprise that he read that gentleman's answer to an address from the inhabitants of the province of Benares, signed by General Loveclay. Mr. Adam's reply was dated the 7th of December 1823; and

is as follows: "Gentlemen, the very flattering testimony of your approbation, conveyed to me by the address which I have had the honour to receive from you, demands my warmest thanks. The favourable opinion of so respectable a body of my countrymen, whose ability to appreciate the effect of public measures gives weight to their judgment, and whose independence of character is a pledge of the sincerity of their professions, must ever possess a high value in my estimation, and constitute a solid ground of satisfaction in reviewing the transactions of the short period during which the charge of the Government was vested in my hands. In entering on the duties of the station to which I was so unexpectedly called, I derived confidence and support from my experience of the talents and public spirit of the great body of the service in all its branches, and the conviction, that the measures I might pursue, if honestly directed to the promotion of the public interests, would be candidly and fairly judged when their objects and results were known. The sentiments you are pleased to express assure me that the expectation was well founded, and must, while they will always be a source of grateful recollection and pride, be an incentive to the same line of conduct which has been honoured with your good opinion, during the remaining term of my connexion with the administration of this country," &c. He hoped Mr. Adam would obtain his reward from his countrymen here, and trusted that he would meet with the reprobation of every good man. He could find no language, consistent with the rules of courtesy, in which to express his contempt for the weakness of human nature, as exemplified in the elevation of this individual. Mr. Canning remarked, in the House of Commons, in his usual jocose manner, that he should as soon expect Lord Amherst to become a tiger as a tyrant: that, he was sure, could not have been his deliberate opinion, for all history told them that men, by the possession of power, have been converted from the best to the worst of their species; and this too, not so much from a thirst for blood, as an obstinate adherence to an erroneous course. He would now return to the subject of the charges brought by Mr. Adam against Mr. Buckingham. The first charge was, that Mr. Buckingham had expressed his dissatisfaction at Mr. Elliot's continuance in power. Upon that occasion a letter was sent to Mr. Buckingham, complaining of the circumstance, signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government, and dated June 18, 1819. In reply to this, Mr. Buckingham wrote a letter, expressing his regret at having given offence to Lord Hastings, and stating that he would endeavour to avoid doing so in future: a

more proper, consistent, and courteous explanation and expression of deference to the wishes of Government, he would venture to say, never was penned. He believed, too, that the letter contained a sincere declaration of Mr. Buckingham's real feelings of obligation to Lord Hastings. The Marquess of Hastings, upon the receipt of the letter, in the most dignified manner abstained from further comment. The second charge against Mr. Buckingham was, that he made some offensive observation upon an address from a meeting at Madras to Lord Hastings, after the former remarks respecting Mr. Elliott. Mr. Adam mis-stated the fact. These remarks were printed before those relative to Mr. Elliott. However, as nothing particular arose out of this circumstance, he would proceed to the third charge, which was, that Mr. Buckingham complained of the measures taken by the Madras Government to impede the circulation of his journal through their territories. He could not help observing, that in the correspondence which took place on this occasion, as indeed in every case in which Lord Hastings was concerned, the dignity of the Government was preserved with singular skill. The circumstances out of which Mr. Buckingham's complaint arose were shortly these: Mr. Buckingham had entered into a contract with the Postmaster-General, by which the numbers of *The Calcutta Journal* were allowed to go free to Madras, and beyond that presidency, upon payment of a monthly sum by Mr. Buckingham. After this arrangement had continued some time, postage was charged upon the papers, although Mr. Buckingham still paid the monthly sum which had been agreed upon. He should read some of Mr. Buckingham's remarks upon this point, because they were monuments of the talent and circumspection which he displayed under circumstances of great danger, when the sword itself was hanging over his head, and which it would be well for all newspaper editors to imitate. [The Hon. Proprietor here read an extract relative to this point from an article which appeared in *The Calcutta Journal* of Jan. 11, 1820. In that article the writer complains of the measures which had been taken to impede the circulation of *The Calcutta Journal* through the Madras presidency, and expresses his determination to persevere in the discussion of all topics of great public interest.] Would any body (continued Mr. K.) imagine that there was any thing in that article which called for the interference of the Government? On the day subsequent to that on which the article appeared, Mr. Buckingham received a letter from the Chief Secretary, and the first paragraph of which was as follows: "The tenour of certain observations contained in *The Calcutta*

Journal of yesterday's date, under the head of a 'Notice to Subscribers under the Madras Presidency,' has appeared to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to be so highly improper, as to call for immediate notice from this Government." In a subsequent part of the letter, it was demanded that Mr. Buckingham should make an apology for having written the article. Mr. Buckingham, in a long letter to the Chief Secretary, entered into an explanation on the subject; but stated, that being conscious that he was in the right, he would not make any apology, and that he felt hurt at the demand for one having been made. In consequence of Mr. Buckingham's letter, the Government instituted an inquiry on the subject, when it turned out that the Postmaster was in error, and that Mr. Buckingham was justified in the complaint which he had made. (Hear!) Mr. Buckingham received another letter from the Chief Secretary, which contained the following remarkable observations: "It is with regret that his Lordship in Council has felt it necessary, on public grounds, to take any official notice of the observations in question. The rules framed for the guidance of the editors of newspapers, when they were relieved from the necessity of submitting their papers to the revision of an officer of Government, were in themselves so reasonable, and so obviously suitable to the circumstances of this Government, and to the state of society here, as to warrant the expectation of their general spirit being observed, even if they had not been officially prescribed. Independently of other injurious consequences, to which an injudicious or perverted use of the discretion vested in the editors of newspapers may lead, it has a manifest tendency to raise a question as to the expediency of the liberal measures sanctioned by Government with regard to the press, and to lead to the revival of those restrictions which common prudence on the part of the editors would render altogether unnecessary." The Government in this case was obliged to condescend to reason with the gentlemen of the press, and to make an appeal to their honour and prudence. Upon the receipt of this letter, the following paragraph appeared in the *Oriental Herald*: "It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to announce to our subscribers under the Madras presidency, that the measures we have taken to counteract the evil apprehended from the late interruption of the free postage of the journal through their territories, have hitherto been attended with a success beyond our most sanguine expectations, and promise us more satisfactory results than even the continuance of that system itself, for a long period at least, have commanded." Mr. Adam called

this a most contumacious act, indeed he seemed to be extremely indignant at Mr. Buckingham's conduct throughout the whole of this transaction. Mr. Buckingham, he said, was asked for an apology, and instead of making one, he had the impudence to defend himself. These were Mr. Adam's words: "To the clear and positive injunctions of the Supreme Government of the country, Mr. Buckingham, a licensed free mariner, thinks proper to oppose his own pretended dignity" (what, was being a licensed free mariner to deprive him of the feelings of an Englishman? was he, when he knew himself to be in the right, as the result proved, to make an abject apology, and acknowledge that he had done what was improper?) "as if the unfounded insinuations thrown out by him against the public conduct of the Madras Government were nothing, and his dignity every thing. Instead, therefore, of an apology to Government, as was demanded of him, he sends a long letter of justification, and it was not until he was called on a second time that he sent in a draft of a letter for the purpose of being forwarded to Madras, which contains no apology whatever, but another attempt at justification." It was quite impossible to account for such misstatements as these, except upon the supposition of a want of intellect, or a motive which he would not characterize. After this correspondence had taken place between Mr. Buckingham and the Government, in which it was only the good taste and judgment of the Marquess of Hastings that prevented the dignity of the Government being compromised, it turned out that the complaints made by Mr. Buckingham were correct; and yet Mr. Adam made it one of the grounds for banishing Mr. Buckingham, and ruining his fortunes, that he brought these very charges forward. (*Hear, hear!*) The next charge against Mr. Buckingham was, that he had published a letter complaining of the mode in which the British troops in the service of the Nizam were paid. What were the facts with respect to this transaction? Why, Mr. Buckingham was asked to give up the author of the letter, which the writer having consented to, he did. But the effect of the publication of the letter was, that the system of which it complained was altered, and Mr. Buckingham was never subjected to the slightest reproof. The sixth charge was, that Mr. Buckingham had published a letter signed "Emulus," on the patronage of merit in the Indian army. The Advocate-General was consulted with respect to the propriety of prosecuting this letter, and a prosecution was determined on, which, however, was abandoned, upon Mr. Buckingham disavowing, at the express suggestion of the Marquess of Hastings, the sentiments con-

tained in the letter. The next charge was, the publication of a letter signed "A Young Officer" (Mr. Fell), to expose a system of monopoly (among the older officers, at certain stations in the interior), of building and selling houses in an improper manner. The name of the writer was, with his own consent, given up at the request of the Government, and he received a mild letter of admonition: the publication of this letter Mr. Adam called another act of contumacy. The seventh charge was, that Mr. Buckingham accused the Government with having circulated, free of expense, the infamous prospectus of the *John Bull* newspaper, which, it could not be denied, was under the patronage of the Government, for the secretaries avowedly wrote in it. Mr. Adam had, in the most disingenuous manner, selected certain passages from the controversial articles which Mr. Buckingham wrote against the *John Bull*, and instead of giving them with their context, or stating that they were replies to articles in the *John Bull*, he left it to be supposed that they were specimens of Mr. Buckingham's usual manner of discussing the affairs of the Government. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The Advocate-General was referred to on this occasion, but he advised that no prosecution should take place. Why, these were so many triumphs for Mr. Buckingham. Was it possible for a man to receive greater encouragement to go on in the course in which he had embarked, when he proved to be always in the right? (*Hear, hear!*) The eighth charge was founded on a letter, published in the *Calcutta Journal*, from the "Friend of a Lady on her death-bed," which had been designated by a member of the Court of Directors, in the House of Commons, as an indirect attack on the Bishop of Calcutta. "It was well known that in the interior there was a great want of persons authorized to perform religious duties, and it was the practice of Chaplains of regiments posted there, in the event of their being well paid, to proceed to a considerable distance from their stations, to celebrate marriage, or any other religious ceremony; in the mean time, those persons whose interest it was the immediate duty of the Chaplains to attend to, were deprived of their services. It was in reference to this practice, that the letter, to which he had alluded and would now read, was written. (The Hon. Proprietor read the letter; which was dated from the "Western Provinces, June 10, 1821," in which the writer complains of the custom which existed of clergymen leaving large military stations for the purpose of making a journey of two or three hundred miles to solemnize marriages, in consequence of which those stations were deprived of a spiritual director until his return.) In

consequence of this article. Mr. Buckingham received, on the 15th of July, a letter from the Chief Secretary of the Government, stating that the letter from the "Friend to a Lady on her death-bed," contained insinuations against the character of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and calling upon Mr. Buckingham to give up the name of the author. On the 17th of July, Mr. Buckingham replied that "the writer of the letter being unknown to him, he could not furnish his name." Upon the receipt of this reply, the Chief Secretary wrote another letter to Mr. Buckingham, stating that Government was dissatisfied with Mr. Buckingham's communication. He (Mr. Kinnaird) could not suppose that the Marquess of Hastings approved of all these proceedings. He had no doubt that, being teased by his Council, he told them—"You may set to work and see how Mr. Buckingham will settle it with you." This second letter of the Chief Secretary contained the following passage: "On mere presumption, if not with intentional disguise of a known fact, the statement would give it to be understood that the misconduct alluded to was unchecked; whereas, serious notice of the transaction was instantly taken, therefore it is not only a groundless imputation on the Bishop of Calcutta, but the culpable inattention of Government was falsely imputed." Was not this a complete justification of Mr. Buckingham? Not only was the correctness of the fact mentioned in the letter published by him admitted, but it was stated that Government had taken notice of it. "Had the object of the writer of the letter been (continued the Chief Secretary) to remedy an inconvenience, his addressing himself to the proper department was the ready and legitimate course for procuring an immediate correction of the evil." He (Mr. Kinnaird) appealed to any person in Court, which he would consider the coarse more consonant with proper feeling, to bring an accusation against an individual, or, by a public notice, to call the attention of the Government to the system generally, in order that the evil practice might be remedied? "An accuser's concealment of his name (the letter went on to state) had an obvious meanness in it, which ought to throw doubt upon his representations; when to that circumstance was added the peculiarity of the signature 'A Friend to a Lady on her death-bed,' adapted, visibly, to suggest to the minds of the public some brutal slight, the malignity of the disposition was unquestionable." There was, however, nothing of deception with respect to the signature of the letter: it was, in truth, written by a friend of a lady who died. However, from the accusations brought against him in this letter of the Secretary, Mr. Bucking-

ham defended himself in a most admirable manner, in a reply, which was too long to read. He was subsequently informed that this reply had produced no change in the sentiments of the Government: thus the affair ended. The next circumstance to which Mr. Adam alluded, as one of those from which it was to be inferred that Mr. Buckingham's object was to overthrow the Indian Government, was the publication of a letter under the signature of "Sam Sober-sides," on the 25th October 1821. Mr. Adam complained, that after the Grand Jury had returned a true bill against Mr. Buckingham for the publication of the letter of "Sam Sober-sides," on the ground that it was a libel on the six Secretaries, he published a series of articles tending to obstruct the course of justice, by influencing the jurymen who were to try him: how absurd was this! Mr. Buckingham, then, was to rest quiet under the imputation of having written that which was false, lest, by denying the accusation, he might influence the whole of the community in his favour. Mr. Adam mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Buckingham's acquittal in a very brief manner. "The indictment," he observed, "was tried on the 18th July 1822, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty!" He might have added, that the jury returned their verdict without a moment's hesitation. A criminal information had been filed, under the advice of the Advocate-General, against Mr. Buckingham, on account of the observations, which Mr. Adam said were calculated to influence the minds of the jury who were to try him. This criminal information was brought before the Court on three different occasions, and on each occasion Sir F. Macnaghten refused to try it, declaring that it was cruel, oppressive, and illegal. Mr. Adam had dismissed this circumstance very quickly: he merely stated the fact that the judge refused to try the information, but omitted to say that it was because it was cruel, oppressive, and illegal. Injury might sometimes be effected by concealing part of what was true, which the French call *mensonge*, as well as by stating what was not true. The tenth charge made by Mr. Adam, related to some comments upon a paragraph in a Glasgow paper relative to the press in India. The passage which Mr. Adam deemed particularly offensive, was as follows:—"Such is the 'boom of a free press' in Asia, with the praises of which the world has rung for the last three years, and from those who knew not what awaited it, it is not even yet at an end. Such is the 'adulation' of public opinion on supreme authority, and such 'the value of a sign to be found only in men accustomed to oblige and express their least sentiments.'" The hypocrisy of Mr. Ada-

this point was beyond all example. He pretended to be exceedingly tender of the character of Lord Hastings, "upon whom," he said, "the passage I have read contains a gross personal attack." Why, all that Mr. Buckingham had done, Hastings had used in his answer to the address of the inhabitants of Madras, on the 24th July 1819, complimenting him on his conduct with regard to the press. Mr. Adam said that "Mr. Buckingham, of all men, could least plead ignorance of the meaning of the words which he had quoted; for, besides the clear purport of which the sentiments regarding the advantage of public discussion of the acts of Government were accompanied, he had been repeatedly and authoritatively corrected for acts, which he had attempted to defend on his construction of that speech. His perversion of it, on that occasion, in a manner still more grossly and personally offensive, seemed to demand the most serious notice." It was a mis-statement to say that Mr. Buckingham had been corrected by the Government; he had, on the contrary, always triumphed over it. But he (Mr. Kinnaird) thought what he was about to state was sufficient to induce the Court to agree to the motion with which he should conclude. The members of Council, it was known, were bound by oath not to disclose any of their deliberations; but Mr. Adam, in violation of this, had stated what passed in the Council on this occasion. "These sentiments," said Mr. Adam, "were strongly maintained by two of the members of Council, the immediate annulment of Mr. Buckingham's licence by the consideration of the pending proceeding in the Supreme Court, already noticed, and the probable misconstruction to which such a measure might, on all sides, that Mr. Buckingham's conduct was deserving of the serious consideration of Government, and the seriously harmful effect of his writings was acknowledged; but it was observed that the discussion at that time about to take place in the Supreme Court, would exhibit the true quality of Mr. Buckingham's conduct. Should he be acquitted, then the Government, by having resorted to a trial, had avoided the inconvenience of a harsh verdict in a disputable case: should the verdict be against him, then the equity of a subsequent removal, which it was generally supposed Mr. Buckingham would resist on himself by renewed improprieties, would stand manifest in the judicial decision." What could equal the business very surprising, that a man should inform the honourable friend of the cunning schemes

which he had devised for the ruin of another; but that he should publish them to the whole world, was indeed astonishing. The Jesuitical conduct which Mr. Adam attributed to the Council, was disgraceful in the extreme; and to refuse such a charge, the minutes of Council must be produced. The eleventh charge was, that Mr. Buckingham published a letter on the subject of a brevet and local rank, written by Colonel Robinson, who, he (Mr. Kinnaird) believed, had been thirty years in the service, and was a gentleman of great talents and high character. (Hear, hear!) The letter was published under the signature of a "Military Friend;" but, with the authority of Col. Robinson, Mr. Buckingham gave up that gentleman as the author, on the Government demanding it. The subject was referred to the Commander-in-Chief, who wrote what he should always consider to be a hasty and ill-advised letter to Col. Robinson, desiring him to remove in very offensive terms. Col. Robinson, in the heat of the moment, wrote a reply to the Commander-in-Chief, in which he gave too full a vent to his feelings. For this offence he was tried by a Court-Martial. He apologized for the indiscretion of which he had been guilty, to the Commander-in-Chief, and asked permission to retract the letter; but that was refused. The Court-Martial declared the gallant Colonel guilty; but, on account of his previous excellent conduct, recommended him to mercy. The recommendation, however, was disregarded; Col. Robinson was sent home, and died in the channel. (Hear!) The Commander here, I believe, confirmed the sentence which had been passed on him. Mr. Buckingham made some observations in defence of the letter from Col. Robinson which had been published in his Journal, which called forth this remark from Mr. Adam:—"It is not possible to conceive a more gross and open insult to Government, than the publication of this defence of a paper, which he knew had excited its displeasure." Mr. Adam then stated that four of the members of Council proposed Mr. Buckingham's banishment from India, but that it was negatived by the Marquess of Hastings. It was not till that these gentlemen were able to carry their kind intentions into effect. (Hear!) The next charge made by Mr. Adam was, that the John Bull, in a controversy with Lord Hastings' circular here "wasteful." On this subject, Mr. Buckingham received a letter from the Government, of which the following passage was the most important part: "You are now fully apprized, that if you shall again venture to impeach the validity of the

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statute quoted, and the legitimacy of the power vested by it in the chief authority here (the power of banishment), or shall treat with disregard any official injunction, past or future, from Government, whether communicated in words of command or in the gentler language of intimation, your license will be immediately cancelled, and you will be ordered to depart forthwith from India." Mr. Buckingham wrote a reply to this letter, in which, after stating that he was entirely at the mercy of the Governor-General if he thought fit to exercise the power of banishment, he says, "that I may not again incur the imputation of a mischievous suppression of fact, as tending to betray others into penal error, I shall rely on his Lordship's justice to permit me the publication of the official correspondence in which I have been involved on the subject of the press, in order that no person may henceforth plead ignorance as their excuse for not conforming to the wishes now so clearly and finally expressed by Government. It is not only granted to my opponent, the John Bull, to publish such portions of the letters of Government to me, as may suit his purpose of bringing my writings and character into disrepute; but access is given him to all such documents sufficiently early to make them a subject of comment in his pages, almost before they reach my hands, and certainly before I have been able to reply to them. Those who remember the avowed purpose for which that paper was established, to crush and annihilate the Calcutta Journal—those who know the manner in which it had been supplied with every mark of official countenance and protection, being made, indeed, the channel of information formerly confined to the Government Gazette, as well as a vehicle of the most angry denunciations against myself and my opinions, in letters, written for its columns, and generally believed to be penned by some among the highest functionaries of the state—those to whom all this is notorious (and they include nearly the whole of the British community in India), will not wonder at the ungenerous exultation which the habitual contributors to that paper have already displayed at what they, no doubt, deem the immediate harbinger of my irrecoverable ruin." (Hear!) The subject which was alluded to in this paragraph, deserved the serious consideration of this Court. The connexion of the Government with the John Bull had never been denied; as little can it be denied that the most atrocious calumnies against Mr. Buckingham appeared in the pages of that paper. Judge Macnaghten had sufficiently denounced the libels which the John Bull put forth against Mr. Buckingham, when he said that "he could not speak of them without horror." (Hear!) The circum-

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stance of which Mr. Adam next complained, was the publication by Mr. Buckingham of some remarks upon the appointment of Mr. Jameson, the Secretary of the Medical Board, to be Superintendent of a School for Native Doctors. The remarks complained of were nothing more than a piece of good-humoured irony, which was naturally called forth on the appointment of an individual to perform the duties of two offices which were totally incompatible. Mr. Jameson applied to Government on the subject, but they sent him about his business, for they felt that the job was too gross to be defended, and yet Mr. Adam gravely mentioned the transaction as one of Mr. Buckingham's offences against the Government. [The Hon. Proprietor here read the letter, part of the article in question, in which the author ridiculed the idea of appointing Mr. Jameson to these two situations; in doing the duties of which, they had Mr. Jameson as Superintendent of the Native School, corresponding with Mr. Jameson, the Secretary to the Medical Board; and the Secretary to the Medical Board, replying to Mr. Jameson, the Superintendent of the Native School. The folly of this system was exemplified by reference to the proceedings of Mr. Manesty, who was formerly the Hon. Company's resident at Bussorah, and had the charge of the public dispatches, which then passed frequently by that route from Bombay to England.] In consequence of this article, a duel took place between Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Jameson, and so the affair terminated. Mr. Adam, in reference to this circumstance, insinuated that Mr. Buckingham, in addition to his other crime, attempted to take away a man's life. (A laugh.) He now came to the last charge, which completed the sum of Mr. Buckingham's offences, and was followed by his banishment from India. There was at Calcutta a Scotch clergyman, a Dr. Bryce, who was an active supporter of the John Bull, and had written some furious personal attacks on Mr. Buckingham. He would give the Court, in his own words, a specimen of the manner in which the Reverend Gentleman thought it was proper to combat Mr. Buckingham's political opinions. The extract he was about to read, was from the pages of the John Bull. "The phenomenon of a journalist venting his sentiments without the aid of a censor, is but new in India; and it was manifest that in this country such a man might prove the instrument of incalculable evil. In looking around me I beheld the evils that might be feared actually occurring. I saw them insinuating themselves into the very strong hold of our power, and possibly paving the way for an event, which the enemies to this power have hitherto attempted to

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publication of which Mr. Arnott was sent home. [He here read the paragraph, which related to the removal of Mr. Buckingham from India, referred to the article relative to Dr. Bryce which occasioned that event, and contained some observations on the new laws restricting the Calcutta press.] It was for publishing this paragraph that Mr. Arnott was seized—in the first instance illegally seized. Being brought before the Court by *Habeas Corpus*, he was discharged. He then removed himself out of the power of this iniquitous Government. He placed himself under another power, that of the French, at Serampore. But matters were so managed that he was hurried on board a ship, taken out of the protection of the law of the land, and the Bengal Government, availing themselves of this trick, sent him to Europe by the way of Bencoolen. Why was this done? Was it not done for the purpose of persecuting him? Was not Mr. Arnott made a victim, in order to deter any person who might be willing to act in Mr. Buckingham's behalf? It might be said, that this was not the direct act of Lord Amherst. He was however, at all events, the instrument of tyranny, and he had as little respect for the agent as he had for the principal. They might tell him that Lord Amherst could not have been thus converted into a tiger; he cared not for that, if Lord Amherst suffered himself to be made the tool of others. It was intended, by the severity exercised towards Mr. Arnott, to hold that poor man up as a scarecrow to frighten any other individual from acting for Mr. Buckingham. (Hear!) That gentleman had been ruined in his prospects. He had lost a property worth £40,000; for £10,000 had been offered for a fourth share in his journal, the value of which was now very much deteriorated. He thought it necessary to impress these different points most forcibly on their minds, to induce them to look at this subject with all the seriousness it deserved. The state of the press in India was such, that it was impossible it could long remain unaltered. Their Government had assumed a compulsory, an arbitrary power, of the most fearful and the most odious character—a power utterly at variance with freedom, and which must give rise to continual disputes and dissensions. Even the censorship was better than such a state of things. It would be better to put an end to the press entirely, rather than to encounter these endless bickerings which must occur under the present system. Could their Government be respected, when it was constantly engaged in those paltry and contemptible disputes? He had clearly shewn, throughout the whole of those squabbles between Mr. Buckingham and the Government, nothing but the weakness of

mind which distinguished the Marquess of Hastings, and the determination of that Noble Personage that justice should be done, could have prevented the Government from placing itself in a situation the most ridiculous. (Hear!) He had already adverted to the losses sustained by Mr. Buckingham; and, on that subject, he would now take the liberty to read a letter from Messrs. Alexander and Co., Mr. Buckingham's agent at Calcutta, dated the 2d January 1824. [The Hon. Proprietor then read the letter, in which the writers stated, that every exertion had been made to procure a restoration of the license, but the opposition which they experienced was too formidable to be overcome; the Government wished the paper to be placed in other hands, and Mr. W. Muston was selected. The letter then went on to state the great loss which was likely to be experienced by the transaction.] The press (continued Mr. Kinnaird) which Mr. Buckingham had established at Calcutta, was, he understood, a monument of enterprise and skill; such an establishment had never before been known in India. It was on a most extensive scale, and was the admiration of all who viewed it: yet, by the proceedings against Mr. Buckingham, by his removal from India, its value had been greatly impaired. If he mistook not, Mr. Muston was an editor, who would, in a great degree, be agreeable to the Government. Dr. Abel, a surgeon who went out with Lord Amherst, who, as he understood, was a mild and amiable man, was proposed for the situation of editor: but the Civil Government said "no; we must have some one who is not under the controul of the Governor-General, we must have a sure man," and Dr. Abel was accordingly refused, because he was not sufficiently under the controul of the Civil Government. Mr. Muston, he believed, was son-in-law to one of the members of Council. He was allowed to take the situation; the Civil Government, perhaps, thinking that he could get the journal at a cheap rate, and determining in this way: "If he writes as we like, he may have a license; but if public measures be discussed, it shall be taken from him." Such was the state of things in India; and they had Mr. Adam stating, through the public press, in his appeal, that they had in that country a community of slaves, over which he had complete power; a community whom he despised, and must despise, because, as their fortune was under his controul and command, to raise it or to depress it, it was impossible that their opinions could be free. Mr. Adam was, fortunately, no longer in India; but he denied that the spirit which prevailed when he was there had since assumed a milder form. The press was placed under such

possible could continue. The Executive Body seemed to keep themselves in ignorance of the fitness of the press to effect that moral improvement in India, which was so desirable, and which, if they were the wisest persons that ever lived, they could not accelerate so rapidly as by the employment of that engine. But it appeared that free discussion was to be banished from India; therefore, Mr. Buckingham was not allowed to stay there. No one could have an idea of what the views and feelings of the Indian Government were. One thing, however, was certain, namely, that they could not go back, that they could not recede without orders from this country; and if the Executive Body were not ready to come forward and to discharge the great duty which the Legislature had imposed on them, let them make up their minds to meet those taunts and reproaches, at the expiration of the charter, which such lukewarm conduct would provoke. Their neglect would not be met with jokes or witticisms; but they would be arraigned in their Court, as the most imbecile body of men that ever deceived the confidence that had been placed in them. He was very sure, if, when the renewal of their charter was attempted, they spoke of the value of their stock, and other matters of that kind, they would be laughed at as a set of fools, who only looked to their commercial interests, when much greater objects ought to have engaged their attention. It was always disagreeable and painful, in bringing a question like this before the Court, to appear, in speaking of an individual, to go one point beyond what the justice of the case required; because they all knew that personal observations must have considerable effect on the feelings of the friends of any gentleman whose name was introduced. With this impression, he should be very sorry to say any thing that did not strictly apply to the public character of Mr. Adam. From the first moment he came into that Court, the importance of a free press to India struck him most forcibly: by the means of free discussion, he wished to introduce a better, a more liberal spirit in the civil service. He was desirous that their civil servants should not merely look to home for the approbation of their conduct; but that, if they deserved it, they should receive it, in India, through the medium of a free press. He would not place those servants in a mere state of slavish probation: he was anxious, that, before they returned to their native country, the public press should tell the Proprietors who were men of integrity and talent, who deserved well, and who did not: he would not have them, when they called on the Proprietors for their suffrages, go sneaking about to every door for testimonies of services: (Hear!) he would not have

them elevated by the influence of private feelings, or of personal exertions; nor by the active circulation of their letters through the town. He wished their public acts to be generally known; and on these he wished their servants to stand or fall. (Hear!) It was the contrary system that became, as in the case of Lord Hastings, the thorn in the side of Government. It aroused a nest of hornets in the seat of Government, it excited angry feelings, it caused individuals to make themselves obnoxious to those in power, because, their solicitations having failed, some appointment which they desired was given to another. The press in India, if free and unshackled, would, in that respect, effect a complete reform; the Company would receive accurate intelligence of what was going on, and they would no longer be made the scoff of the legislature, on account of their ignorance of their own affairs. In bringing this question forward, he did not wish to come into personal conflict with any person, or to give offence to any individual; he would, however, fearlessly do his duty. He believed the time had at length come, when the subject of India must be most seriously taken up in that Court. He was of opinion that they were ignorant of the state of improvement in India; and he thought that the soil there was ready to receive much more improvement. He believed, that, on the whole, the raising of that infatuated person (Mr. Adam) to power, would be beneficial. If his conduct as Governor-General, in sending forth, after the removal of Mr. Buckingham, such a document as had that day been exhibited, were not publicly stigmatized, then he thought the Court would cease to have a well-founded hope of governing India properly. (Hear!) The Hon. Proprietor concluded by moving—"That there be laid before this Court copies of all minutes, correspondence, and proceedings, in and between the Council of Calcutta and the Court of Directors, or any of their Committees, and also the Board of Controul, relating to the press in India, since the commencement of the year 1818."

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Mr. Impey observed, that, with respect to one part of the speech which they had just heard, he meant that part of it which related to Mr. Arnott, he had a plain and evident answer to give, which, in his opinion, ought to be satisfactory to every man in that Court. The case of Mr. Arnott, it should not be forgotten, had not as yet arrived in this country. The conduct of the Government abroad was subject, first to the animadversion of the Court of Directors, and next to the official notice of the Board of Controul. It was therefore quite impossible for this Court to take up the case on a mere vague *ex-parte* statement;

they must wait until the details of Mr. Arnott's case arrived, and until an explanation of the motives and conduct of Government arrived also. The Court must see that, to discuss this question before the explanation arrived, would be highly improper, and most injurious to the Government of India. It was not calumniously towards any man, to assail his conduct with abuse, in the first instance, and to wait for his explanation after censure had been pronounced on him. The very long speech which they had just heard he must characterize as consisting simply of two parts: the one, the praise of Mr. Buckingham; the other, the abuse of all those who were opposed to him. Putting the case of Mr. Arnott out of the question, the motion certainly appeared to be connected with two circumstances of great importance. One of these was, the alleged removal of Mr. Buckingham from India, contrary to all law, and in defiance of all justice; the other had reference to certain regulations lately framed by the Government of India, for the correction and restraint of the press in that country. In his opinion very short answers might be given, in that Court, to the address of the Hon. Proprietor, on those points. It must, *prima facie*, appear to the Court, that, in all probability, nothing had been done in this case either illegal or unjust, because Mr. Buckingham had appealed from the Government of Bengal to the Directors, and also to the Board of Control, for the renewal of his license, and his appeal had been disallowed. Both those bodies had examined his case, and they had refused to interfere, or to renew his license for residing in India. If, however, it were true that he had suffered, either in person or property, in consequence of the conduct of the Governor-General, that Court was not the place in which he ought to seek for redress. He ought to look for reparation in a Court of Justice: there was not a man who heard him, who did not know, if it were made out to the satisfaction of an English jury, that Mr. Buckingham had been injured by the villainy or injustice of the Indian Government, that ample damages would be awarded to him. The Hon. Mover had stated, that to bring an action at law would be a hopeless course, since it would be very difficult to prove malice on the part of the Governor-General. He (Mr. Impey) believed that it would indeed be difficult to do so. But if that were the case, how dare the Hon. Proprietor impute malice to the Governor-General, with such confidence and boldness as he had done? (Hear!) The Hon. Proprietor had asserted that Mr. Buckingham was illegally removed. He would say, if such were the fact, that the person aggrieved might recover very heavy damages; but he was prepared to show that the re-

moval of Mr. Buckingham was perfectly legal, and completely justifiable. With respect to the second point, the answer was equally short. The law of this country had given to the Governor-General in Council the power to institute rules and regulations for the government of the town of Calcutta, and he possessed the same authority with respect to the provinces generally. The regulations complained of had been agreed to by the Governor-General in Council; they were argued in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and in that Court they were registered. They had afterwards been transmitted to the King in Council, as was by law directed, and to the King in Council Mr. Buckingham had appealed. He was called on for a printed state of his case; which case would ultimately be argued before the King in Council: therefore, so far as the Court of Proprietors was concerned, the case of Mr. Buckingham was *coram non judice*. That Court had no right to interfere with the subject. The question was in a judicial course before the King in Council, and the decision of the Court of Proprietors could have no influence on it, one way or other. In any common case, this short answer would be quite sufficient: but, as they had been told, that this was only the commencement of a series of discussions on this subject (which discussions, it appeared, were first of all to be carried on in that Court, and afterwards in other places), he thought it was right to enable the Proprietors, by a plain statement, to judge how they ought to decide, supposing for a moment that they possessed the necessary jurisdiction. He would endeavour to show that there was no foundation whatever, in law or in justice, for the complaint of Mr. Buckingham; he would show, quite clearly, that Mr. Buckingham was not removed from India illegally; he would demonstrate, that Mr. Buckingham was not compelled to leave that country, until he had, over and over again, infringed on the regulations laid down for the government of the press. Whether those regulations were or were not laws, he would not say; but certainly they had been treated as laws by the Marquess of Hastings in Council, and they had been viewed as laws even by Mr. Buckingham himself. Before Mr. Buckingham was removed, he had been warned and menaced, over and over again, by the government of the Marquess of Hastings, and even in the hand-writing of the Marquess of Hastings himself, relative to his constant infraction of those regulations. But yet, after all these warnings and remonstrances, after all these threats, after being repeatedly told, that if he did not desist he would be removed, Mr. Buckingham complained that he had been illegally sent away. With respect to one

point, on which the Hon. Proprietor had argued at great length, and which regarded the restrictions that had been laid on the press, he thought he could shew, in the first place, that there never had been a free press in India; that such a thing never could have entered the mind of the Marquess of Hastings himself; and that its establishment was wholly inconsistent with his own regulations. It was quite clear that a free press could not exist under a despotic Government. (Hear, hear! from Mr. Kinnaird.) The Government of India always was, and always must be, a despotic Government, while it was administered by us. (Hear!) With respect to the case of Mr. Buckingham, it was necessary to call the attention of the Court, in the first place, to the real state of the facts, without gloss or ornament: Mr. Buckingham, as they had been told, was by profession a mariner; in order to pursue that profession in India, he obtained a license from the Company to go there; with that license he proceeded to Calcutta, in the year 1818; in pursuance of the terms of that license, it was necessary that he should enter into a covenant with the Company by indenture; that covenant provided, that so long as he remained in India he should conduct and demean himself according to the regulations which, from time to time, might be put in force at the settlement where he was to reside; and, in order to enforce compliance with that indenture, the following provision was made in their charter:—"Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any person, having obtained a certificate or license from the said Court of Directors, authorizing such person to proceed to the East-Indies, or other place within the limits of the Company's charter, shall at any time so conduct himself, as, in the judgment of the Governor-General or Governor in Council of the Presidency within which such person shall be found, to have forfeited his claim to the countenance and protection of the Government of such Presidency, it shall and may be lawful for such Governor-General, or Governor in Council, by order, to declare that the certificate or license so obtained by such person shall be void from a day to be named in such order, and from and after such a day so to be named in such order, such person shall be deemed and taken to be a person residing and being in the East-Indies, or parts aforesaid, without license or authority for that purpose, any matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding." Such was the law upon which the Government of India had acted on this occasion. Now, it became material to consider how Mr. Buckingham conducted himself while in India: he proceeded there as a mariner, but he thought proper to set up a press at Calcutta; with

this, however, he did not quarrel, whatever might be his opinion as to the manner in which that press was conducted by Mr. Buckingham. It now became important to consider what were the rules and regulations which this gentleman, under his license as a mariner, was bound to abide by. They had been told, on the other side, that every thing which had been done by the Marquess of Hastings, respecting the rules and regulations for the government of the press—that, in truth, every act which that nobleman had done, relating to Mr. Buckingham, was a mere *feint*; that he did not really mean that which his words and acts declared to be his intention. Was it not, he would ask, a gross insult to that Noble Lord to say, that his whole course of conduct betrayed a desire to deceive his Council? (Hear!) Was it not most insulting to him to assert, that the regulations which he promulgated were contrary to his real sentiments? (Hear!) Was there ever known so scandalous a dereliction of duty, if this charge (for a charge it undoubtedly was) were true? (Hear!) But what authority had the Hon. Proprietor for placing the character of the Marquess of Hastings in this odious light? What right had he to assert that the Noble Marquess had acted with insincerity? (Hear!) He (Mr. Impey) had no doubt but the Noble Marquess was perfectly sincere; and there had been placed in his hands minutes on the subject of Mr. Buckingham's conduct, which clearly proved that the Noble Marquess was quite in earnest. He would produce one of those papers, which the Hon. Proprietor had designated as silly, foolish, and contemptible; to which he had applied all the strong and offensive epithets he could think of, which document was absolutely revised by the hand of the Noble Marquess himself. (Hear!) The letter addressed to Mr. Buckingham, informing him that, if he continued to pursue the course which he had been so often warned to forego, his license would be withdrawn, and he himself would be removed from India, was written, every word, by the hand of the Marquess of Hastings. What then would the Court say of a gentleman who, on his own *ipse dixit*, asserted that the Marquess of Hastings pursued one line of conduct, while in his heart and in his mind he favoured another? (Hear, hear!) The regulations which were promulgated by the Marquis of Hastings for removing the censorship from the press in India, did not give to that country a free press. He would remind the Court, that when the Marquess Wellesley was Governor-General in Bengal, he found it necessary to impose a censorship on the press, which remained in force until the Marquess of Hastings took it off; but soon after he removed the censorship, he introduced other regu-

lations for the government of the press. This had most erroneously been called the establishment of a free press in India: it was, however, no such thing. It was very true, that those regulations or restrictions, promulgated by the Marquess of Hastings, were quoted by Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, and that Right Hon. Gentleman indulged himself in a laugh. And why? He laughed at the idea of such restrictions being referred to, as a proof of the establishment of a free press in India. (Hear!) That was the cause of his merriment. The regulations adopted by the Marquess of Hastings were conveyed to the editors of the different newspapers. They were there informed, in the way of statement and explanation, what was expected from them in conducting their several journals; and they were told, that if they did not conform to those regulations, or expressed opinions of the Government, they were liable to be removed from India, under the provisions of the act of Parliament. The following was the circular sent round on that occasion:—

"To the Editor of the ———
 "Sir,—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to revise the existing regulations regarding the controul exercised by the Government over the newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the following Resolutions, passed by his Lordship in Council.

"The editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:—

"1st. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Honourable Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the Government of India; or disquisitions on political transactions of the Local Administration; or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

"2d. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances.

"3d. The republication, from English or other newspapers, of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British power or reputation in India.

"4th. Private scandal and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society.

"Relying upon the prudence and discretion of the editors for their careful observance of these rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to dispense with their publishing their papers to the effect of Government previous to publication. The editors will, however, be held personally

accountable for whatever they may publish in contravention of the rules now communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British law, as established in this country, and will be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

"The editors are further required to lodge in the Chief Secretary's Office one copy of every newspaper, periodical or extra, published by them respectively.

"I am, &c.

"J. ADAM, Chief Sec. to Gov.

"Council Chamber, Aug. 12, 1818."

Such were the regulations for the government of the Indian press, as promulgated by the Marquess of Hastings. It was for the Court to say, whether the title of a "free press" could apply to a press which was subjected to such restrictions. Now, the next question was, how far Mr. Buckingham, during the time he resided in India, complied with those regulations? The first publication of his which attracted the attention of the Government of India, and which called for its interference, was what was conceived to be a libel on the Government of Madras, which appeared on the 26th of May, 1819. He did not speak of this production as one that would be deemed a libel in this country, but as a publication that was treated as a libel by the Governor-General and his Council. He would not read that document, but he would state to the Proprietors the letter which the Marquess of Hastings and the other Members of the Government directed to be written to Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of its appearance. The letter ran thus:—

"To Mr. Buckingham, Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

"Judicial Department.

"Sir:—The attention of Government having been drawn to certain paragraphs, published in the Calcutta Journal, of Wednesday, the 26th ult., I am directed by his Excellency, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, to communicate to you the following remarks regarding them.

"The Governor-General in Council observes, that this publication is a wanton attack upon the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, in which his continuance in office is represented as a public calamity, and his conduct in administration asserted to be governed by despotic principles, and influenced by unworthy motives.

"The Governor-General in Council refrains from enlarging upon the injurious effect which publications of such a nature are calculated to produce in the due administration of the affairs of this country. It is sufficient to inform you, that he considers the paragraphs above quoted to be highly offensive and objectionable in themselves, and to amount to a violation of the

obvious spirit of the instructions communicated to the Editors of newspapers, at the period when this Government was pleased to permit the publication of newspapers, without subjecting them to the previous revisions of the officers of Government.

"The Governor-General in Council regrets to observe, that this is not the only instance in which the Calcutta Journal has contained publications at variance with the spirit of the instructions above referred to. On the present occasion, the Governor-General in Council does not propose to exercise the powers vested in him by law; but I am directed to acquaint you, that by any repetition of a similar offence, you will be considered to have forfeited all claim to the countenance and protection of this Government, and will subject yourself to be proceeded against under the 36th section of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155.

"I am, &c.

"W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

"Council Chamber, June 18, 1819."

It was here very material to consider in what light Mr. Buckingham, soon after his arrival in India, viewed the power which was alluded to in the foregoing letter. To that letter Mr. Buckingham returned the following answer:—

"To W. B. Bayley, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

"Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, expressing the displeasure of the Governor-General in Council, at the publication of certain paragraphs in the Calcutta Journal of the 26th ultimo, reflecting on the character of Mr. Elliott in his public capacity as Governor of Madras.

"I shall not presume to intrude on the notice of his Lordship in Council any observations tending to the extenuation of my conduct in this or in any previous instance, as departing from the spirit of the instructions issued to the editors of the public journals in India, at the period they were exempted from the necessity of previously submitting their publications to the revision of the Secretary to Government.

"I shall rather confine myself to observing, that I sincerely regret my having given cause to his Lordship in Council to express his displeasure, and the more so, as there is not an individual among the numerous subjects under his benign government, who is more sensible than myself of the unprecedented liberality which has marked his Lordship's administration in general, and the immense obligation which all the friends of the press owe to the measure of the revised Regulations in particular.

"The very marked indulgence which his Lordship in Council is pleased to exercise towards me, in remitting on this occasion the exercise of the powers vested in him by law, will operate as an additional

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incentive to my future observance of the spirit of the instructions issued, before the commencement of the Calcutta Journal, to the editors of the public prints of India, in August 1818, of which I am now fully informed, and which I shall henceforth make my guide.

"I am, &c.

"J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

"Calcutta, June 22, 1819."

Such was the promise made by Mr. Buckingham to the Marquess of Hastings, and he would call on the Court to mark how Mr. Buckingham kept that promise—how he conformed to those regulations, with which he was, as he admitted, perfectly acquainted. Not many months afterwards, Mr. Buckingham renewed his attack on the very same person, the Governor of Madras. On this second occasion, it appeared the Marquess of Hastings felt it necessary to direct the Secretary of the Council again to address a remonstrance to Mr. Buckingham. In the letter which was, in consequence written to that gentleman, the following passage would be found:—

"The Governor-General in Council has perceived with regret the little impression made on you by the indulgence you have already experienced; and I am directed to warn you of the certain consequence of your again incurring the displeasure of Government. In the present instance, his Lordship in Council contents himself with requiring, that a distinct acknowledgment of the impropriety of your conduct, and a full and sufficient apology to the Government of Fort St. George, for the injurious insinuations inserted in your paper of yesterday, with regard to the conduct of that Government, be published in the Calcutta Journal."

In the long speech by which this question had been introduced, they had been favoured with a recital of several libels published by Mr. Buckingham, which rendered it necessary for the Bengal Government to interfere. If he were to go over those libels again, it would only weary and disgust the Court. Suffice it to say, that, during Mr. Buckingham's residence in India, he published libels against the Bishop of Calcutta, against the clergy, and against the whole Government of India, as being actuated by corrupt and unworthy motives. He described that Government as discouraging merit, while it rewarded meanness and subserviency. He sent forth libels against the Governor-General, against the Commander-in-Chief, against the grand jury; who had found a bill against him, and he had attacked private individuals in innumerable instances. (Hear!) He must say, in the presence of that Court, that he could not perceive, in the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, during the occurrence of these publications,

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any of that wisdom, promptitude, and firmness which distinguished other parts of his administration.—(Hear! hear!) Certainly the Noble Marquess adopted some means to stop this growing evil, but they were not sufficiently strong to effect that object. He endeavoured to check Mr. Buckingham; he tried threats, he tried advice, he tried courts-martial, (Hear! hear!) but it was all in vain: Mr. Buckingham went on to the last in the same obnoxious course. He at length ventured to deny the authority of Government altogether, and to set its mandates at defiance. In consequence of an article, in which the power of the Government to remove from India any European, not a covenanted servant of the Company, was completely denied, the following letter, written by the Marquess of Hastings' own hand, and signed by the Secretary to the Government, was addressed to Mr. Buckingham, on the 5th of September 1822:—

"General Department.
General in Council has been called to a discussion in the Calcutta Journal of the 31st ultimo, respecting the power of Government to forbid the further continuance within the British territories in India of any European not being a covenanted servant of the Honourable Company.

"With a suppression of facts, most mischievous, as tending to betray others into penal error, you have put out of view the circumstance that the residence alluded to, if it be without a licence, is criminal by the law of England; while, if the residence be sanctioned by licence, it is upon the special recorded condition, not simply of obedience to what the local government may see cause to enjoin, but to the holding a conduct which that government shall deem to merit its countenance and protection; a breach of which condition forfeits the indulgence, and renders it liable to extinction.

"This provision, which the Legislature of your country has thought proper to enact, (53 Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 36,) and nullify, by asserting that 'transmission for offences through the press is a power wholly unknown to the law;' that 'no regulation exists in the statute book for restraining the press in India;' and that 'the more the monstrous doctrine of transmission is examined, the more it must excite the abhorrence of all just minds.'

"No comment is requisite on the gross disingenuousness of describing as a tyrannous authority, that power, the legality and justice of which you had acknowledged by your voluntary acceptance of a leave, granted on terms involving your express recognition to that effect. Neither is it necessary to particularize the many minor inadequacies in the paper observed upon,

since you have brought the matter to one decisive point.

"Whether the act of the British Legislature, or the opinion of an individual, shall be predominant, is now at issue. It is thence imperative on the duty of the local government, to put the subject at rest. The long tried forbearance of the Governor-General will fully prove the extreme reluctance with which he adopts a measure of harshness; and even now, his Excellency in Council is pleased to give you the advantage of one more warning. You are now finally apprized, if you shall again venture to impeach the validity of the statute quoted, and the legitimacy of the power vested by it in the chief authority here, or shall treat with disregard any official injunction, past or future, from Government, whether communicated in terms of command or in the gentler language of intimation, your licence will be immediately cancelled, and you will be ordered to depart forthwith from India.

"I am, Sir, &c,

"C. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Gov."

During the whole of these proceedings relative to the subject of the press, the Marquess of Hastings was acting contrary to the views of his colleagues, who were anxious that more prompt and efficient measures should be taken. Now, was it to be supposed that the Noble Marquess was the only person in the right? Was it to be imagined that he alone could judge correctly on this subject, and that his colleagues must all be in the wrong? He could not tell what the Directors thought on this point; but it might be inferred, as they had ultimately sanctioned the removal of Mr. Buckingham, that they viewed the conduct of those who had sent him away as perfectly correct and justifiable. Yet the Marquess of Hastings, throughout all these proceedings, had acted in opposition to his Council—in opposition to those gentlemen who had deemed it necessary to remove Mr. Buckingham from India. A motion had, long before, been made in Council for the removal of that individual. It was proposed that his licence should be withdrawn, and that proposition was supported by the whole of the Members in Council, though it was overruled by the Marquess of Hastings. Would it then have been a wonder, if, when the period arrived which placed at the head of the Government those who had previously declared that Mr. Buckingham ought not to be suffered to remain in India, would it, be asked, have been a wonder, if they had proceeded to remove him for his past transgressions? They did not, however, do this. No, they waited for that which they were sure to find—namely, another transgression. As to the nature of this last transgression he would say nothing. He cared not

whether the conduct of the Government was right or wrong in visiting the offence as they had done.—(Hear! hear!) That Government, in exercising its authority, was accountable to the Court of Directors. Those who composed it felt that the article in question was an improper one, and they resented the publication as by law they had a right to do. The opinion of the Members of Council, long before, was, that Mr. Buckingham should be removed; and when that removal took place, neither the Court of Directors nor the Board of Control censured those who adopted the measure: on the contrary, they agreed in the propriety of the act.—(Hear! hear!) As to Mr. Buckingham, he should be extremely sorry to say any thing disrespectful of him; and he wished the same forbearance had been manifested on the other side towards Mr. Adam.—(Hear! hear!) He should feel that he degraded himself, and insulted the Court, if he applied the same epithets to Mr. Buckingham that had this day been applied to Mr. Adam.—(Hear! hear!) Mr. Buckingham, far as he felt that the contrary, might have acted from the sincere conviction of his own mind. He might suppose that a free press would be beneficial to our Indian empire, and he might, perhaps, feel that he was a martyr to his efforts for the attainment of that object. He understood that Mr. Buckingham was now employing himself in the production of a very useful work in this country; had he published in England what he had thought proper to publish in India, no person would have found fault with it. (Hear! hear!) Such publications would be here in the right place; in a place where the strictures of a free press would operate with good effect on the Government of India. There was one part of Mr. Buckingham's conduct, and of the conduct of his advocates, which he must utterly condemn: he meant their treating this as a personal question between Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Adam. Mr. Adam, acting on public principles, had removed Mr. Buckingham for the well-being of India, but his opponents accused him with having taken that step from motives of private malice. It was a very easy thing, when an individual was at the distance of half the globe from his native country, to condemn him as a tyrant, to brand him with the odious character of a malicious man. In answer to observations which had been made on this subject, he begged leave to read to the Court the opinions entertained by some eminent men in India, with respect both to Mr. Adam personally, and to his administration generally. He would lay before the Court certain passages from a letter written by the Governor of Bombay; extracts from a letter written by Lord Amherst (though perhaps some gen-

lemen would object to his testimony), and the opinion delivered at a public meeting which was held at Calcutta, and which was specially called at the termination of Mr. Adam's government. By whom was that most favourable opinion of Mr. Adam given? It was given by the gentleman who was actually counsel for Mr. Buckingham himself (hear!) and every person who knew that individual, must know that he was the last man who would be guilty of a deceit or of injustice. (Hear!) The letter from the Governor of Bombay to a near relation of Mr. Adam, contained this passage:—

"Bombay, August 14, 1823.

"Nothing can exceed the praise which every body in Bengal bestows on John Adam's administration, which is the more to his credit, as much of his employment has been of an unpopular nature; the restrictions on the press in particular; but the inconsistency of a free press where no thing else is free or intended to be free, is too obvious to escape you. It is our duty, and I am happy to say it is our wish too, to hasten on the time when the people of the country may take a share in their government. But at present nobody would take a part or an interest in political discussion but the Europeans, of whom more than nine-tenths compose the strength of the army."

The Hon. Proprietor then read a paragraph contained in a letter written by Lord Amherst, on the 14th of August 1822.

He should now call the attention of the court to a public meeting, which was convened at Calcutta, at the close of Mr. Adam's administration. The very first name which he observed signed to the requisition was that of Mr. Palmer, the gentleman whose favourable opinion of Mr. Buckingham had been so triumphant-ly quoted by the hon. mover. Mr. Ferly, who acted as Chairman on the occasion, thus expressed himself in one part of his speech:—"Of such a character (observed that learned gent.) it was needless to say much. Every one who heard him knew that it was impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which he had executed his public and his private duties; and it was indeed to him a source of the highest gratification, to be called upon to propose a public mark of respect and esteem to such a man, whose purity of heart and sterling public worth entitled him to the highest consideration in the power of the meeting to bestow. From his (Mr. Adam's) having passed his life among them, they were well qualified to judge of his merits; for his own part, he firmly believed that British India owed the major part of its present prosperity to the arduous exertions, the indefatigable attention to duty, and the strict integrity which had distinguished Mr. Adam in the

execution of the duties of the various and responsible situations which he had filled. He would say further, that he firmly believed that, in every public act of his life, he had been influenced by none but the very best intentions; and he felt assured that it was the lot of very few men to be esteemed and beloved as was that excellent and admirable man. In unassuming benevolence, sound judgment, and purity of heart, he was surpassed by no man; and he (the learned Chairman) was justly proud of his friendship." Such was the character of the individual against whom the shafts of scurrility had this day been directed in that Court. (*Hear!*) After the time which had been taken up by the hon. mover and by himself, it was most unwillingly that he trespassed farther on the Proprietors; but the subject of a free press in India was of such extreme importance, that he could not refrain from offering to the Court some observations on that topic. The proposition for the establishment of a free press in India, was conceived in a total misapprehension of the nature of the benefits that were derivable from a free press, and was opposed to that which he had always considered a fundamental maxim of policy, namely, that when a new institution was introduced into any country, care should be taken that it was suited to the habits of society in that country, (*Hear!*) because, what might be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the people in one state, might be utterly destructive of the best interests of the community in another. (*Hear!*) He thought he had sufficiently shewn, that nothing like a free press had ever existed in India, and that whatever restrictions were imposed on it, were imposed by the Government. The press had always been subject to the arbitrary regulations of the government in India; a circumstance which they had heard condemned to-day, as a great impeachment of the good sense and honesty of their Indian servants. But he thought the Court would pause a little on the wisdom of altering that system, when they found that all their servants, men of ability, of integrity, and of experience, were directly opposed to any such innovations as was now contended for. Such was the opinion entertained by the Government of Bombay, headed by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone; such was the opinion entertained by the Government of Madras, headed by Sir Thomas Munro; and the Government of Bengal, headed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, were unanimously of opinion, that, to introduce a free press in India, would create the utmost confusion and disorder at present, and would finally be destructive of the British empire there. (*Hear!*) Such were the calm and deliberate opinions of the gentlemen he had mentioned, and he be-

lieved, if he detailed the grounds on which that opinion rested, they would be found perfectly satisfactory. A free press, according to his notion of the subject, was only calculated for a people who had attained a very high degree of civilization. (*Hear!*) He might venture to say, that, until our own revolution in 1688, there was not in the world a free press; and he believed that a free press could not fairly and substantially exist, except under a free government. (*Hear!*) The privileges of a free press, which were fully exercised at present in this country, were undoubtedly most advantageous to the people. But why was this so? Because their executive government was responsible for all its acts to a free parliament, and that parliament was responsible to its constituents, a free people. The press in this country enlightened and united the various parts of the state. Every individual, whether governor or governed, was affected by it, and all united in supporting that from which they derived so much benefit. Every man, however, in this country, knew that the primary object of every journal was its own immediate profit. (*Cries of No! and Hear!*) No man in his senses could deny the fact. He did not mean to say that profit was the only object sought to be attained; but he would contend, that the primary object of every man who set up a journal, was his own profit. The consequence was, that, as the press furnished the best institution for the preservation of religion, order, and constitutional sentiments, so also, as they well knew, was it sometimes the source of irreligion, immorality, blasphemy, and sedition. It was occasionally a pander to our worst passions, as well as the supporter of our noblest propensities. Why was it that the falsehoods and calumnies which frequently disgraced the press of this country made no impression, and obtained no credence? It was because society here was enlightened and civilized in a very high degree, and individuals were capable of judging whether a statement was well or ill-founded. The character of a great and good man in this country could not suffer, in the slightest degree, from the slander of venal writers. No disorder was produced by their publications. The vessel of the state moved equably on, in spite of the storm which a free press occasionally raised around it; and the law, which was a law of protection to those who obeyed it, became a law of correction to those by whom it was disobeyed. (*Hear!*) In India the converse of this proposition was true, and therefore a free press could not exist in that country. The people had no check on the government there through the medium of a free parliament; the only check on the Indian Government was the authority which resided here. The people of India

were not in the habit of judging accurately of the grounds of truth and falsehood respecting government. (*Hear!*) Whether what had been said this day, in the Court of Proprietors, were truth or falsehood (a fact that would be canvassed in England) he was quite sure, that the whole of those assertions would be firmly believed from one end of India to the other, without inquiry. Let the Court consider of what the population of India consisted, and then they would be better enabled to judge whether a free press was calculated for that country. The population consisted of two very unequal parties, Europeans and natives. Was it for the Europeans that this free press was wanted? The Europeans were chiefly the Company's civil or military servants, in high or low situations. The small remainder were either merchants or shop-keepers, who were allowed to follow their avocations under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Government. Certainly it was not for these latter classes that a free press was wanted. Was it then for the Company's servants? If so, was it fit, he demanded, to place the Government of Bengal (for such would be the effect of a free press) under the control of the Company's servants? (*Hear!*) All the inferior servants had to do, was to acquire a knowledge of the duties that were entrusted to them, and to discharge those duties faithfully. Was it desirable that they should be called from the performance of those duties, weekly or daily, for the purpose of writing censures on their superiors? (*Hear!*) Was it for the benefit of India that they should be permitted to state, that those in power appointed persons to office from base and corrupt motives? Was it for the benefit of the Company's empire that writers or cadets should set up as censors of the Indian Government? If these were to be the uses to which it was meant to apply a free press, he must strongly deprecate the introduction of that engine into the Company's territories. In the present day it would perhaps only promote trouble and dissension, but hereafter it would produce ruin. It was quite impossible to have a free press in India, without its effects being extended to the immense native population. What lesson, he wished to know, would a free press teach that population? It would teach them, in the first place, that they were subjected, by force, to a foreign government; and in the next place, they would be taught the inalienable right of all to free themselves from a foreign yoke. (*Hear!*) This was a lesson that would slowly reach them, but it would reach them at last, (*Hear, hear!*) and the end would be, the expulsion of the British power from India. (*Hear, hear!*) The lesson that would be taught to the native army would be much more

quickly learned, and would be far more dangerous. The native army constantly came in contact with European officers; and he feared, if a free press were once established, that great insubordination would soon prevail. If the native troops heard their officers debating on the measures of government, would they not soon learn to debate those subjects themselves? Would they not be quickly reminded, that the country was preserved and defended by them? Would they not recollect that they were deprived of any participation in the high honours and immunities of the state, and would they not be told, that a participation in those honours and immunities would be the reward of a successful rebellion? This was the last lesson that would be taught in India by a free press. The scholars would undoubtedly find much difficulty in carrying it into effect; but, where there was such an immense disparity of force, the consequence would be fatal. It would be equally ruinous to this country and to India, which would be left a prey to hopeless rapine and dreadful devastation. He should strenuously oppose this motion for papers, which, as it appeared to him would afford no information whatever on the subject. But what was the necessity for information, when those who were hostile to the motion admitted all the facts? It would be for the Proprietors to decide on this question, after they had heard what sort of a case was made out on each side; he conceived that that which he had submitted to them, met, in the most satisfactory manner, every part of the statement of the Hon. Proprietor; and, therefore, he should move "That this Court do now adjourn."

Mr. S. Dixon said, this was a question of great importance; and, under the expectation that an adjournment would afford the Court an opportunity for a further consideration of the subject, he was ready to second the motion of the Learned Gentleman.

Mr. Impey said, as some Hon. Friends near him were of opinion that the question should be met with a direct negative, instead of a motion for adjournment, he begged leave to withdraw that motion.

Mr. S. Dixon. "Am I to understand, that there will be a re-consideration of this question?"

The Chairman. "The Learned Gentleman moved 'that this Court do now adjourn,' which was not seconded. The original question, therefore, remains as it was."

Mr. S. Dixon said, he had been more surprised at the conduct of the worthy Gentleman with whom this question had originated, on the present occasion, than at any other part of his public proceedings in that Court; he never saw any gentleman placed in more embarrassing or distressing

circumstances. In alluding to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, he found out that that noble person had, with respect to the press, been only acting in joke. (*Hear!*) With all his ingenuity, he could not disentangle the Noble Marquess from a participation in those very measures of which he this day complained. How did he endeavour to get rid of this difficulty? Why he told the Court, that the Marquess of Hastings, declaring, in his public capacity as Governor of India, the laws that were to regulate the press of India, never meant any thing but a jest. (*Hear, hear!*) This conduct reminded him of the old saying—"Keep me from my friends! (*Hear, hear!*) my enemies I can boldly meet." (*Hear, hear!*) He had always endeavoured to defend an individual against a great public body, if he could conscientiously do it: in this case, however, he could not do so. He could not but say, that Mr. Buckingham went to India under false pretences. (*Hear!*) He went there as a free mariner; instead of pursuing that avocation, he sat down as a political writer; and, though a man might raise a hornet's nest about his ears if he uttered a word against the doctrine of a free press, yet he must be allowed to say, that, in India, it was one of the most dangerous engines that could be brought forward. It was as overborne by the hand of power. He repeatedly cautioned? He might, if he pleased, enlarge on this subject; but, when gentlemen had a few strong points, he thought it was as well to state them at once, instead of taking up a great deal of the time of the Court by observations which tended to divert the attention from those circumstances on which their decision must be ultimately founded. (*Hear!*)

There was now a pretty general call for Sir J. Malcolm.

Sir J. Malcolm rose and said, "it certainly was not my intention to have spoken unless personally alluded to in the course of the debate. What the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) has said regarding my sentiments on publication in England, would not have made me depart from the resolution I had taken; but I cannot sit patiently and hear the abuse (I must call it so) that has been lavished upon Mr. Adam. The Hon. Proprietor has given high eulogiums to Mr. Buckingham, and he has closed them with a profession, that all be thought of that Gentleman's character from his writings and actions, had been confirmed by his personal acquaintance since his arrival in England. I can speak of Mr. Adam on an intimate knowledge of thirty years: he is as remarkable for mildness and humanity as for firmness and judgment; he is from birth and

education a lover of the free constitution of his country, and all he has done in the case now before us has, I am assured, proceeded solely from an imperious sense of public duty. It is, however, trifling with the great subject before us, to waste our time in discussing the respective merits of Mr. Adam and Mr. Buckingham; but even to understand this small part of the question, we must first consider the scene in which they acted. Let us commence by looking at the character of our Indian Government, and then determine how far such a free press, as that which is the boast of England, can be transplanted to that distant possession. This is the real question, and it should be met openly and decidedly. The facts appear to me only to require to be fairly and boldly brought forward, to convince every reasonable man of the nature of the measure proposed. To enable us to judge of the probable operation of this measure, we must take a near view of the component parts of that body called the Public, in England, whose character makes the good outweigh the evil of a free press. Will the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) who has made the motion, or him by whom it was seconded (Mr. Hume), admit that officers of his Majesty's army and navy, that secretaries, under secretaries, and clerks in public offices, or men immediately dependent on the favour of Government, or upon that of the paid servants of the state, are essential parts of that body? Certainly not: but I will go further; I assert that those Noblemen who form the House of Peers, and the gentry of England who sit in the House of Commons, though they are a part, are not the most essential one, of the public of whom I speak. They must, in some degree, be swayed by their connexions, their interests, and their political parties. Far less can we number, as men who ought to have superior weight in this body, the lowest orders of this community, who are too uninstructed to judge political questions, or the demagogues who lead them, or those daily papist writers who gain popularity and profit by flattering the self-love and the passions of the lower orders, as well as that of the party feelings and pride of the higher. All these mix with, and are parts of, what I understand by a British public: but the essential component part of that body, that which gives gravity and steadiness to the whole, lies, as the ballast of the vessel ought, in the centre. It is that numerous class who occupy the middle ranks of life, whose education and knowledge places them above being misled like the lower order, and who are, from their occupation, free from many of those motives which influence the servants of the state, and all who can be benefited by its favour, or injured by its displeasure; and who are so in a great degree removed from the

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passions and feelings which gives so strong a bias to the lowest and highest orders of society. It is the minds, and the character of this middle class, which give them that decided weight they have in a British public. Though less forward and much less heard than the other classes, they govern them: it is their moderation and good sense, combined with their habits of thinking and of forming a judgment, on all points connected with the constitution and the prosperity of their country, that enables it to have a press free, in a degree unknown to other nations! Without this class, it would be a curse instead of a blessing. Now, I will ask, have we one of the class I have described in India? (*I speak now of the English in that country*): there is not an individual. The English community, I will not call them a public (in the sense that term has been used), are almost all in the employ of Government, and the few that are not, are persons who reside there for a period by license, under the covenants and legal restrictions which we have just heard read, and the value of which was well explained by an able Proprietor (Mr. Impey). If it is wrong, from considerations of state policy, to deprive these persons of any of the privileges which they would have enjoyed had they remained in their native land, why, it is assuredly the law that is wrong, not those who act under its authority. Let, therefore, this subject be taken up on its true grounds; let an effort be made to alter the law; but this is not the place. There are present those who have the power to bring it before the Parliament of the country, where it will be fully discussed; and, in my opinion, the more discussion it receives the better. The good sense of the people of England will not be slow to decide, whether a free press, such as they enjoy, can be established and exist in a country governed, as British India, by absolute power. But there are parts of this subject on which I must not be mistaken; I have stated that the English community in India neither are or ever can be a body resembling the public in England: but it is a happy effect of our constitution, that a portion of that spirit of liberty and independence, which gives life and vigour to the mother country, is spread to her most distant colonies; and all, even to her armies, partake so much of the blessing as is consistent with their condition, and with the safety of the state. Though such communities may be so situated as to render a free press dangerous both to themselves and government, they have a right to expect from the latter, as much of information and of free communication as is consistent with the public safety: the tone and temper of an English society can be preserved in no other mode. I am, and ever have been, the advocate of

publicity in all affairs of Government; I hate concealment and mystification: good and wise measures will ever gain strength from daylight. For such reasons, though a decided opponent to a free press in India, by which I mean one, that, being restrained only by the laws made for the press in England, could publish a series of such articles as we have heard read from the Calcutta Journal; which, though not punishable by law, must, if permitted, prove deeply injurious to the reputation and strength of the local government. Though I am, I say, an enemy to such a press, I am friendly to any publication that refrains from those subjects that have been properly prohibited. We have had these prohibitions read, and the Hon. Mover of the question has depicted them as calculated to degrade all to whom they apply; but this is not their operation. There have been no complaints but those found in the pages of Mr. Buckingham's paper, which it has suited the case of the Hon. Proprietor to represent as the exclusive organ of the public. This gentleman, from the moment he landed in India, became, according to him, the solitary upholder of English liberty in that enslaved country, and this arduous task he is represented to have undertaken and performed from the most pure and disinterested motives! He found the office of censor removed, and the restrictions which were imposed when it was done away he considered as waste paper. These restrictions, however, which were orders of Government, were, in my mind, more severe on the press than the censorship. I decidedly prefer the latter; for where it is established, its responsibility rests where it ought, with those who have the actual power to restrain and to punish; while, in the other case, it is left to those who may have less knowledge and discretion, and who are more likely, through indiscretion, inadvertence, or from motives of feeling or of interest, to offend against the government. There is something, no doubt, odious in the name of censor; but it signifies not, if it is necessary; and if the law authorizes such a check upon publication, it cannot, for the good of all parties, be too openly and too decidedly exercised. As for myself, I have, from all the knowledge I have of the scene and of the society, no fear of any harsh or unwise exertion of this power: but to be satisfied that we are safe upon this and all other matters affecting the rights and privileges of our countrymen abroad, let us pause to look at the actual condition of those tyrants and despots (as they have been termed), under whose authority they live. The Governor-General of India, and Governors of the different settlements, are either noblemen or gentlemen sent from England, or persons who have raised themselves by their services in India, and

the latter fill all the high offices under Government. The race of nabobs, who are said to have once existed (I never knew any of them), are extinct. Those who fill the highest situations in India are seldom, if ever, elevated to any forgetfulness of their character as English gentlemen. They proceed to the execution of their important duties, as men go in this country to those of an office; their minds are neither corrupted by intrigues, nor disturbed by dreams of irrational ambition. They enjoy, it is true, great, and in some cases, as I have said, absolute power: the situation of the country they govern requires it, and the law of England sanctions it: but there never were men who exercised power under such checks. Leaving out of the question that natural desire to stand well with the community of their countrymen over whom they are temporarily placed, and not adverting to their views of returning as early as they can to their native land, and of enjoying that fair esteem and consideration in England to which any cruel or unnecessary exercise of arbitrary powers would be fatal; leaving, I say, these motives (powerful as they must be in the breast of every Englishman) out of the question, let us examine what are the other checks under which they exercise power: first, their measures in detail are submitted to the Court of Directors; we all know the com-
probable it will support despotic acts; but whenever called for, must be laid before the Court of Proprietors, and, judging from the two last meetings of that body, those who exercise power in India must expect rough handling in it. Their next ordeal is the Board of Control, which, though associated with the Court of Directors in the administration of our eastern empire, is, by one of those happy anomalies which characterize every part of our constitution, composed of persons whose situations and views must lead them to judge questions on very different grounds from the Directors; but their confirmation, even, of the measures adopted by the Indian Governments is not final; the vigi-
lance of Parliament, the unbending severity of the law (should they have offended against its letter), and the freedom of the English press, all hang over them, and form a combination of checks that could exist in no other country. I do not enumerate these checks to complain of them; on the contrary, I recognize their utility, even when carried to an extreme: they may pain, and sometimes inflict temporary injury on an individual, but their tendency is to benefit the public. Power is always intoxicating, and though I will not allow that those who exercise it in India are, like sultans of the east, who

require the flappers (which an Hon. Proprietor mentioned) to remind them they are men, I will readily admit, that the oftener they are reminded they are Englishmen the better. But while I admit this, it is with a full conviction, that if those appointed to your Governments abroad should ever permit these checks to have an undue influence on the performance of their public duties, if they act under dread of responsibility, or seek popularity, your danger from their measures will be greater than any that could result even from tyranny: the latter can be checked and punished, but that weakness which, in considering its own safety or gratification, forgets the interests of the state, evades all remedy, and the mischievous effect is produced before the cause can be removed. It is useful, nay, most essential, that the checks I have noticed should remain in full vigour; but they must dwell in England—they cannot be co-existent with absolute power in India. We have heard much of the press in that country being first restricted by Lord Wellesley establishing the office of censor. To understand whether this is the fact or not, it is only necessary to take a short retrospect of the history of its newspapers. These have been known in India little more than half a century. About forty-five years ago, when his Majesty's Courts of Law had an extended jurisdiction in Bengal (which it was soon found indispensable to limit) some of the judges came in violent collision with the local government, and the free press (as it is termed), which in such a society is exactly suited to create and support such divisions of authority, became very licentious. A paper edited by a Mr. Hickey was put down, as that of Mr. Buckingham has now been; and its editor, like him, declined to go to law. Many years afterwards, when Secretary to the Marquess Wellesley, it became my duty to peruse and abstract a petition from this individual, who represented himself as a martyr in the cause of liberty, and he complained, as Mr. Buckingham has done, of Englishmen being ruined by oppression and tyranny. Amongst others he charged with having denied him justice, was that wise, moderate, and great man, the late Lord Cornwallis. 'I applied to the Noble Marquess for redress,' said Mr. Hickey, in his petition, 'but he only advised me, if I thought myself aggrieved, to go to law. The Noble Marquess,' he added, 'might, in his condescension, have as well advised me to fight one of the Company's elephants, as to go to law with his Government.' The fact probably was, in that case, as in the present: Mr. Hickey published what compelled the Local Government to suppress his paper, and as he could prove no malice or illegal exercise of authority, he could obtain no

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redress at law. After this period I never heard of there existing any thing like a free press. Articles were occasionally published, more I imagine through inadvertence than design, which called for censure on the publishers; and it was an imprudence or inadvertence of this character which led to Lord Wellesley's orders, that the proofs of the newspapers should be submitted to the Secretary of Government. But though opinions might differ, as to whether that was the best mode of attaining the deserved end or not, it is only of very late years that it has been supposed a free press could exist, to any good or useful purpose, in the European community of India. I do not say, that, so far as that society alone is concerned, its existence would immediately endanger the safety of our empire. I am satisfied it would excite dissensions, cherish insubordination, and weaken authority, and produce evils a hundred times greater than any good it could effect. But its effects on the European part of the community is a very small part of this question. Amongst that increasing part of the population called half-caste, the sons of European fathers and native mothers, it would do infinite harm. This class must be viewed and treated as an infant society, and all the hopes we entertain of their advancement, through the adoption of gradual measures for their instruction, will be disappointed, if we adopt the free press as the means of effecting that object. I have for many years given all the consideration I could to the unfavourable and depressed condition of this class. I entertain opinions (which this is not the moment to state), regarding the policy of their introduction to particular branches of the service, but I entertain no doubt as to that of every effort being made for their improvement, of every avenue that can be opened being opened, for the encouragement of that industry and talent which many of them possess in a very eminent degree. There are men in this class of society, whom I hold as dear as any friends I possess: amongst those many in this Court share the regard I have for Colonel Skinner, who has so long commanded a large body of native horse, with honour to himself and advantage to Government. But with every desire to see this part of the population encouraged and advanced, I deem it essential for their good that their progress should be gradual, in order that they may be fitted for the place they are destined to occupy in our empire in the east. Much has been of late done for them, and particularly by those regulations which entitle them to possess land in every part of our territories. There are many of this class, however, who are prone to impatience and discontent at their condition; and these,

who naturally seek to make converts to their opinion, will be found amongst the loudest advocates for a free press. But both these classes of the European inhabitants of India sink into comparative insignificance, when we contemplate the effect of such a press upon a native population of eighty millions, to whom the blessings or the evils that it may carry in its train are to be imparted. Passing over the impossibility of establishing, or at least maintaining, for a short period, a press really free, in an empire governed by foreigners, and who have not the difference of language, habits, and religion, amalgamate with the natives, let us examine the character and condition of the latter, that we may discover what would be the effect of the boon it is proposed to grant them. They are divided into two great classes, Mahomedans and Hindoos; the higher ranks of the former, who possessed almost all India before our rule was introduced, are naturally discontented with our power. They bear, however, a small proportion to the Hindoos, whose condition and character it is of more consequence to examine. From the most remote period till the present day, we find the history of this un-
changed people the same; and there is one striking feature in it—all the religious and civil classes are educated, and as prompt and skilful in intrigue as they are in business. From their intellectual superiority they have ever influenced and directed the more numerous, ignorant, and superstitious classes of their countrymen. These instructed classes (particularly the Brahmins, who have already lost considerable wealth, and power, by the introduction of our power, fear, and justly, that its progress will still more degrade them. They must, from such causes, have a hostile feeling towards us, and this is not likely to decrease from the necessity they are under of concealing it. They will seize every opportunity of injuring our power, and many must be afforded them. They are, to my knowledge, adepts in spreading discontent, and exciting sedition and rebellion. They know well how to awaken the fears, to alarm the superstition, or to rouse the pride of those they address. My attention has been, during the last twenty-five years, particularly directed to this dangerous species of secret war against our authority, which is always carrying on, by numerous, though unseen hands. The spirit is kept up by letters, by exaggerated reports, and by pretended prophecies. When the time appears favourable, from the occurrence of misfortune to our arms, from rebellion in our provinces, or from mutiny in our troops, circular letters and proclamations are dispatched over the country with a celerity that is incredible. Such documents are read

with avidity. The contents are in most cases the same. The English are depicted as usurpers of low caste, and as tyrants, who have sought India with no view but that of degrading the inhabitants, and of robbing them of their wealth, while they seek to subvert their usages and their religion. The native soldiery are always appealed to, and the advice to them is in all instances I have met with the same: 'Your European tyrants are few in number, murder them!' The efforts made by the part of the Indian population I have mentioned, and their success in keeping up a spirit which places us always in danger, are facts that will not be denied by any man acquainted with the subject. Now I will ask, if we can rationally indulge a hope, that a dislike and hostility to our rule would not be cherished and inflamed by men, whose consideration, wealth, and power, must be ruined by our success? Is it likely to abate? and if not, is it politic, is it wise, to put such means as a free press (such as has been described) into their hands? It could only be used towards one object, that of our destruction; but that, when effected, would be but a prelude to a greater evil—the destruction of themselves. Every fair hope that can be formed of rendering this vast population worthy of the blessings that may be gradually imparted, would perish, and they would be replunged into a worse state of anarchy than that from which we have relieved them. That this will be the result, if we give them, in their present stage of society, the baneful present that has been proposed, I conscientiously believe. But it is here necessary to ask, for what are we to increase such hazards, both to the European and native community of India? The object, we are told, is to promote knowledge. Do we mistrust our Local Governments? do we mistrust those under whose orders they act, and those by whom they are controlled, that we are to take from their hands the accomplishment of that great object, that we should place it in the hands of editors of papers and of periodical publications? Are we to confide almost exclusively to the latter, and to their anonymous correspondents, the reform of abuses and the improvement of our eastern subjects? The eloquence of the Hon. Mover has been powerfully exerted to make us do so. The general tendency of his arguments has gone to express a belief, that those who are educated for public duties in India, and who have superadded, to the early instruction they received, long and approved service, are not the fittest instruments for this great and good purpose. To bring their knowledge and local experience to a level with the comparative ignorance of others, who have not the same advantages, the make-weight of prejudice has

been thrown into the scale, and they have been represented as having forgotten all the lessons of their youth, and having become dead to the feelings of British liberty, in order to furnish arguments to prove their incompetence to the higher stations of Government. This is a convenient doctrine; it exalts ignorance to a par with knowledge: it has been urged, in the present instance, to suit the case. That high and respectable body of men, the Civil Servants of India (with whom, I am proud to say, the principal duties of my life have associated me), have been held light and depreciated, that a most distinguished member of their service might be proved unfit for the station of Governor-General. The prejudices Mr. Adam had imbibed by his long residence in India, were alluded to as the cause of his maltreatment of Mr. Buckingham. But what comes next? Lord Amherst, a nobleman, who is admitted to be as amiable as he is sensible and just, and who all acknowledge to be deeply imbued with the feelings and sentiments of an Englishman, hardly arrives in India, before he finds himself compelled to adopt the same principle upon which his predecessor had acted, and to send to England Mr. Arnott, who had succeeded Mr. Buckingham as editor of the Calcutta Journal. For this act of authority, Lord Amherst is, we are told, worse than a tyrant; he has allowed himself to become the tool of tyrants, who have taken the advantage of his want of experience. What does all this mean? one Governor-General is declared unfit for his office because he has local knowledge, and the other because he wants it. It appears to me, that it is the abstract name of Governor-General, or rather the person who exercises, to the best of his judgment and conscience, an absolute power which the law has vested in him, that is the object of the attack which we have heard this day. If so, let the system be arraigned, not the individuals. I have shewn the checks under which they act; their probable motives and their means of knowledge; but these are not, we are told, to be relied upon, to prevent evil or to promote good purposes. No; for such we must look to men like Mr. Buckingham. They are, on their first touch of the soil of India, to start, as if by inspiration, into a virtue and knowledge, which is to controul, to reform, and to improve the society, white and black, of India! Let us inquire the means of the individual who has been brought forward as an example of what has and may be done by such characters. When he came first to India and published the prospectus of his *Travels in Palestine*, and at the same time commenced a newspaper on an improved plan to any then existing, I deemed him, as many others did, a man of enterprise and talent: but in a very

short period, several paragraphs appeared in his paper which satisfied me of the course he meant to pursue, and I early gave an opinion on the probable termination of his career, which has been verified by the result. I shall not go into the detail of the offences he committed, his apologies, and his promises of amendment; nor shall I inquire into the exact character of that offence which compelled Mr. Adam to withdraw his license. It was the aggregate of his offences, and the principle upon which he continued to act, that caused the severe but necessary measure of which he complains. He knew Mr. Adam's sentiments, he knew his resolution, but instead of benefiting by such knowledge to avoid that ruin in which we are told he is involved, he persevered in the same bold and contumacious course he had so long followed. He chose, no doubt, for the first trial of strength with the new Governor-General, a popular subject. He judged that Mr. Adam, though pledged to arrest his career on the first departure from the restrictions, would hesitate before he acted, in a case where he was or might be thought to be personally interested; but he showed little discernment in his appreciation of the character with whom he had to deal, or he would have known that no personal consideration would induce him to evade a public duty. Mr. Adam, vested with the highest authority in India, was forced, by the course of conduct, to appear in contest with Mr. Buckingham, the self-created champion of British liberty, while not only the English community, but the natives, were looking on at this trial of strength. Was the issue of such a contest to be left doubtful for a moment? It has often been said, and it has been repeated to-day, that your empire in India is one of opinion. It is so, but it is not an opinion of your right, but of your power. The inhabitants of India see that limited by law and regulations, and the spectacle increases their confidence; but show them the person who exercises an authority they deem supreme braved and defeated by those under him, and the impression which creates the charm will be broken. This, at least, is my view of the subject; I am, however, I confess, rendered timid by experience. It has made me humble, and I look with awe and trembling at questions which the defenders of a free press in India treat as mere bugbears, calculated to alarm none but the weak and the prejudiced. The Hon. Mover of the resolution now before Court has asked, if the press is restricted in the manner it is at present, how we are to obtain information of the merits and character of our servants. I had before thought that might be found on the records of the Governments; in the opinion of those under whom officers

acted; but these are, it would seem, imperfect sources, as are all papers of documents published under the restrictions now placed upon the Indian press. It is from the pages of the Calcutta Journal, and the comments of an editor who has been three or four years in India, and never beyond the precincts of a presidency—it is from his able and disinterested view of men and measures, and from that of his anonymous correspondents, that we can alone derive full and impartial information on this important point. But enough on this part of the subject. We have heard a petition, said to be written, and I have no doubt it is, by that respectable native Ram Mohun Roy, whom I know and regard. I was one of those who earnestly wished his mind could have been withdrawn from useless schemes of speculative policy, and devoted to giving us his useful aid in illustrating the past and present history of his countrymen; for that knowledge (of which we are yet imperfectly possessed) must form the basis of every rational plan of improvement. We have had comments from the Hon. Mover of the question, on those parts of the regulations by Mr. Adam that relate to native newspapers, which might lead to a belief that he had robbed the natives of a freedom they had long enjoyed, of a free press; but there never was, until very lately, any native newspapers printed in India, and they are now only subject to the same license and regulations as those in the English language. I could say much more upon this subject, but feel I have already intruded too long upon your indulgence. Allow me, however, to repeat my sentiments of Mr. Adam, who is an individual not more distinguished by his temper and virtue in private life, than by his zeal, integrity, and talent as a public servant. He is incapable of malignity to any human being. On the present occasion, he has come forward to expose himself to obloquy to save the public. The best testimonies to the wisdom and necessity of his conduct will be found in the corresponding sentiments of those he is associated with; in the measure of the same character which Lord Amherst has found himself compelled to adopt; in the approbation of the Court of Directors; in that of the Board of Control. It only remains that he should receive, as I am assured he will, the support of this Court, who, I can have no doubt, will show by their vote on the present occasion, that they will never give up to clamour, or abandon in any shape, a public officer, who has performed his duty in an able, faithful, and conscientious manner."

Sir C. Forbes said, he had already, in another place, delivered his sentiments on this question. He took occasion at that time to state, that, under the circum-

stances in which they were placed with respect to their empire in India, he was not an advocate for an unrestricted press. (*Hear!*) India was not, he thought, at present in a situation to admit a free press. (*Hear!*) If he had been misunderstood on the occasion to which he referred, he took this public opportunity of rectifying the error. (*Hear!*) What he principally rose to speak of was, the treatment, the tyrannical treatment, which he thought Mr. Buckingham had experienced from the Bengal Government. (*Hear!*) He felt it to be treatment of that nature, which nothing could have justified, as Sir John Malcolm had observed, but the safety of the state. (*Hear!*) He would not say that there was before him direct proof of malice on the part of the Bengal Government; but if he believed the letters which were that day read by the Hon. Proprietor, who introduced this subject with so much ability; if he gave credit to the letters of those respectable men (Messrs. Alexander) who had stated the proceedings which took place at Bengal subsequently to the removal of Mr. Buckingham from India, he would be very much at a loss indeed to discover grounds on which he could acquit the Bengal Government of malice; (*Hear!*) grounds which would enable him to come to this conclusion, that they had not been influenced by motives foreign to those which should have actuated them in the performance of a great public duty. (*Hear!*) If it were indeed necessary for the safety of India that Mr. Buckingham should be expelled from that country, then he would say, that that unpleasant act of power ought to have been performed in the gentlest and most delicate manner. Every possible care ought to have been taken that a measure, sufficiently harsh in itself, should not be accompanied by unnecessary severity of any kind. But what did they really find? They found that, after his expulsion, a line of conduct was pursued calculated to bring down on him utter ruin. Mr. Buckingham, it was true, was completely out of their reach, as to his person; but even at this distance, he could be assailed through his property. That property was in the power of the Government, and he was sorry to say it had not been respected. (*Hear!*) The Indian Government had manifested a vindictive determination to cut up his property by the root, and to deprive him, as far as they could, of the means of subsistence. (*Hear!*) He confessed that he regretted very much the conduct which had been pursued in Mr. Buckingham's case; but, at the same time, he must candidly confess to that Court (and he had told what he thought to Mr. Buckingham himself), that in his opinion that gentleman had acted an imprudent part. (*Hear!*) He would beg leave to

say, that, on many occasions, he believed Mr. Buckingham was made a *cat's-paw* of. (*Hear!*) He saw that gentleman in Court, and he hoped he would excuse the compliment. (*Laughter.*) They had heard a great deal about the public in India, but the manner in which Mr. Buckingham had been treated spoke volumes with respect to that public. Mr. Buckingham had stood forward, not to fight his own battles for the press of India, but to fight the battles of men who were behind the curtain; of individuals who had not the spirit to come forward as he had done; and who, the moment he was gone, turned their backs on him and on the liberty of the press. (*Hear!*) What was the first thing they did, after Mr. Buckingham was removed? why they called a public meeting to laud and eulogize the very man, who, when at the head of the Government, inflicted this uncalled for severity on Mr. Buckingham! At the head of the requisitionists by whom that meeting was called, he was astonished to find the name of Mr. Palmer; he saw, with regret and astonishment, the name of that gentleman prominently put forth on the occasion to which he had adverted. He had corresponded with him for nearly thirty-five years; and, after the handsome manner in which he had spoken of Mr. Buckingham, he was indeed surprised to find him subsequently calling a meeting to praise the individual who had acted so harshly towards that gentleman. He also found that Mr. Fergusson, the advocate employed by Mr. Buckingham, had taken a similar course on the memorable occasion to which he had alluded. They all were familiar with the name of Mr. Fergusson: he was a man of high respectability, of great talents, and of extensive information; but how he could, consistently with his previous conduct, adopt the course of proceeding which it appeared he had done at this meeting, he was really at a loss to comprehend. They had heard allusions made to the transformation of lambs to tigers; but, in truth, he looked upon this change of sentiment to be equally extraordinary. He must infer from this alteration, that Mr. Buckingham, or any one else who chose to fight the battles of the public in India, when once put down by Government, might reckon on being forgotten by his former friends. He (Sir Charles) had become acquainted with Mr. Buckingham, and he would state, that that gentleman had done full justice to the opinion which Mr. Palmer had expressed of him in the month of March 1823. He would now advert to that part of the subject, which, in his opinion, deserved the most attention, but which had been too little noticed. The question to which he alluded was: "What is the true interest of the natives of India?" He would ask, what ought to be the chief

purpose and object of the Government in India? Ought it not to be the well-being and happiness of the people or *raja*? (*Hear!*) Had it not been declared by the charter (the 53d of Geo. III.), that it was the duty of this Company "to provide for the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction of the natives?" He agreed that they ought to exert themselves with respect to the two first points, but he objected most forcibly to any religious instruction being forced upon the natives. He would contend that greater madness could not be shewn, than in an attempt to give religious instruction to the natives. In maintaining that position, he believed he would be supported by many gentlemen on both sides of the bar, and particularly by an Hon. Baronet, by whose side he had fought when that question was discussed in the House of Commons. At the very last stage of the bill that Hon. Baronet moved that the word "religious" should be struck out of the clause, and he heartily wished that it had been struck out accordingly. They had been told that their situation in India was one of necessity: now he could not admit any such position. (*Hear!*) What had been the object of every Governor-General, for half a century, but to extend our territory in India, contrary to the policy which the Legislature ordered to be pursued, contrary to the repeated orders of the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) But though the Executive Body condemned the extension of the Company's territories, they never thought proper to give up any part of their new acquisitions. (*Hear!*) Unlike Bonaparte, whatever they got they kept. One conquest followed another in rapid succession, because one conquest was assumed as a ground for making another. If Bonaparte had followed the system of the Company, he would at this moment have been in power. Had he retained what he conquered—had he kept princes in dungeons, or hunted them down like wild beasts, he would still have been on the throne. It was not, therefore, he maintained, a situation of necessity, but of choice, in which they were placed. They had conquered all India; there was not an independent power left there; and having so done, having taken their choice, (and here, he it observed, he was not quarrelling with their policy) they found it necessary to go on, in the same manner as a robber committed murder, in order, if possible, to escape the consequences of the robbery which he had committed. Now, having determined to proceed in this manner, what were they, in conscience, bound to do? They were bound by all the ties of honour and of humanity, to protect and foster, by every means in their power, the welfare and happiness of the natives. (*Hear!*) They had been told, that it was wise to prevent the natives from printing

and publishing remarks on this subject; but, he would ask, could they be prevented from talking about it?—(*Hear!*) They did speak on this topic; and, however gentlemen behind the bar might content themselves with the manner in which things were going on, he could assure them, that if they did not do more justice to the natives than it appeared they did, they would ultimately have reason to repent it. Sir John Malcolm had observed, that the Company held India by the power of opinion. That empire was, undoubtedly, held by the opinion which the natives entertained of our physical force.—(*Hear!*) They held India, not by the affection of the people, but by the powerful force which they wielded; and whilst they held it by the sword, they ought to remember that that sword was in the hands of the natives: if they turned it against the Company, their ruin would be immediately completed. Now it was better to look this danger full in the face, rather than to seek to conceal it from themselves. The whole tenor of the argument this day convinced him that he was right in his opinion—that if they did not turn over a new leaf with respect to the natives of India, and adopt a better policy towards them, their empire would be overturned one of these days. To keep India, they ought to secure the affections of the natives. They ought to allow them to participate in the "loaves and fishes." They should be considered as eligible to fill civil offices, and also to hold a rank in the army superior to that which was now permitted. At present, they could only serve as non-commissioned officers, and a grade above that rank. Let those who were employed be paid well. Let them not be confined to a mere trifle per month, on which they could hardly exist; the consequence of this was, that they were seduced, or rather compelled, to receive unauthorized fees and emoluments. Almost every day natives were dismissed for taking unauthorized fees; and when that was the case, they were rendered incapable of again serving the Company. These dismissals were regularly published, in every department, in three or four languages. Now, was this the case when an European was detected in the commission of the same offence?—(*Hear!*) Did they ever find, when Mr. Such-a-one, an esquire, or a captain, was discovered receiving fees which he ought not to receive, that the circumstance was published in different languages, and that he was declared ineligible to hold any situation?—(*Hear!*) Was it to be supposed that this escaped the observation of the natives?—(*Hear!*) Was it to be supposed that the natives would not ask, why this was not done in the case of an European as well as in their own?—(*Hear!*) He had not intended to have entered into so many of those topics; but, impressed so by the

with a very different sentiment from that which prevailed generally in the Court, he was anxious to declare his opinion; and he would impress on those who heard him, the necessity of doing every thing in their power to raise the natives of India, whether half-castes, Mahomedans, or Hindoos, as far as they could, in the scale of improvement and civilization. (*Hear!*) He could not, however, consent to the establishment of a free press in India, to the same extent as was allowed in this country, because he considered it to be entirely incompatible with the Government of India—with that Government which existed at present, and which, to a certain degree, must exist, so long as they were masters of that country. On a former occasion, and in another place, he had stated, that some restrictions were absolutely necessary, but that the present restrictions were not only useless, but absolutely ridiculous; and to that opinion he still adhered. On this question he wished to observe to the Court, that he was pledged to nothing, and was perfectly free to act just as he pleased. He thought the Court of Directors ought to take up the subject speedily, and to do all which appeared to them to be necessary. At no very remote period, the whole question would be gone through in another place, when the policy of renewing the Company's privileges came under consideration. He hoped most sincerely, that the Court of Directors would turn their attention to this topic, and place the journalists of India in such a situation, that they might know what they were allowed and what they were not allowed to do. He trusted the Court of Directors, and all those who heard him, would feel as he did, that Mr. Buckingham had been most severely, most cruelly treated—that he had been punished far beyond what any fault or imprudence which he might have committed could have warranted. (*Hear!*) It was not however, in his opinion, advisable that the public press in India should be allowed to make attacks on the Government of India, because such a course of proceeding tended to degrade that Government in the eyes of the natives. He thought, generally, that the exercise of such a liberty would be a great public misfortune, and he, for one, should oppose it. They had heard it stated, as matter of accusation against Mr. Buckingham, that he had only a free-mariner's indenture, and that therefore he was not entitled to take the situation which he had been pleased to assume. Mr. Buckingham's license was undoubtedly in the form of a free-mariner's license, but he thought he had a right, under the statute, to act as if it had been a free-merchant's license. There was no distinction as to the powers granted under the two licenses. The free-merchant's license costs twenty-five guineas—the free-mariner's li-

cense costs only half the sum; and if he were going to India, he would take the latter, as the cheaper of the two.—(*Hear!*) What, therefore, had been said on this point, had no effect at all. He could not admit that the statements against the Government of India, which they had heard this day, were *ex-parte*.—(*Hear!*) They had before them, in the most plain and tangible shape, the defence or *expose* of the Governor-General whose conduct was complained of. He had had the perusal of that production of the Governor-General, and he confessed it had not at all satisfied him.—(*Hear!*) He had heard that gentleman spoken of as a most excellent individual—as a man of great ability, and of the most excellent heart; but certainly, he must say, that he formed no great idea of his ability from the specimen which was laid before them in the shape of a defence for his conduct in Bengal. He hoped amongst the papers moved for (and the motion for papers he should support), that this defence of Mr. Adam would be included. (*Hear!*) He understood it had been sent home to the Court of Directors in its printed shape; and, in his opinion, it ought to be laid officially before the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear!*) He thought Mr. Arnott's case was of a different description from that of Mr. Buckingham. As the law now stood, that gentleman, not having any license, was liable to be removed at any time; but certainly he ought not to have been banished to Bencoolen. He had only one word more to say, and that was in behalf of a departed friend of his. He was sorry that the name of Mr. Manesty (that excellent-hearted man) had been introduced by Mr. Buckingham into his journal. He thought, that if Mr. Buckingham had known as much as he (Sir C. Forbes) did, he would not have mentioned that individual. The charge brought against him was over-stated very much. He undoubtedly did own a number of these small vessels, which were occasionally employed in taking down dispatches; but any correspondence which took place was not from Mr. Manesty to Mr. Manesty, it was carried on with the commanders of those vessels. That he did not profit much by his speculation was evident from this fact, that, after forty years service, he died so poor, that he did not leave sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral.

Mr. Hume now observed that they had already arrived at a very late hour, and the important question which had been brought under their notice was not half discussed; under these circumstances, he appealed to the Chair to know whether it would be fair to decide the question. If it should be hurried to vote now, they should be compelled to meet again within ten days: he hoped, therefore, that the Chairman would consent to the adjournment of the

discussion till this day week, or any other day that might suit the convenience of the Court of Directors, otherwise justice would not be done. He therefore would move, "that this Court be adjourned to this day week."

General Browne next addressed the Court, but in so low and indistinct a tone, that it was almost impossible to catch his observations. We believe he said that he was incompetent to form an opinion with respect to the present state of the press in India; but after an uninterrupted residence of thirty years in the East, he was decidedly of opinion that a free press, which was so valuable in this country, would in India be attended with great danger.

Mr. Hume requested the Chairman to put the question on his amendment.

The Chairman said, it had been moved and seconded that the further consideration of this question be adjourned. He could have but one wish, and that was, at all times to meet the convenience of the Court. The question which was before the Court was certainly a large question; but it was not now so late as it was when the Court sat a few days ago. There were, too, a considerable number of Proprietors present; however, it was for the Court to determine the course of proceeding.

An Hon. Proprietor said, he had been for eight years a Proprietor, but had never before presented himself to the notice of the Court. At that late hour he would be very brief in his remarks. He confessed that the speech of the Hon. Mover led him to think that there had been something like tyranny exercised towards Mr. Buckingham; but the statements made on the other side, by the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Impey) had removed that impression from his mind, and therefore, instead of coming to the conclusion, that the power of the Indian Government had been used in a despotic and unwarrantable manner, he had come to the conclusion that it had been used with great moderation. The press in India, as he understood it, was subject to certain laws, and the offender against those laws was liable to be punished. Taking these as the data of the case, he could not but admire the temperate conduct of the Governor-General, in admonishing Mr. Buckingham at the commencement of his erroneous career. If there had been a violation of the law, which the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Impey) proved was not the case, that would have been a good ground for moving for papers to found proceedings on; but it was understood that the question had already been under the consideration of the Board of Control, and that it had been decided that no violation of the law had taken place. Under these circumstances, he saw no necessity for adjourning the discussion.

Mr. Trant said, he should not have pre-

sented himself at that late hour, had it not been that some of the nearest connexions of Mr. Adam, knowing that he was intimately acquainted with that gentleman, had requested him to say a few words to the Court, and to read some documents, the first of which was very much to the point, both with respect to the conduct of Mr. Adam and the argument of his Hon. Friend (Sir C. Forbes), who seemed to think that very little had been done for the natives, and that little for their detriment, and not for their good. The document to which he alluded was an extract from a letter written by a Hindoo native of Calcutta, dated December 30, 1823, to the following effect: "It gives me great satisfaction to inform you that we have now the means of promoting the objects of the Hindoo College. The Hon. John Adam, late Governor-General in Council, in compliance with our application, presented on the 19th of June 1823, was pleased, on the 17th of July last, to consent to become the patron of the Hindoo College, and he further resolved to afford pecuniary assistance for employing a competent lecturer, to use the philosophical apparatus which has been presented by the British India Society to the Calcutta Hindoo College, and also engaged to supply the cost of the College Buildings, to be constructed for the use of the institution, in the vicinity of the site chosen for the Government Sanscrit College (near the new tank at Puttunda, in Calcutta); and we have communicated, as we were requested, with Lieut. Burton, Assistant-superintendent of Public Buildings, with regard to the Peon: for the success we met with in our application, we consider ourselves mainly indebted to Mr. Harrington's instrumentality." All the observations of the Hon. Mover went to shew, that Mr. Adam had conducted himself in a very tyrannical and oppressive manner, and that he was a man whom Europeans, as well as natives, must look upon with feelings of any thing but regard. He (Mr. Trant) had other very decisive proofs, in addition to that which he had read, that Mr. Adam had always been extremely anxious to promote the education of the natives, and to better their condition. He, in common with others thought that a free press, in the sense in which that phrase was understood in England, would be, at the present moment, a benefit but a curse to India. It was right, however, that it should be known that Mr. Adam and other members of the Government, who were supposed to be occupied only with the desire to amass wealth were at this moment labouring hard benefit the Indian population, in the way in which it could be benefitted, viz. preparing it to receive those blessings which at present it was incapable of appreciating. He should think himself unworthy of it.

situation which he had held in India, if he wished to shut the door of knowledge on the Indian community. There were many documents which could be referred to, shewing that much had been done by the Indian Government for the improvement of the Indian population: nobody knew this better than Mr. Buckingham. They were all agreed as to the principle; they only differed as to time and degree. He did not agree with those, Sir William Jones amongst others, who said that India must always be governed by a pure despotism; he believed that, at no distant period, the Government of India would be conducted upon a more liberal policy; this change could not take place in our time, but our grandchildren might live to see it. Sir William Jones, than whom there could not be a more enthusiastic lover of liberty, said, speaking of the doctrine of universal liberty, "God forbid that such a doctrine should be preached in India!" Mr. Mills, who was allowed to have written a history of British India with great ability, and who had been raised by his talents alone to the distinguished station which he now filled, had said, that he "would not choose a free press as the instrument of the amelioration of the natives. Considering the uninformed state of the population, he thought the unconstrained use of the press would be attended with great evil; the people of India must be prepared, step by step, for the enjoyment of the full freedom of the press." He quoted these opinions, because he was desirous that himself and some others, who entertained the opinion that a free press would at present be of no benefit to India, should be set right with the public. He had been taxed with inconsistency by some of his friends; they said, "You seek some trouble, when you were in India, to improve the education of the natives; why, do you not advocate a free press?" His answer was, "I do not, because history teaches me that a free press never existed in a country in the state in which India is." (*Hear, hear*.) With respect to Mr. Adam's conduct, it was not necessary to add much to what had already been stated on that subject. Much had been said to impugn the conduct of Mr. Adam with regard to Mr. Buckingham. He might not approve of some parts of Mr. Adam's conduct; but he decidedly disapproved of some parts of the Marquess of Hastings' conduct. He could not agree with the Hon. Mover, that Lord Hastings intended the regulations in his circular, *merely as a snare to the whale*, or "as *quarrels to savage children*." He himself heard the Marquess of Hastings deliver the speech about which so much had been said, and he thought at the time it was one of the most imprudent addresses he had ever heard: he should ever regard it in that light. The Marquess of Hastings

he was sorry to say, had been in a great measure the cause of all the disorder and mischief which had taken place. The freedom of discussion in this Court was very useful to India; and whatever the rank of an individual might be, he would not shrink from expressing his opinion on his conduct. The Marquess of Hastings was the servant of the Company, and he thought his conduct was most inculpable. They had good proof of his sincerity with regard to the regulations which he put forth, for they were informed that the most severe letter to Mr. Buckingham was written with his own hand. This was his own act: he was desirous the saddle should be put on the right horse. It was fixed on the Marquess of Hastings, and he could not throw it off. A proof that Mr. Adam's conduct did not proceed from malice, might be found in the fact which had been stated, that Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Buckingham's counsel, presided at a meeting where a complimentary address was moved to Mr. Adam. It had been mentioned, that Mr. Palmer's name was attached to the requisition calling that meeting; but it should also be stated, that that gentleman proposed that a piece of plate should be presented to Mr. Adam. He knew Mr. Palmer, and he was certain that, if he entertained the same opinion of Mr. Adam's conduct as that which was held by some persons here, he never would have lent himself to that act. He did not doubt that Mr. Palmer might differ from Mr. Adam on general principles, because he was the advocate of a free press; but his acts proved that he did not believe Mr. Adam to have been actuated by any bad motive. He could not avoid thinking that the Marquess of Hastings gave encouragement to Mr. Buckingham, which set that gentleman off in the course which he had pursued so unfortunately for himself. On this account, he was sorry that Mr. Adam could not, consistently with his sense of duty, have delayed the pronouncing of the sentence against Mr. Buckingham. He wished he had, as it were, placed a stool in his way to break Mr. Buckingham's fall. He knew Mr. Adam to be tender-hearted, and overflowing with the milk of human kindness. He had known him for twenty-five years, and this was his character down to 1830, when he saw him last. His character could not have changed so much since that time.

News reported, July 23, 1834.

It had been stated, that all the Secretaries of the Government wrote for the *John Bull*; now one of those gentlemen had requested him to state distinctly, that he never wrote for that paper. It could not, however, be contradicted that some of the Secretaries wrote for that journal: Mr. Trotter, and others, were prosecuted by Mr. Buckingham. He thought the

those gentlemen was exceedingly imprudent. (*Hear, hear*.) The civil service sometimes stood in need of a "*flapper*;" they would be all the better for hearing these things stated here. (*A laugh*.) They had much to learn, but he did not think them quite so bad as they had been represented. He would not trouble the Court further, but rest satisfied with having performed what he conceived to be a sacred duty to a worthy man.

*Absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit, alio cul pante; solutos
Qui capiat risus hominum, famamque dicacis;
Fingere qui non visa potest; commissa facere
Qui nequit; hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane,
caveo.*

The Chairman then put the question on Mr. Hume's motion, which he declared to be carried in the negative.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, before the question was put on the original question, he begged to make a few remarks. Many gentlemen who had expressed their intention of delivering their sentiments on this question, had left the Court under the impression that the discussion would be adjourned; if, therefore it was intended to repeat the child's play, which took place on a former occasion, that of adjourning the Court generally, instead of to a specific day, when it would be convenient to resume the debate, he was prepared with a requisition to call for a new court, (couched in nearly the same terms as that, upon which they had been brought together today,) which he would put into the hands of the Secretary. If gentlemen supposed that they could put an end to this discussion by any trick, they were much mistaken.

Mr. Buckingham said he knew that many proprietors, who intended to speak on this question, had left the Court under the impression that the discussion would be adjourned. Under these circumstances he appealed to the justice of the Chairman, rather than to his indulgence, to allow them an opportunity of delivering their sentiments.

The Chairman denied that any thing like a trick was intended. He had come prepared to speak upon the question, but, like other gentlemen, doubtless he had been prevented because the Hon. Mover had thought proper to occupy the attention of the Court for three hours. It was rather remarkable, that only four of the nine proprietors who had requested that the Court might be convened, had been present during the day. There was now, he should suppose, as many as a hundred proprietors present, ninety of whom seemed to be desirous that the question should be disposed of at once; it was too

much to stigmatize the line of proceeding, which such a majority were disposed to take, as a "trick."

After a few words from Sir C. Forbes and the Chairman, the original motion was put from the Chair, and declared to be carried in the negative.

The Court adjourned at a quarter before seven o'clock.

East-India House, July 23.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the press in India, and the late proceedings which have led to the banishment from India of the editors of *The Calcutta Journal*.

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) having stated the business which the Proprietors were assembled to consider,

Mr. Hume rose; and, in a speech of great length, advocated the propriety of extending to India the same freedom of the press which existed in this country, and concluded by moving for a series of papers illustrative of the state of the press in India, and the proceedings in the case of Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnott.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson strenuously contended, that the Bengal Government could not, with propriety, have acted otherwise than they had done towards Mr. Buckingham. He moved, as an amendment, "that the Court agree to the resolution passed by the Court of Directors, approving of the conduct of Mr. Adam, and pledging themselves to support him."

Mr. S. Dixon supported the motion.

Mr. Buckingham defended the line of conduct he had pursued while in India.

Sir C. Forbes supported the original motion.

The Chairman said, the object of the Hon. Proprietor, who first introduced this subject, was to provoke discussion. That object had been attained; and, he did not think, that if it were again brought forward, any thing new could be elicited. He was happy that Mr. Buckingham had been heard in vindication of his conduct.

The original motion was then negatived, and the amendment was agreed to. The Court adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

* * The great length of the two preceding debates, compels us to defer, until our next number, a detailed report of that of the 23d of July.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 22. Mr. A. Mackenzie, Fourth Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Cracroft, Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

Mr. C. Harding, ditto ditto of Juanpore.

Feb. 5. Mr. C. T. Sealy, Senior Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Calcutta.

M. B. Tod, Second Judge of do. do.

Mr. C. R. Martin, Third Judge of do. do.

Mr. R. Walpole, Fourth Judge of do. do.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Judge and Magistrate of district of Midnapore.

M. V. Biscoe, ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. J. Armstrong, Register of Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. John Hawkins, ditto of Suburbs of Calcutta.

Political Department.

Feb. 13. Capt. Josiah Stewart, Resident at Gwalior.

Major Felix Vincent Raper, Political Agent at Jyepoor.

Capt. Abraham Lockett, Assistant to Resident at Lucknow.

March 5. Mr. Andrew Stirling, Sec. to Government in Persian Department.

Mr. Simon Fraser, Dep. Sec. to Government in ditto.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 17. Mr. G. Lindsay, Assistant in Office of Secretary to Board of Revenue in Western Provinces.

Mr. C. C. Parks, Head Assistant to Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

General Department.

Jan. 29. Mr. John Trotter, Junior Assistant to Sub-Treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, Jan. 8, 1824.—H. C. Europ. Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Orchard to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. Jas. Mathie to be Lieut. from 1st Jan. 1824, vice Hogg, transferred to Invalid Estab.

Assist. Surg. H. Cavell to perform medical duties of Civil Station at Commercally.

Brev. Capt. W. Grant, 34th regt. N.I., temporarily appointed as an Assist. to

Barrack Master of 11th or Meerut Division of Barrack Department.

Major P. Starling, 16th N.I., and Lieut. T. Michael, 11th ditto, returned to do duty on establishment.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 26, 1823.—(Capt. Mackenzie, 11th N.I., to perform duties of Major of Brigade at Mhow, as a temporary arrangement; dated 25th Oct.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Bacon to act as Adj. to 1st. bat. 33d regt. during absence of Lieut. Wilson.

Exchange of Corps between Ensigns C. Graham and C. Basely sanctioned; the former accordingly appointed to 28th regt. and 1st bat., and the latter to 26th regt. and 1st bat.

Dec. 29.—Conductor J. Simmons removed from Cawnpore to Mhow Magazine.

Dec. 30.—Ens. Mac Donald removed from 1st to 2d bat. 1st regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. Jackson, of Artillery, directed to do duty with 4th comp. 1st bat. at Benares.

Brev. Capt. Hodgson to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 13th regt. during absence of Lieut. Gordon.

Lieut. Thomas to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 11th regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. Wood.

Lieut. Fenton to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 34th regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. Philipps.

Brev. Capt. Murray to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 13th regt. during absence of Lieut. Johnston.

Jan. 1, 1824.—Surg. A. Napier, attached to 2d bat. 31st regt., directed to join the corps at Berhampore.

Surg. R. Paterson appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 13th regt., and directed to join left wing at Midnapore.

Ensign Hampton, 1st bat. 25th N.I., doing duty with Europ. regt. at Dinapore, directed to join corps he stands appointed to at Nusseerabad.

Fort William, Jan. 16.—38th Regt. N.I. Ens. Wm. Peel to be Lieut., vice Cotes struck off, with rank from 11th Sept. 1823.

34th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Grant to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. F. A. Seymour to be Lieut. from 31st Dec. 1823, in succession to Gabl, deceased.

Mr. A. Conally admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to rank of Cornet.

Lieut. Wm. Beveridge, 18th regt. N.I., transferred to Invalid Establishment.

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Lieut. and Sub-Assist. Wm. Barnett to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary General of 2d class, in succession to Capt. Littler, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. Wm. J. Thompson, Supernumerary, brought on effective strength of Department as a Sub-Assist. Com. General, ditto.

Lieut. A. Durnford Gordon, 12th regt. N.I., to be a Supernumerary Sub-Assist. Com. General, ditto.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Fuller, of Army Commissariat, appointed to situation of Overseer in Half Wrought Material Yard at Cawnpore.

Jan. 22.—Officers, Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, promoted to rank of Captain by Brevet from 1st Jan. 1824, viz.

Lieut. G. Chapman, 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. G. Nash, 31st ditto.

Lieut. H. James, 5th ditto.

Lieut. J. Gouldhawke, 30th ditto.

Lieut. J. Hicks, 11th ditto.

Lieut. J. L. Jones, 2d ditto.

Lieut. G. Holmes, 4th ditto.

Lieut. S. Hart, 22d ditto.

Lieut. C. Smith, Artillery.

Lieut. C. O. Mason, 5th regt. I. C.

Lieut. T. Sanderson, 8th ditto.

18th Regt. N.I. Ens. F. Thomas to be Lieut. from 16th Jan. 1824, vice Beveridge transferred to Invalid Estab.

20th Regt. N.I. Ens. S. R. Bagshaw to be Lieut. from 13th Jan. 1824, vice Exshaw, deceased.

Messrs. C. H. Thomas and C. Cheape admitted Cadets of Inf., and promoted to Ensigns.

Mr. Jasper Wilson admitted Assist. Surg.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 5.—Dep. Superintendent. Surg. Grant posted to Cawnpore division of Army.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. C. Griffin, 26th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regt.

Ens. G. M. Sherer, 29th regt., directed to continue attached to 1st bat. 20th regt. at Prince of Wales's Island until return of that bat. to Bengal.

Assist. Surg. W. T. Webb posted to 2d bat. 32d regt.

Assist. Surgeons C. Renny and Wm. Glass permitted to exchange corps. The former accordingly posted to 1st bat. 9th, and the latter to 2d bat. 12th regt.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Welchman posted to 1st bat. 18th regt., vice Assist. Surg. Dempster removed to 1st bat. 24th regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Row re-appointed to 2d bat. 29th regt.

Lieut. Griffin to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 8th regt., vice Bird, on leave of absence.

Ensigns R. McMurdo and C. Jorden permitted to exchange corps. The latter accordingly appointed to Europ. regt., and the former to 7th regt. N.I., and posted to 2d bat.

Jan. 7.—Brev. Capt. Barnard, Interp.

and Quar. Mast. of 1st bat. 26th N.I., to perform duty of Cantonment Staff at Kamptee (in consequence of temporary absence on a tour of inspection of Colonel Adams, C.B., accompanied by Assist. Adj. General of Nagpore Subsidiary Force), dated 1st Dec.

Jan. 8.—The appointment (on 1st Nov.) of Lieut. Paton, of Engineers, to officiate as Major of Brigade to troops in Rohilcund on the departure of Brigade Major Casement, confirmed as a temporary arrangement, with reference to G. O. of 25th Nov. last.

Jan. 9.—Lieut. Webster, 30th N.I., permitted to decline appointment of Adj. to Sirmoor Bat., and directed to rejoin Gorruckpore Light Inf.

Jan. 10.—Lieut. Col. Povoleri to be President of Arsenal Committee in room of Lieut. Col. Macmorine.

Assist. Surg. R. N. Burnard, doing duty with 1st Light Cav., posted to Ramgurb Local Corps, vice Menzies, deceased.

Surg. E. Muston posted to 32d regt. N.I., and directed to join 1st bat. at Cawnpore, on being relieved from medical duties of Civil Station of Sarun.

Assist. Surg. C. Mackinnon, Junior, posted to 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I., but will continue to do duty with 1st bat. 32d regt. until relieved by Surg. E. Muston.

Assist. Surg. W. Hamilton posted to 2d bat. 30th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Leslie posted to Artillery at Saugor, but will continue to do duty with 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I. until relieved by Assist. Surg. Mackinnon.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Davidson posted to 2d bat. 33d regt. N.I.

Fort William, Jan. 22.—10th Regt. N.I. Ens. J. Buncornbe to be Lieut. from 16th Nov. 1823, vice Todd deceased.

Mr. Geo. Ellis admitted Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d bat.

Mr. R. Smith admitted Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Capt. J. W. Loder, 16th N.I., returned to duty on establishment.

Jan. 26.—2d Lieuts., Cornets, Ensigns, and Assist. Surgeons ordered to rank from dates attached to their names respectively, viz.

Artillery. 2d Lieuts. Francis Dashwood, George Campbell, W. S. Pillans, Frederick Grote, Ambrose Cardew, G. H. Swinley, W. Ed. John Hodgson, George Ellis, F. R. Bazely, James Abbot, and F. B. Boileau, from 6th June 1823.

Cavalry. Cornet T. D. Colyer, from 8th May 1823; and Cornet Watkin Wingfield, from 21st May 1823.

Infantry. Ensigns Henry Candy, J. S. Browne, Edward Meade, E. J. Dickey, Henry Hunter, T. H. Shukdham, Henry Kirke, A. M. Skinner, H. O. Frederick, Henry Alpe, R. M. Hunter, W. W. Blith

W. F. Grant, Francis Gresly, Charles Cheape, and Ralph Smith, from 11th July 1823.

Medical Department. Assist. Surgs. John Greig, 24th April 1823; J. S. Sullivan, ditto; Robert McIsaac, 8th May 1823; J. W. Grant, 19th June 1823; Richard Shaw, 14th June 1823; and A. W. Steart, 26th June 1823.

Substitution of Rank, &c. Assist. Surgeons ordered to rank as specified opposite their respective names, in substitution of that assigned to them by G. O. of 2d Nov. 1822, viz.

Assist. Surgs. C. Mackinnon, 9th March 1821; T. C. Harrison, ditto; F. Gold, 21st March 1821; A. Stenhouse, M.D., 4th April 1821; B. Burt, M.D., ditto; J. B. Buchanan, ditto; J. Dalrymple, ditto; R. P. Francis, 15th April 1821; D. Butter, M.D., 5th May 1821; W. W. Hewet, M.D., ditto; George Hunter, ditto; Charles Dennis, ditto; J. Duncan, 3d June 1821; W. E. Carte, A.B., ditto; E. T. Harper, 11th June 1821; Henry Cavell, ditto; A. Simson, M.D., 25th June 1821; James Barker, 27th June 1821; George Simms, 4th July 1821; R. N. Burnard, ditto; Gavin Turnbull, 14th July 1821; J. W. Boyd, 3d Sept. 1821; Adam Macdougall, ditto; A. K. Lindesay, ditto; Robert Graham, 29th Sept. 1821; T. Forrest, ditto.

Jan. 29.—Assist. Surg. James Innes, M.D., to be Assist. Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, vice Cavell appointed to medical duties of Civil Station of Commercally.

Assist. Surg. R. Shaw to be 2d Assist. Garrison Surg. of Fort William, vice Innes.

Mr. Geo. Campbell admitted Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.

Mr. J. A. Wood admitted Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. C. C. Egerton admitted Assist. Surg.

Lieut. R. Wroughton, 32d N.I., to be a Revenue Surveyor.

Brev. Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 28th N.I., and Lieut. R. Wilcox, 30th N.I., to be Assist. Revenue Surveyors.

Ens. K. B. Hamilton, 21st N.I., struck off list of army, from date of his absenting himself without leave from Bengal.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 13.—Assist. Surg. C. Motley, doing duty at Meerut, posted to Artillery at Nusseerabad.

Fort William, Jan. 31.—Lieuts. M. Richardson, 6th N.I., and J. Graham, 25th N.I., returned to duty on establishment.

Feb. 4.—Capt. C. A. Munro, 7th N.I., to command Europ. Invalids, &c., under orders of embarkation for Europe, on H. C. Ship Minerva.

Feb. 5.—Maj. W. C. L. Bird, 2d N.I., to command Burdwan Provincial Bat.

Assist. Surg. W. Hamilton, M.D., to be Surg. to the Political Agency at Bhopaul.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 19.—Ens. J. T. Boileau to be Field Engineer to Nagpor. Subsidiary Force, vice Lieut. Warlow.

Lieut. L. H. Smith, 6th L.C., to be Post Adj. at Lohargong, vice Cathey proceeding from station.

Cornet Wingfield to do duty with 1st regt. L.C., at Sultanpore.

Jan. 20.—Lieut. Martin to officiate as Adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 21st regt.

Jan. 21.—Major C. W. Hamilton, Capt. C. A. Munro, and Lieut. C. Commeline, 7th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regt.

Lieut. W. Foly removed from 1st to 2d bat. 7th regt.

Maj. W. B. Playfair and Lieut. A. S. Singer posted to 2d, and Capt. J. Robeson to 1st bat. 8th regt.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Manson removed from 2d to 1st bat. 8th regt.

Lieut. J. Whiteford, 33d regt., posted to 2d bat. of corps.

Surg. J. J. Paterson posted to 22d regt., and directed to continue with 2d bat.

Lieut. J. M. Heptinstall to act as Adj. to left wing of 2d bat. 15th N.I., at Juanpore.

1st-Lieut. H. Garbett removed to Horse Brigade of Artillery, and posted to 2d troop at Mhow.

Jan. 22.—Lieut. W. Turner, 29th N.I., to be Adj. to Benares Provincial Bat., vice Robeson promoted.

Jan. 23.—Ens. A. Tweedale removed from 29th to 6th regt. N.I., and posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. Thompson to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat. 28th N.I., vice Brev. Capt. Simmonds, appointed to Revenue Survey Department.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. J. Turton to be Adj. and Quart. Mast. to detachment of Artillery assembled at Benares for annual practice.

Surg. Jacob posted to 2d bat. of Artillery, and Assist. Surg. B. McLeod appointed to Medical Charge of detachment of 4th or Golundauze Bat. of native details attached to *Head-Quarters of Artillery Regt.

Fort William, Feb. 12.—Ens. W. Dickson, of Engineers, to be an Assistant to Capt. Hutchinson superintending construction of church erecting in Fort William.

4th Regt. N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Snodgrass to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. Matthew Smith to be Lieut., from 31st Jan. 1824, in succession to Oakce, deceased.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 27.—Officers, 6th Ensigns in their present corps, removed to be 4th Ensigns in regts. specified opposite to their names: Ens. J. G. Sharpe from 9th to 8th N.I. and 2d bat. at Hansi; Ens. W. B. Gould from 22d to 21st N.I. and 1st bat. at Etawah; Ens. W. D. Kennedy, from 19th to 20th N.I. and 1st bat. at Prince of Wales' Island.

Ensigns permanently posted to regts. and batts. as follows: Ens. Henry Candy to Europ. Regt., Dinapore; Ens. R. M. Hunter to 7th regt. N.I. and 2d bat., Seetapore; Ens. A. M. Skinner to 9th ditto and 2d bat., Lucknow; Ens. H. Kirke to 10th ditto and 1st bat., Dacca; Ens. R. Smith to 14th ditto and 1st bat., Pertabgurb; Ens. E. J. Dicky to 19th ditto and 1st bat., Keitah; Ens. H. Alpe to 21st ditto and 2d bat., Saugor; Ens. W. W. Blyth to 22d ditto and 2d bat., Benares; Ens. H. O. Frederick to 25th ditto and 2d bat., Neemuch; Ens. T. H. Shuldham to 26th ditto and 2d bat., Dinapore; Ens. C. Cheape to 26th ditto and 1st bat., Nagpore; Ens. E. Meade to 28th ditto and 2d bat., Delhi; Ens. F. Gresley to 28th ditto and 1st bat., Mhow; Ens. H. Hunter to 29th ditto and 1st bat., Benares; Ens. J. S. Browne to 33d ditto and 1st bat., Dinapore; Ens. W. F. Grant, to 34th ditto, and 1st bat., Benares; Ens. T. Shuldham to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 24th regt.; Ens. W. F. Grant to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 32d regt.

11th Regt. N.I. Lieut. D. P. Wood to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Kiernander, who resigns the appointment.

Jan. 29.—Lieut. Burrowes to act as Adj. to Detachment of Artillery under command of Capt. G. E. Gowan.

Lieut. and Adj. Bolton to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 24th regt. during absence of Lieut. Winfield.

Ens. J. G. Sharpe, 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I., directed to join his corps at Hansi.

Fort William, Feb. 19.—Infantry. Sen. Major R. H. Cunliffe to be Lieut.-Col., from 15th Feb. 1824, vice Paton deceased.

1st Regt. N.I. Capt. E. Simons to be Major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. R. W. Lane to Capt. of a comp., and Ens. P. Goldney to be Lieut. from ditto, in succession to Cunliffe promoted.

Lieut. Col. J. Shapland, C.B., 2d bat. 13th N.I., to command Chittagong frontier during present service, or so long as his corps may be stationed in that district.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30.—Lieut. Rowe to officiate as Adj. to left wing of 2d bat. 15th regt. until arrival of Lieut. Heptinstall.

Lieut. Wilson to act as Adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 32d regt. during its separation from head-quarters of bat.

Lieut. John Fisher, 4th N.I., to be Adj. to Sirmoor Bat., vice Webster resigned, Lieut. Hughes to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 22d regt. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Home.

Jan. 31.—Cornet J. Jackson, 6th Cornet in 5th L.C., removed to 4th regt. as 4th Cornet.

Cornet T. D. Colyer posted to 7th L.C. at Neemuch.

Cornet W. Wingfield posted to 2d ditto at Mhow.

Cornet A. Conolly posted to 6th ditto at Keitah.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. Dwyer removed from 2d to 1st bat. 21st N.I.

Feb. 3.—Lieut. W. Peel, 28th N.I., posted to 2d bat. of regt.

Capt. W. Grant posted to 2d, and Lieut. W. F. A. Seymour to 1st bat. of 34th regt.

Lieut. Warlow to continue until further orders in his situation of Field Engineer and Executive Officer with Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Capt. Shaw, of Artillery, re-appointed to 5th comp. 1st bat. at Mhow.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. P. C. Humfrays removed from 2d to 1st bat. 18th regt.

Lieut. F. Thomas posted to 2d bat. 18th regt.

Lieut. S. R. Bagshaw, 20th N.I., posted to 2d bat. of regt.

Ens. Saurin directed to join 2d bat. 15th regt.

Feb. 5.—Surg. Mackenzie, 34th N.I., to remain with 1st bat. of regt. at Benares.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Steuart to do duty with troops at Nagpore.

Assist. Surg. A. M. Clark to do duty with troops at Mhow.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawrie to do duty with troops at Neemuch.

Fort William, Feb. 26.—Capt. H. Cook, 4th N.I., to be Superintendent of Tharooms and Pindaree Chiefs, &c., in district of Goruckpore, vice Stoneham promoted.

Capt. J. P. Griffin, Invalid Estab., permitted, at his own request, to resign situation of Executive Officer at Cuttack.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 6.—Lieut. John Buncombe, 10th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regt.

Lieut. Kent removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. Lowe from 2d to 1st bat. 33d regt.

Lieut. Wilson to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 32d regt., vice Bignell permitted to resign Acting Adjutancy.

Feb. 7.—Surg. Jas. Grietson posted to 29th regt., vice Mansell, and directed to join 1st bat. at Benares.

Lieut. O. Phillips, 1st bat. 28th N.I., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to corps, vice Simmonds appointed to Revenue Survey Department.

Feb. 9.—Lieut. Cooper, 4th regt., and Lieut. Bagshaw, 20th regt., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. Cooper posted to 2d bat. 20th, and Lieut. Bagshaw, 2d bat. 4th regt.

Feb. 10.—Lieut. T. Sewell, 1st bat. 5th regt. N.I., to act as Fort. Adj. at Agra during Capt. Turner's absence.

Feb. 11.—Ens. C. H. Thomas, lately arrived, appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 31st regt. at Cawnpore.

Capt. Hawkes, 5th L.C., appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Com-in-Chief from 1st Nov., vice Honeywood removed to General Staff.

Assist. Surg. Bell to have medical charge of left wing 1st bat. 2d N.I.

Ens. W. F. Grant removed from 34th to 32d regt. N.I., and posted to 1st bat. of latter regt.

Feb. 12.—Capt. Stacy, 16th N.I., removed to 1st bat., and Capt. Thomas to 2d bat.—Capt. Stacy to take command of left wing of 1st bat. at Shahjehanpore.

Ens. Kirke, lately posted to 10th regt., removed to 12th regt. and 1st bat. at his own request.

Lieut. Monthead removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Cobbe from 1st to 2d bat. 30th N.I.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. T. Saunders posted to 1st comp. 4th bat. Artillery, vice Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Dennis removed to 2d comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Whinfield to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 15th regt., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Payne.

Feb. 16.—Officers appointed to raise recruits for line generally (marine regt. excepted), viz.

Capt. J. B. Pratt, 4th regt., Cawnpore.

Capt. G. Young, 34th regt., Barrur.

Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 4th regt., Dinapore.

Capt. Wilson, 29th regt., to raise recruits for general service, to fill vacancies in 20th, 33d, and 34th regts.

Fort William, Feb. 26.—3d Regt. N.I. Ens. W. McGeorge to be Lieut. from 11th Sept. 1823, in succession to Jackson struck off list of army.

Med. Depart. Assist. Surg. R. Brown to be Surg., vice Carnegie retired, with rank from 27th Sept. 1823, for the augmentation.

3d Regt. N.I. Lieut. Jas. Stevens to rank from 28th June 1821, vice Carnegie retired.—Lieut. Edw. F. Spencer (now of 16th N.I.), to rank from 11th July 1821, vice Jacob resigned.

Med. Depart. Surg. R. Haslop to rank from 16th June 1823, vice Carnegie retired; Surg. H. H. Wilson to rank from 11th July 1823, for the augmentation; Surg. R. D. Knight to rank from 24th July 1823, vice Johnston promoted; health.

Surgeon. Jas. Ranke to rank from 19th Aug. 1823, vice Gibson deceased.

Lieut. H. C. Baker, regt. of Artillery, to be an Assistant to Capt. Schaleh.

Lieut. N. Jones, 29th regt., to be Assist. Barrack Master to 18th or Dacca Division.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Child to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Agra during absence of Assist. Surg. Burnett, vice Brown promoted.

Lieut. Heaver, 2d bat. 10th regt., to receive charge of 3d comp. of Hill Bikers in consequence of indisposition of Capt. Lomas.

March 4.—Mr. E. Moran, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, transferred to Invalid Pension Establishment.

Assist. Surg. W. Jackson to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Sylhet, vice Smith.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 19.—Capt. Lloyd posted to 1st, and Capt. James to 2d bat. 33d regt.

Surg. Limond, 15th N.I., attached to 2d bat. of regt.

Assist. Surg. Drover removed from 2d to 1st bat. 15th regt.

Ens. J. A. Wood (lately admitted) directed to do duty with detachment of H. C. Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

Acting Interp. and Quart. Mast. Lieut. Haslam to officiate as Adj. to 3d bat. 20th regt., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. MacFarquhar on sick certificate.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 8. Lieut. Col. T. Pension, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Heathcote, 27th N.I., ditto.

—Lieut. H. A. Newton, 33d N.I., on private affairs.—16. Lieut. Col. J. Paton, 26th N.I., and Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Gen., on ditto.—Capt. Edw. Fitzgerald, 30th N.I., on ditto.—Surg. Wm. Mansell, on ditto.—Lieut. Jas. Johnston, N.I., for health.—Ans. A. McG. Skinner, 2d bat. 10th N.I., for ditto.—29. Dep. Superintend. Surg. Jas. Johnston, for one year.—Lieut. E. Wakefield, 3d N.I., for Adj. of Fort Marlborough Local Corps, N.I., ditto.—Feb. 10. Assist. Surg. Hickman, for one year, on private affairs.—11. Lieut. Col. C. Fagan, 22d N.I., on ditto.—26. Assist. Surg. S. Curling, for health.

—Lieut. Col. W. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers (Fort St. George establishment) on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Feb. 5. Capt. G. Everest, Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey, for five months, for health, via Calcutta.

To Penang.—Feb. 12. Lieut. J. M. Home, 22d N.I., for eight months, for health.

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To Mauritius.—Jan. 8. Lieut. S. Nash, 4th L.C., for twelve months, for his health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 22. Lieut. T. Wilkinson, 6th L.C., for twelve months, for health.—26. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Hamilton, 4th Madras L.C., ditto, ditto.—29. Maj. Chas. Peach, 31st N.I., eventually to Europe, for health.—Feb.

—Brev. Capt. R. Burney, 8th N.I. (ditto) ditto.—Surg. A. Napier, for twelve months, ditto.

To Sea.—Jan. 16. Lieut. R. E. J. Kerr, 29th N.I., for nine months, for health, via Bombay.—29. Lieut. E. Rushworth, Europ. Regt., for twelve months, for ditto, via Bombay.

Cancelled.—Brev. Capt. F. Mackenzie, 32d regt., to Europe, via Bombay.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 13, 1824.—Ens. the Hon. P. G. Howard, 13th Light Inf., to be an Aide-de-Camp on Staff of Governor-General.

Brev. Capt. A. St. Leger McMahon, 16th Lancers, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on ditto.

Lieut. Swayne to act as Interp. to left wing of 44th regt. while in progress from Calcutta to Dinapore, vice Lieut. O'Halloran on leave.

Jan. 19.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

54th Foot. Capt. R. Williams, from 69th Foot, to be Capt., vice Campbell who exchanges, 3d Dec. 1823.

69th Foot. Capt. J. Campbell, from 54th Foot, to be Capt., vice Williams who exchanges, 3d Dec. 1823.

Jan. 26.—Lieut. W. Watson, 20th Foot, promoted to rank of Brevet Captain from 28th Sept. 1823.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. A. St. L. McMahon, 16th Lancers, promoted to rank of Brev. Capt. from 16th Jan. 1824.

Lieut. R. Stack, 14th Foot, promoted to rank of Brev. Capt. from 25th Jan. 1824.

Feb. 5.—Lieut. Col. Tidy, C.B., 14th regt., to be Assist. Adj. Gen. to H.M. forces in India, vice Major Croker embarked for Europe.

Feb. 16.—4th Light Drags. Lieut. G. G. Shaw, from 17th Drags., to be Lieut., vice Hart who exchanges, 27th Sept. 1823.

FURLONGHS from H.M. FORCES.

To Europe.—Dec. 29. Brev. Capt. Magill, 38th regt., for health.—Quart. Mast. Paul, 87th regt., ditto.—Lieut. Nugent, 54th regt., on private affairs.—Jan. 7. Lieut. Mulkeru, 11th Drags., for health.

Ens. Pitts, 20th regt., ditto.—Lieut. Mahon, 46th regt., ditto.—13. Cornet Richardson, 4th Drags., ditto.—Lieut.

Ralph, 30th regt., on private affairs.—19. Lieut. Anderson, 69th regt., for health.—Feb. 2. Capt. Grove, 13th Drags., for ditto.—Ens. Gordon, 1st regt., ditto.—Ens. Lieut. Watson, 20th regt., ditto.—Ens. Gordon, 89th regt., for one year, for purpose of retiring on half-pay.—9. Capt. White, 20th regt., for health.—Lieut. Smith, 41st regt., ditto.—Capt. Campbell, 54th regt., for one year, ditto.—Brev. Capt. Webb, 69th regt., ditto, ditto.—Lieut. Claus, 54th regt., ditto, for purpose of retiring on half-pay.—Lieut. Harpur, 69th regt., for health.—Lieut. Maxwell, 14th regt., ditto.—16. Quart. Mast. Kingsley, 30th, and Lieut. Thornbury, 54th regts., ditto.—23. Lieut. Sutherland, 46th regt., ditto.—Lieut. Armstrong, for purpose of exchanging to half-pay.

To Sea.—Feb. 23. Lieut. Pender, 14th Foot, for six months, for health.

To Ceylon.—Feb. 16. Lieut. Fennycane, 14th Foot, for twelve months, on private affairs.

To Singapore.—Jan. 7. Col. Edwards, 14th Foot, for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 22. Bengal, Pearce, from Liverpool.—29. Eliza, Skitter, from Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 23. Lady Campbell, Betham, for London, and Neptune, Edward, for Madras and London.—20. Uday, Holden, and Marlborough, Cope, for London, via Madras.—Feb. 2. Eliza, Johnson, for London.—4. Lotus, Field, for Liverpool.

—6. Pulton, Wellbank, for London, via Ceylon.—17. Mailand, O'Brien, for London.—18. Boyne, Lawson, for London.—29. Lady Mary, Ardlie, for London, via Madras.—March 3. Lady Kennaway, Surflen, for London, via Colombo and Bombay.—5. Commodore Hayes, Monieriff, and Asia, Reid, for London; and Windsor Castle, Lee, for Madras.—10. Calcutta, Siroyan, for Liverpool.

Ship Andromeda.—We are sorry to announce the loss of the Portuguese ship Andromeda, in the vicinity of False Bay, at a place called Burpendah. The Andromeda was from China, and went on shore on the night of the 8th Feb. She belongs to Mr. Manoel Pereira. No lives have been lost, and a portion of the treasure and private property of the crew has been saved.—[Ind. Gaz., Feb. 19.]

Ship Zenobia.—The Calcutta-built ship Zenobia, of 537 tons, advertised for sale on Wednesday, was bought in for 75,000 rupees.—[Bengal Hurk., Feb. 27.]

Government Transports.—We believe the following to be a correct list of the

ships taken up by Government to convey troops on the expedition against the Burmese, viz. the Hydery, Haabmey, Eliza, Zenobia, Mermaid, Frances Warden, Argyll, Roberts, Victory, and Eleanor.—At Madras: the Moira, Glenelg, Carron, Helen, George the Fourth, and Heroine.—[Ben. Hurk., March 11.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Dec. 12. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 1st bat. 24th N.I., of a daughter.
16. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Capt. Graham, Hill Rangers, of a daughter.
Jan. 7. At Kumbhee, the lady of Dr. A. Ross, 2d bat. 18th regt., of a son.
9. At Nussereabad, the lady of Capt. Godby, of a daughter.
11. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. John Tritton, H.M. 11th Light Dragoon, of a son.
— At Sea, on board the ship Thetis, Capt. Davies, Mrs. C. F. Davies, of a daughter.
13. Mrs. Llewelyn, the wife of Mr. W. Llewelyn, Durruntollah, of a son.
15. At Kurnool, the lady of Capt. Cave Brown, of a son.
17. Mrs. Francis De Silva, of Bombay, of a son.
20. The lady of the Rev. Mr. Hill, of a son.
21. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major J. Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, of a son.
22. The lady of C. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.
23. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, Deputy Judge Adv. General, Meerut Division, of a daughter.
24. At Cossipore, the lady of Capt. Fulton, of a son.
25. At Titaghur, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, of a daughter.
26. Chowringhee, the lady of F. P. Strong, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Nussereabad, the lady of Brev. Capt. and Adj. John Angelo, 3d regt. L.C., of a daughter.
— At Lucknow, the lady of Major F. V. Raper, of a daughter.
27. At Garden Reach, the lady of Capt. Conroy, of a son.
— At Patna, in the house of Sir Chas. D'Oyly, Bart., the lady of A. F. Lind, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Rosely Wiseman, of a daughter.
28. The wife of Mr. W. H. Little, of the Custom-house wharf, of a daughter.
— Mrs. H. Butler, of a daughter.
30. The lady of Mr. T. Eastman, of a son.
31. The lady of C. G. Blagrove, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
— Mrs. Sarah Delanougere, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Dum-Dum, the lady of G. O. Jacob, Esq., of a daughter.
2. Mrs. J. Castello, of a daughter.
3. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Patton, of a daughter.
4. The lady of Capt. Gavin Young, of a son.
— At Nagpore, the lady of Major R. R. Jenkins, Commanding Nagpore Brigade, of a daughter.
5. At Jessore, Mrs. J. N. Thomas, of a daughter.
6. The lady of W. F. Clark, Esq., of a daughter.
10. Mrs. T. Philpot, of a daughter.
— At Chunar, Mrs. Charlotte Evans, wife of Conductor E. Evans, of a daughter.
12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Reynolds, 1st bat. 32d regt., of a daughter.
— The lady of J. R. Best, Esq., of the C. S., of a son.
16. At Saugor, the lady of Major Logic, of a daughter.
18. At Cassia Bagaun, Mrs. E. Crop-ley, of a daughter.
20. In Fort William, Mrs. Mountjoy, of a son.
21. At Seetapore, the lady of Major Powell Comyn, 2d bat. 7th regt., of a son.
23. At Malda, the Lady of John Lamb, Esq., of a son.
24. At Ghazepore, the wife of Mr. R. J. B. Godfrey, of a son and heir.
27. The lady of Capt. C. A. Harris, of a son.
— Mrs. Nixon, wife of Sub-Conductor Nixon, of a son.
— Mrs. Vallente, of a son.
29. At Dacca, the lady of G. C. Weguelin, Esq., of a daughter.
March 3. The lady of Lt. Col. Blacker, of a son.
6. The lady of P. Jordon, Esq., of a son.
7. At Jessore, the lady of R. B. Francis, Esq., of a son and heir.
— Mrs. J. U. Sheriff, of a son.
— Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.
8. The lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq., of a still-born son.
— At Berhampore, the lady of R. R. Hughes, Esq., Lieut. 2d bat. 31st regt. N.I., of a son and heir.
— Mrs. Thos. B. Scott, of a son.
9. Mrs. E. Gregory, wife of Mr. T. Gregory, Assist. in the General Department, of a son.
— Mrs. Helen Stacey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 22. At Nussereabad, Lieut. J. H. Middleton, of Artillery, to Matilda, third daughter of Major Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart., and G. C. B.
— At same time and place, Dr. S. W.

Charters, Assist. Surgeon, to Miss Louisa Scott Smith.

Jan. 7. At Fatty Ghur, G. F. Franco, Esq., Civil Service, to Eliza Harriet, only daughter of the late Capt. Wagan, of this Establishment.

19. Mr. J. H. Ricaby, to Miss Eliza Ward, daughter of Mr. Francis Ward.

26. At the Armenian Church, Varidan Manatakan Vandon, Esq., of Moorsheda- bad, to Miss Anna Moses Cachick.

— Mr. Daniel Kitchener, to Miss Charlotte Bowers.

28. At St. Nazareth's Church, Mr. C. G. Vardone, to Miss Regina G. N. Ar- ratoon, of Madras.

31. At the old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. L. Cardozo, to Miss Elizabeth Samuel.

Feb. 4. Mr. J. W. Smyth, Missionary, to Miss Mary Ann Lawlor, of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

8. At Seetapore, Lieut. R. B. Brit- tridge, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., to Eliza Jane De Courcy, eldest daughter of Richard De Courcy, Esq., of Pykeparah.

10. At the Cathedral, the Rev. Jacob Maisch, of the Lutheran Church, and at- tached to the Church Missionary Society, to Miss Sophia Harrington, daughter of H. H. Harrington, Esq., formerly resident at this Presidency, and Niece of J. H. Harrington, Esq.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. Strahan, Assist. Adj. Gen. L. F. D., Hy- derabad Subsidiary Force, to Maria, eldest daughter of Herbert Compton, Esq.

— At St. Andrew's Church, W. S. Jap, Esq., to Miss Louisa Forbes Ross, third daughter of Cap. D. Ross, of Howrah.

13. At Sultanpore Benares, Cornet S. F. Bradford, 1st Cavalry, to Eliza, daugh- ter of Sir Wm. Mussey.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. W. Burrows to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Pit- caire.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, Geo. A. Bushby, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Mary Anne Grueber Watson, only daugh- ter of the late John Sealy, Esq., of the Civil Service.

21. At St. John's Cathedral, Francis James L'Herondell, Esq., to Miss Ann Dunlop.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Willick to Miss Bridget Keys.

— Mr. Thomas James, to Miss A. Au- gustin.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Forsyth, H. C.'s Marine, to Miss Julia Twalling.

— At St. John's Cathedral, G. A. Turnbull, Esq., to Miss Maria Daven- port.

29. At Benares, George Tod, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Bannerman, fourth daughter of the late Col. Bannerman.

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March 2. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. A. Rodrigues, to Miss Catherine Perroux, third daughter of the late A. Perroux, Esq.

— Mr. J. H. Barrod, to Miss Anne Petruse.

4. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. P. Mathews, to Miss Anne Verboon.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, Bengal N.I., to Caroline, second daughter of Capt. William Bruce, H. C. Bombay Marine.

DEATHS.

Jan. 7. At Chunar, Mrs. Mary Ann Bateman, wife of Lieut. W. Bateman, H. M. 87th Regt., and eldest daughter of Mr. Walters, Moisingunge, Nudda.

14. On the river, near Culnali, Mr. William McCluskie, Sub-Conductor, Ord- nance Department.

19. At Jubbulpore, the infant son of Lieut. M. Nicolson.

27. Miss E. F. Peard, eldest daugh- ter of the late Philip Peard, Esq., of Ely Place, London, aged 19 years.

29. Mr. Lewis Guilleron, aged 60.

31. Master J. F. Kairongoin, aged 8 years, the only son of Mr. Joseph F. Kai- rongoin, of Serampore.

Feb. 1. At Benares, Capt. John Oakes, 4th Regt. N.I.

3. At Chandernagore, aged 75, Mrs. Francaise Coupland, relict of the late Capt. C. Coupland, Madras Army.

9. Mr. Joseph De Rozario, aged 20 years.

— Mr. Conductor Peter Hammond, aged 48.

10. The infant daughter of Mrs. T. Philpot.

15. Lieut. Col. John Paton, aged 63 years.

— At Belaspore, of a fever, Capt. Fell, of Benares.

16. While passing through the Straits of Malacca, on board the Ship Jane, Henry Tyler, Esq., Accountant to the Bank of Bengal, in his 98th year.

18. Mrs. T. Philpot, aged 30 years.

25. The infant daughter of Mr. Lewis Delanougere.

26. Capt. John Carru, aged 64 years.

28. David Allen, Esq., Surgeon, aged 23 years.

— At Chandernagore, Mr. Michael Al- bert, aged 19.

March 1. At Chowringhee, Anne, daughter of the late Dr. Patch, aged 25 years.

3. Frances Cowley, third daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, aged 18 years.

— Benjamin Fergusson, Esq., of the firm of Tulloh and Co., aged 55 years.

4. John Bentley, Esq., aged 67 years.

11. John Da Cruz, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, aged 49 years.

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MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 12. Mr. W. Lavie, Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Madura.

Mr. R. A. Bannerman, Assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

19. Mr. W. E. Fullerton, Assistant to Secretary to Board of Revenue.

26. Mr. J. C. Morris, Secretary to Board of Superintendence for College.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19. Rev. M. Thompson, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. George's Church.

Rev. W. Roy, Junior Chaplain of ditto.

Rev. J. Boys, M.A., Military Chaplain at Secunderabad.

Rev. P. A. Denton, B.A., Chaplain of Black Town Chapel.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 6. *Maira*, Hornblow, from Portsmouth.—9. *Lady Nugent*, Boon, and *Neptune*, Edwards, from Calcutta.—25. *Udny*, Holden, from Calcutta.—*Ganges*, Ford, from London.

Departures.

Feb. 6. *Orient*, White; *Rockingham*, Beach; and *Royal George*, Reynolds, for London.—14. *Neptune*, Edwards, for London.—16. *Lady Nugent*, Boon, for Gibraltar and London.—March 4. *Hops*, Flint, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. At Bangalore, the lady of Quart. Mast. Coates, H. M. 45th regt., of a son.

Feb. 2. At Cuddapah, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Sayers, 2d bat. 4th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

4. At Negapatam, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

6. At Trichinopoly, the lady of James Wyse, Esq., Garrison Surgeon, of a son.

9. At Royapettah Mansion, the lady of Stephen Lazar, Esq., of a son.

15. At the Presidency, the lady of John Dent, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

16. In Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. O'Connell, Conductor of Ordnance, of a son.

— Mrs. Jarrett, of a still-born child.

17. In Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. E. Stahelin, H. M. 41st Regt., of a son.

March 1. Mrs. J. L. Gotting, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. At St. George's Church, Fran-

ch Lascelles, Esq., to Gertrude, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Moleworth.

14. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. Charles Goodall, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of Francis Spalding, Esq., of Middleton Terrace, Pentonville.

26. At Seringapatam, Lieut. T. P. Hay, 1st bat. 11th regt., to Miss G. R. T. Arnaud, daughter of Francis Arnaud, Esq., of Port Louis, Mauritius.

March 1. At the Roman Catholic Church, Chas. Guichard, jun. Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Henry, Esq., of Madras.

— Mr. T. Innis, to Miss E. Nicholas.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. In Madras Roads, on board the *Ganges*, Camberlege, from Bengal, George Henderson, Esq., aged 32 years.

19. At Cannanore, Capt. T. Chambers, 1st bat. 6th regt. N. I.

23. At Poodocottah, at the age of four years, the only son and heir of the Rajah Vajeyan Ragonath Rie Tondiman Berander.

Feb. 7. In Purawaukum, Mr. Louis Chambers, aged 27 years.

9. In the Black Town, of the spasmodic cholera, aged 74 years, the Rev. Arathoon Sheinmon.

— At Yellamunchinty, in command of a Detachment of European Pensioners, Lieut. D'Esterke, Carnatic European Vet Battalion.

15. At Bellary, of the cholera, Capt. J. Weir, 7th regt. Light Cavalry.

16. At Cannanore, Capt. H. M. Cooper, 1st bat. 11th Regt.

23. John Pugh, Esq. one of the Bar- risters of the Supreme Court.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 2. Mr. J. Seton, Third Assistant to Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. W. Mallett, Supernumerary Assistant to Collector at Poona.

Mr. John Steven, ditto to Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. P. Stewart, ditto to Principal Collector at Dhawar.

Mr. James Erskine, ditto to Collector in Candesh.

24. Mr. Gilbert More, to officiate as Secretary to Government in Territorial and Commercial Departments.

March 11. Mr. E. Lloyd, Acting Collector and Magistrate at Kaira.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 2. Mr. William Willes, Register in Candesh.

Mr. W. Chamier, ditto, at Ahmednuggur.

1824.]

Mr. W. Richardson, Assistant Register to Court of Adawlut in Northern Concan.

24. Mr. James Sparrow, Superintendent of Stamps.

General Department.

Feb. 2. Mr. W. Clerk, Assistant Persian Secretary to Government.

24. Mr. James Farish, Secretary to Government in General, Judicial, and Marine Departments.

Commercial Department.

Feb. 24. Mr. Thomas Flower, Warehouse-keeper.

Mr. Edward Eden Elliot, to resume his office of Deputy Warehouse-keeper.

March 11. Mr. James Taylor, Acting Commercial Resident in Kattywar.

General Department, Jan. 17, 1824.—

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have been pronounced qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service:—

Mr. William Clerk, who arrived in India on 11th June 1822.

Mr. William Richardson do. do. on 12th March 1823.

Mr. John Steven, do. do. on 6th July 1823.

Mr. James Erskine, do. do. on 27th Oct. 1823.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 31, 1824.—Mr. J. Liddell admitted Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

4th Regt. N. I. Ens. J. Cooper to be Lieut., vice Bond, deceased; date of rank 26th Jan. 1824.

Messrs. T. Stewart, M. D., and W. Jeaffreson admitted Assist. Surgeons on establishment.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. Siordet, 1st bat. 10th regt., to perform Staff duties of wing of bat. under orders to march to Baroda until junction of other wing at that station.

Lieut. H. Jackson, Invalid Bat., to act as Fort Adj. at Tannah during absence of Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, on sick certificate; dated 24th Dec. 1823.

Feb. 3.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. Wm. Sandwith, to take rank vice Thatcher retired, 18th May 1822; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Salter, to take rank vice Corsellis promoted, 19th Sept. 1822; Lieut.-Col. E. G. Stannus, to take rank vice Kempe retired, 31st Oct. 1822; Lieut.-Col. James Sutherland, to take rank vice Edwards deceased, 2d March 1823; Sen. Maj. R. H. Hough to be Lieut.-Col. vice Smith deceased, 28th Sept. 1823.

European Regiment. Major N. C. Maw, Capt. W. Henderson, and Lieut. R. J. Crozier, to take rank in succession to Sandwith promoted, 18th May 1822; Lieut. John Thompson to take rank vice Dardes

deceased, 10th June 1822; Supernum. Lieut. J. Thompson to be brought on the strength of establishment, vice Mitchell retired; Major John J. Preston, Capt. S. Robson, and Lieut. A. Ore, to take rank in succession to Stannus promoted, 31st Oct. 1822.

4th Regt. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. D. Robertson to be Capt. of a company vice J. J. Barton retired, 26th Feb. 1822; Lieut. J. G. Thompson to take rank vice Robertson promoted, 26th do.; Lieut. A. N. Maclean to take rank vice A. W. Burn deceased, 5th Sept. 1822; Lieut. A. H. Bond (deceased) to take rank vice T. E. Baynes deceased; Lieut. J. Cooper to take rank, vice F. Graham deceased, 27th Nov. 1823; Ens. R. Finlay to be Lieut. vice A. H. Bond deceased, 26th Jan. 1824.

5th Regt. N.I. Maj. C. W. Ellwood, Capt. S. Powell, and Lieut. P. Dawney, to take rank in succession to Sutherland promoted, dated 2d March 1823; Major C. Whitehill, Capt. J. H. Bellasis, and Lieut. J. Beck, to take rank in succession to Gibson deceased, 20th March 1823; Lieut. R. T. Lancaster to take rank vice Say dismissed, 28th Sept. 1823.

6th Regt. N.I. Maj. W. H. Stanley, Capt. C. Payne, and Lieut. R. W. Lukin, to take rank vice Salter promoted, 19th Sept. 1822; Sen. Capt. A. C. H. Lamy to be Major vice Hough promoted, 28th Sept. 1823; Capt. M. F. Collis and Lieut. J. Dawes to take rank in succession to Lamy promoted, do.; Lieut. J. S. Iredeil to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. B. Crispin to be Lieut. in succession to Ambrose deceased, 12th Jan. 1824.

Medical Establishment. Surg. J. MacAdam to take rank vice Palmer retired, 2d June 1822; Surg. R. H. Kennedy, M.D., to take rank vice W. Hall deceased, 16th Aug. 1822; Surg. John Warner to take rank vice C. Dawe deceased, 12th Dec. 1822; Surg. George A. Stuart to take rank vice Panton deceased, 22d do.; Surg. Howell Powell to take rank vice Maxwell promoted, 13th Feb. 1823; Sen. Assist. Surg. Alex. Henderson to be Surg. vice Strachen promoted to Superintend. Surgeon, 11th May 1823.

Feb. 5.—Messrs. T. Cleather and T. H. Heathcote admitted Cadets of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieuts.

Messrs. P. J. Vaillant and W. Manesty admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Ens. A. C. Peat, Corps of Engineers, to be Assist. to Superintend. Engineer at Presidency, in room of Ens. M'Gillivray appointed Executive Engineer in Candesh.

Assist. Surg. W. Jeaffreson directed to assume charge of the Ophthalmic Institution.

Feb. 7.—Assist. Surg. Bradley relieved 2 F 2

from H.C. Cruiser Tainmouth, and Sub. Assist. Surg. Leggett appointed to Medical duties of that vessel.

Feb. 10.—Cadets T. Cleather, J. Liddell, T. H. Heathcote, and Edw. R. Prother appointed to H.C. regt. of Artillery, and to rank as 2d Lieuts. from 6th June 1823.

Cadets R. Fullerton, H. A. Lawrence, and G. C. Stockley appointed to 4th regt., N.I., and to rank as Ensigns from 29th May 1823.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. Cooke, 2d bat. 2d N.I., directed to assume charge of Escort attached to Political Agent in Mahce Caunta; dated 8th Oct. 1823.

2d. Extra Bat. Lieut. J. Watts, Adjutant of Bombay Europ. Regt., to be Adj. vice Sterling proceeded on furlough to Europe; date of rank 4th Feb. 1824.

Feb. 19.—Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen. to Northern Districts of Guzerat, permitted to exchange with Lieut. Molesworth, Assist. Commissary at Presidency.

Capt. S. Long, Sub. Assist. Com. Gen., Poonah Division of Army, to act as Deputy Paymaster at Sholapore, in absence of Capt. Henderson, on sick certificate.

Feb. 20.—1st Bat. 5th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. D. Browne, 2d bat., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast., vice Meldrum resigned; dated 12th Feb. 1824.

2d Bat. 11th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Wm. Cavaye to act as Adj. during absence of Lieut. Lighton as an officiating Dep. Judge Advocate.

Lieut. B. McMahon, 2d bat. 8th N.I., to act as Adj. to bat.; date 5th Aug. 1823.

Lieut. G. Mackintosh and Lieut. Alex. Barnes, 11th regt., who stand appointed to perform duties of Interpreters to Extra Bats., directed to exchange Stations. The former will officiate as Interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to 1st Extra Bat. at Presidency, and latter will perform duties of Interp. in Hindoostanee to 2d Extra Bat. at Surat.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Jas. Young admitted Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Hough to be Military Auditor General vice Lieut. Col. Aitchison, to Europe on furlough.

Capt. D. Barr to be Deputy, and Lieut. J. Hall to be Assistant Military Auditor General, in succession to Capt. Barr; ditto.

Feb. 26.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Hough directed to take his seat as a Member of Military Board.

March 1.—Survey Depart. in Deckan. Lieut. J. Campbell, 1st bat. Grenad. regt. N.I., to be an Assistant of 1st Class, and Ens. N. Shortred, 2d bat. 7th regt., to succeed to vacancies occasioned by resignations of Lieuts. Cunningham and ranson.

Sen. Assist. Surg. F. Sheppee to be Surg., and appointed to medical duties of Hastings frigate.

March 9.—Lieut. Waterfield, 1st bat. 7th N.I., placed at disposal of Resident at Nagpore.

March 11.—Lieut. J. H. Bell, 1st bat. 6th N.I., to be an Assist. in Office of Auditor General, in room of Lieut. Hall promoted.

March 16.—Capt. Falconer, of Artillery, to Superintend repairs of Hill Forts of Booj during absence of Executive Engineer of Station on duty to Rajcote.

March 18.—Lieut. T. D. Morris, 12th regt., to be Line Adj. at Deesa, vice Cunningham; dated 9th March 1824.

Lieut. H. Jackson, Invalid Bat., to be Fort Adj. at Tannah, vice Waterfield; dated 1st March 1824.

Lieut. C. C. Rabenack, 9th regt., N.I., to be Line Adj. at Baroda during absence of Assist. Adj. General upon duty; dated 1st March 1824.

Lieut. D. Forbes, 2d bat. 1st regt., to act as Staff Officer to left wing of that bat. at Baroda until it rejoins right wing in Kattywar; dated 1st ditto.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 7. Capt. J. Watkins, 5th Madras L.C., for health.—10. Lieut. Col. B. Kennett, 12th N.I., agreeably to regulations.—19. Ens. G. H. Gordon, 2d bat. 1st Regt. N.I., for health.—25. Lieut. Col. Aitchison, Military Auditor General, for health.—26. Lieut. A. F. D. Fraser, 1st bat. 9th Regt. N.I., for health.—March 19. Assist. Surg. R. Liddle, 2d batt. 11th regt., for health.—18. Capt. C. Garraway, 9th Regt. N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 26. Assist. Surg. J. Davidson, Bengal establishment, for one year, for health.

To Sea.—March 5. Lieut. R. Phillips, 1st batt. 1st Regt. N.I., for three months.—9. Lieut. J. B. Levery, Pioneer Batt., for six months, for ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 17. Waterloo, Studd, from London; Charlotte, Stevenson, from Hainburgh; Charles Forbes, Bryden, from China; and Hercules, Vaughan, from London and Ceylon.

Departures.

Feb. 25. Cumtrian, Clarkson, for London.—March 7. James Sibbald, Forbes, and Charlotte, Stevenson, for London.—21. Waterloo, Studd, for London.—23. Hercules, Vaughan, for London.

Bombay March 22, 1824.—“There is no ship for England lying here. The whole of the shipping are employed at Calcutta and Madras, to convey King's

and Company's troops on the expedition against the Burmese.”

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20 At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Roe, 1st batt. 6th N.I., of a daughter.

28. The lady of the Rev. James Clow, Senior Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Sattarah, the lady of Doctor Conwell, of a daughter.

9. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. A. G. Waddington, of a daughter.

12. The lady of G. A. Prinsep, Esq., of a son.

16. At Tannah, the lady of P. Ricketts, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

20. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Bell, of a son.

25. Mrs. J. Nimmo, of a daughter.

March 5. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. C. St. John Grant, H. H. Nizam's Horse, of a son.

9. At Government House, the lady of Capt. Burrows, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Kaira, at the Adawlut, Brev. Capt. and Adj. Rybot, 2d Regt. L.C., to Miss Phoebe Richardson.

17. Arch. Young, Esq., M. D., Assist. Surg. on this Establishment, to Miss Eliza Tyler, only daughter of the late W. Tyler, Esq., Blackheath, Kent.

18. At Broach, Capt. George Moore, 9th Regt., N.I., to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Capt. Rebenack, Bombay Engineers.

24. At Magazon, Capt. Frederick Roope, Superintendent of Cadets, to Miss Evander Morrison.

March 17. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. C. Bowring, Chief Officer of the Ship Asia Felix, to Mrs. M. Pollock.

DEATHS.

Jan. 5. At Sattarah, James Henderson, the infant son of Doctor Conwell, aged 15 months.

19. At Singapore, Lieut. Charles Bernard, Bombay Marine, aged 34 years.

24. At Surat, Ann, the lady of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d batt. 7th Regt. N.I., aged 23 years.

29. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Francis Farquharson, Commanding 2d batt. 11th Regt. N.I.

30. Mary, the wife of Mr. R. Fielding, clerk in the Adj. Gen.'s Office, aged 22 years.

Feb. 21. Drowned in Bombay Harbour, having fallen overboard accidentally from the Hercules, to which ship he be-

longed, Mr. Philip Sharpe, aged 14, son of the Rev. L. Sharpe, of Edmonton.

29. At Bardowlie, Lieut. B. Dominicetti, of the H.C.'s marine, of a fever, while surveying the Rajpeeply Forests.

March 3. At Sholapore, Augusta, the wife of Major Lamy, Commanding 1st batt. 8th Regt. N.I.

18. Lieut. Col. Warren, C.B., H. M. 47th Regt.

CEYLON.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 19. Lieut. Col. Churchill, (Captain Ceylon Regiment,) to be Military Secretary to Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, Commanding H. M. Forces in Ceylon.

20. Capt. James Hamilton, to be private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 18th Jan. 1824.

Percival Ackland Dyke, Esq., and Montague Wilmot, Esq., of His Majesty's Civil Service on this Establishment, to do duty as Extra Assistants in the Chief Secretary's Office; dated 18th Jan. 1824.

ARRIVALS AT COLOMBO.

From England.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Governor and Commander of the Forces; Lieut. Col. Churchill; Captain Hamilton; Lieut. Hutchinson of the Staff; 2d Lieuts. Rodney and Vankempen of the Ceylon Regiment; Assist. Surg. Hume.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11. At Jaffnapatam, Mrs. R. Herst, of a son.

17. At Colombo, St. Sebastian, the lady of the Rev. J. H. De Seram, M.A., Colonial Cingalese Chaplain, of a daughter.

Summary.

IN our leading article we have dwelt at some length upon the military operations on our eastern frontier. We must now take a glance at the western, where it appears that Runjeet Sing has been extending his conquests into Scindh, and has actually rendered Abdallah Khan, the prince of that country, tributary. During the last few years, Runjeet Sing has been making rapid strides towards extended empire; having conquered Cashmere, Peishawah, Moultan, and Scindh, besides a variety of petty states in the mountainous districts to the northward. Runjeet appears to have been very peremptory in his conditions with the Nabob of Scindh; positively in-

signing upon the payment of a fixed sum within a few days.

The Thakoots, or feudal lords, in the district of Oudipore, have been so restless and predatory in their courses, as to render it necessary that a detachment of our troops should be marched from Neemuch, with field guns, to restore harmony.—The territories also of the Rajahs of Jypore and Kotah appear to be in such a state as to require our interference.

The kingdom of Oude is still in a state of ferment from the mal-administration to which it has for many years been a victim. Many of the Zemindars have been in arms against the collectors of the revenue. We are not acquainted with the immediate causes of the late disturbances; but at all events we may read one lesson in the state of this unhappy country. It was thrown into a feverish state by a long series of oppressive exactions, and has consequently been disposed, for many years, to resist even the lawful and equitable duties which the Government demanded. On the present occasion, the Zemindars knew that the British commiserated their condition, and calculated upon their not interfering. We are happy in being able to state, that the disturbances were happily quelled without our being called to so painful a duty.

An ordnance dépôt is about to be established at Dacca for the security of our Eastern frontier.—A new local battalion is also to be formed for the Silhet and Cachar frontier, to be composed of natives of those districts and of the neighbouring hill tribes. The corps is to be styled the Silhet Local Battalion.—Five additional companies of Native Artillery have likewise been ordered to be raised at Cawnpore and Dum Dum.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 13, 1824.

Government Securities.
Remittable.....S. Rs. 39 0 to 39 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable.....5 0 to 15 8 ditto.
Bank Shares.
Premium 40 to 45 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.
On London, 6 months' sight, per Sic. Rupee—to Buy, 4s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.—to Sell, 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11½d.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100 Bom. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.
Discount on Private Bills.....S. Rs. 1 0 per cent.
Ditto Government ditto.....9 8 ditto.
Interest on Loans.....5 0 ditto.
Bullion, &c.
Spanish Dollars, S. Rs. 210 12 to 211 4 per 100 dollars.
Sovereigns.....10 8 to 10 12 each.
Bank of England Notes 10 8 to 11 0 each.

Madras, Feb. 20, 1824.

Government Securities.
Remittable.....38 per cent. premium.
Unremittable.....8 to 10.....ditto.
Exchange.
On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 94 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, March. 20, 1824.

Company's Paper.
Remittable.....144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable.....114 to 120 ditto per ditto.
Exchange.
On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
On Madras, ditto, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

LOSS OF THE FAME.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Sir T. S. Raffles, detailing the calamity which occurred to the ship *Fame* in February last.

"*Bencoolen, 4th Feb. 1824.*

"We embarked on the 2d inst. on the *Fame*, and sailed at daylight for England, with a fair wind and every prospect of a quick and comfortable passage. The ship was every thing we could wish, and having closed my charge here much to my satisfaction, it was one of the happiest days of my life; we were perhaps too happy, for in the evening came a sad reverse. Sophia had just gone to bed, and I had thrown off half my clothes, when a cry of fire! fire! roused us from our calm content, and in five minutes the whole ship was in flames! I ran to examine whence the flames principally issued, and found that the fire had its origin immediately under our cabin.—'Down with the boats. Where is Sophia?—Here.—The children?—Here.—A rope to the side.—Lower Lady Raffles.—Give her to me, says one; I'll take her, says the captain.—Throw the gunpowder overboard.—It cannot be got at.—It is in the magazine, close to the fire.—Stand clear of the powder.—Skuttle the water casks!—water! water!—Where's Sir Stamford?—Come into the boat, Nelson!—Nelson! come into the boat.—Push off, push off.—Stand clear of the after part of the ship.'

"All this passed much quicker than I can write it; we pushed off, and as we did so, the flames were issuing from our cabins, and the whole of the after part of the ship was in flames. The masts and sails now taking fire, we moved to a distance sufficient to avoid the immediate explosion,

but the flames were now coming out of the main hatchway; and seeing the rest of the crew, with the captain, &c., still on board, we pulled back to her under the bows, so as to be most distant from the powder. As we approached, we perceived that the people from on board were getting into another boat on the opposite side: she pushed off—we hailed her: 'Have you all on board?—Yes, all, save one—Who is he?—Johnson, sick in his cot—Can we save him?—No, impossible;—the flames were issuing from the hatchway. At this moment the poor fellow, scorched, I imagine, by the flames, roared out most lustily, having run up on the deck. 'I will go for him,' says the captain. The two boats then came together, and we took out some of the persons from the captain's boat, which was overlaid; he then pulled under the bowsprit of the ship, and picked the poor fellow up. 'Are you all safe?—Yes; we've got the man: all lives safe, thank God.—Pull off from the ship; keep your eye on a star, Sir Stamford; there's one barely visible.'

"We then hauled close to each other, and found the captain fortunately had a compass; but we had no light save from the ship. Our distance from Bencoolen we estimated to be from twenty to thirty miles in a S.W. direction; there being no landing place to the southward of Bencoolen, our only chance was to regain that port. The captain then undertook to lead, and we to follow in a N.N.E. course as well as we could, no chance, no possibility being left that we could again approach the ship, for she was now one splendid flame, fore and aft aloft, her masts and sails in a blaze, and rocking to and fro, threatening to fall in an instant. 'There goes her mizen mast—pull away my boys—there goes the gunpowder—thank God!'

"You may judge of our situation without further particulars. The alarm was given at about twenty minutes past eight, and in less than ten minutes the ship was in flames; there was not a soul on board at half-past eight, and in less than ten minutes afterwards she was one grand mass of fire.

"My only apprehension was the want of boats to hold the people, as there was not time to have got out a long boat or made a raft. All we had to rely upon were two small quarter boats, which fortunately were lowered without accident, and in these two small open boats, without a drop of water or grain of food, or a rag of covering, except what we happened at the moment to have on our backs, we embarked on the wide ocean, thankful to God for his mercies! Poor Sophia having been taken out of her bed, had nothing on but a wrapper, neither shoes nor stockings; the children were just as taken out of bed, whence one had been snatched after the

flames had attacked it; in short, there was not time for any one to think of more than two things: Can the ship be saved?—No—let us save ourselves then; all else was swallowed up in one great ruin.

"To make the best of our misfortune, we availed ourselves of the light from the ship to steer a tolerably good course towards the shore. She continued to burn till about midnight, when the saltpetre, of which she had 250 tons on board, took fire, and sent up one of the most splendid and brilliant flames that ever was seen, illuminating the horizon in every direction to an extent of not less than fifty miles, and casting that kind of blue light over us, which is of all others most luridly horrible. She burnt and continued to flame in this style for about an hour or two, when we lost sight of the object in a cloud of smoke.

"Neither Nelson, nor Mr. Bell, our medical friend who had accompanied us, had saved their coats; the tail of mine, with a pocket-handkerchief, served to keep Sophia's feet warm, and we made friches for the children with our neckcloths. Rain now came on, but fortunately it was not of long continuance, and we got dry again. The night became serene and starlight: we were now certain of our course, and the men behaved manfully; they rowed incessantly, and with good heart and spirit, and never did poor mortals look out more for daylight and for land, than we did; not that our sufferings or grounds of complaint were any thing to what has often befallen others, but from Sophia's delicate health, as well as my own, and from the stormy nature of our coast. I felt perfectly convinced we were unable to undergo starvation and exposure to sun and weather many days, and, aware of the rapidity of the currents, I feared we might fall to the southward of the port.

"At daylight we recognized the coast and Rat Island, which gave us great spirits, and though we found ourselves much to the southward of the port, we considered ourselves almost at home. Sophia had gone through the night better than could have been expected, and we continued to pull on with all our strength. About eight or nine we saw a ship standing to us from the roads; they had seen the flame on shore, and sent out vessels in all directions to our relief: and here certainly came a minister of Providence in the character of a minister of the gospel, for the first person I recognized was one of our missionaries. They gave us a bucket of water, and we took the captain on board as a pilot. The wind, however, was adverse, and we could not reach the shore, and took to the ship, where we got some refreshment and shelter from the sun. By this time Sophia was quite exhausted, fainting continually. About two o'clock

we landed safe and sound, and no words of mine can do justice to the expression of feeling, sympathy, and kindness, with which we were hailed by every one. If any proof had been wanting that my administration had been satisfactory, here we had it unequivocally from all. There was not a dry eye; and, as we drove back to our former home, loud was the cry of 'God be praised!'

"But enough,—I will only add, that we are now greatly recovered, in good spirits, and busy at work in getting ready-made clothes for present use. We went to bed at three in the afternoon, and I did not awake till six this morning. Sophia had nearly as sound a sleep; and, with the exception of a bruise or two, and a little pain in the loins, from fatigue, we have nothing to complain of.

"The property which I have lost, on the most moderate estimate, cannot be less than £20,000; I might almost say 30,000; but the loss which I have to regret beyond all is my papers and drawings; all my papers, of every description, including my notes and observations, with memoirs and collections sufficient for a full and ample history, not only of Sumatra, but of Borneo, and every other island in these seas; my intended account of the establishment of Singapore; the history of my own administration; grammars, dictionaries and vocabularies; and, last not least, a grand map of Sumatra, on which I had been employed since my first arrival here, and on which, for the last six months, I had bestowed almost my whole undivided attention.

This, however, was not all: all my collections in natural history, and my splendid collection of drawings, upwards of a thousand in number, with all the valuable papers and notes of my friends Arnold and Jack; and, to conclude, I will merely notice, that there was scarce an unknown animal, bird, beast, or fish, or an interesting plant, which we had not on board; a living tapir, a new species of tiger, splendid pheasants, &c. &c., all domesticated for the voyage. We were, in short, in this respect, a perfect Noah's ark.

"All, all, has perished; but, thank God, our lives have been spared, and we do not repine.

"Our plan is to get another ship as soon as possible; and I think you may still expect us in July. There is a chance of a ship called the *Lady Flora* touching here on her way home, and there is a small ship in the Roads which may be converted into a packet, and take us home, as I have a captain and crew at command.

"Make your minds easy about us, even if we should be later than you expected. No news will be good news."

"* * We are happy in being enabled to add, by letter dated the 21st February, at Bencoolen, that Sir S. Raffles had engaged a ship, the *Welleyle*, Captain Maxwell, to take himself and family home, and that they had a fair prospect of getting away during the whole of March, so that they may be expected in the course of the month of August.

Home Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, K.C.B., to command his Majesty's squadron stationed at Lisbon.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Lake, C.B., to command the ships and vessels of war on the Halifax station, vice Rear-Admiral W. C. Fahie, C.B.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 26. *Doris*, Roberts, from Singapore; at Falmouth.

30. *Ann*, Stewart, from the Mauritius; at Deal.

July 4. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, from Bombay; at Deal.

5. *Rockingham*, Beach, from Madras 4th Feb.; and *Minerva*, Probyn, from Bengal 25th Feb.; off Margate.

7. *England*, Rea, from Bombay, Cape, and St. Helena; at Deal.

10. *Berwick*, Jeffries, from New South Wales; off Portsmouth.

15. *Eliza*, Johnston, from Bengal 16th Feb.; *Asia*, Steele, from Bengal 12th March; and *James Sibbald*, Forbes, from Bombay 7th March; at Deal.

25. *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Bombay 23d March; at Deal.

26. *Maria*, Millet, from Batavia; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

July 1. *George*, Cuzens, for Madras; from Deal.

4. *Corn Brea Castle*, Davey, for Bengal; from Deal.

6. *Hibberts*, Theaker, for the Mauritius; from Deal.

9. *Princess Charlotte*, Blyth, for New South Wales; from Deal.

10. *Nimrod*, Spiers, for Bengal, and *Timandra*, Wray, for Ceylon; from Deal.

12. *Minerva*, Bell, for New South Wales, from Deal; and *Mungles*, Cogill, for ditto; from Portsmouth.

13. *Elizabeth*, Swan, for Bengal; from Deal.

26. *Lotus*, Field, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

27. *Theodosia*, Kidson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.

Passengers from India.

Per Minerva, from Bengal: Mrs. L. Turton; Mrs. Monsell; Mrs. M'Dougall; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Harmsworth; two Misses Monsell; Miss Gibson; H. Prinsep, Esq.; C. C. Hyde, Esq., Civil Service; Capt. C. Munro, 7th N.I., in charge of Invalids; R. Thomas, Esq., Attorney at Law; A. Bateman, Esq.; R. Gibson, Esq.; two Masters Small; two Masters Thomas; Lieut. H. Burges, Madras Inf.; two European and six native servants; T. Hudson, J. Williams, charter-party passengers.

Per Rockingham, from Bengal: Mrs. Beach; Mrs. Reddie; Mrs. Williams; Rev. Mr. Thomas, from Madras; Mrs. ditto; Col. Popham, Bengal Service; Capt. Magill, 38th regt.; Lieut. Smith, 41st ditto; Lieuts. Mahon and Patton, 46th ditto; Lieuts. Burges, Farron, and Shee, Madras Service; three Misses Gilmore; Miss Curtis; Miss Reddie; two Masters Wallis; Master Orr; Capt. Pallen, H.M.'s Navy; eight servants; twenty-one Company's Invalids.

Per Cumbrian, from Bombay: Hon. Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Stokes; S. Money, Esq., from Mangalore; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Aitcheson, and four children; Lieut. Col. Kennett; Captains Watkins, and Babington, Madras establishment; Capt. Edw. Cooper; two Misses Sutherland; Misses Cowper and Gibbon; Master A. Sutherland; all from Bombay; Mr. H. Solomon, from St. Helena; (Ensign G. Gordon, died at sea 5th June.)

Per England, from Bombay: Mrs. Reay; Lieut. Ross, Bombay Nat. Inf.

Per Pilot, from Bengal (brought home in the *Fairfield*, Nelson, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Liverpool): Mr. and Mrs. Currie, and child; Mr. Budden; Mrs. Montgomery and child; Mrs. Roche and two children; Mr. Pearson; Rev. Mr. Sutton and child; Mr. Woollard; and two servants.

Per Eliza, from Bengal: Rear Admiral Maitland; Lieut. Col. Fagan; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; Mrs. Darling; Mrs. Slater; Mr. W. Hayes; Capt. Isaac; Capt. Newton; Lieut. Wakefield; Mr. Livesley; Mr. Howell; Master and Miss Fagan; two Masters and Miss Darling; two Misses Richardson; Master and Miss Brown; Miss Whitehead; Master Barnes; Miss Miller; Master Slater.

Per James Sibbald, from Bombay: Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. and Miss L. Morgan; Mrs. Whitehead; Miss M. Prendergrast; J.

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Stewart, Esq., Merchant; Capt. R. Morgan, H. C. Marine; Lieut. W. Gray, 11th M. N.I.; Lieut. A. Fraser, 9th B. N.I.; Mr. G. Hawthorne of H. M. ship *Liffey*; Mr. Smith, Missionary, from Quilon; Masters A. S. Forbes and J. Stewart; two European servants; four native ditto.—(Miss Brett, Mr. J. Davidson, Assist. Surg. Nagpore service, and Ens. T. Sewell, 25th M. N.I., were landed at the Cape.—John Campbell, Esq., Merchant, died in Quilon Roads on the 15th March.)

Per Asia, from Bengal: Mr. Gillander, Merchant; Capt. Broadhurst, Bengal Artillery.—(Capt. Reid died on the 11th April.)

Passengers Outward.

Per Timandra, for the Mauritius and Ceylon: Col. Brough, and four other officers, Royal Engineers; Dr. Strachan; Mr. Huskisson; three Misses Layard; Mr. Cooper; Mrs. Wray.

Vessels spoken with.

Duke of Bedford, Conyngham, London to Bengal, 4th April, lat. 1. S., long. 25. W.—Earl of Balcarras, Cameron, London to Bengal and China, 5th April, lat. 25. S., long. 31.—Dunira, Hamilton, London to Bombay and China, 25th April, lat. 36. 2. S., long. 25. 20. W.—Dorothy, Garnock, Liverpool to Bombay, 17th June, latitude 41., longitude 12. 30.—Neptune, Edwards, and Hope, Rhine, from Madras, 2d May, lat. 34. 57. S., long. 21. 27. E., both bound to the Cape.—Orwell, Farrer, London to China, 31st May, lat. 4. N., long. 21. W.—Exmouth, London to India, 27th May, lat. 41., long. 12.—Lord Castlereagh, London to Bombay, lat. 44., long. 10.—Marquis of Hastings, London to Bombay, lat. 40., long. 14.—Almorah, Boyd, London to India, 15th May, lat. 4. N., long. 18.—Sir Edw. Paget, Geary, London to Bengal, 8th Feb., lat. 38. S., long. 26.—Denmark Hill, Foreman, London to N. S. Wales, 27th May, lat. 5. 10. N., long. 17. 30. W.—Lord Amherst, Lucas, London to Madras, 12th June, lat. 8. 22. N., long. 22 W.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

Letters have been received from Batavia, dated the 26th March. The General Kock, brig, which had been captured by the Malay pirates near Batavia, was burnt at Borneo. Mr. Thornton, supercargo, was still at the island of Retty, and the Malays continued to demand 40,000 dollars as a ransom, but his friends were hesitating as to the propriety of giving such an unreasonable and exorbitant sum; and by holding out it was expected he would be soon restored to his friends.

The Pilot, Gardner, from Bengal, Vol. XVIII. 2 G

to sail from Antigua for London on the 12th June.

The *Singapore*, Thompson, from the *River Kowie*, was driven on shore the 3d May, in Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and bilged.

The *Suffolk*, Endicott, from Sumatra the 26th Feb., arrived at Gibraltar on the 24th June.

The *Lady Nugent*, from Bengal and Madras, was at anchor in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th May, having been towed in from her late perilous situation by the boats of H.M.S. *Tartar*.

The hurricane, in February, at the Mauritius, had extended a long distance to the eastward. The American brig *General Stark*, in long. 80. lost her mainmast; the brig *Avon*, Sumner, was, in about the same long., on her beam-ends a considerable time, and cut away her topmast and lost her bowsprit: they both arrived at the Mauritius early in April. The hurricane was felt as severely at Bourbon the day following; the greater part of the ships riding there just got out of the roads, and about eight or ten were driven on shore and entirely wrecked.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 18. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of Henry Taylor, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

July 2. In Montague-place, Russell-square, the lady of Major Forrest, of a daughter.

7. At Devonport, the wife of Lieut. J. B. Collins, R.N., of her twelfth son.

20. At Balcarras, the lady of Capt. Head, Commander of the H. C.'s ship *Canning*, of a daughter.

21. At Bingham Abbey, Berks, the lady of the late General Vansittart, of a son.

23. At Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, the Countess de la Warr, of a daughter.

Lately. At Devonport, the lady of Capt. W. B. Mends, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. At Tor, Devon, G. Spiller, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Caroline, only child of John Woodgate, Esq., late Captain 24th Dragoons, and grand-daughter of General the Earl of Cavan.

July 3. At Cambridge, the Rev. H. G. Keene, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, and Assistant Oriental Professor at the East-India College, to Anne, third daughter of the late C. A. Wheelwright, Esq., of Highbury.

7. At St. Martin's Church, Guernsey, Charles Gosling, Esq., R.A., to Mary,

daughter of the late Major-General Le Marchant.

8. At Kensington Church, Mr. G. J. Griffith, Assistant-Surgeon in Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of C. Clarke, Esq., Sub-Cashier of the Bank of England.

13. At Clapham Church, Edward Bird, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Emma, eldest daughter of Andrew Burt, Esq.

20. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Alfred Chapman, Esq., son of Abel Chapman, Esq., of Woodford, Essex, to Caroline, daughter of Sir Francis Macnaghten, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

24. At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, George Owen, Esq., of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, to Sarah Diana, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Browne, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Lately. At Mary-le-bone Church, I. F. Macaire, Esq., to Caroline, second daughter of J. Prinsep, Esq., of Great Cumberland-street.

— At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Sir Thomas Ormesby, Bart., to Mary Martin, only daughter of Major-General Slater Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Essex.

DEATHS.

June 18. At Florence, in his 56th year, Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany.

23. In her 57th year, Mrs. Bass, widow of the late George Bass, Surgeon, R. N., who, in 1798, first discovered the Straits which separate Van Dieman's Land from the southern extremity of New Holland.

25. At Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, Mrs. Woodhouse, widow of Olyvet Woodhouse, Esq., late Advocate-General of Bombay.

July 1. In Duke Street, St. James's, Maj. Gen. Lachlan Macquarie, late Governor of New South Wales, in his 63d year.

— At Watworth, Surrey, T. H. Henderson, Esq., of the Auditor's Office, East-India House, in the 38th year of his age.

3. At Clifton, aged 93, Wm. Compton, Esq., LL.D., Chancellor of the diocese of Ely.

4. In Cavendish Square, the Countess Brownlow.

— In Berkeley Square, the Dowager Countess of Albemarle.

5. At his seat, Moor Hall, Harlow, Essex, John Perry, Esq., aged 56.

8. At Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, of an inflammation on her lungs, after the measles, Tamehamala, Queen of the *Sandwich Islands*, aged 22 years; and on the 14th, at the Caledonian Hotel, Robert Street, Adelphi, of the same complaint, Tamehameha the Second, King of the *Sandwich Islands*, in his 28th year.

8. George, Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of the Marquess of Waterford.

9. At her apartments, in Pall Mall, Yhou Fung Queen, a Chinese lady of distinction, aged about 20 years.

15. At Yotes Court, the Hon. Stanhope Frederick Hopwood Byng, youngest son of Viscount Torrington.

16. At Paris, Chas. Magniac, Esq., formerly of Canton, in China.

21. At Cheltenham, aged 25, Catherine Mary Richards, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron.

Latly. In Hull, aged 80, David Clarkson, Esq., Page to his late Majesty for nearly half a century.

— In Bedford-square, aged 81, Sir

George Wood, Kut., late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Lately. At Lary Green, near Plymouth, Capt. W. Brett, R.N.

— At Malvern Hotel, Colonel Houston.

COMPANY'S CHARTERED SHIPS, 1824.

At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House on the 7th July, the ships *Moffatt*, Capt. Brown, and *Juliana*, Capt. Masson, taken up for China and Quebec, were thus timed, viz. — to be afloat on 12th July, and to sail from Gravesend on 5th August.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to Sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	1824 Aug. 31	<i>Rochester</i>	400	John Campbell	C. P. Coppins	City Canal	W. Abercrombie, Birchmishla
Madras and Bengal.	Sept. 5	<i>Sophia</i>	400	Pamery, White & Co.	J. Lee Barclay	City Canal	Barber & Neale, Birchmishla
	7	<i>Alfred</i>	800	Phillips, Ward & Co.	P. E. El	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	Aug. 27	<i>Henry</i>	320	Phillips, Ward & Co.	Geo. Holiday	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
		<i>Editha</i>	500	William Tindall	William Meade	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
		<i>Editha</i>	450	Fletcher and Co.	Peter Campbell	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
Bombay.	15	<i>Hero of Malacca</i>	500	John L. Garrick	John L. Garrick	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	21	<i>Portsea</i>	450	William Shephard	Wm. Shephard	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
		<i>Lady Campbell</i>	600	Captain and Co.	George Baillam	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	31	<i>Ganges</i>	500	T. Chivers	Edw. Davies	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	Aug. 5	<i>Palma</i>	600	Buckles and Co.	John Lamb	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Milford</i>	700	Ingalls, Forbes, & Co.	Alex. Henning	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	30	<i>Cambrian</i>	750	Bazett & Co.	Richard Horwood	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Alfred</i>	700	Frazier, Nichol, & Co.	John Clarkson	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
		<i>Harriet</i>	800	Blomere & Richardson	W. Fuchier	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	Aug. 30	<i>Alexander</i>	447	George Joad	Wm. Richardson	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
		<i>Orythia</i>	400	W. D. Dawson	T. Thompson	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	July 25	<i>Thomas</i>	180	H. Barrick & Co.	Richard Wunspear	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	Aug. 28	<i>Grenada</i>	408	John Blackett	Alex. Anderson	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Henry</i>	380	Robert Grainger	Thos. Thacher	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Anna and Amelia</i>	330	Joseph Seames	Wm. Ascough	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Lady East</i>	400	William Richardson	Wm. L. Pope	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Anna</i>	350	Robert Blackett	Rich. Dixon	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Charles</i>	400	Robert Carr	Robert Carr	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Harriet</i>	400	D. Peachie	Daniel Peachie	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Amiral Cockburn</i>	350	John Briggs	W. J. Cooling	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla
	15	<i>Elizabeth</i>	400	Robert Brooks	George Higdon	City Canal	John S. Bury, Birchmishla

1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	22
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Our time and space were so limited when we furnished, in our last number, an article on the Burmese war, that we were obliged to confine ourselves to a simple relation of its principal circumstances, prefaced with a brief outline of the history of the nation during the last seventy years. We now propose, therefore, in the first place, to dwell with more minuteness upon the events that have occurred, and afterwards to describe the plan of operations which, according to the information we have received, the Indian Government has determined to adopt.

We have already stated that the *immediate* cause of the war was an attack by a party of Burmese upon a small British guard stationed in the island of Shuparee, which is the southern extremity of the province of Chittagong. This island, if such it may be termed (for it is separated from the rest of the province by little more than a large ditch, while a navigable river divides it from the Burmese possessions), has always been considered, as the Government records sufficiently testify, as a portion of the province, and has been regard-

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ed by the nearest collector as belonging to his district. Our right to the possession was never questioned until a short time previous to the attack we have just mentioned. This title we repeatedly offered to substantiate; but inquiry was not consistent with the views of the rival claimants, who preferred the more summary course of taking forcible possession. Accordingly, we were long amused with hostile indications, and at length the attack was made.

An insult like this it was of course impossible for us to overlook, particularly as the act of aggression had been attended with the loss of lives. We instantly, therefore, announced our determination of recapturing the island; remonstrated strongly with the Rajah of Arracan, who was the principal Burmese authority in that quarter; and despatched a messenger to the Court of Ava.

Our remonstrances with the Rajah were met by the most insolent behaviour, and the most pompous threats. He affirmed that not only the island of Shuparee belonged rightly to the Burman monarch, but that he had likewise a just claim upon the cities

and districts of Dacca and Moorshedabad, and boldly menaced us that he would recover them by force of arms in the event of our re-establishing the guard in the island. He threatened also, on the part of the king, that the Burmese would invade Bengal from Assam, and assured us not only that a body of troops had been sent to that quarter, but that the Burmese were ready to invade our territories at every point. Moreover, it was positively declared, that what they had already done was in obedience to strict orders received from the capital, and the King's seal was produced as evidence.

Such being the issue of our negotiations with the Rajah, and no answer to our remonstrances being condescended by the Court of Amerapoor, we proceeded to recapture the island and to re-establish the guard, amidst the threats and hostile preparations of the Burmese.

The menace of invasion from Assam was calculated of course to excite our vigilance; and our troops stationed on that frontier were soon called into active operation. But before we proceed to detail the circumstances of the campaign in this quarter, so far as they have come to our knowledge, we must enter into a brief description of the geographical positions of the several districts bordering on the Silhet frontier, and of their political condition immediately previous to the hostilities in which we are now engaged.

We stated in our last number, that Assam was subjugated by the Burmese about two years ago. Many overtures were made to us for assistance on that occasion by the unfortunate Assamese, but we deemed it inexpedient to interfere further than by affording refuge to the fugitives.

We believe Assam to be the only district in this quarter respecting which we possess any copious materials illustrative of its interior geography. It is sufficient, however, for our pre-

sent purpose simply to state, that the only point where this country immediately adjoins the British possessions is at Goalpara on the Boorampooter. Our district of Silhet is separated from Assam to the north by the mountainous possessions of the Rajah of Jinteeah, who entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government a short time ago. The Mootagool pass, almost due north of the town of Silhet, affords a passage from Assam to Jinteeah. To the eastward of Silhet and Jinteeah is Cachar, the scene of the late campaign. This country is about fifty miles square, and is surrounded with mountains, particularly on the north and east. There is one principal pass in the eastern range formed by the Surmah river, which traverses Cachar, and enters the Boorampooter in our own territories; this pass leads into the Burmese district of Munnipore. There is also a pass to the northward, formed by the Jetingee nullah, which is tributary to the Surmah river; this is the Bhurteeke pass, which opens a communication with Assam. Cachar is generally a mountainous country. The rocks on each side of the Surmah river are so precipitous as scarcely to allow the passage of two men abreast; the river itself is exceedingly deep, and the low lands in its neighbourhood are inundated during the rainy season, and covered with a most luxuriant jungle. The rainy season usually sets in about the middle of March, when all military operations must be suspended.

Several years ago Govind Chunder Naraya, the Rajah of Cachar, applied to our Government for assistance against several Cassay chiefs, who threatened an invasion from Munnipore. At that time, however, we did not think it proper to interfere; consequently the Rajah was shortly after driven from his dominions, and sought refuge in our territories. A contest for the ascendancy now commenced between the successful chieftains (who

appear to have been three brothers), which ultimately terminated in favour of Ghumbeer Singh. These chiefs had been deprived of their rightful possessions in the hills by the Burmese, and were obnoxious to the Court of Amerapoor. No attempt, however, was made to dislodge them from their new possessions until the Burman monarch began to indulge the ulterior object of invading the British territories.

The threatened inroad from this quarter, which we have mentioned above, awakened our attention to Cachar, on the first intelligence of Burmese interference in the affairs of that country. The three brothers had never been able so entirely to subdue the state as to prevent occasional attempts for the restoration of the Ex-Rajah, Govind Chunder Narayn, who, as we have already said, had taken refuge in our territories. An attempt for the same object was made at this juncture, when the Burmese were evidently preparing to take possession of Cachar as a convenient outpost. We determined, therefore, after careful inquiry and negotiation, to restore Govind Chunder,—to make a liberal compensation to Ghumbeer Singh and his brothers,—and to take the country under our protection, so as to convert it into an effectual intervening barrier betwixt ourselves and the Burmese.

The Burmese authorities in Assam were immediately warned, that the district of Cachar was taken under British protection, and consequently that any invasion of that state would be regarded as an act of aggression against the British Government. Notwithstanding this warning, however, they immediately invaded the country from Munnipore, and shortly afterwards from Assam, while a third division entered the territories of our ally, the Rajah of Jinteeah, by the Mootagool pass.

Here begins the narrative of the campaign, which we gave in an abridg-

ed form in our last number. As we are now about to furnish a more copious one, it is right that we should acquaint our readers, that we were led into several errors, though generally of trifling importance, by the confused, not to say the contradictory statements that appeared in the Indian prints. We have since received an additional supply of papers, and are thus enabled, by comparing them together, to furnish, as we hope, a tolerably accurate account of the whole campaign.

On the earliest notice of the entry of the Burmese into Cachar, Ghumbeer Sing advanced against them, and he is stated in the first instance to have worsted them, though probably not to the extent that has been reported. It seems to have been the Munnipore division with which he was first engaged. The approach of the second division from Assam obliged him to retreat.

A body of British troops, under the command of Major Newton, had been stationed for some time at the village of Buddrepore, which is situated on the south bank of the Surmah river, within our own territories, but close to the frontier. On the 14th Jan. Major Newton sent a detachment of five companies, under Capt. Johnstone, to Telayn, another village on the southern bank of the Surmah, but a few miles within the Cachar territory. The reported advance of the Burmese and the retreat of Ghumbeer Singh appear to have induced him to make this movement. On the 16th, Major Newton crossed the river with a small escort to reconnoitre, and on arriving at the village of Juttrapore, which is situated about half way between Buddrepore and Telayn, he received intelligence that a large body of Burmese had entered Cachar, through the Bhurteeke pass, and stationed themselves at Bickrampore, a village in the plain at the foot of the pass. He immediately sent orders to Capt. Bower, at Buddrepore, and to Capt. John-

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steps, at Talaya, to join him with all his troops at Juttrapore. This object was effected by two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and the whole force immediately advanced towards Bickrapore. After marching about an hour and a half, the party entered a most formidable jungle. The path was along the banks of a nullah, and the roads were four feet taller than the highest elephant; the ground, moreover, was so soft and miry, that a single heavy shower would have rendered it most difficult for the troops either to advance or recede. About day-break they reached the open country, and found the enemy stockaded on the banks of a nullah, and occupying the adjacent village. The attack was now made in two divisions, Capt. Johnstone assaulting the southern face of the stockade with part of the 23d regiment and Rungpore light infantry, while Capt. Bowe attacked the enemy's lines in the village with part of the 10th regiment. The last-mentioned division was immediately successful. The enemy fled on the first discharge, leaving Capt. Bowe at liberty to co-operate with Capt. Johnstone in the attack upon the stockade. Here the enemy fought bravely behind a low bank of earth, and a stiff fence of bamboos about six feet in front. The stockade at length took fire, and was taken by assault. Our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed nineteen, but the enemy suffered considerably, both in the stockade and in the pursuit; their loss is estimated at about 150. Our troops remained on the field until 12 o'clock, and then returned to Buddrepore, through another jungle as bad as the one they passed through in advancing.

After this engagement Ghumbhar Sing joined us with his remaining forces, relinquishing all claims to the sovereignty of Caphar, and placing himself at our discretion.

the second, or Assam, division. The two grand bodies formed a junction shortly after, and advanced to Juttrapore, where they immediately constructed stockades on a most extensive scale.

Such being the state of affairs, Major Newton thought it prudent to wait for the reinforcements which were known to be advancing under Lieut.-Colonel Innes and Lieut.-Colonel Bowen. This delay emboldened the Burmese to advance to within 1,000 yards of our actual frontier, and to commence the construction of five separate stockades on advantageous ground on the north bank of the Surmah. Capt. Johnstone, who at this time commanded the post in the absence of Major Newton, immediately sought and obtained the sanction of Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's agent, for dislodging the enemy from works, which, if permitted to be finished, would very materially strengthen their position on our frontier. Accordingly, on the 13th Feb., he directed Capt. Bowe to cross the Surmah. On our troops reaching the first stockade, the Burmese fired upon the leading sections, who ascended the height and presently drove the enemy from the stockades with the bayonet, following them up without giving them time to rally. Many muskets and a quantity of ammunition were found in the stockades. A number of spikes and bows had been set in the ground to impede our advance, which occasioned the death of a Jemadar, and wounded forty of our men.—Capt. Bowe and Lieut. Ellis are much praised for their gallant behaviour in this attack.

On the morning of the 14th, Lieut.-Colonel Bowen arrived at Buddrepore with a considerable reinforcement from Silhet.

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mediately ordered therefore to proceed by land, with 150 men, and take possession of the stockades, if found empty. About half-way to that place he destroyed four stockades which the enemy had abandoned. The Burmese appear to have been quite panic-struck by the arrival of the reinforcement under Col. Bowen; for when Major Newton reached Juttrapore he found that the last body of the enemy had left a few hours before, and had abandoned a large quantity of grain.

One of the stockades was 650 feet square, and had regular built lines for 10,000 men.

On the morning of the 17th, Col. Bowen joined Major Newton at Juttrapore, with the whole of the Buddrepore force and three guns, having advanced up the Surmah river. He immediately pursued the enemy, leaving Major Newton with 200 men to keep possession of the stockades. He proceeded by water as far as the Jetingee nullah, and on the 18th found the enemy strongly posted in the gorge of the Bhurteeka pass, to the number of about 5,000, on the left and opposite bank of the Jetingee. The only place where the stream was fordable was completely commanded by one of the stockades, and the boats had been left at the confluence of the two rivers. The only expedient, therefore, that remained, was to ford the Jetingee on the backs of elephants, under cover of a smart fire from the light company, 1st bat. 10th regt., and a party of the Rungpore light infantry. This arrangement was attended with delay and difficulty, but the object was at length accomplished. Lieut.-Col. Bowen then directed an attack upon the stockades along the bank of the river; but having ascertained that there was a rivulet in that direction that was impassable, the attack was ordered to be made through a very stiff jungle, higher up the bank. The detachment at length arrived at the north-east corner of the stockade, when it immediately formed and car-

ried it with the bayonet, the enemy dispersing and flying in all directions, pursued by our detachment towards another strong and extensive stockade under the hills, where it was imagined they were prepared to offer determined resistance. It was strongly made with trees of ten feet long, having a ditch behind, the earth of which was thrown up against the trees, the whole serving as a breast-work for them to fire from. Outside of this they had four more breast-works, formed with bamboos about six feet asunder, which space was filled with small and large bamboo spikes fixed in the ground, which made the defence most formidable. The enemy did not, however, make the least stand in this strong post, they merely passed through it and fled to the hills.

Not a single man belonging to our detachment was killed or seriously wounded in this affair. Captains Johnstone and Bowe, who led the attack at the head of the grenadier 1st bat. 10th regt., and Lieuts. Maclaren and Ellis, are noticed as having greatly distinguished themselves. The latter young officer set a most encouraging example, by dashing into the nullah, and fording it neck high, followed by such of the troops as had not passed on elephants. A number of standards, and eight gilt chattrahs, including, it is stated, those of the commander-in-chief and Governor of Assam, fell into our hands, as also a quantity of stores.

Our troops passed the night in the last position from which they had dislodged the enemy, and on the following morning (the 19th) returned to Juttrapore.

This last action occasioned such a dispersion of this portion of the Burmese army (for it appears that the main body had retired in the direction of Munnipore), that the unfortunate fugitives were unable to defend themselves against the hill tribes, who continually disgusted us, during the following day, by bringing to our

cutting the heads of such of the Burmese as they had encountered and slain amongst the hills.

On the 20th the troops again embarked on the Surmah, and proceeded upwards as far as Doodpatlee, a village situated on the northern bank of the river, a few miles eastward of the Jetingee nullah, which place they reached on the 21st. The division of the Burmese army which had retreated in the direction of Munnipore, had here entrenched themselves most strongly.

The position and stockade are thus described in a letter written on the spot:

"This uncommonly strong position was north and south across a narrow slip of level country, having hills on its north face, and the river Surmah on its south, with a deep ditch about fourteen feet wide in front of a fortified wall, cannon proof, on the front or western face, with a double fence, thickly planted at the bottom with bamboo spikes, over-topped with longer ones sloping outward, and very strong. The ditch was covered with long grass, and quite hid from view until you arrived at it. The north face was also very strong, having a parapet with a ditch inside, and spiked towards the hills for about fifteen paces. The east face was much the same as the north, with the addition of sunk redoubts; the south face was by no means so strong, and afforded the only way of entering by a narrow opening; but this so completely hid, that chance only could direct our troops to it; and then the road up the bank was steep and rugged, so that a few determined men might bid defiance to hundreds."

After disembarking, Col. Bowen went forward to reconnoitre, leaving Major Newton to follow with the guns and the remainder of the force. The guns, consisting of three six-pounders, were drawn by elephants, and brought up with great rapidity to within 120 paces of the

stockade. Here the elephants were unharnessed, and Major Newton, assisted by Lieut.-Adjutant M'Lean, laid the three guns, and kept up a very sharp and well-directed fire for upwards of three hours. In the mean time Col. Bowen was making his observations on every side, and was wounded* slightly by a spent ball amongst the hills to the northward. At length, however, he joined Major Newton, and ordered a charge upon the west face of the stockade. The attack was made in the most gallant style, but the concealed obstacles, above described, were too formidable. The enemy seem to have chiefly reserved their fire until our troops had reached the spikes; it was then poured in with most destructive effect by about 2,000 men behind the breastwork. This caused our troops to hesitate, but not to turn. Notwithstanding the obstacles in front, Lieut. M'Lean and Barbarie, with a few men, were nearly succeeding at one point; but the fire was so well-directed against them, that they were compelled, however reluctantly, to fall back. A retreat was now sounded, and was happily effected without much additional loss, for the muskets of the enemy were bad, and they were not expert in loading them.

Our total loss in this engagement was severe. Lieut. Armstrong, of the 10th, was killed; Lieut. Col. Bowen, as we have already stated, was slightly wounded with a spent ball; Lieut. Graves slightly in the arm; and Ensign Barbarie dangerously (leg since amputated); about 120 men of the 10th were killed and wounded; Capt. Johnstone, a very gallant and active officer, and who had already greatly distinguished himself, was very severely wounded in the knee; and about forty men of the detachment of 23d Rungpore, were killed and wounded.

The force we had encountered in

* This seems to have been his only wound. In our last number we were misled by a confusion of accounts.

this attack consisted entirely of Burmese. This people have doubtless been too much despised, being considered ignorant of modern modes of warfare; but it is worthy of observation, that their position for several perch distance all round was defended with *spring guns*, as well as with spikes concealed in the high grass. These weapons occasioned great annoyance, and very materially impeded the advance of our troops.

After this unfortunate affair, Col. Bowen determined to withdraw his troops to Juttrapore, leaving 150 men at Telayn to watch the motions of the enemy, and to defer any future attack until reinforced by the expected corps under Col. Innes.

On the 27th Col. Innes arrived at Juttrapore, and assumed, as senior officer, the chief command. His arrival appears to have struck a fresh panic into the Burmese, who had been employed since the 21st in strengthening their position at Doodpatlee. Information was received immediately after that the enemy had abandoned their stockade in great haste, and were in full retreat towards Munnipore. The whole army under Col. Innes immediately pursued them. On reaching the stockade at Doodpatlee, and surveying the interior, the effect of the guns that had been worked under the direction of Major Newton were very apparent, and it was estimated that the Burmese had sustained a loss of about 500 men. Other circumstances are thus described in the letter we have already quoted:

"The inside of the stockade was found studded by sunk redoubts, so that an interior warfare was evidently premeditated, and the work of murder would have doubtless been very bloody had we forced a passage here or at Juttrapore. A Burmese orderly book was found, and the names of forty-two Birmahs and a chief, who were killed in the attack at Bickrampore, were struck off the list of the

army. The Assamese, whose loss was the severest on the occasion, were not noticed, and an order was issued in the book, than any officer or soldier heard speaking of the affair at Bickrampore should suffer instant death."

We have reason to believe that Col. Innes completely succeeded in driving the Burmese out of Cachar, and that after leaving a detachment of the Rungpore light infantry stationed in a central position in the province, he retired towards Silhet, in order that his troops might have the advantage of proper cantonments during the approaching rainy season.

It would be an act of injustice towards Ghumbeer Singh to close our narrative of this campaign without stating explicitly that the most honourable testimony is borne to his gallant behaviour, in the several engagements, in co-operation with our own troops. We trust that a liberal compensation will be made to him for his loss of power.

Such of our readers as have honoured the foregoing pages with their perusal, will not be surprised to hear, that the Indian Government have been making the most active preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Burmese are clearly an enemy that possess the power of annoying us, they must therefore be speedily awed into a proper respect for our political character. At present they know not how to estimate it, and even fancy they can march to England* with nearly the same facility as to the frontier of our Indian possessions. It is true we have driven them from Cachar, and taught them a little experience; but a haughty nation like the Burmese, practising a style of warfare which, if not formidable, at least is troublesome, are more likely to be goaded on, by what they have already suffered, to the commission of further acts of aggression, than tamely to yield the

* This threat was held out in the course of the negotiations which followed the first engagement at Bickrampore.

palm to those who have worsted them. Our provinces on the Assam frontier are much exposed to hostile inroads; it is necessary, therefore, in that quarter as well as in others, to strike a more weighty blow than has hitherto been dealt.

The manifest unhealthiness of the climate on the Chittagong frontier, and the physical difficulties presented by an almost uninhabited country intervening between that province and the city of Arracan, have induced the Indian Government to confine themselves to defensive measures in that quarter. But there are three points of the empire which are fixed upon for immediate and vigorous attack; these are the province of Assam—the city of Rangoon—and the southern part of the province of Arracan.

The Assamese are a people but just subdued, and are well known to wear the yoke of their haughty conquerors with the greatest reluctance. During the campaign in Cachar they invariably fled on the first encounter, leaving the Burmese to maintain the combat single-handed. This was manifestly not from cowardice, for, in common with mountaineers in general, they are reputed as a bold and hardy race, and are known to have fought bravely before the subjugation of their country. The fact is, they would rejoice in the overthrow of their present rulers, and therefore would eagerly embrace the earliest opportunity of combining with any power that might be willing to assist in expelling the Burmese from their country.

The latest arrivals assure us that a large army under the command of Brig.-Gen. Macmorine was then entering the Assamese territory, and was advancing rapidly against Gohatty, the principal post of the Burmese, at which place it was intended to canton for the rainy season after dislodging the enemy. No measure could be more just or politic than the restoration of the former Government of Assam, and

the formation of a strict defensive alliance, for the province is capable of constituting one of the most substantial barriers we could wish for in that quarter.

Rangoon is well known as the principal sea-port of the Burman empire. It is a city which has sprung up of late years, and has risen into great importance from the profits derived from a very thriving trade, which our merchants have greatly assisted in maturing. We believe the town to be little capable of defence. A sudden descent, therefore, upon a point so vulnerable and important, would be well calculated to strike a panic into the whole empire, and to lower the arrogant tone of the court of Amrapoora.

The third point of attack is the island of Cheduba, and subsequently the province of Arracan.

Arracan was conquered by the Burmese about forty years ago, and the inhabitants have not yet forgotten that they were once an independent nation. If, therefore, we do not meet with their active co-operation, at least we have not to fear a spirited and determined resistance. We cannot but think that it would be very desirable to render the province of Arracan again independent of the Burmese, and to form an alliance with it for mutual security.

For the effectual accomplishment of the two objects last named, a large armament has been fitting out at Madras, to which each of the other presidencies has furnished an ample contingent. The latest arrivals from Bombay announce the departure from that port of four ships of war and seven transports. Col. Arch. Campbell, of H.M. 38th regt., is to command the land forces of the whole expedition, consisting of 20,000 men, with the rank of Major General.

We must now conclude, trusting that the lapse of another month will enable us to lay additional intelligence before our readers.

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SCARCITY OF 1794.

As the following belongs to that class of anecdotes which are usually overlooked by the historian, and quickly forgotten by the public, it is perhaps the more entitled to a corner in a magazine. It may not be very palatable to several of our commercial readers; but it undoubtedly holds up an example of disinterestedness and public spirit which are not unworthy of their attention.

In the year 1794, when the horrors of impending famine aggravated the miseries of war, the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, at the recommendation of his Majesty's ministers, transmitted by express to Lord Teignmouth, then Governor-General of India, intelligence of the calamity that threatened Great Britain, desiring whatever aid the Government of India could supply. On receipt of the dispatch, the Governor-General, with that promptitude and energy which distinguished his administration, exerted the influence of Government with such effect, that 14,000 tons of ship-

ping, almost entirely India-built, were freighted to carry rice to England; and were loaded and cleared from the port of Calcutta in less than five months from the date of the arrival of the letter. This supply, with the exception of the casualties of the sea, arrived most opportunely for the relief of the poor of London, and reduced the price of that excellent article of food to three-halfpence a pound. So extraordinary an exertion is neither so widely known, nor so justly appreciated as it merits. It is a circumstance which reflects the highest credit on all the parties concerned, and deserves to be recorded, in order to declare to posterity the vast resources of Great Britain, which was enabled to draw seasonable supplies of provision for the relief of the metropolis, from colonies situated at the distance of nearly two-thirds of the equatorial circumference of the globe.

A similar instance occurred afterwards at the commencement of the present century.

EASTERN SLAVE TRADE.

WE record the following documents as containing a most severe rebuke from a *Mahometan* prince to several of the *Christian* powers of Europe.

TREATY WITH THE ISMAUM OF MUSCAT.

1. *Extracts of Letters from Governor Sir R. T. Farguhar, Bart., to the Earl Bathurst, K.G. ; dated Port Louis, Mauritius.*

“ October 23, 1822.

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's ship Menai, arrived here on the 21st instant, bringing with him the highly gratifying intelligence of the complete success of his mission to the Imaum of Muscat, who has fully acceded to the treaty which I proposed to him for abo-

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lishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, in the dominions and dependencies of his power.

"I deem it my duty, on this occasion, to express to your Lordship my great obligations to Captain Moresby for the prudence, intelligence, and zeal, with which he has conducted a negotiation which required much address and decision to bring it to so happy a termination."

" Nov. 6, 1822.

“ In reference to my dispatch to your Lordship, No. 36, 23d October 1822, in which I had the honour to state, that a treaty had been concluded between the Imaum of Muscat and this Government, for abolishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, in his Highness's dominions and dependencies ; I beg leave to inform your

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Lordship, that I have lost no time in publishing this intelligence to the neighbouring governments, and to his Majesty's subjects in general in these seas; and I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the proclamation I deemed it my duty to issue to this effect."

"Enclosure.

"In the name of his Majesty George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.—His Excellency Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart., Governor of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain-General, Vice-Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

"Whereas, by a treaty bearing date the 10th day of September 1822, made and executed by and between his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, at Muscat, of the one part, and Captain Fairfax Moresby, of his Majesty's ship Menai, C.B., vested for this purpose with full powers by Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius and dependencies, Captain-General, Vice-Admiral, &c. &c. &c., of the other part, it was agreed, among other things, that all traffic in slaves to foreign countries, should cease and be abolished for ever from the dominions and dependencies of his said Highness.

"This is to declare, that in conformity to the said treaty, solemnly made by his said Highness, he has issued orders at Zanzibar, and throughout all the dominions and dependencies of the Imaum of Muscat, on the coasts of Arabia, Africa, &c. &c., to all his officers, to prohibit the sales of slaves to all foreign nations; and also to seize upon any Arab vessels laden with slaves for the purpose of sale in any foreign countries, together with their owners, captains, officers, and crew, or that may be found transporting slaves to or from Madagascar, or on the seas adjacent; and it is further declared by the said treaty, that British cruisers have authority to seize all Arab vessels that may be found laden with slaves to the eastward of a line drawn from the Cape Delgado, passing sixty miles to the eastward of the island of Socatra, and on to the gulf of Cambay; or that may be found carrying slaves to or from Madagascar, or in the seas adjacent; and fur-

ther, finally, it is by the said treaty agreed, that all vessels from the ports or harbours of his Highness's dominions or dependencies shall, in future, be furnished with a certificate from the local authorities, stating the port they belong to, and the object of their voyage; and declaring that all vessels unprovided with such certificates, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation after the 10th of January next, in order the more effectually to extirpate the slave traffic, of which all persons will take due notice.

(Signed.) "R. T. FARQUHAR.

"Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius, 30th October 1822.

"By order of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed.) "G. A. BARRY,
"Chief Secretary to Government."

"November 27, 1822.

"In conformity to the tenor of my letters, Nos. 36 and 37, I have now the honour to forward a copy of the treaty with his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, for abolishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, through all his Highness's dominions and dependencies."

"Enclosure.

"Statement of the Requisitions made by Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's ship Menai, Commissioner vested with full powers by his Excellency Sir Robert Farquhar, Bart., Governor of the Island of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c., to his Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

"1. The Imaum to abolish the foreign slave-trade for ever in his dominions.

"2. The Imaum to order the seizure of all Arab vessels attempting the foreign slave traffic, and to seize and punish the captain and crew as pirates.

"3. The Imaum to punish all persons serving on board ships dealing in slaves, who do not give information to the Imaum, or his governors, that they have been slave-dealing.

"4. His Highness to appoint, at such places as his Majesty the King of Great Britain may wish, habitations for the residence of consuls, agents, or others, charged with the suppression of the slave trade by English subjects. Such consuls, agents, or others, are to receive the assistance, on application, of his Highness the Imaum, or his lieutenant-governor, or

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others, for the apprehension and detention of any English subjects who may attempt the traffic.

"5. The Imaum to authorize British cruisers to seize all Arab vessels that may be found laden with slaves, after the expiration of four months from the present date, if bound to any port out of his Highness's dominions.

"6. The Imaum, or his governors, to provide all Arab vessels with passes (port clearances): any vessels found with slaves on board, who have not such port clearances, to be seized, according to the 5th regulation, by any British cruiser that may meet them.

(Signed) "FAIRFAX MORESBY,
"Captain H.M.S. Menai.

"Translation of the Answer, in Arabic, under the hand and seal of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, to the Requisitions made by Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's ship Menai, Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

"1. I did write last season to all my officers, positively prohibiting the sale of slaves to any Christian nation; and I will repeat those orders.

"2. I will send orders to all the officers throughout my dominions, that if they find (the owners of) any Arab vessels bringing slaves for sale in Christian countries, they must take possession of all such vessels, and inflict punishment on the commanders (owners) thereof, even though they be bound for Madagascar.

"3. I will instruct my officers, and publish generally such instructions throughout my dominions, that the crews of any vessels carrying slaves for sale in Christian countries, be enjoined, on their return to the Arab port, to give information to the authority at such port, that he may punish the commanders; and that if they come to be detected in concealing such information, they (the crew) shall themselves suffer punishment.

"4. The authority you require, permitting the settlement of an agent on your part in Zanzibar and the neighbouring parts, for the purpose of having intelligence and watching the traffic in slaves with Christian nations, is granted; and I now give it to Captain Moresby.

"5. The authority you have required, permitting (to you) after the expiration of four months, the seizure of all vessels

laden with slaves bound for Christian countries, is hereby granted to Captain Moresby.

"6. I will write to my governors regarding the statement to be given in writing to all ships departing on a voyage, certifying from what port they had come, and whither they are bound; and you may seize every vessel you may fall in with beyond Madagascar, and in the sea of Mauritius, after four months from the date of the permission contained in the answer to the 5th requisition above acceded to; and you may carry in to me, for my disposal, any ship you may meet, even on this side (the Mauritius) provided she has not the written statement required from the Governor of the port whence she sailed.

Seal of the Imaum.

(Imaum's signature.)

"Additional Requisition by Captain Moresby, to the Imaum of Muscat:

"That it may be understood, in the most comprehensive manner, where Arab ships are liable to seizure by his Majesty the King of England's cruisers, after the expiration of four months, the Imaum to authorize that the King of England's cruisers, finding Arab ships with slaves on board, to the eastward of a line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing sixty miles east of Socotra, on to Dieu Head, forming the western point of the gulf of Cambay (unless driven by stress of weather), shall be seized and treated by his Majesty's cruisers in the same manner as if they were under the English flag.

(Signed) "FAIRFAX MORESBY,
"Captain H.M.S. Menai."

The Imaum's Reply:

"I have permitted captains of ships of the government of the English state to seize all Arab vessels laden with slaves for the foreign market, that shall be found to the eastward of the prescribed line, after the expiration of four months from the date of the 5th requisition already agreed to; but ships driven by stress of weather without the said line, must suffer no molestation."

Seal of the Imaum.

(Imaum's signature.)

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. HELENA.

(Concluded from page 142.)

*First Meeting of the Farmers' Society,
Thursday, 17th July 1823.*

The President stated to the Committee, that the Honourable Court of Directors, with their usual indulgence towards this island, had sanctioned the granting of premiums for planting, on the scale on which these premiums have been already issued, viz.

For the first	£150	0	0
For the second	100	0	0
For the third	70	0	0
	£320	0	0

The good effects which have resulted from such encouragement are sufficiently obvious, and display themselves in the rising plantations which now adorn and enrich the island. According to the Surveyor's report, the Company have, within these few years, planted 233 acres, individuals about 80, since the premiums were first proffered in the year 1818; of which surface a considerable proportion consists of soil of no value either for tillage or pasture.

A spirit of improvement was excited by the hope of immediate pecuniary rewards; but this spirit soon extended beyond the circle of those who were candidates for the premiums, and there can be little doubt that planting and improvement would now proceed without such a stimulus.

The Governor and Council, nevertheless, deem it expedient to continue this system of encouragement, though on a smaller scale, and to proffer two premiums, one of £50 and another of £25 for the most extensive improvements in planting.

After deducting those two sums from the fund, which, it is hoped, the Honourable Court of Directors will still consider as at the disposal of the Government, there will remain the sum of £245. This, with the addition of the annual subscriptions by the members of the Farmer's Society, will, besides remunerating our Secretary, give the means of holding out encouragement to other branches of agricultural improvement, not less essential to the general welfare than planting.

Being thus provided with funds sufficient to commence an allotment of premiums, it may not be improper to consider what regulations should be observed by those who offer themselves candidates for them.

It would perhaps promote the general good, were the gentlemen connected with the public service not to become competi-

tors for pecuniary premiums with those who are solely employed in farming, or who depend upon the produce of their estates. It is hoped, therefore, that the Hon. Company's servants and capitalists will exhibit their cattle and produce at the public shows for an example to others, and consider it a sufficient reward to have the decision of the persons who may be appointed judges recorded in the proceedings of the Society. The merits of such Company's servants or capitalists as shall particularly distinguish themselves for good husbandry, may become a subject of separate consideration, either at a meeting of the Society or by Government, and an honorary testimony of their merit awarded, either by a medal, a general vote of approbation, or such other acknowledgment as shall hereafter be deemed most expedient.

Premiums were then awarded for the show in December.

*Second General Meeting, Monday, 15th
December 1823.*

The Treasurer, conformably to the existing regulations, laid his accounts before the Society, which were approved.

The Governor then addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen: Every person who witnessed the scene at Deadwood on Friday last, must have been highly pleased and gratified. The numerous and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, and of all classes of this Society who were present, afforded a strong proof of the interest which it excited.

I shall offer some observations on the proceedings of the day.

The Agricultural Society of St. Helena is yet in its infancy, and we cannot expect it to arrive at perfection all at once. Every improvement must be progressive, and we can only look for the advancement of our institution after a succession of meetings and trials.

We may affirm with truth and pride, that the ploughing matches exhibited as much skill and dexterity as the art in general could any where display. The Europeans, who were trained and taught in Europe, however deserving of praise, and however high their excellence, have comparatively inferior claims on our approbation to the natives of the island, who exhibited on Friday, and who have never been off the Old Rock. But it was the competition of friends, and not of rivals,

jealous of each other. The prizes were distinct and separately allotted.

It was with particular satisfaction that I saw among the European competitors the first prize for ploughing bestowed on William Blueman, who, from a strong desire of independence, maintains himself by his industry and the regular application of his own labour. Blueman has the mind of a true Englishman. With the assistance of a servant, he cultivated a small farm of a very few acres, and on this spot may be seen a rotation of crops. He produced the best barley in sheaf; though the quantity was too small to entitle him to a prize; but he was adjudged the second premium for the best clean oats. Such a person as this, who is an example of industry, and at the same time poor and honest, is peculiarly deserving of the attention of the Agricultural Society.

It would be invidious to speak of the comparative merits of the four judges, and of the respectable officers who were so kind as to interest the company by their personal exhibition of specimens of the ploughing art; but they satisfied every one that they were perfectly acquainted with this practical and necessary part of the profession. They held out to the spectators an important lesson of the utility and honourable nature of the art.

I am sure, from the kind wishes of the judges, for the credit and prosperity of this island, that it will excite pleasure rather than uneasiness in their minds, when I mention as act of justice, that one of the gentlemen who exhibited his skill in ploughmanship on this occasion was never out of St. Helena, and that his performance was certainly not surpassed by any of the competitors.

The native ploughmen, all men of colour, to whom the prizes were awarded, rivalled, and even equalled the performances of the Europeans. This affords an encouraging proof that a very long apprenticeship is less necessary to acquire a practical knowledge of the profession than intelligence and attention.

We saw on the field different kinds of ploughs, and almost all the modes of managing them according to the various practice of Great Britain. The plough is the first and most important instrument in agricultural labours; but respecting the best mode of constructing it, different opinions have prevailed. This must probably depend on the nature of the soil as much as on any particular mode of cultivation. Some ploughs are more proper for some occasions than others.

There were on the ground on Friday, the light iron plough, the small wood plough, and the heavy Kentish wheel-plough; the former were drawn by mules, and the latter by oxen. Two of the iron

ploughs and the small wooden one belonged to the Hon. Company's farm.

I was happy to observe, that the Company's small wood plough, and those of iron, were wrought by two mules and one man, who managed the plough and guided the animals with perfect ease and facility. Blueman had three mules and a driver; his three mules were not yoked abreast, but in a row, which must have diminished very considerably their powers of draught.* Each of the Kentish ploughs had six oxen, a driver, and a ploughman.

This short statement, or rather the exhibition we witnessed, may give us some useful ideas of the comparative value and expense of labour. Every successful attempt to lessen the number of men and animals in the operations of agriculture must be profitable to the farmer. The profits of his labour must always bear an exact proportion to the arrangement and economy with which it is performed. We observed here two mules and one man performing the same quantity and quality of work, in one case, as three mules and two men; and in another, of six oxen and two men.

The ploughman of one of the two mule teams was first finished with his allotment, and appeared to perform his work with as much ease as those who had more animals and were assisted by drivers. The whole of the ploughing, however, was carried on in a good style, and finished in a workmanlike manner.

This example of the economy of labour was executed before us, and the intelligent farmers of this island will adopt the same method whenever the nature of the soil and the ground may render it practicable.

In the mean time it will be proper that Government should bestow some reward on the ploughmen who have with readiness and cordiality seconded the views of Mr. Brockie, by adopting this economical system.

The light iron plough is the best adapted for the soil and situation of Longwood Farm. By all the different kinds of ploughs, however, the line was well observed, and the furrows were from five to six inches in depth.

There is a difference of opinion amongst agriculturists respecting the comparative advantages of deep and shallow ploughing. This must be determined, probably, like many other questions, according to circumstances; in cold soils which are not in general very deep, it may be of advantage to turn up some of the sub-soil; by

* This hint has been sufficient; Blueman, a few days after the competition, was observed ploughing without a driver, and with only two mules yoked abreast.

exposing it to the sun and air it will be converted into a substance capable of nourishing vegetation.

I should imagine that the analogy between the climate and the soil of India, with the same circumstances of this island, may render the practical opinions of that people useful to be known here.

The natives of that country know from experience, that the soil at the surface, which has been well heated by exposure to the sun, is that which yields the best return. It is not an uncommon circumstance to see the husbandman in Guzerat, before the hot season, plough their more valuable lands roughly, so as to expose as much as possible of the soil to the revivifying influence of the sun. This constitutes, in fact, a fallow.

The shew of stock was respectable, and some of the animals were of a superior quality. The exhibition of bulls was in particular good, and some of them would not have disgraced an English show. Sir William Doveton's bull was a graceful and noble animal. Most of the cows were of a middling quality; but Mrs. Doveton's cow was an exception to this remark, she had all the outward marks of a good cow, such as a large udder, a thin head and neck, a full breast and a broad back; she was of the hornless kind, of which many good specimens may be seen on the island. This well-made animal is not of a large size, and it is worthy of observation, that Mrs. Doveton's cattle, which feed principally upon the wire grass which grows amongst the rocks overhanging Friar's Valley, are generally in better condition than any other cattle on the island. This is a strong proof of the superiority of wire grass (the native grass of the island) over all others as food for cattle.

The show of heifers was very fair, both in beauty and condition.

There were only two or three good grass-fed oxen.

There were also several good rams of the South Down breed; but the rest, with the ewes and wethers, had but moderate qualities to recommend them. Mr. Green-tree's ram was well formed, and of a good symmetry. The boars and pigs were fair; but nothing remarkable.

There were no stall-fed animals exhibited, which, on the part of the Company's farm, was owing to the progress of the buildings at Longwood, and the want of accommodation.

It is proper I should remark here, that there are much finer cows, ewes, wethers, and swine on the island than those which were in general produced at the show. The proprietors were prevented by several reasons from bringing them forward. Some from their animals having fallen off

lately in consequence of the deficiency of food, gave up the contest in despair, from a mistaken conception that beasts in a superior state would be produced, and that they would have no chance on the event of a competition. They were likewise unwilling to shew their animals in an inferior condition to that which they attain in the usual dispensation of good seasons. The failure of rain, and the consequently burnt-up state of the pastures, were the causes of this wrong notion.

Farmers in Sandy Bay were prevented by the want of a good road from bringing some fat pigs, and other swine, as also some fine sheep, to the show. I am sorry to say that this impediment exists in that pastoral part of the island.

The unfavourable state of the ranges and pastures was the cause that the grass-fed animals were not in the highest condition.

The shews of barley and oats, both unthrashed and clean, were excellent, and would have been considered so in England. The prizes for these branches of cultivation were determined in favour of the Hon. Company's farm, Mr. R. Kuiper, and Blueman. The sheaf of barley produced by Blueman was of a very superior quality.

There were also shewn some very fine potatoes, yams, and pumpkins; which did not, however, at this time come within the articles of competition.

Some very good specimens of woollen yarn were exhibited: the wool was the produce of the flocks of the island, and was spun on a wheel made here by our ingenious mechanic, Mr. Adamson. As the wheel was probably the first seen at St. Helena, it was also offered to public view.

The wool of the island, as well as the sheep, consists of several qualities and degrees of fineness: the best is of a very good quality, equal to the English South Down; it is suitable to all the common purposes of the hosiery trade. The same remark may be applied to the cotton, which grows spontaneously on several parts of the island, and which, spun into thread, might be made to answer various uses.

There was likewise an exhibition of baskets of different descriptions, made up for this occasion; they were both of European and Chinese manufacture; some were of an ornamental kind, and others for field labour; they were made of materials the produce of this island, viz. the willow, bamboo, mimosa (called here the Botany Bay willow), oak, twigs, and the blackberry, or bramble. The whole of these, the mimosa perhaps excepted, if cut in their seasons and properly prepared, would make very good baskets.

There are other substances on the island which would answer the same purpose. Strong and serviceable, though coarse mats, may be made from the bamboo; these might answer the purpose, as they do in many parts of India, for covering floors, for ceilings to rooms, and for partitions, where much security is not required. The same uses might be made of the strong bent kind of grass, which grows so abundantly in many places. The women and children in the west of Cornwall make mats of a small and fine kind of bents growing there, which serve to cover floors and walls. Why should we not imitate this example of our mother country, and avail ourselves of the gifts of nature?

These experiments of making baskets were made at an unfavourable time, as vegetation is too far advanced at this season of the year. The plants are too full of juices, and the twigs, consequently, are easily broken. But these objections were overlooked, as I thought it was desirable to produce the baskets at the show and fair; where they served as examples, and sold for good prices.

It is in the power of the inhabitants to add to their comfort and convenience by the manufacture of salt, which may be evaporated by the solar rays during the hot season of the year; and to convert their hides into leather by means of the Botany Bay willow, which is said to contain a sufficiency of tanning matter. They might also make bricks and tiles; the former would answer better for some of the purposes of building than the present materials, and tiles would be a superior roof to shingles or thatch.

There was another very valuable and interesting article, which though at the time apparently in a favourable state of preparation, was too late for the show on Friday; this was several bushels of malt from island barley, grown on Longwood farm; this had at first all the appearance of being successful, but I am sorry to say, that the process of germination was only partially effected.

I am afraid that this failure is owing to the quality, or rather to the species of barley which is alone cultivated on this island; this is winter barley, and known at home by the name of "bear and big." It is seldom cultivated in the southern parts of England; but as it is much harder than the other kinds, it is sown in the northern counties, and in the higher districts of Scotland.

There are two sorts of this barley, the one with four rows of grains, and the other with six, the latter of which is commonly distinguished by the name of "barley big." The grain is large and plump; but the rind and chaff of it being thicker

than that of any of the other sorts (viz. spring barley, long-eared barley, and sprat barley), it is less esteemed for making malt. In fact, the brewers at home, I believe, seldom make use of it. This is very discouraging, and I deeply lament that our cultivation should be confined to this coarse and inferior grain. Mr. Brockie will still, however, prosecute the experiment, and by varying the process it may be more successful.* This he is enabled to do, as Thomas Murray, though not regularly bred to the profession, has been taught the art of making malt. It was, perhaps, against the late experiment, that the barley with which it was made was fresh from the field: as it is found by experience, that barley taken immediately from the field does not malt so kindly as that which has been some time in the house or mow.

I consider the success of this experiment to be of great importance to the farming interests of the island, and also to the breweries. It is pretty certain that the soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of barley, and that a much greater quantity may be cultivated, and of an excellent quality, under favourable seasons, than has been hitherto supposed or attempted.

The barley crops, or rather those of big, have, notwithstanding the unpropitious circumstance of a deficiency of rain, proved remarkably good this year; and there is every reason for believing, that had the fields been sown with the finer kinds of Norfolk barley, they would have been equally or more productive.

Having been led into these observations from the interesting nature of the subject to the farming, as well as to the general interests of this island, I shall only add, before I proceed to the business of the fair, that these experiments have been all made with a view of convincing the inhabitants how many articles of necessity

* After a succession of experiments, the attempt to malt the island barley has failed; the process was varied, but the same result followed. Not above three-fourths of it germinated, and of this the spring, or sprouting, was very unequal. The same circumstances, I am told, happen to the Cape barley, which shew that it is unfit for malt, and that it is the fault of the grain and not the soil or climate. It is supposed that the island barley has all been reared from Cape seed.

These experiments may be considered decisive, as a small quantity of American barley, such as is used in that country for malting, has, by the same process which failed with the St. Helena barley, been easily and readily converted into good malt.

The Hon. Company's farmer has secured about two bushels of this American barley for seed (being all that could be obtained), and hopes by this means to introduce into the island the genuine sort.

and comfort they have it in their power to manufacture for themselves. They have abundance of materials for a free and extensive exercise of all the first arts. By a proper use of the produce of the island, and by a little attention, they might make themselves independent of other countries, from which they are at present supplied with every trifling, but necessary article of life. They would not only supply their own wants, but create among themselves new habits of industry and convenience. A man who has not strength for labour, may find support for himself and family in the exercise of these mechanic trades. They would afford employment for women and children, who are at present labouring under all the mischiefs of idleness. If the prosecution of these plans should not produce great wealth, they would introduce some useful arts into the island, and provide employment for the daily increasing free population, who cannot otherwise be easily supported.

I am convinced that Mrs. Brockie will, with pleasure, teach any well-disposed person the use of the spinning-wheel and the art of knitting stockings and mittens.

Mr. Charlton will also find the means of instructing any of the free population and slaves who may be disposed to learn the trade of making baskets.

These observations may appear foreign to the immediate objects of our meeting on Friday; but as they relate to the improvement and happiness of the island, they are closely connected with the institution of our Society.

I shall now come to the business of the fair. It went on extremely well considering its novelty, and all the circumstances of the case. It was well attended; but as the morning was foggy, and the appearance of the weather unsettled, many were prevented from bringing forward articles which they had otherwise intended.

A considerable quantity of produce was, however, sold, and more would have met a good market had the supplies appeared, or had the sellers and buyers better understood each others' wants. There were farmers who had produce to sell which they did not bring into the market, not imagining that it would there find purchasers, and there were actually purchasers disappointed from the articles not appearing for sale. On another occasion, experience and the mutual interests of the

parties will, no doubt, lead them to a better understanding.

A good number of cattle and sheep, and some implements of husbandry, were sold. Some horses also were exposed. Most of the articles, I understand, were sold at fair prices.

It is necessary to take some notice of the faults we committed. The show was too late in commencing, which allowed too little time for the fair. The business of the show and the fair was too long delayed by the ploughing matches, which were of far too interesting a nature not to attract the attention of every person. It was a spectacle which could not be resisted.

We shall profit by our experience, the best guide we can follow, and improve the arrangements for show as well as for sale.

I would, with this view, propose the following rules to be adopted for the show in June in James Town, and for that of Longwood next year.

1st. That the judges should be named a fortnight before the show, so as to enable them to make the necessary arrangements.

2d. That the competitors for ploughing should give in their names a week before the day fixed for the show.

3d. That they should send their cattle and ploughs to Longwood the night previous, and accommodation will be provided for them.

4th. That all articles for exhibition should be reported a week before-hand to the Secretary.

5th. That the bulls, cows, beifers, and grass-fed animals, both for show and sale, should be picketed in rows, or streets. The extreme docility and gentleness of all these animals, renders this an easy matter. This arrangement will afford the judges, as well as the buyers, more leisure, and a better opportunity of inspecting them.

6th. That every article and animal for show shall be numbered or ticketed. This will prevent the necessity of calling for the names of the proprietors.

It is unnecessary, gentlemen, to dwell on the importance of agriculture to the welfare of this island, the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants. On these points we are all satisfied; but these advantages can only be secured by unremitting perseverance and the industry of the people.

SHIPWRECK.

NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES OF THE CREW OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY'S SHIP ST. NICOLAI, WRECKED ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA. BY THE SUPERCARGO OF THE SHIP.

Our ship was bound for the coast of New Albion. On the 29th Sept. 1808 we were opposite Vancouver's Cape Flattery, in 48° 25' N. lat. We followed the coast during several days for the purpose of sketching it. The natives came out in great numbers, and sometimes we were surrounded by more than one hundred of their boats, which, although small, generally held from three or four to ten people. We never allowed more than three at a time to come on board, a caution which seemed the more necessary, as they were all armed. Several of them had muskets, others had arrows pointed with stags' antlers, iron lances without handles, and bone forks fixed on long poles; moreover, they had a species of arms made of whale-ribs, of the shape of a Turkish sabre, two inches and a half long, a quarter of an inch thick, and blunt on both edges; this weapon, we understood, they used in their night attacks, so common among these savages, killing their foes while asleep.

They offered to us sea-otters, reindeer skins, and fish, for sale. For a large fish we paid them a string of blue beads a quarter of an arshin long, and from five to six wershok of glass beads; but for beaver-skins they would take nothing less valuable than broad-cloth.

A few days after this we had a violent storm which lasted for three days, the wind blowing from the south; at length a sudden calm ensued, but the motion of the waves continued very high. At daybreak the fog, which had till then surrounded us, disappeared, and we saw the shore at the distance of about ten or twelve miles. The calm rendered the sails useless, and the high waves would not allow us to have recourse to the oars;

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the current, therefore, carried us rapidly towards the shore. We thought ourselves lost, when happily a north-westerly breeze sprang up, by the help of which we got out of our perilous situation. Soon, however, a new storm arose, which was again interrupted by a calm; and at last, on the 1st of November, after much anxiety, and still more unavailing labour, our ship was cast on shore in 47° 66' N. lat., nearly opposite the island of Destruction. Happily the ship had run on soft ground, and during high water when the tide, therefore, had receded, we found her still entire, although she had been terribly shaken, and was half full of water. There was, however, no possibility of saving her; we therefore went on shore, taking with us the guns, muskets, ammunition, and every other article which we thought we might find useful in our desolate state. Our first care, when landed, was to clean and load our fire-arms, as we had every moment reason to expect a visit from the natives, against whose cupidity and savage fury we had no other security than our resolution. This being done, we made two tents with our sails, and had scarcely finished, when we saw a host of savages pouring down upon us. The mate, accompanied by four hunters, had gone on board, for the purpose of taking down the tackling from the ship. They had taken a burning match with them, there being still a few guns left in the brig. The captain, standing near her, gave the necessary orders, while I had the charge of watching the motions of the enemy and guarding our little camp.

Our tent was occupied by Mrs. Buglugin (the captain's wife), an Aleootskian, from Kadjak, a woman of the same nation, myself, and two natives,

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who had joined us without any invitation. One of them, a toën (elder), invited me to his hut, which, he said, was not far off; but prudence restrained me from accepting this invitation. I endeavoured to inspire him with a friendly feeling towards us, and he promised that he would not injure us, and would also endeavour to prevent his countrymen from doing so. In the mean time, however, I was informed that the *Koljushes** were carrying off our stores. I entreated our people to bear with them as much as possible before they proceeded to hostilities, and represented to the toën the impropriety of the conduct of his party, and begged him to induce them to desist. But as we could not converse freely, it took me some time to convey my sentiments to him, and in the mean while the question was decided without our interference. Our people began to drive the savages away, and they in return pelted them with stones. As soon as I was informed of this, I rushed out of the tent, but at the same moment our hunters fired, and I was pierced in the chest with a lance. I ran back for a musket, and on coming out again saw the man who had wounded me; he held a lance in one hand, and in the other he had a stone which he hurled at my head with such violence as to make me stagger to the ground; I fired, however, and he fell down dead. The savages soon took to flight, leaving two dead behind, and carrying one dead and a great many wounded with them. On our side there were few who had not received some hurt or other, with the exception of those who had been on board. Our captain had been stabbed in the back. A great many lances, cloaks, and hats, which strewed the field of battle, formed our trophies of this sad victory.

We spent a comfortless night, and

* This is the name of one of the American tribes, the Russian hunters, however, bestow it on all the nations of this coast.

in the morning went to examine the country, with a view of finding a spot where we might winter in safety; but we found the whole of the coast covered with thick forests, and so low that at high water it would be overflowed; it was, consequently, in no way adapted for our purpose. The captain therefore collected us together, and informed us, that by next spring the Company's ship *Kadjak* would touch upon this coast, in a harbour not more than sixty-five miles distant from the spot where we then were, to which harbour he proposed that we should immediately proceed. As there was neither bay nor river marked on the chart which could impede our journey, he thought it might be very speedily accomplished; and that while the savages were engaged in plundering the vessel we should have nothing to fear from them, since they could derive no advantage from annoying us. We all, therefore, unanimously replied, "be it as you propose, we shall not disobey you."

Thus we entered upon our march, each of us armed with two muskets, one pistol, a quantity of ammunition, besides three barrels of powder and some provisions which we carried with us. Previously to our departure, however, we had taken care to spike the guns, destroy the muskets, and throw them, together with the remaining gunpowder, pikes, hatchets, and other iron tools, into the sea. We crossed a river in our boat, and after advancing about twelve miles through the forest we stopped for the night, and having set our watches, passed it without being disturbed.

In the morning we continued our route, left the forest, and again approached the coast, where we halted, in order to clean our fire-arms. About two o'clock P.M. we were overtaken by two savages, one of whom was the toën who had visited us on our first landing. They gave us to understand that by following the coast we should meet with many impediments, both

from its sinuosities and from the rocks, of which latter they reported that some were impassible. They also showed us a beaten track through the forest, which they advised us to follow, after which they prepared to leave us. Before their departure, however, I endeavoured to give them a more formidable idea of the power of our fire arms, by firing with a rifle at a small ring marked upon a board, at a distance of 120 feet. The ball pierced the board where I had marked it, and the savages, after having examined the aperture and measured the distance, departed.

During the night a violent storm arose, accompanied by rain and snow; and the bad weather continuing through the following day, we were obliged to wait in a cave till it was over. During all this time we were beset by the savages, who frequently rolled stones upon us from the top of the hill. The weather clearing up the next morning, we pursued our journey till we reached a stream of some depth, which we followed on a beaten path, in the hope of meeting with a shallow part where we might ford it. Towards evening we arrived at a large hut. The inhabitants had left, but a fire was still burning near it, and it contained a large supply of dried kishutches (a species of salmon), and opposite to it poles were fixed in the water for the purposes of fishing. We took twenty-five of these fish, for which we left about six yards of beads by way of payment; after which we encamped for the night, about 200 yards from it in the forest.

In the morning we perceived that we were surrounded by a troop of savages, armed with lances, forks, and arrows. I went forward and fired my piece over their heads, which had the desired effect; for they immediately dispersed and hid themselves amongst the trees, and allowed us to proceed. In this manner we had continually to contend against the savages, whom we endeavoured to avoid,

but who were constantly besetting us, watching for a favourable moment for annihilating us.

On the 7th of November we met with three men and a woman, who gave us some dried fish, speaking at the same time very ill of the tribe among whom we had hitherto suffered so much, and extolling their own. They followed us till the evening, when we reached the mouth of a small river, on the opposite side of which stood a village consisting of six huts. Here they advised us to wait till high-water tide, which would come on during the night, when they would get us boats to pass us over, adding, that it would not be safe to cross at low water. We felt, however, no inclination to trust ourselves in their hands during the night, and therefore retired to some distance, where we encamped till the next morning.

When we came again to the mouth of the river we saw nearly 200 savages near the huts; but as we could obtain no answer to any of our questions respecting a passage, we proceeded upwards in search of a ford. As soon as the natives perceived our intention, they sent us a boat rowed by two men who were completely naked. As this boat could not have held above ten people at a time, we begged them to send us another, that we might all cross at the same time. They complied with our request in sending a second boat, but so small a one that not more than four persons could sit in it. It was attended by the woman whom we had met the day previous. The small boat was assigned to Mrs. Bulagin, a male and a female Aleootskian, and a youth who had been apprenticed on board the ship, whilst nine of the boldest hunters embarked in the other, the others remaining on the bank. As soon as the great boat had reached the middle of the stream, the savages who pulled it drew out a piece of wood which closed a hole which had been purposely made at the bottom of it, threw themselves into the water, and

swam on shore. The boat was carried along by the current, and came at one period so near the opposite shore, that all our people in it were wounded by the darts and arrows which the savages threw at them: but fortunately the current took an opposite direction, and they succeeded in landing on our side at the moment when the boat began to sink. Those in the small boat, however, all fell into the hands of these treacherous barbarians, who, justly supposing that the muskets which had been in the boat must have become useless by the wet, now crossed over in order to attack us. We, on our part, intrenched ourselves as well as circumstances would admit. After they had placed themselves in a line opposite to our position, they began shooting their arrows at us, and once even fired a musket; luckily, however, we had a few muskets left dry, with which we ultimately succeeded in driving off our enemies, after having wounded several of them and killed two. We on our side had one man mortally wounded; and as we would not allow him to fall a victim to those barbarians, we carried him along with us; but before we had advanced one mile his sufferings became so great that he begged us to leave him to die in the forest, since our carrying him with us could not save him, and would only impede our flight; we therefore took leave of our dying companion, and proceeded onwards for some distance. At length we encamped in a convenient spot in a hilly part of the forest.

Now that our immediate danger was over, we began to reflect on our horrible situation. Our poor captain, in particular, who had lost a wife whom he loved more than himself, suffered an anguish beyond description. We could not conceive whence all the savages we had seen could have come, and how they could possibly be the inhabitants of those few huts. But we afterwards learned that they had assembled from all parts of the coast

for the purpose of intercepting us, and that there were amongst them above fifty of those who had made the first attack upon us on our being cast on shore. Some had come even from Cape Greville, in $47^{\circ} 21'$ lat.

During the 9th, 10th, and 11th, it rained incessantly, and we wandered about the hills, scarcely knowing where, but only anxious to hide ourselves from the natives, whom we dared not meet in such unfavourable weather, our fire-arms having become perfectly useless. We suffered dreadfully from hunger, and were compelled to feed upon sponges, the soles of our boots, our furs and musket-covers. At last, however, even these wretched means failed likewise, and we again approached the last-mentioned river; but discovering two huts, and fearing to encounter the savages, the weather being still wet, we again retreated into the forest, where we passed the night. On the 12th, our last morsel of bread being consumed, and the quantity of sponges found not proving sufficient for sixteen men, we killed our faithful companion, a dog, and shared his flesh amongst us. Our distress had now arrived at such a pitch, that our captain resigned his command into my hands, with the approbation of the whole crew, declaring himself unable to conduct us any longer.

On the 13th the rain continued. On the 14th the weather cleared up, and we resolved to attack the two huts which we had noticed. We found them deserted by all their inmates, except a lad about thirteen years of age, who was a prisoner. This lad informed us that the owners of these huts had hastily crossed the river on noticing our footmarks.

After taking twenty-five dried fish for each man, we again retreated to the woods. We had not proceeded far, however, when we saw one of the natives running after us, apparently with the intention of making some communication but as we were ap-

prehensive lest he should discover our retreat, we aimed at him with our muskets, and thus forced him to retreat. We then advanced until we reached the edge of a rivulet, where our party halted. I then went, with one of the hunters and an Aleootskian, to a neighbouring hill, for the purpose of reconnoitring. The hunter led the way, but had scarcely reached the summit, when I saw an arrow pierce his back. I immediately called out to the Aleootskian to draw the arrow out of the wound, but at the same moment he was wounded himself. I immediately looked round, and perceived a number of savages on a hill on the opposite side, and about twenty others running towards us with the intention of cutting us off from our comrades. The arrows fell about us like hail. I fired my rifle and wounded one of the savages in the leg, which induced the whole party to take to their heels, carrying the wounded man with them on their shoulders. The wounds of our two men proved slight; and we remained on this spot for two days, in order to recruit our strength.

Finding it impracticable to reach the harbour this season, having no means of crossing the river, we resolved to follow the stream upwards, till we should reach a convenient spot for fishing, where we intended to intrench ourselves for the winter; after which we might act according to circumstances. This march was a very laborious one, for we were frequently compelled to leave the banks of the river on account of the thick underwood and rugged precipices with which they were lined; the rain, moreover, was incessant. After several days' journey, our progress in a straight line did not exceed twenty wersts. We were fortunate enough, however, to meet occasionally with some of the natives fishing in their boats on the river, who consented to sell us a few fish for beads and other trifles. At last, worn out with fatigue and hunger,

we reached two huts, and necessity again compelled us to make a forced purchase of fish, as the inhabitants were at first unwilling to sell us any, alleging that the high water allowed the fish to pass over the frame-work which they had laid across the river, and rendered them scarce.

We encamped at a short distance, and on the following morning were surprised by the arrival of two of the natives, who, after some general conversation, desired to know whether we were not inclined to ransom Anna (Mrs. Bulugin). Mr. B. instantly offered his last cloak, and every one of us adding some part of his clothes, we soon formed a considerable heap, which we cheerfully offered for the ransom of the unfortunate captive. But the savages insisted on having four muskets in addition, declaring that their countrymen would not part with her for a lower price. Not wishing to give them an absolute denial, we demanded that we should be allowed to see the lady before we took further steps. The savages consented, and she soon appeared, attended by a great number of them, on the opposite shore. At our request, two men accompanied her in a boat, till within fifteen or twenty fathoms of us, where we again began bargaining for her. It would be in vain to attempt a description of the ensuing scene. The unfortunate couple were melted into tears, and their convulsive sobs almost deprived them of utterance. We also wept; and none but the unfeeling natives remained unmoved. The lady told her husband that she had been humanely and kindly treated, that the other prisoners were also alive, and now at the mouth of the river. In the mean time, the natives persisted in their demand of four muskets; and finding us unyielding on this point, they at length carried their prisoner back again to the opposite shore. Mr. Bulugin, upon this, assuming the air of a commander, ordered me peremptorily to deliver up the muskets. In vain did I urge the impolicy

of such an act, representing that having but one serviceable musket for each man left, the giving up of so many, which would be immediately employed against us, would lead to our certain destruction. He persisted in his demand, till the men all declared that they would not separate themselves from their muskets at any price. In thus determining, we all felt deeply for the distress of the poor man; but when it is considered that our lives or liberty were at stake, our conduct will be judged leniently. After this sad event we pursued our journey for several days, till we were suddenly stopped by a heavy fall of snow; and as there was no appearance of its melting speedily, we began to clear a spot, and collect materials to build a house, residing in the mean time in temporary huts. We constantly saw boats with natives on the river; and one day, a youth, the son of a Toën, with two other men, landed with his canoe and paid us a visit. He told us that their hut was not far off, and on our offering to send one of our men with them, for the purpose of purchasing provisions, they seemed highly pleased, expecting, no doubt, to obtain another prisoner; but in this they were disappointed: the man went with them, but the young Toën was detained as a hostage till his return. He came back empty-handed, for the savages, whom he had found to the number of six men and two women, would not sell him any thing. Having thus been cheated by these savages, we now detained them all, and dispatched six of our men, armed with muskets, in their boat to the hut, whence they soon returned with all the fish they could find in it. We then made some presents to our prisoners and dismissed them. Soon after, an old man brought us ninety salmon, for which we paid him with copper buttons.

A few days after this we entered upon our new habitation; it was a square hut, with sentry-boxes at the

angles. Soon after we were again visited by the young Toën, our neighbour: we asked him to sell us some fish, but receiving a rude answer, we put him under arrest, declaring that he should not be released till he had furnished us with our winter store, viz.—four hundred salmon, and four bladders of caviar. He immediately dispatched his companions, who returned to him twice in the course of the week, holding secret conferences with him. At last he asked us for a passage for his boats, which being granted, we soon saw thirteen boats, containing about seventy people of both sexes, going down the river: these people soon returned to us with the articles required. We also obtained of them a boat sufficiently large to carry six persons. We then dismissed the young man, after presenting him with a spoiled musket and a few clothes.

We frequently sent our boat up the river, and wherever we found any fish in the huts, seized upon them as lawful prizes. One day, when our boat was absent on one of these excursions, we had occasion to stop several boats full of savages, who were rowing in the same direction. As soon as our boat returned, we allowed them to proceed; they declined, however, saying that as our boat had taken away their fish, they had no farther business. I endeavoured to make them understand, that having been driven to this spot by their cruelty, we had no other resource for the preservation of our lives, than seizing upon their stores. I assured them, however, that we would content ourselves with what we could find up the river, if they would leave us unmolested for the winter, nor would we ever, in such case, send our boat downwards. This diplomatic point having been agreed to, we remained undisturbed during the whole winter, and in possession of abundance of food.

Being informed that the savages were gathering in large numbers at the mouth of the river, and preparing to obstruct

our progress along the coast in every possible manner, it was resolved to build another boat, with which we might, in the ensuing spring, ascend the river as high as possible, and then, turning towards the south, endeavour to reach the river Columbia, about which the natives are less barbarous. The task was difficult, but it was executed; and we only waited for mild weather to enter upon our hazardous expedition, when an event occurred which frustrated the whole of our plan.

Mr. Bulugin resumed his command; and having embarked in our boats, we left our barrack on the 8th of February 1809, and sailed down the river. We stopped at the same spot where, the year before, Mrs. Bulugin had been produced to us. We now clearly perceived the object of our captain; but so great was our compassion for his sufferings, that we silently resigned ourselves to the dangers to which he was about to expose us.

Here we were visited by an old man, who presented us with an *ishkat* (a water-tight basket made of branches), full of a species of root of which mariners brew a kind of acid liquor. He showed himself very attentive, and offered to pilot us down the river, the navigation of which was rather intricate, on account of the many trees that were floating in it: we accepted his offer, and he acquitted himself honourably. Having reached a small island, he ordered us to come to, and he went on shore. He returned soon after, informing us that there were many people on the island, who would shoot at us if we attempted to pass; he offered, therefore, to take us through a narrow channel, where we should be safe. We had nothing left but to trust to his honour, and we were not disappointed. We reached the mouth of the river in safety, and landed on a spot opposite an Indian village. Here our guide, whose name was *Ljutljuljuk*, left us, after we had

presented him with a shirt, a neck-cloth, and a tin medal, cast for the occasion, and which we requested him to wear suspended about his neck.

Next morning we were visited by a great many natives, and among them we recognized the woman who had deceived us, and drawn Mrs. B. and her companions into captivity. We immediately seized her, together with a young man, and, having fastened logs of wood to their feet, we declared that they should remain our prisoners till our people were restored to us. Soon after the woman's husband made his appearance, and assured us that they were not among them, having been allotted to another tribe; but that he would go in search of them, and bring them to us in four days, if we would only promise not to kill his wife in the interval.

We now intrenched ourselves on a neighbouring hill; and about a week after, a number of savages appeared on the opposite shore of the river, expressing a wish to enter into treaty with us. I immediately went down to the water's edge, attended by several of our people. An elderly man, dressed in the European style, appeared as the leader of the opposite party, amongst whom was Mrs. B. She immediately told us that our female prisoner was the sister of this chief; that they were both kind people, to whom she owed the greatest obligations, and demanded that we would instantly set her at liberty. On our telling her, however, that her husband would not liberate her, unless she herself were first restored to him, she replied, to our horror and consternation, that she was very well contented to stay where she was; at the same time advising us to deliver ourselves also to her present protectors. Their chief, she said, was a candid and honourable man, well known on this coast, who would, without the least doubt, liberate, and send us on board two vessels, now lying in the bay of St. Juan de Fuca.

As to the other prisoners, she said, they were dispersed among the tribes in the vicinity.

I tried for some time to persuade her to a different determination; but finding her immovable in her resolution, I returned, and reported her answer to her husband. The poor man thought at first that I was joking, and would not believe me; but after a little consideration he fell into a complete fury, took up a musket and swore he would shoot her. But he had not gone many steps when he relented; he stopped, and bursting into tears, begged me to go by myself and try again to bring her to reason, and even to threaten that he would shoot her. I went and did as he bade me, but the woman resolutely replied: "as to death, I fear it not; I will rather die than wander with you again through the forests, where we may fall at last into the hands of some cruel tribe, whilst now I live among kind and humane people; tell my husband that I despise his threats."

This cruel answer almost deprived the unfortunate and doating husband of his senses: he leaned against a tree and wept bitterly. In the mean time I reflected upon his wife's words, and ultimately determined to follow her advice. I communicated my resolution to my companions, who at first unanimously declared against it; but on Mr. B.'s declaring that he would follow my example, they begged to be allowed to consider till the next morning.

The morning came, and the savages appeared again, renewing their demand for the restoration of the captives. This was immediately agreed to, and at the same time Mr. Bulugin, myself, and three others of our party surrendered ourselves to their discretion. The remainder of our comrades, however, obstinately refused to follow; having taken, therefore, a hearty farewell of each other, we departed with the tribe to which we now belonged.

The next day we reached the village of the *Koonishtathi* (a tribe in the vicinity of Cape Flattery), where my host, the above-named chief, *Yootramaki*, had his winter residence. Mr. B. went to the master of his wife, whilst the three others fell into various hands.

The remainder of our companions attempted to reach the Island of Destruction, but foundered upon a rock, and after losing all their gunpowder, had some difficulty in escaping with their lives. They tried, therefore, to overtake us; but being intercepted by another tribe, they were all taken prisoners and dispersed along the coast.

At the end of about a month my master returned to his village near Cape Flattery, taking with him myself and Mr. B., whom he had purchased from his master, with a promise of purchasing his wife also. We lived for some time very comfortably; but afterwards our situation frequently changed; the savages sometimes selling, sometimes giving us to one another. The fate of poor Mr. and Mrs. B., who had become reconciled to each other, was truly cruel; sometimes they were united together, sometimes they were separated, and in constant fear of being so for ever. At last death kindly released them; the lady died in August 1809, and in February of the following year her disconsolate husband followed her, but not to the grave, for his wife had been at her death in the hands of such a barbarian, that he would not allow her a burial, but had her exposed in the forest.

In the mean time, I passed the greater part of my captivity with the good *Yootramaki*, who treated me like a friend. These people are like children, and pleased with every trifle; I found, therefore, no difficulty in ingratiating myself with them, and the construction of a paper kite and a watchman's rattle, spread my reputation, as well as that of the Russian

nation in general, far among them. At last their veneration for my abilities was carried so far, that in one of the general assemblies of the *Toëns*, it was resolved that they would henceforward consider me as one of their equals; after which I always enjoyed the same honours as my master, or any other chief. They often wondered how *Bulugin*, who could neither shoot birds flying nor use the hatchet, could have been our chief.

During the ensuing winter, so great a dearth of provisions ensued, that one beaver was paid for ten salmon. With some chiefs the want was so great, that three of our countrymen took refuge with me, and my master was kind enough to support them till the next spring, when they were demanded back by their owners, and I had influence enough to ensure them immunity for their flight.

In the month of March we again removed to our summer village, where I built for myself a hut with embrasures for defence, and of so novel a construction, that the chiefs came from great distances in order to see and admire it. In the mean time, however, God had heard our prayers, and provided for our deliverance. On

the 6th of May, an American brig, the *Lydia*, Capt. Brown, visited this coast. I went on board, and found one of our companions, whom the Captain had released near the river *Columbia*. This honest tar immediately offered to ransom the whole of us. The savages, who thought this a good opportunity for obtaining large quantities of European goods, made such exorbitant demands, that Capt. Brown, to cut the matter short, took one of their chiefs into custody, and declared that he would detain him till all the Russians were delivered up to him for a moderate price, for which several of us had already been ransomed. This proceeding had the desired effect; in less than two days he liberated thirteen of us. Seven had died during our captivity, one had been sold to a distant nation, among whom he remained, and one was ransomed in 1809, by another American vessel, near the river *Columbia*.

On the 10th of May our vessel weighed anchor, and after touching at several points of the coast, for the purpose of barter, we were safely landed on the 9th of June, at *New Archangelsk*.

Y. Z.

THE SERPENT AND THE FROGS.

(A Fable freely translated from the *Heetopadesa*.)

In a deserted garden lived a superannuated serpent, named *Mandavisarna*. Worn out with age and want of nourishing food, he approached one day the edge of a marsh. He looked at the frogs with a longing eye; but how was he to get at them? One of the frogs espied him, and keeping at a prudent distance, called out, "what ails you? have you lost your appetite?"—"Leave me, leave me," said the serpent, "do not waste a thought upon such a wretch as I am." The frog grinned with malignant joy at this speech; he came nearer, and

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modelling his vacant countenance into a grotesque expression of pity, begged earnestly to know the particulars of his unhappy fate. The serpent, venting a sigh, thus began:

"A sage of *Brahmapour*, *Kaundinya* by name, had an only son, twenty years of age, endowed with every virtuous quality. Fate decreed that he should fall a victim to my venomous fangs; I bit him, and he died. The brahmin, at the sight of his lifeless son, dashed himself on the ground in a paroxysm of grief. His relations, his friends, all the neigh-

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bourhood of Brahmapour, assembled round him. Kupila, a man of experience and wisdom, approaching the spot, thus expostulated with the moaning brahmin: 'How, Kaundinya, whence this folly? whence this subjection to grief? Tell me, what has become of the monarch of the world, the lords of mighty armies and innumerable chariots? Does not every object within the vast limits of their empire remind us that they are dead?

'The body perishes by death as the vessel of clay, unhardened by fire, dissolves in the stream.

'Youth, beauty, wealth, power, the society of those dear to us, are blessings which continue with us but for a day: the wise man does not owe them one sigh of regret.

'As two planks borne upon the mighty lake touch and then part for ever, so men meet in this world and then suffer an eternal separation.

'Is not the body a compound of five elements? why then mourn that one of them should return from whence it emanated?

'As many dear friends as a man hath; so many stings does he allow grief to pierce into his soul.

'Thou knowest that our birth is but the beginning of death: we are united for a moment, and separated for millions of ages.

'When the bond of tender friendship is sundered, the stroke is as terrible as that which changes light into darkness.

'Torrents hasten to the great rivers; who can arrest their course? so also flies the life of man; so glide away his days and his nights.

'Where is happiness enjoyed below, but in the society of a virtuous man? alas! this good is poisoned by the torment of separation.

'Segara, and other mighty princes, ennobled themselves by splendid actions. They are dead; and their actions—where are they?

'When death prematurely strikes our children, and grief pierces our

soul like a sharp sword, memory becomes our foe; the only cure for our disease is forgetfulness.'

"Kaundinya, at these words, roused himself as from a trance. 'Yes,' he exclaimed, 'I will fly this fatal place, where I feel the torments of hell; I will retire into a forest.' But Kapila resumed:

'Evil follows the sinner into the forest. Man can triumph over his passions without quitting his abode.

'He who avoids evil, and can vanquish his passions, need not retire into a forest: his dwelling becomes a place of penitence.

'The man of sorrow fulfils his duties when he maintains a tranquillity of soul, wherever he may be; for every place is proper for the exercise of religion.

'Man, the miserable sport of misfortune, disease, old age, and death, can only find happiness in detaching himself from the world.

'Happiness! do I say? it exists not; misery alone exists: we conceive an idea of happiness only by opposing it to misfortune.'

'Alas!' cried the sorrowing brahmin, 'it is too true!' Then turning towards me, he cursed me in these words: 'From henceforth shalt thou bear frogs on thy back.'

"Nevertheless, the lessons of Kapila, falling like nectareous dew, lenified the grief of his soul. He retired, after having taken the stick (*i. e.* performed the duties required by the law); and here am I (wretch that I am) condemned to the office of carrying frogs!"

The serpent had no sooner finished than the frog leaped away to communicate the extraordinary circumstance to the monarch of the marshes. His majesty soon appeared, waddling with great dignity towards the serpent. The latter received him very meekly on his back, and cantered away, giving him a long and delightful ride. Next day the king again appeared, and mounted his courser; but the serpent

was not so brisk as before. "What makes you so lazy?" asked the king of the frogs. "Why, my lord," said the serpent, "under favour, I am exhausted with hunger, and can eat nothing but frog-meat."—"Well, well," rejoined the king, "you may eat a few frogs;" and accordingly

commanded some of his subjects to approach and be devoured. The serpent's agility returned, the king was more and more delighted, the pond became thinner and thinner of inhabitants, and when it was depopulated, the serpent swallowed his majesty.

PEPPER TRADE.

Of all the produce of the eastern islands, and of the countries immediately in their neighbourhood, in demand among strangers, black pepper is the most important, both in value and quantity.

The pepper countries extend from about the longitude of 96° to that of 115° east, beyond which none is to be found, and it reaches from 5° south latitude to about 12° north, where it again ceases. Within these limits we have Sumatra, Borneo, the Malayan Peninsula, and certain countries lying on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam.

The whole produce of the island of Sumatra is estimated not to fall short of 168,000 pikols; the south-west coast being said to produce 150,000, and the north-east coast 18,000 pikols.

The pepper ports on the north-east coast of Sumatra are Lankat and Delli, with Sardang. The two first produce 15,000 pikols; and the latter 3,000 annually. The cultivation is carried on by the Batta nation in the interior.

The ports on the south-west coast, and the amount of their produce, as given on a recent estimate, are as follow, *viz.*

Port and district of Trumah	40,000
District of Pulo Dua	4,000
Ditto of Cluat	30,000
Coast from Tampak Tuan to Susu,	33,000
Port of Susu	1,000
Kuala Batta	20,000
Analabu	2,000
Districts to the north of Analabu,	20,000

Total pikols 150,000

Here it is of importance to remark, that the culture and production is extremely fluctuating, a circumstance arising partly from the character of the culture, partly from the nature of the soil, and perhaps in no inconsiderable degree from the cha-

racter of the cultivator. All the suitable lands in extensive districts are put at once under pepper culture when the price is high, but on these lands when the vines are exhausted, no fresh vines are planted, either because the soil has been actually impoverished, or the cultivator thinks so, or at all events never attempts to apply any dressing for the purpose of renovating it. From this cause the ports and districts which one year are the most productive, are found in a short time afterwards to yield a very inconsiderable quantity, or are totally unproductive. Thus Trumah, by far the most considerable pepper district, was a few years ago unknown to European traders even by name, and yet its produce is already decreasing; so is that of Pulo Dua district, and still more rapidly that of Kuala Batta. On the other hand, the production of Cluat, and the districts to the northward of Analabu are rapidly increasing, while that of Tampak Tuan, Susu, and Analabu is stationary. During the last pepper season there obtained cargoes on the west coast of Sumatra twenty-seven American ships, six country traders, four large French ships, besides the ships belonging to the East-India Company, which generally take away 500 tons. Nearly the whole of this trade is in the hands of Europeans or Americans, and finds its way to Europe, to America, and in a small proportion to China. No trade can be more perfectly free than this is, the natives selling their produce to the best bidder, without distinction or predilection. The cultivators are members of numerous petty and independent tribes, and the increased value and extent of the trade is a noted proof of what commercial freedom is capable of effecting, even among so rude a people.

The north coast of Sumatra, from Pe-

dier down to the Carimons, is estimated, as already mentioned, to produce 18,000 pikols. Prince of Wales' Island is the principal dépôt for this, from whence the greatest part is exported to India and China. The produce of Prince of Wales' Island itself is about 15,000 pikols.

Of the islands at the mouth of the straits of Malacca and Singapore, Bintang, on which Rhio is situated, and the adjacent islands, produce 10,000 pikols; and Lingga about 2,000. A large proportion of this is brought to the emporium of Singapore, which exported last year about 21,000 pikols; some part to Bengal and China, but principally to Europe direct, in free-traders.

The west coast of the Malayan Peninsula produces no pepper, with the exception of about 4,000 pikols afforded by the territory of Malacca. It may be remarked that no country which is rich in tin, also affords a large produce in pepper. Whether it be that the existence of tin points out a sterility in the soil unfavourable to the growth of pepper, or that the capital which each state can afford is insufficient to conduct both these branches of industry at once, is a matter on which want of local information disqualifies us from deciding.

On the east coast of the Peninsula, the production of pepper is very considerable. The ports of Patni and Calantan, chiefly the latter, yield about 16,000 pikols annually, and Tringanu about 8,000. A portion of this is brought to Singapore and Penang; but we believe the greater proportion goes direct to China in junks, of which three large ones frequent Tringanu annually, and one Calantan. The Americans too, occasionally visit these ports. In the year 1821 three vessels of considerable burthen obtained cargoes.

The east coast of the gulf of Siam, from the latitude of $10\frac{1}{2}$ to that of $12\frac{1}{2}$ north, affords an extensive produce of pepper. This coast is scarcely known, even by name, to the traders of Europe. The principal ports here are Chantibun, Fuagyai, Pongson, and Kampot, the two first being under the dominion of Siam, and the latter under that of Kamboja. The whole produce is estimated at not less than 60,000 pikols, 40,000 of which are brought at once to the capital of Siam as

tribute to the king, and the whole finds its way to China in junks.

It remains only to estimate the produce of the island of Borneo. The state of Borneo, properly so called, the most populous and considerable of that vast and almost tractless region is, we believe, the only part of the island which now yields any supply of pepper worth mentioning, for that of Banjermassin has long ceased to be of any consideration. The whole produce of Borneo is estimated at about 20,000 pikols, of which a large share is carried to China direct in junks, some by Portuguese vessels; and about 7,000 pikols are now annually brought by the native craft of the country itself to Singapore in the course of that free trade, which is happily flourishing at this settlement.

The data which have been stated, will enable us to estimate the whole production of the Malayan Archipelago, including that of the Peninsula of Malacca; and that of the east coast of the Gulf of Siam at 308,000 pikols; and as there is no other part of the world that affords pepper, excepting the western coast of the Peninsula of India, and this affords but 30,000 pikols, or less than one tenth part of what the places we have enumerated produce; we have, accordingly, at one view, the whole production of the earth, being 338,000 pikols, or 45,066,666 pounds avoirdupoise, and two-thirds. The average price of pepper has been lately about nine Spanish dollars a pikol; so the whole value drawn into India from Europe, China, and the New World, on account of this single commodity, is 3,042,000 dollars.

Of all the articles on which the industry of man is exercised, and of which the production is, at present at least, limited to a comparatively small extent of the globe, pepper is the most universally in use, being in very common demand among men of all conditions, the civilized and semi-barbarous, the rich and the poor. The taste for it is no affair of caprice or fashion, and we may be sure that its consumption will always keep pace with the very improvement of man himself, and increase in the ratio of the facility and cheapness in which the cultivator and merchant shall be able to supply it. The quantity given in this statement may indeed appear enormous, but a very simple

experiment may satisfy us, that instead of being so, it is really the contrary: when meted out to the consumers, that is to say, to the whole population of the globe, or to one thousand millions of people, it will be found that the average annual consumption of an individual amounts to no more than 323 grains; less than a grain a day; and upon an average less than the four-fifth part of a peppercorn a day.

We have but to add a word on the qualities of the different varieties of pep-

per. The best is that of Malabar, the pepper of the east coast of the gulf of Siam is considered next, then follow those of Calantan, Borneo, the west coast of Sumatra, and at the bottom of the list is the pepper of Rhio. With respect to this last, the fact is, that the avidity of the cultivators and dealers to bring it to market has tempted them to pluck it before it is ripe, and from thence it turns out light, hollow, and ill-coloured. — [Singapore Chronicle.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SELECTION OF BENGAL RAW SILKS FOR THE EUROPE MARKET.

THE importation into Britain of raw silk from the East-Indies, has been progressively on the increase for the last few years, and is now become of such magnitude as to constitute one of the leading branches of eastern trade; should this increase continue with a proportionate improvement in quality, there can be little doubt, but that in a short period of time, the necessity of drawing supplies from Italy (which at present casts the balance of our trade with that country, greatly to our disadvantage) will be nearly, if not altogether, removed.

As the principal cause of the imperfection of private investments of this article appears to be the want of knowledge in the purchase in India with regard to the several qualities of silk; it may not be superfluous to offer such observations as may present to the buyer such points as are desirable to be attended to, and induce a more attentive selection than has hitherto, either from want of sufficient information or care, been effected.

The leading point which determines the value of Bengal raw silk, is the cleanliness, or, being free from knibs or knots known amongst the manufacturers by the appellation of "foul;" evenness of thread is also most essential, but silk free from foul, will very rarely be uneven, and if foul, cannot be even; indeed, the terms foul and uneven in this case may be considered synonymous.

To judge if silk be clean, the best mode is to open the skein, and stand with your back to a window, so that you look down the extended silk in the same direction that

the light falls; by this means you will easily perceive any foulness that exists, and a very little practice will enable any person by a mere coup d'œil to judge accurately upon this most essential quality of Bengal raw silk. The skein being well shaken should not exhibit any dust or loose ends.

The different degrees of fineness and coarseness are denoted by the letters A. B. C.—Silk of 4-5 cocons is called A. No. 1; of 6-8 cocons A. No. 2; of 8-10 cocons B. No. 1; of 10-12 cocons B. No. 2; of 12-14 and 16-18 cocons B. No. 3; of 18-20 cocons C. No. 1; of 20-22 cocons C. No. 2; and of 22-24 cocons, &c. C. No. 3.—All filature silk or that which is reeled in factories, is included within the above-named letters and numbers, but silk which the natives reel by hand is much coarser, and is marked by the letters A. B. C. D. E.—It must be understood that the A. 1 silk of one district in India will importantly differ in fineness from the A. 1 silk of another district, dependent upon circumstances of climate, culture, &c. &c., thus Bauleah filature silk is inferior in fineness to Radnagore or Comimbazar filature silk of corresponding letters, and Commergolly filature silk exceeds these, and so on.

Each skein of raw silk should be gummed in one part, but not so much as to occasion it to adhere too strongly; a sufficient gumming causes the skein to preserve its regularity of thread, too much will cause the thread to break in the winding, during the operation of throwing or preparing for the hands of the consumers.

The skeins should also be banded, or bound round in various parts with threads.

The value of the Bengal raw silk is by no means to be estimated by the lustre or brilliance of colour. Many have been deceived upon this point, it therefore becomes the more necessary to guard against similar errors. That these qualities are not essential, appears when we consider that the silk will be dyed before it is manufactured, when both will be necessarily changed. Silk of indifferent colour is often clear and even, which the manufacturers most regard in their purchases, while silk of superior lustre is sometimes deficient in these desirable points; still colour and lustre are not to be overlooked; when combined with cleanness and evenness they give an additional value to Bengal raw silk. Foul silk in the winding is continually liable to break at the knibs or knots, which renders the workmanship both unpleasant and expensive.

The demand in England for the several letters continually varies, and it seldom occurs that their value is regulated in ratio with their respective fineness: coarse silk often obtaining a higher price than the finer sizes, the demand being regulated by a limited supply of a particular letter, or by an extra consumption in some particular species of manufactured goods, or by some other accidental cause.

The distance of India is too great to allow speculation upon contingencies at home, and consequently prevents special directions being given as to the regulation of sizes in an investment; but as a general rule, the letters B. and C. should predominate over the letters A. and the proportion

of skein silk should be very trifling; if a demand for exportation exists in England, it constantly runs on the lower priced silks, and such has been for the last few years the restriction of foreign houses in this respect, that the export trade has dwindled to nothing.

When, owing to the above-mentioned causes of limited supply or extra consumption, a particular letter has secured an exorbitant price, upon the accounts reaching India, all the silk that can be procured of the same size, is immediately hurried home, in the hopes of realizing the same extravagant profit: this expectation has been invariably disappointed, a glut being occasioned, while the cause of the consumption has long since ceased, and the neglected letter of the former season, now meets a ready sale with the same advantage of price.

In closing these remarks upon Bengal raw silk, we must note that the greatest care is requisite in packing it for the voyage; if loosely packed the outside skeins will rub against each other, and the silk will be cut as if by a knife. Silk in this state is of no value whatever. To prevent the possibility of friction, the bales must be packed exceedingly tight and compact.

The various sizes must on no account be mixed in the same package, silk so confused will never obtain a due price. Private investments are generally faulty in this respect, and the Company's bales, though generally tolerably correct, are not altogether unexceptionable in this particular.—[Ben. Hurk., Dec. 23.]

Review of Books.

Mémoires du Chevalier D'Arvieux, Envoyé Extraordinaire du Roy à la Porte, Consul d'Alep, d'Alger, de Tripoli, et autres Echelles du Levant. Contenant ses voyages à Constantinople, dans l'Asie, la Syrie, la Palestine, l'Egypte, et la Barbarie, la Description de ces Pays, les Religions, les Mœurs, les Coutumes, le Négoce de ces Peuples, et leurs Gouvernemens, l'Histoire naturelle et les événements

les plus considérables, recueillis de ses Mémoires Originaux, et mis en ordre avec des Réflexions. A Paris, 1735. 6 tomes, 12mo.

THE Chevalier D'Arvieux is one of the best, both in point of accuracy and extent of information, of the travellers of the seventeenth century; we may regret that neither the succeeding, nor the present age has produced many similar examples; we

can boast of some indeed who have enlarged the sphere of our knowledge, and as Englishmen, may rejoice that the most meritorious and useful of those of later times have been our countrymen: but yet the names of Della Valle, Tavernier, Chardin, Herbert, Sandys, and Lord, recall to our minds travellers so acute, so indefatigable, so eager to gain information, and so copious in the communication of it to the delighted reader, as to leave far behind them the great majority of their more modern successors.

If our readers participate with us in these sentiments, they will certainly require no apology for an occasional retrospective notice of these early travellers. We have mentioned but a few of the most renowned of them; for the age of Elizabeth was as fruitful in intrepid and curious voyagers, as in heroes and poets. The age of Sidney, Shakespeare, Johnson, and Spenser, was that of Raleigh, Drake, Cavendish, and Middleton, the age, in fact, of the founders of that Indian empire which now distributes the blessings of justice and moderation over seventy millions of our fellow creatures.

Among these early voyagers, Chardin will ever be pre-eminent for his honesty, his impartiality, and his minuteness of detail; always instructive, never tedious, the worthy jeweller has left us a work, the high value of which has been much increased by the copious and learned notes of his latest editor, M. Langlès.

The humble eulogium we are about to offer to the memory of the Chevalier D'Arvieux is scarcely needed, perhaps, after the testimony of the learned editor we have just mentioned,* but we can never think of any of

these old travellers without recalling the pleasure and instruction they have so often afforded us, or without adding our feeble tribute to the general testimony of approbation which has been justly borne to their truth, their varied learning, and we may also say, their solid and unshaken piety. How much is it to be lamented, that too many in later times have passed through countries still so calculated to excite their warmest feelings, though

"There the Turk has spoiled the land,
And Zion's beauties are no more,"

merely to cavil at the ways of God, and cast a heartless sneer at revelation!

The Chevalier was born on the 21st June 1635, of an ancient and noble family, from which his biographer, P. Labat, affirms the English one of Harvey, as well as several other branches in Italy and France to be descended, giving us as the armorial bearings of all, "d'azur au griffon d'or, armé langué et vilainé de gueules."* He was placed at an early age in the college at Marseilles, from which he was soon compelled to remove by the breaking out of the great plague. On retiring to his paternal domain, he employed himself in his favourite study of the mathematics till the death of his father, who was assassinated in the year 1650. He was then, at the age of fifteen, desired by his mother to undertake the management and direction of the estate, which destination of our future traveller was, however, prevented by her imperious and wasteful conduct, and his own ardent desire to visit the

curieux, instructifs et très-authentiques."—Note of M. Langlès in his edition of the "*Voyages du Chevalier Chardin*," vol. i. p. 64.

* The supposed eastern origin of heraldry may perhaps be considered to derive some support from the etymology which has been given of each of these two terms. See Nisbet, "*Heraldry of Scotland*," vol. i. folio 14, who derives azure from, as he says, "an Arabic or Persian word lazurd, or lazurîn, blue; and gules from an Arabic word gule, signifying a red rose." We are not aware of any European derivation so probable as these Persian ones.

Levant, where at that time the noble families of Provence, when in reduced circumstances, were accustomed to send their younger sons, that they might procure by commerce the means of supporting the honour of the family; a course which at that period was not thought inconsistent with the aristocratical pride of the nobility.

Having an opulent kinsman settled at Smyrna, he set sail for that port 6th October 1653, on board the Postillon, Capt. Grimaud. After touching at Genoa, the vessel proceeded to Leghorn, and here an effectual stop was very nearly put to our traveller's further progress by a perfidious attack made upon the vessel by a Dutch ship within the mole. This attempt, to which the history of the Hollanders presents many parallels, was repulsed. After successfully weathering a tremendous gale, and stopping for a few hours only at Malta, the vessel reached Smyrna on the 4th December.

The Chevalier's abode at Smyrna offers nothing particularly interesting to the orientalist, although his observations on the state of society are characterized by all the liveliness of his nation, and are interspersed with the most curious anecdotes. Etiquette and politeness could scarcely be observed with greater nicety than he describes them to have been towards the Sharëfs when detected in any delinquency; a system, indeed, which might have satisfied the old court of Spain itself.

On sait qu'on appelle cherifs tous ceux qui descendent de la famille de Mahomet; on les regarde comme des saints, et ils le devroient être, ayant l'honneur d'appartenir à leur prophète. Ils portent pour se distinguer des autres un turban verd, et une veste de la même couleur, que les Musulmans respectent si fort, qu'il n'est permis à aucun autre qu'aux cherifs de porter ce turban.

Ces cherifs ne sont pourtant pas toujours si saints et si honnêtes gens, qu'ils le devroient être; ils tombent dans des fautes comme les autres, et vendent à faux poids et à fausse mesure; mais quand ils sont surpris, on les châtie comme ils le méritent. Il est vrai qu'on le fait avec

décence et d'une façon toute respectueuse. Avant de leur donner les coups de bâton auxquels ils sont condamnés, on étend par terre un mouchoir brodé, on leur ôte avec respect leur turban verd, on le pose sur le mouchoir, et on le couvre d'un autre mouchoir, afin que cette couleur sainte ne souffre point du châtement que l'on va faire à celui qui l'a profanée par sa mauvaise conduite.

We would willingly transcribe the tale he gives us of the grateful Turk, and the Knight of Malta, whom he cured of the gout, but the limits of this notice will not permit us. We must content ourselves, therefore, with simply stating that his patients received four or five hundred blows on the soles of their feet, which were afterwards scarified and then anointed with balm of Mecca: "voilà la remède," says the Chevalier, "il est libre à tous les gouteux de s'en servir. A l'égard de la bâtonnade il y a assez de Turcs à Marseille pour la recevoir de leurs mains. S'il y a de la douleur dans cette opération, il semble qu'il y en a bien plus à souffrir toute sa vie celles de la goutte."

The unimpeached veracity of the narrator gives double force to the following anecdote, which, for the beautiful example it affords of strict justice combined with filial feeling, equals, if it does not surpass, any thing to be met with in the histories of the vaunted heroes of Greece or Rome.

L'histoire que je vais rapporter s'est passée sous mes yeux, et marque l'exactitude des Turcs à faire observer la police.

Le Naïb de Smirne étoit fils d'un Marchand Epicier de la même ville, qui l'avoit élevé avec soin, et l'avoit fait étudier autant qu'on le peut faire dans le Pais. Il étoit parvenu à être Naïb du Cadi, et en cette qualité il visitoit les marchez, et examinait les poids et les mesures des marchands détailliers. Un jour qu'il faisoit sa tournée, les voisins avertirent son père de cacher ses faux poids. Mais cet homme ne pouvant s'imaginer que son fils voulût lui faire un affront, se moquoit de cet avis, et demeurait tranquillement sur le pas de sa porte. Le Naïb étoit cependant bien averti que son père trompoit le peuple, et avoit résolu d'en faire justice. En effet, il s'arrêta devant sa boutique, et lui dit: bon homme apportez vos poids,

et vos mesures afin qu'on les vérifie. Ce marchand ne fit que rire de cet ordre. Mais le Naïb ayant commandé à ses gens d'entrer dans la boutique, et de vérifier les poids et les mesures de son père, ils furent trouvés courts, et comme tels brisez, et le Naïb condamna son père à recevoir cinquante coups de bâton sur la plante des pieds, et à cinquante piastres d'amende. Cela fut exécuté sur-le-champ; après quoi le Naïb descendit de cheval, se jeta aux pieds de son père, les lui baisa en pleurant, et en lui disant: mon père, j'ai rendu à Dieu, au roi, au peuple, et à ma charge ce que je leur devois; souffrez maintenant que je vous rende par ma soumission et par mes regrets ce que je vous dois comme à mon père; la justice est aveugle, elle est la puissance de Dieu en terre, elle ne distingue point le père d'avec le fils: Dieu et le droit du prochain sont au-dessus de la nature; vous avez abusé de ses lois, vous méritiez ce châtement, vous l'auriez à la fin reçu d'un autre: je suis malheureux que vous l'avez eu de moi; ma conscience me défendoit d'en user autrement; faites mieux à l'avenir, et plaignez moi, au lieu de me blâmer de m'être vu indispensablement obligé à cette nécessité. Après cela il remonta à cheval, et poursuivit sa route. Tout le peuple qui s'étoit assemblé à cette exécution le comblait de louanges, pour cette action d'une justice si extraordinaire. Le Grand Seigneur en fut informé, et l'en estima tellement, que le Cadi étant mort quelque tems après, il le mit à sa place, et le fit monter par degré jusqu'à la charge de Mufti, qui est le chef de la religion et de la justice.

Towards the end of the year 1657, M. Bertandié, of Marseilles, having, in partnership with M. Souribe, of the same city, engaged in a large mercantile concern for Sidon, sent orders to his brother, the patron of our traveller, to proceed thither on the first opportunity. The anxious desire of young D'Arvieux to add to the knowledge of English and vulgar Greek, which he had acquired at Smyrna, that of Arabic and Turkish, which was to be effected with greater facility in Syria, induced him to enter with great ardour into the proposed plan, and he gladly accompanied his relation and friend on board an English vessel bound for Alexandria, intending to proceed from thence to their ultimate destination in a country ship. They embarked on the 7th February 1658.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 105.

The cargo of the vessel must not be passed unnoticed—it is described as follows:

Ce vaisseau étoit beau et grand. Des marchands Turcs l'avoient frété pour porter en Egypte, quantité de marchandises, et un grand nombre d'esclaves des deux sexes qu'ils y alloient vendre.

Les principaux de ces marchands étoient logés dans la grande chambre, et ses dépendances, et avoient avec eux les jeunes garçons esclaves qu'ils alloient vendre, ou qu'ils gardoient pour leur service. Les autres occupoient les deux ponts avec les filles, et les eunuques qui les gardoient. Ils leur avoient fait des cabannes dans l'entre-deux des canons. Ils y couchaient pêle-mêle, ne les perdoient jamais de vue, ne leur permettoient pas de prendre l'air sur le pont ou sur le gaillard, et en étoient si jaloux, qu'il y en avoit toujours nuit et jour qui faisoient la ronde, pour empêcher que quelqu'un n'en approchât ou qu'elles ne se dérolassent des lieux qui leur étoient assignés. Au moindre bruit, ils étoient éveillés, ils étoient sur pied, ils comptoient leurs malheureuses brebis. S'il s'en trouvoit quelqu'une qui fut éveillée, et qu'ils soupçonnassent d'avoir causé du bruit, ils la maltraisoient, et la contraindoient de se bien couvrir, et de dormir, ou d'en faire semblant.

Ces précautions leur étoient nécessaires pour les vendre plus cher; car ceux qui les achètent les veulent avoir vierges, et quand cette marque, toute équivoque qu'elle est, ne se trouve pas, ils sont obligés de reprendre leur marchandise, et d'en rendre le prix. Pour les filles elles étoient à peu près de même âge, la plus vieille ne paroisoit pas avoir dix-huit ans; c'étoient des Polonoises, des Moscovites, et des Circassiennes que les Tartares avoient enlevées dans leurs courses, et qu'ils étoient venus vendre à Constantinople ou à Caffa. Elles étoient bien faites et parfaitement belles, sur tout les Circassiennes. Les Polonoises et les Moscovites étoient Chrétiennes. On avoit eu soin de leur apprendre la langue Turque. La plupart des Polonoises sçavoient la langue Française, aussi bien que les garçons qui étoient du même pais.

Malgré tout notre crédit et nos recommandations, nous n'avions pu avoir pour notre demeure que la Sainte Barbe, encore nous trouvions nous heureux. C'étoit en allant ou en revenant de la Sainte Barbe que j'avois occasion de voir et de parler à ces pauvres filles, dont je commençois à entendre et à parler le langage, mais il falloit pour cela bien prendre son tems, et observer que leurs cerbères fussent éloignés. Elles ne représentoient leur misère dans les termes les plus touchans, et me prioient de les acheter, afin de leur

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conserver la foi, qu'elles avoient reçue au Baptême; mais je n'étois pas assez riche pour faire des charitez de cette force, quoique j'eusse le cœur pénétré de douleur de voir des Chrétiens que l'on menoit au marché comme des bêtes.

The Chevalier in Egypt is as entertaining, instructive, and cheerful as he is elsewhere, and the picture he draws of the Arab navigators of the Nile, affords a fair specimen of his humour in description.

C'est la plus plaisante chose du monde que d'entendre les complimens que les matelots se font, quand ils se rencontrent. Du plus loin qu'ils s'aperçoivent, ils se lèvent, ils étendent la main droite, buttent l'air, et crient de toutes leur forces Alla, Alla; après quoi ils se demandent des nouvelles de leur santé, de leurs maisons, de leurs familles, de leurs enfans, du coq, des poules, du chat, et de tous les autres animaux de la famille. Ces complimens n'ont garde de finir; car ils les recommencent sans cesse jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient hors de la portée de la voix, et de la vue.

Mais ils se gardent bien de parler des femmes et des filles; ce seroit une incongruité et un manque de respect. Ils les comprennent avec les animaux qu'ils ont nommés, ou tout au plus sous le nom de maison et de famille. A l'égard des garçons ils s'en informant particulièrement. On dit que comme ils sont tous extrêmement jaloux de leurs femmes et de leurs filles, il ne faut jamais leur en parler, et cela s'observe de part et d'autre fort ponctuellement. On remarque même que quand un Turc ou un Arabe est obligé de parler de sa femme ou de sa fille à quelqu'un, comme à un médecin, ou à quelqu'autre personne pour qui il a du respect, il ajoute toujours avant ou après le mot de femme ou de fille: sauf votre respect, ou bien, révérence parler, comme on fait dans quelques lieux d'Europe, en parlant des savetiers, des apothicaires, des vuidangeurs, et semblables gens, ou autres choses qui portent avec elles de l'horreur ou du dégoût. Il semble que cela confirme assez ce que j'ai dit qu'ils pensent de ce pauvre sexe dont ils se servent ici, et qu'ils ne veulent pas admettre dans leur paradis.

His remarks on arriving at Tyre, to which place he next proceeded, respecting the carelessness and apathy with which the Turks regard the decay of the finest and most useful works, are just and striking. To what can such apathy be attribut-

ed? The fact, however, is notorious: not only do they build their houses of wood (as Sir William Jones, in a feeble attempt to vindicate them from the charge of barbarism, admits) but, let us remember, they do it in countries filled with the remains of marble palaces. A few fountains, and some vast and splendid mosques, almost all in the capital, constitute the whole list of Turkish public works; while deserted villages, ruined towns, and decayed buildings cover the land.

But the inveterate antipathy of the Turks to innovation, however necessary, and however little tending to interfere with their religion, is not to be solely, or even chiefly attributed to that religion itself; indeed some of the most pernicious of those prejudices, which have brought the Ottoman empire into its present degraded state, are in direct opposition to the principles of their faith; I need only refer to their attachment to judicial astrology. When we look back to the picture of wealth and power exhibited in India in the flourishing days of the Mogul empire, and consider the splendid monuments yet remaining of it; when we contemplate also the superiority of the house of Timur to that of Bayazid, of the Moguls to the Turks, we must be convinced that their Tartarian origin, their despotic government, and their religion, are causes insufficient to account for the present state of things, although they have doubtless contributed in some measure to the gradual decay of the empire.

We shall pass over the description of the towns and country of Palestine, after selecting from this portion of the work the following account of the Dervish Ali.

En sortant par la porte de la ville (de Seide) du côté du château, on trouve un cimetière des Turcs, avec quatre petites mosquées couvertes en dôme. Ce sont des sépultures de quelques personnes de considération. Dans une de ces mosquées est celle d'un nommé Abou Reich, c'est-à-dire le père de plumes, à cause de la quantité de plumes dont il chargeoit sa tête. Il est mort en opinion de sainteté, et

les femmes vont en pèlerinage à son tombeau. Si la dévotion ne les y conduit pas, elle est du moins le prétexte de leurs promenades: car qu'ont elles besoin des saints de ce pays-là, puisqu'elles n'ont rien à espérer de bon dans l'autre monde?

Celui qui a succédé à ce saint emplumé se nomme Dervich Ali, et par les Français, Frère Jean. A l'imitation de son prédécesseur, il a la tête toute chargée de plumes de différentes sortes, et une veste composée de tant de pièces de différentes couleurs, que c'est un vrai mascarade. Sa ceinture large d'un bon pied, est agrapée par un grand nombre de boucles de cuivre. Il porte toujours une douzaine de longs bâtons, dont les bouts sont ornés de quantité de guénilles, de cornes de biches sauvages, de haches, de marteaux, d'armes, et de banderolles. Tous ces bâtons sont passés entre la veste et la ceinture, et lui environnent le dos et l'estomac. Dans cet état, il se fait connoître de loin, marche gravement, et marmotte continuellement sur un gros chapelet de deux à trois brasses de longueur. Il a toujours les pieds nus, et tous les doigts des mains chargés d'autant d'anneaux qu'ils en peuvent contenir, et ses oreilles percées en plusieurs endroits, avec forces anneaux, plumes, et autres babioles. Il est grand, bien fait, robuste et bel homme. Il étoit autrefois fort riche, et allié de l'Emir Fekhraddin. Les Turcs le dépouillèrent de tous ses biens, après la prise de l'Emir. Pour se garantir de la mort qui lui paroissoit inévitable, il contrefit le fol, et se mit dans l'équipage que je viens de décrire, et sauva ainsi sa vie: car les Turcs n'eurent plus garde de lui toucher. Ils le respectèrent dès-lors, et le respectent encore comme un saint. Plus les extravagances sont grandes plus ils ont de vénération pour ceux qui les font.

Ce sage fol aime les Français, les visite souvent, et pourvu qu'ils soient seuls, il boit du vin avec eux, l'aime, et le trouve bon. Il les paye par des contes les plus plaisans du monde: car il a l'esprit naturellement enjoué, et par des bénédictions qu'il donne aux coins des chambres, qu'il touche de ses mains et de sa tête, avec des postures grotesques; après quoi il reprend en cérémonie son équipage, et s'en va.

In our days, when the military ardour of the Osmanlis has so much cooled and that military skill which they once possessed has utterly disappeared, it may be worth while to read the account given by our author of the soldiery under the pachas, at a time when they were yet the terror of Christendom.

La milice des pachas et des autres officiers qui gouvernent les provinces et les

ville éloignées de Constantinople, est composée de cavaliers et de fantassins. Ces troupes ne demeurent guères dans des garnisons fixes; elles sont le plus souvent à la campagne au service des pachas, qui les entretiennent à leurs dépens pour leur garde, ou pour faire exécuter leurs ordres, chose absolument nécessaire, surtout dans des endroits éloignés de la capitale de l'empire, où les peuples ne portent le joug qu'à regret, et où ils sont toujours portés à la révolte.

Ces troupes sont bonnes, bien armées, bien aguerries, endurcies au travail et fort braves. Ce sont pour l'ordinaire les pachas qui les payent, et qui, outre la paye journalière leur fournissent le pain, la viande, le beurre et le ris, et l'orge pour leurs chevaux.

Le capitaine de chaque compagnie donne le café à ses soldats; mais sans sucre. Cette délicatesse ne convient pas à des gens de guerre. Si quelqu'un en veut mettre dans son café, on ne l'en empêche pas, pourvu que ce soit à ses dépens; mais il est assez rare qu'ils employent leur argent à cette marchandise.

Le pourvoyeur de chaque compagnie, va tous les matins au marché et au magasin du pacha, ou ses commis lui font distribuer ce qui est réglé pour la journée. Il le porte au chaoux, ou lieutenant de la compagnie, qui le donne au cuisinier, et celui-ci distribue la viande, le beurre et le ris dans différentes marmites. Il y en a une pour le capitaine, et une autre beaucoup plus grande pour les cinquante hommes dont la compagnie est composée. Le capitaine et ses soldats logent et mangent ensemble dans une même chambre; leurs armes sont attachées autour des murailles; ils en ont un très grand soin; rien n'est plus clair ni plus poli. De grandes nattes de jonc de six à sept pieds de largeur font une estrade autour de la chambre. C'est sur ces nattes qu'ils couchent tous ensemble, sans matelats, sans couvertures, et sans oreillers, que ce qu'ils s'en font avec leurs hardes et leurs manteaux.

Les chevaux des cavaliers sont dans les cours de ces khans, ou dans des écuries, selon la saison. Ils y sont attachés par les pieds de derrière avec des cordes ou des chaînes à des piquets de bois ou de fer plantés dans le plancher. Ils les font panser en leur présence, ou les pansent eux-mêmes; et bien loin de se croire déshonorés par cet exercice, ils s'en font un honneur qu'ils ne cèdent pas volontiers à un autre.

Lorsque l'heure de dîner est venue, on étend un long pièce de toile au milieu de la chambre. Le capitaine se met à un bout, et le chaoux à l'autre: les soldats, assis des deux côtés, mangent en grand silence, ce que le cuisinier a servi. Le repas achevé le chaoux se lève et remercie.

Dieu et le Grand Seigneur du bien qu'ils en ont reçûs; il fait aussi une prière pour la santé et prospérité du pacha, et il la fait d'une voix si haute, qu'il faudroit être bien sourd pour ne la pas entendre; les soldats y répondent sur le même ton par un grand cri, et se lèvent tous à la fois pour aller boire de l'eau et se laver les mains et la bouche. Pendant cela on dessert, et on halaye la place. Le capitaine se remet à sa place, les soldats en font autant, et on leur donne à chacun une tasse de café, et puis chacun allume sa pipe pour fumer pendant la conversation. Le capitaine prend ordinairement ce temps pour leur donner ses ordres, et pour les châtier quand ils ont fait quelque faute. Quand cela arrive, il les fait mettre à terre par leurs compagnons, et leur donne de sa propre main sur la plante des pieds, ou sur les fesses, tel nombre de coups de bâton qu'il juge à propos, et l'exécution achevée, celui qui a été châtié se relève, et vient baiser la main de son capitaine, le remercie de la peine qu'il a prise, et lui promet d'être plus sage.

Du reste ils vivent ensemble dans une grande paix et dans une union parfaite. On ne les entend jamais se quereller, encore moins jurer, ou blasphémer le nom de Dieu ou du Prophète. Ce crime seroit irrémissible. Ils se secourent dans leurs besoins fort charitablement, se traitent toujours de frères et de compagnons.

Ils se piquent d'avoir de belles armes, et de les tenir fort propres. Leurs habits ne le sont pas moins. Ils n'ont point d'habits uniformes; mais ils sont propres, on pourroit dire magnifiques: c'est la passion de tous les Turcs. Ils aiment les draps, et les étoffes de soye de couleur. Ils en ont un grand soin; ils sont toujours bien chaussés; ils ont de belles ceintures, des poignards et des grands couteaux à manches d'agate, ou d'autres pierres, ou l'argent doré et ils employent la plus grande partie de leur paye, et ce qu'ils peuvent gagner d'ailleurs, en ces sortes de choses, et pour leurs chevaux et leurs harnois.

Du reste on ne peut souhaiter dans des troupes plus de discipline, d'obéissance, de ponctualité, et de respect pour leurs officiers.

The striking picture of discipline and good order here presented to us by the Chevalier, compared with the present condition of the Turkish army, is quite sufficient to demonstrate the hopeless degeneracy of the whole system. Surely there can be none who yet believe, with M. D'Ohsson, and others, that a few enlightened men could reform all. The vices of the Turkish government require for their correc-

tion more than the genius of an able sultan, although aided by as able and enlightened a mufti. They are the consequences of, and are maintained, strengthened, and aggravated by the errors and prejudices of the people themselves.

Could any sovereign have accomplished the reform of the national institutions, Sulim III. would have done it; he was eager for the improvement of his people, he was anxious to adopt the best means for invigorating his empire, and introducing the arts, sciences, and general intelligence of Christian Europe: all this he attempted, and the attempt cost him his throne and his life; the prejudices of the people were too deeply rooted; and the faithful ministers who assisted in his noble plans were cut off with him.

The little pamphlet of Sayyid Mustafa, "Sur l'état actuel de l'Art Militaire, du Génie et des Sciences à Constantinople," affords sufficient evidence, did no other exist, of the deplorable and wilful ignorance of the great mass of the nation, and at the same time gives an almost affecting narrative of the exertions of the unfortunate prince to whom we have just alluded, and of the small number of those who laboured under him in the cause of improvement.

We may be told that this decrepitude of the Ottoman empire is a good thing; that had it not been thus, the Greeks could never have had that prospect of independence which every good and humane man must rejoice to see before them. That the Greeks have been for three centuries crushed beneath a most brutalising tyranny, and have been treated by the Turks as the Helots were by the Spartans, is unquestionable; and where is he who does not rejoice at the political, we might nearly say corporeal resurrection of such a nation as the Greeks? Let us remember, however, that Greece is not the whole of Turkey, that it is indeed but a very small

part of it, and that vast countries yet remain, of the establishment in which of free and enlightened governments we can entertain no hope. Could we so far forget that we are Englishmen, and become such complete cosmopolites as to rejoice in Russia becoming mistress of Thrace and Asia Minor, and placing her garrisons so far eastward as Erzerum, Van, or Sulaimaniyah; should we even in such case be able to congratulate the inhabitants of those countries on having obtained by the change of masters a free, mild, and equitable government? Such an extension of the power of Russia may be supposed impossible; but let those who consider the Russian Government as harmless and unambitious, reflect

whether it is the strength of the Turks themselves, or only the certainty of English and French interference that has hitherto protected Constantinople itself. When we deprecate this extension of the Russian empire, as adverse to the interests of England, it is not that we tremble for the safety of our Indian possessions: we have endeavoured to point out, in a former number, the almost insuperable obstacles that intervene. Such extension, however, would doubtless oblige us to maintain a most imposing force on the north-western frontier of our Indian empire, and would certainly occasion serious inconveniences as respects our commercial relations in the Mediterranean.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

OBITUARY OF CAPT. FELL.

We regret to observe that Oriental literature has sustained a severe loss by the death of a scholar, eminent for his acquirements and zeal. Captain Fell, of Benares, died at Belaspore on the 15th of February last, of a fever caught upon his return from Nagpore to Benares. Private business had called him to the former city, but with the alacrity that ever distinguished his studies he had offered his services in exploring, on his route, those monuments of antiquity which are found in the district of Chuteesghur, especially in the form of ancient and undecyphered inscriptions. These, it was his intention to copy and convey to Benares, where he would have examined and translated them at leisure, and communicated their contents to Government. We believe that he had made some progress in the collection, but the unfortunate event that has deprived the public service of this valuable officer has disappointed the hopes which his known activity and abilities inspired.

Captain Fell was well known to possess great merit as an orientalist. He had some knowledge of the Persian language, and a very thorough familiarity with Hindoo. It was to Sanscrit, however, that his attention had been principally directed, and in which his proficiency was unequalled. He had studied the intricate grammar of this venerable speech, agreeably to the native method, with peculiar success, and was excelled by few Pundits in the command he exercised over the sys-

tem of Panini, in the readiness of his recollection, and the facility with which he cited and applied the numerous technical rules of that school. This knowledge, and that of the language resulting from it, qualified him in a singular manner for the situation he held as Superintendent of the Benares Sanscrit College, and his literary fitness was enhanced by the good-humoured vivacity and the anxious attention with which he discharged the duties of his station. Indeed the flourishing condition of that institution during the last few years has been his own work.

The early period at which Captain Fell has been cut off will in some measure account for his having had no opportunity of communicating his knowledge to the public. We believe, however, that as a translator he has been very industriously engaged, and that he has left manuscripts of considerable value. Several interesting inscriptions have been forwarded by him to the Asiatic Society, and are, we understand, in the course of publication. He was an industrious contributor to the Benares Literary Society. A very interesting account of the Buddha monument at Bhilsa, published in the Calcutta Journal a few years ago, was from his hand, and some translations from the ninth, or genealogical chapter of the Bhagavat, published in the Oriental Magazine last year, are also by him. An abstract account of the Raghu Vansa was noticed by us some time since as presented by him to the Asiatic Society, and we

understand that he had been for some time employed upon a translation of the Mitakshara, and of an important work on Hindoo Law, attributed to the Sage Gautama. Had his life been spared, the public would no doubt have reaped the harvest of these silent, but not less assiduous and meritorious exertions.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

CHINESE COLLEGE IN ITALY.

(By M. Vielleux.)

I went lately to visit an institution in Naples, which is the only one of its kind in Europe—the Chinese College, where young natives of China are brought up to the ecclesiastical profession, and whence they return afterwards to their country, to propagate the Christian religion. The founder of this establishment was D. Matteo Ripa, a Neapolitan Missionary, and a companion of the Beato Alfonso de Li-guori, a name well known in the annals of the Catholic church. Ripa went to China, and resided several years at the Missionary House at Pekin, where his skill in painting recommended him to the Emperor and Court. While living in that remote land, he conceived the plan which he afterwards executed, of establishing a College in Europe for the education of young Chinese. Several trials were made, and at last Naples was fixed upon for this institution, as the climate appeared to be the most favourable and congenial to these children of the East. The youths destined for this place are smuggled out of their country at the age of thirteen or fourteen, by means of the Missionaries, who send them first to Macao, whence they are conveyed to Europe, generally in Portuguese vessels bound to Lisbon, from which place they proceed to Italy. The expenses are defrayed partly by this institution, and partly by the College de Propaganda Fide at Rome.

The Chinese College is situated on the slope of the hill of Capo di Monte, in a quiet retired spot, which commands a fine prospect of the bay. The house and the adjoining church are simply but neatly constructed; the apartments are comfortable and airy, and the whole place is kept remarkably clean, and in the best order, so as to form an agreeable contrast with the general view of Neapolitan establishments. The rector, a Neapolitan Missionary, and a sensible well-informed man, politely showed us every thing deserving attention. We entered first the hall, which is hung round with the portraits of the Chinese who have resided in this house since its establishment; they are about forty, and among them is that of Ripa, the founder. It is the custom before any of the inmates of this College depart, to have their likenesses taken. They are dressed in the garments of the institution, a loose dark

robe, with a red sash round the waist; and they hold the crucifix in their hands. There is a strong national likeness among them. Under every portrait is an inscription, which states the name of the individual, the province he was born in, the year in which he came to Naples, that in which he departed again for China, and the epoch and mode of his death, when known. Those who have suffered martyrdom are represented with the instruments of their death; others have chains round their necks, as a sign of their having suffered imprisonment. Such a collection, in such a place, is apt to make a solemn impression on the mind, and to raise a train of new and awful ideas.

There were six Chinese in the College when I visited it, one of them was insane, and another blind. I had a long conversation in Italian with the latter, who appeared a very sensible man, and superior to the others; his address was gentle and prepossessing, his disposition appeared easy and obliging, his answers to my questions were appropriate, and he shewed himself well informed of European affairs. I was told afterwards by one of the attendants, that he was the son of a Mandarin of rank at Pekin. He said that his voyage from Macao to Lisbon had lasted nine months; that the vessel was a very long time in clearing the Straits of Malacca; that his sight suffered severely during the voyage, and that latterly he had the misfortune of losing it entirely. He cannot therefore return to China; he will never see again his country, his home, or his kindred. Still he did not seem dissatisfied; he was cheerful, and resigned to his lot; he spoke of his country with calm, but affectionate remembrance, and mentioned with respect the names of the great Kang-hi, and of T sien Long; he talked of the present Emperor, and of his Court. I asked him about the diversity of dialects in his own country; he said that every province, and almost every district, has a particular one; that the farther he travelled from Pekin, the more difficult it was for him to understand the common people; that the language of the Mandarins is the same throughout the empire; and he asserted that it is not very difficult. He appeared to have correct notions of geography; among other questions he asked me whether the differences between America and England were entirely made up. He said that Pekin, although under the same latitude as Naples, is much colder than the latter city, which he attributed to the plains that surround the former, and to its distance from the sea. I was much pleased with his conversation; he spoke pure Italian, with a very good accent. I felt towards him that sympathy which approximates all persons of feeling, whatever be the spot of their birth. The hour for

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Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

shutting the gates of the College was approaching; I parted with regret from Padre Giovanni, the blind Chinese, and his remembrance will remain impressed on my mind as long as I live.

COMET.

A comet has been seen for several mornings past, from three o'clock till daylight. Its situation, when seen on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, was about E. 30° N., and its right ascension about 230°. We have not been able to ascertain whether any observations of importance have been made in Bombay as to its movements. By a paragraph in the Madras Government Gazette, we find it has been seen at that Presidency also.—[Bombay Courier, Jan. 17.]

NEW DISCOVERY BETWEEN PORT JACKSON AND TORRES' STRAITS.

(Extract of a letter from Capt. Sumner, of the Avon.)

"The Avon, in her passage from Port Jackson towards Torres Straits, discovered two islands and a chain of reefs, which appear not to be laid down in Flinders' chart, or any chart of the South Pacific in my possession, and probably of recent formation. I enclose the following extract from our log of the 17th, with such remarks as the subject seemed to suggest.

"Sept. 17, 1823.—At 5 half p.m. saw a range of breakers and coral reef from the mast head, extending from S.W. by S. to N.W. as far as the eye could discern, with an islet or rock to the N.E. hauled on a wind to the S. S.W. Two islands resembling sand banks, with trees, were seen bearing S.W. by S.; stood on towards them until the coral bottom was discerned under us, when we tacked to the E.N.E., sounding in stays two casts eighteen fathoms.

"Sent the gig to explore the island; distance off them four miles, and stood on and off until her return: her report was that reefs extend from both islands in an E.S.E. direction, that they are otherwise steep to approach; not finding a good landing on the northward, they pulled to southward; soundings between them twenty fathoms and not less than nine. Land- ed on the N.E. side of the island; found it covered with various sea birds, many sitting on their eggs in the sand, and others in the shrubs.

"At 5 saw a range of breakers from the mast head bearing S.E., distance off them supposed eight or ten miles, with an apparent clear sea between them and the islands. Bore up to the S.W.W.

"Water discoloured in passing the bank, but apparently not less than ten to twelve fathoms, which we had previous to the boat returning.

"At sun-set no soundings and a clear sea a-head, resumed our course to the W.N.W.

"These islands bear from each other E.S.E. two miles S.E. end of Bompton's Shoal and one in lat. 19. 30. S. chr. 158. 18. by lunar 158. 10. 30. E.

"Should a ship bound through Torres' Strait meet with light variable winds from N.W. with easterly currents, as she probably may at an advanced season after leaving the coast of New Holland, I should advise her, on reaching this parallel, and she be desirous of regaining her ground to the westward, without the lay of sounding Bompton's Shoal to the northward (provided the wind be favourable), cross this extensive range of reefs and breakers in lat. 19. 40. to 45, by which means she will avoid the risk of falling in with many unsurveyed and growing reefs which are known to lay between the lat. of 21. 30. S. and 20. 40. S. a continuation of which I suppose to be the reefs seen in the S.E.

"The Avon's Islands may be made and passed to the southward within two miles or less, if preferred. In case of emergency I should not hesitate, with a commanding breeze, to run between them before noon, as the coral bottom may be distinctly seen in eight fathoms.

"The weather was clear and fine during the whole of the afternoon, during which time we were standing off and on; had there been any broken water between those islands and the reefs, seen to southward of them within the distance of ten miles, it must have been seen, as a strict look out was kept by myself and a man at the mast head."

NEW SOUTH WALES MISCELLANEA.

Mr. McAdam's system of paving has been introduced with much effect into Sydney.

A bank is about to be incorporated in Van Dieman's land. An Agricultural Society has been already established there.

A presbyterian church is to be erected at Sydney, and subscription papers have been in circulation in the colony for that purpose since September.

Tasmania is the new name given to Van Dieman's Land. This title restores to Tasman the honour of having first discovered it, of which he has so long been deprived.

A religious tract society was formed in Sydney in September last.

A new almanac, calculated for the meridian of the island, is expected to make its appearance, under the sanction of the Government of Van Dieman's land, this year. It will contain the civil and military departments with a directory, comprising an alphabetical list of the names, resi-

deences, and professions of the most respectable persons on the island.

A stage coach was set up in October last, to run from Sydney to Paramatta.

On the 12th of October last, a severe storm visited Sydney, and at the seat of Mr. McArthur, out of three thousand sheep in the folds, seventy-seven were killed by the lightning.

The colonists of New South Wales and Tasmania are using every exertion to improve their breed of sheep by importations, and in other ways. Forty-four pure Merino sheep, part of the flock of the late Marquess of Londonderry, were imported in the *Mariner* lately.—[*Sydney Gaz.*]

PHENICIAN MANUSCRIPT.

A letter from Monsieur Champollion, jun., announces, that among the papyrus collected by M. Drovetti, in Egypt, is a Phœnician manuscript. Monsieur Champollion intends soon to publish an account of the rich collection of monuments which at present form the Royal Egyptian Museum at Turin.

COAL MINES IN EGYPT.

A mercantile house in London, which is much connected in the Levant trade, has received intelligence that large mines of genuine coals have been lately discovered in Egypt, and that the Pacha is resolved upon having them worked.

WATER TELESCOPE.

A new optical instrument of very considerable ingenuity has lately been invented by a Mr. Wm. Leslie, of Lausinburgh, United States, for seeing through water, and thus exploring the bottom of rivers, &c. It consists of a tube that may be varied in length as occasion shall require, about an inch broad at the top, where the eye is applied, and regularly enlarging to the bottom, which bears a proportion to the other end, about ten to one in diameter. Each end is glazed. The great reason why one cannot look through water to the bottom, is the reflection and refraction of the rays of light upon arriving at the surface. This glass overcomes that difficulty, by extending the eye, as it were, into the denser medium, and making use of the light which is in the water, where the rays pursue right lines, as well as in the rarer medium of the air. For use in the night, it is fitted with lamps suspended near the bottom in a shorter cylinder, which goes on over the top of the tube, and descends till the bottom of the cylinder is as low as the bottom of the tube, and there it is secured. In a space between the cylinder and tube, lamps are suspended; the mouth of the cylinder, as well as the tube, being glazed. To let off the smoke of the lamps, and supply them with air,

two small pipes, the first from the top, and the second from the bottom of the cylinder, lead up the side of the tube. The lamps throw a strong light around, and the bottom of the river is easily examined. The advantages of such an instrument will readily occur. Among other interesting ones, the speedy recovery of drowned bodies is one, and it would doubtless be the means of saving many lives. Lost property too may be found, and the impediments to excavation discovered and their removal facilitated.

EAST-INDIA MILITARY CALENDAR.

We noticed in a late number that the 2d PART of the East-India Military Calendar was in the press. The services of the following officers amongst others are given in this part. It would exceed the limits of this portion of our work to insert the names of all officers respecting whom honourable mention is made in this work; but the intelligence now given must be interesting to our military readers. Adams, T., late Maj.; Allan, Sir Alex., Bart., late Col.; Bowness, G., Maj. Gen.; Burrell, L., Maj. Gen.; Bentson, A., Maj. Gen.; Brown, A., Lieut. Gen.; Blair, Sir R., K.C.B., Lieut. Gen.; Baines, G. V., Maj.; Burn, W., late Maj. Gen.; Barker, Sir Robt., Bart., late Brig. Gen.; Bruce, W., late Lieut. Col.; Burr, D., Lieut. Gen.; Bellasis, John, late Maj. Gen.; Balfour, Sir P., Bart., late Maj.; Ball, Geo., late Lieut. Col.; Carnac, J. R., Maj.; Crawford, C., Col.; Clarke, Jas., Maj.; Clive, Robert, Lord, late Maj. Gen.; Champion, A., late Col.; Camac, Jacob, late Lieut. Col.; Close, Sir Barry, Bart., late Maj. Gen.; Carnac, John, late Brig. Gen.; Caillaud, John, late Brig. Gen.; Coote, Sir Eyre, late Lieut. Gen.; Chalmers, Sir John, K.C.B., late Maj. Gen.; Campbell, D., Lieut. Gen.; Dalton, D. H., Lieut. Col.; Dunn, Lieut. Gen.; De La Motte, Maj.; Durand, Lieut. Col.; Don, P., Lieut. Col.; d'Aguilar, G. T., Maj.; Dyce, A., Maj. Gen.; Duff, P., late Maj. Gen.; Elwood, C. W., Maj.; Earle, S. Capt.; Edmonstone, John, late Lieut. Col.; Fawcitt, W. D., late Maj. Gen.; Fetherston, T., Lieut. Col.; Franklin, W., Lieut. Col.; Floyd, Sir John, late Gen.; Gordon, R., Lieut. Col.; Gregory, R., Maj. Gen.; Gilbert, W. R., Maj.; Goddard, T., late Brig. Gen.; Gardiner, R., late Maj. Gen.; Hayes, Maj. Gen.; Hodgson, C., Lieut. Col.; Higgins, C. T., Maj.; Hall, H., Maj. Gen.; Houstoun, R., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Hodgson, R., Maj.; Hull, W., Lieut. Col.; Harteley, late Maj. Gen.; Horsford, Sir John, K.C.B., late Maj. Gen.; Hawkins, T., late Col.; Johnson, J. M., Lieut. Col.; Ironside, late Col.; Keating, late Lieut. Col.; Kaye, R., late Lieut. Col.; Kirkpatrick, W., late Maj. Gen.; Lawrence,

H. P., Maj. Gen.; Lennon, W. C., Lieut. Col.; Littlejohn, P., Lieut. Col.; Latter, R. J., Lieut. Col.; Lushington, J. L., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Lawrence, Stringer, late Maj. Gen.; Logic, W., Lieut. Col.; Murray, Sir J. M., Bart., late Lieut. Col.; Morrell, R., Lieut. Col.; Martine, Claude, late Maj. Gen.; Munro, Sir Hector, late Gen.; Midford, G., Lieut. Col.; Muir, G., late Col.; Montagu, Edward, late Lieut. Col.; Nugent, E., Lieut. Col.; Nicholls, W., Lieut. Col.; Nation, S., Lieut. Col.; Nicholson, R., Lieut. Gen.; Nilson, late Brig. Gen.; O'Halloran, J., C.B., Lieut. Col.; O'Brien, L. R., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Ogilby, Sir D., Lieut. Col.; Oakes, Sir H., Bart., Lieut. Gen.; Podmore, Lieut. Col.; Pearce, T. D., late Col.; Popham, W., late Lieut. Gen.; Palmer, W., late Lieut. Gen.; Richards, G., Lieut. Col.; Richards, W., Lieut. Col.; Roberts, H. T., Capt.; Skelton, Maj. Gen.; Sandwith, W., Maj.; Stewart, T., Lieut. Col.; Smith, H. F., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Smith, H. W. C., Maj.; Stibbert, Giles, late Lieut. Gen.; Stanley, H. W., Maj.; Scott, W., late Lieut. Col.; Scott, Jonathan, late Lieut. Col.; Torrairie, Maj.; Thomas, L.,

C.B., Maj. Gen.; Tetley, J., late Col.; Wilson, J. A., Lieut. Col.; Watson, R. A., C., Maj.; Watson, Commodore; Woulfe, John, Maj.; Whish, R., Lieut. Col.; Waring, John Scott, late Maj.; Watson, W., late Maj.; Ware, C., late Maj. Gen.

The following are among the original military papers contained in this Part:—Journal of the ever-memorable defence of Onore in 1783; Journal of the retreat of Brig. Gen. Monson's Detachment in 1804; Narrative of the defence of Delhi in 1804; List of prisoners taken at Bednore in 1783, distinguishing those who were murdered by order of Tippoo Sultan; Report of the Operations of the Right Column in the attack upon Tippoo Sultan's fortified camp on the night of the 6th Feb. 1792; Refutation of the Calumnies of Mr. Burke and others on the Indian Army; advice to a Cadet going to India for his conduct on the passage, on his landing, and during his residence in India, by a Field Officer.

The Second Part will be published in the course of September.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819; with Observations on the System, according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a Statement of the Improvements that appear necessary. By Edward Lake, Engineer of the Honourable East-India Company's Madras Engineers. 8vo. With an Atlas of Explanatory Plates.

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Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, July 23.

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

STATE OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.

The minutes of the last Court having been gone through—

The Chairman (Wm. Astell, Esq.) opened the business of the day, by acquainting the Proprietors that the Court was specially summoned, at the desire of nine Proprietors, "to take into consideration the present state of the press in India, and the late proceedings, which had led to the banishment from India of the Editors of the *Calcutta Journal*."

The requisition, couched in the above terms, and signed by Charles Forbes, Hugh Cook, John Bittleston, Edward B. Lush, Douglas Kinnaird, James Paterson, J. Long, William Gowan, W. Maxwell, was then read.

Mr. Hume immediately proceeded to address the Court. He observed, that though he was not one of those who had signed the requisition, yet it was only his casual absence which had prevented him from doing so; and he could not avoid expressing his regret, when a subject of so much importance as the state of the press in India (for, whether it was well or ill conducted, the subject was of vital im-

portance) happened to be brought forward, that any disposition should be shewn in that Court, and more particularly by the gentlemen behind the bar, to put an end to the discussion in a premature manner. On former occasions, when the subject under consideration was of such magnitude as not to allow gentlemen to deliver their opinions on one day, the old system was to adjourn the question to another period. In the present instance this had not been done; but he was not altogether sorry that this was a new Court, since gentlemen were now at liberty to originate their views of this subject in whatever way they felt disposed to consider it. At the last Court, they had received much information from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) on the state of the press in India; they had heard from him an enlightened detail of facts connected with that subject; he had placed before the Court arguments so forcible, and illustrations so pertinent, that he was surprised the address of his Hon. Friend had not made a much greater impression on the minds of those who had heard it. (Hear!) He had expected that some gentlemen, from the general liberality of their character, and others, from their conduct on former occasions, would have been ready to concede every information that could be communicated on this question. He was, however, greatly disappointed; and when he saw men leagued together in public, to prevent

the production of information, on any subject that ought to be laid before a community who had great duties to perform, he could not but suspect something hollow, something rotten beneath, which induced them not to come forward in a bold and manly way: he could see no other grounds for the refusal of information respecting an act, which was admitted by the Directors themselves to have been one of forcible coercion; and, as he would presently shew, of over-stretched authority, by one of their servants abroad. A sense of that justice which Englishmen had a right to look for in every situation, ought to have prompted those who possessed the power, to lay before the Proprietors all the information that was demanded. It would then become the duty of the Court to consider this subject with a calm and dispassionate mind, divested of every angry and prejudiced feeling; and, indeed, no doubt could be entertained but that, after the lapse of so long a period, the subject would be investigated in a cool and collected manner. But when he saw men opposing a calm examination of such a question, after the period that had elapsed since the circumstances out of which this discussion arose had taken place; when he saw them pertinaciously resisting every effort to procure information on the subject, he was induced to suspect that acts were, from time to time, committed in India, that would not bear the light. The conduct which had been pursued on this occasion, shewed that a strange fearfulness existed, lest a public examination into the facts of this case should be instituted. As a public body, having 70 or 80,000,000 of the natives of India placed under their care, they were bound, by the most sacred obligation, to see that their interests were properly attended to. They had, in Great Britain, a powerful check on the exercise of authority, a check which he hoped they would ever continue to reverse, he meant the Press. It was the greatest blessing which a people could enjoy; and he must say, that those who endeavoured to curtail, to fetter, nay, to crush that blessing in India, had disgraced themselves. The case of Mr. Buckingham was but as a drop in the ocean, when compared with the great question of a free press, which he thought was essentially necessary to the good government of India. He regretted extremely that any personal motives, or any statements of a personal nature, more than was absolutely necessary to bring before the Court the conduct of a public man, should, upon one or two occasions, have been mixed up with the discussion on a former day, because that proceeding diverted the attention from the subject immediately before the Court; and the answers that should have been given to matters of moment, were in

consequence directed to petty questions that were the least important. Not that he overlooked or treated lightly the tyrannous conduct, the monstrous stretch of undue power, which the Indian Government had exercised towards certain individuals: he did not under-rate the severity of their case; but he looked to the extensive mischief which must inevitably be entailed on India, by the continuance of such a system as that which had been recently acted on. In treating this subject, much mystification had, he thought, been resorted to by a Learned Gent. (Mr. Impey) whom he did not now see in the place he generally occupied within the bar. As that Learned Gent. was not present, he would say but little with respect to what had fallen from him. Hitherto he had considered all the attempts which had been made to combat the powerful statement brought forward by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) as altogether beneath his notice. But, when a legal Gent. stood up in that Court, and took on himself to lay down the law of the case, and did, in fact, misinterpret that law, he conceived it to be his duty, if that gentleman were present, to shew that his knowledge of the law was incorrect, or rather to point out his ignorance of the law, with respect to the regulation of the press in India. Here he wished to ask a question, which the Court of Directors could, and he hoped would answer. He was anxious to know why the Learned Gent. to whom he had alluded took his seat behind the bar? He (Mr. Hume) had been asked, whether the Learned Gent. was a Director; and, knowing that he was not one, he should like to be informed why he sat amongst the Directors? He would ask, whether such a privilege would be conceded to his Learned Friend near him (Mr. R. Jackson), who had spent so much of his valuable life in that Court? It was well known, that when a proposition was made for that purpose, the Court of Directors were for three days in deliberation on the subject, and ultimately denied the boon, because it would give too much importance to the individual. (Hear!) Therefore, he had a right to ask this question; he had a right to know who this Mr. Impey was, and in what capacity he sat behind the bar? (Hear!) He would now proceed to the subject of discussion; and he would endeavour to make himself intelligible to those who would favour him with their attention, in as short a compass as possible. It was not until within the last twenty-four hours that he thought he would be able to attend on this occasion; but the subject had for many years been so near his heart, that he must hitherto have been acting but an idle part, if he were not now ready to state how, in his opinion, the Indian press should be conducted, and

what regulations were necessary for its well-being. It appeared to him to be of very little consequence—it was merely a matter of history—whether the Marquess Wellesley imposed this, or the Marquess of Hastings insisted on that regulation: they only served to illustrate the system that had been introduced, to the principle of which the Proprietors ought to direct their attention. Many of the mistakes which arose with respect to India, were occasioned by an ignorance of the real situation in which India was placed. Some individuals misunderstood the power entrusted to them; others maintained that their view of that power was correct; and thus arose that kind of mixture and confusion, which prevented men, whose occupations and the tone of whose minds did not lead them to the examination of subjects of this nature, from separating the chaff from the wheat, and fairly considering this question of authority when it came properly before them. It was on this ground he regretted that a question so interesting to India—a country infinitely larger and more populous than this great nation, as it had been justly called—was constantly met by a decided opposition; he regretted most deeply, that an inquiry into a subject of such vast importance was always opposed by those who ought to be best acquainted with it. The object seemed to be, to keep the public of England in ignorance of the real state of India, and of the precise views of those by whom it was governed. He doubted not but that some were some within and without the company, who considered them a mere trading concern remuneration. But undoubtedly circumstances were so entirely altered since their charter was granted, that the man who directed his attention merely to their commercial concerns, mistook his duty as a member of that Court and of the British community. Instead of merely considering whether Mr. Buckingham had been banished and ruined in a manner which reflected no credit on those who authorized the act—instead of inquiring whether Mr. Amott was banished, and sunk in the sea—it would be much better to consider the great general interest of the Court, and of the British community. There was no doubt much to be learned from the cases which were only thought of that immense clue which it was the business of the Court to unravel, and they discovered how duties were performed and powers were exercised in their different sessions. If he read the estimate of the Legislature, if he looked to the conduct which the Company ought to pursue towards India, he would follow, that it was not the individual object of commercial profit to which

they were bound to look, but that they ought to ask themselves, as Proprietors of East-India Stock, with powers to govern the affairs of India and to promote the welfare of the millions entrusted to their care, whether they had exercised their authority wisely and beneficially? (Hear!) These were duties which few in that Court gave themselves time to reflect on. They thought, if they received their dividends regularly, if they voted a sum of money when called on to do so, if they agreed to every thing their Directors thought fit to propose, that they had performed their duty. (Hear!) But if any Hon. Gentleman would do him the favour to consider the change that had taken place in India since the Company's settlement there, he would perceive that this was a most erroneous idea of the duty which had devolved on them; he would find their situation as different as it possibly could be: they had been converted from subjects to sovereigns. (Hear!) The Company ought to take care of their interest in India, and their interest, as Englishmen, was not to suffer their power in that country to be abused. They now governed 70 or 80,000,000 of souls, and duties the most important devolved on them in consequence. If the power of the Government were abused there, could any Proprietor lie down in his bed, and say that he was not in some degree the cause of mischief to millions, if, when a complaint was made, he refused information? Had he not a right to ask of his heart, how far he had aided the growth of evil by protecting the overt acts of bad Governors? (Hear!) These were inquiries of the greatest importance, and he was sorry he could not bring them before the public as they deserved. But the time was nearly come when the subject of India would be fully and fairly placed before an English public: they would, at no very distant period, have a most serious account to answer; and, if he read correctly their own acts, they had not conducted themselves so well, as to deserve much consideration whenever the time came for the renewal of the Company's charter. (Hear!) He would ask, then, would they allow the consideration of a trifling subject, even of the sufferings of one or two much-injured individuals, to divert their attention from the main question, the general government of India? If they looked to the last charter, they would find their duties, with respect to the population of India, very well and very shortly defined. By the 53d of the late King, it was declared to be "the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge,

and of religious and moral improvement." (Hear!) This was coupled with other regulations that were to be found in that statute; regulations new in matter, and more important in subject, than were to be found in any of their preceding charters. Consequently, the Legislature, when they continued to the Company their sovereignty in India, and invested them with other powers, had a right to expect that the Company would perform those duties which they had voluntarily undertaken, and which the Legislature had distinctly pointed out. The most important of those duties was, to consider how far the existing regulations of the Indian Government were or were not beneficial to the country? to examine whether they promoted or retarded the prosperity of the people? (Hear!) For his own part, he thought they had not done their duty. (Hear!) He believed a very general good intention prevailed amongst many who had the management of Indian affairs—he believed they wished the country well—but when he looked to the page of history, and considered what the nature of man was; when he saw amongst the high and the low, the rich and the poor, a disposition to adopt such measures as were calculated to promote the individual happiness and welfare of the governor, rather than the good of those whom he governed, he could not hope that the Government of India would be pure and perfect. When he turned to the page of history, and saw the Government made subservient to the will and power of the Governor, and when he saw the Governors of the East-India Company possessing immense power without check (for in point of fact no check did exist), then it was that he felt the great responsibility which rested upon that Court. What, then, was their duty? Why, if measures or regulations did exist in India which tended to retard the welfare of one individual, much less of millions, it was their duty to remove them. Therefore he contended, that the refusal to agree to the motion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) reflected shame on that Court, because it was a refusal to perform a sacred duty; it was a stain on the humanity of the Court, it was a stain on all those who had opposed the motion, because it pointed them out as men who were hostile to inquiry. The first question he would ask was, what were they bound to do in India? Was it not their first and most important duty, they being sovereigns over a great empire, to establish good government there? It was by good government alone that any people could be safely and easily ruled; and it was impossible for good government to exist there, situated as things were at present. Abuses would necessarily creep in, unless such a system of check were

introduced on every occasion, as would effectually prevent the selfish feelings of the mind from operating to the detriment of the community. Then came the question, what was the best and most effectual check? What check was most likely to counteract bad and to produce good government? By a parity of reasoning, he was led, when that question was asked, to turn to this country, which, to use our own phrase, was the envy and admiration of surrounding nations. And why was it so? Because she possessed institutions, which other countries, grovelling under an odious tyranny, did not enjoy. Of those institutions, which was the most valuable, which the most powerful? It was not the House of Commons. For, if they had a House of Commons, and no persons were allowed to report their proceedings—if all they did was dark and secret—such a tribunal might degenerate into a grievous tyranny, the abuse of whose power there would be no means of redressing. In the same manner, the decisions in our courts of law, if the proceedings were kept secret, would be susceptible of gross abuse. Fortunately, however, the press existed; that was the powerful check and preventive of abuse. (Hear!) What situation, he asked, would England be in, if the press were not in existence? She would be low, indeed; for, much as he valued the other institutions of his country, much as he admired the intelligence that was every where visible, still he feared, in spite of all that intelligence, that those infamous acts which occasionally disgraced even this country, would take place far more frequently, if it were not that the press proted out suspicious circumstances, and brought them to every man's door, so that he was enabled to form a judgment for himself. But for that potent engine, this country would, at the present moment, be groaning under the most arbitrary tyranny; a tyranny having the exterior forms of a regular constitution. (Hear!) No tyranny was so great as where the responsibility for public acts was divided amongst a number of persons, where there was no individual responsibility. At Algiers or at Tripoli, if an individual in a distant province inflicted a severe tyranny on the people, until their sufferings arose to such a height, that the hope of obtaining relief overcame the apprehension of danger which might attend an application for it; in such case, the voice of complaint reached the ears of the Government, and punishment followed: but this was not the case where there was a mixed responsibility. What was the first thing for which our wisest men, in the first place, praised this country and out of the senate, praised this country in every age? Did they not hold us up as a great and happy people, in consequence of the civil advantages we enjoyed;

and principally on account of the advantages we derived from the press? Did they not compare our situation with that of nations who lived under an odious tyranny where no responsibility existed? The responsibility was great, where the power was vested in one man. In governments thus constituted, if the ruler outraged the feelings of the people, he was liable, as a matter of course, to lose his head; but, where there was a Legislative power, where there was a House of Commons nominated by the people, if the acts of that Legislature could be performed secretly, if their proceedings could be privately conducted, a despotism might be erected greater than ever existed in any part of the world. (*Hear!*) But the press prevented this; therefore it was that he considered it as the best engine for the promotion of good government that ever existed, or that could ever be devised. He would not pay so bad a compliment to any gentleman present, as to ask him, whether he was not convinced, in his own mind, that the press kept power in awe, and ministered to the happiness of the people? If circumstances of a political nature, which occurred at their own door, were viewed with a microscopic eye, why should not their attention be equally directed to transactions which occurred in their Indian empire? Why should not the benefits of a free press be felt there? The pro-consuls of ancient times never enjoyed greater power than their Governors in India did. They well knew, from the page of history, what bad government was produced by the uncontrolled power which was placed in the hands of those pro-consuls: but the broils and disturbances which history described as consequent on that system of bad government would never have occurred, if, at that period, any thing like a press, by which the complaints of the people could have been vented, had been in existence. He thought that man must be very little versed in history, who would not at once admit with him, that such deplorable scenes as had taken place under distant governments, never would have happened, if the transactions were regularly reported and sent home to those who were at the head of affairs. The proof he offered was this: that punishment almost invariably followed those tyrannical proceedings, where a man was found bold enough to denounce them. The richest man that Rome ever produced was not able to protect himself against the power of public opinion. He would therefore ask, were those persons friendly to good government, who wished to stifle the knowledge of what was going on in a state? Were they friends to good government, who screened those who were placed in pro-consular governments, and prevented any representation of their acts, except

such as came through the persons themselves, who, if errors were committed, must have been the cause of those errors? (*Hear!*) He held in his hand a letter addressed to an Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm), which contained a detail of facts, a series of sound arguments, and a body of close reasoning, that would, he thought, convince any unprejudiced man of the necessity of a free press in India. He besought every man, who, as a member of that Company, had a public duty to perform towards the people of India, to peruse that pamphlet; and he did not despair to find that they would rise from its perusal impressed with the melancholy fact that they had neglected that duty, and had, by that neglect, been in some degree the means of heaping misery on millions: they would there find bad government traced through all its ramifications. If, in England, the press was an organ of so much importance, why was not its blessings extended to India? In what, he asked, was India different from England? And why should they withhold from the people of India that blessing, which, if it were not possessed by the people of England, they would be in the situation of slaves? (*Hear!*) If there were a man in that Court, who would say that he wished to put down the press here, let him state his reasons: but, if not, if all agreed that it should be supported and upheld in England, why should an attempt be made to put it down in another country? (*Hear!*) He heard with the greatest possible regret, the opinions of the Hon. and Gallant Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm) on this question. It might perhaps be supposed that the Hon. Bart.'s arguments would have very considerable force; but he had taken the trouble to contrast one argument with another, and he found them completely at variance. It was only necessary to contrast one half of the Hon. Bart.'s arguments with the other, and their effect was completely neutralized. He thought it would appear, and he was sorry for it, that though at one time the Hon. Bart. approved of this radical doctrine of freedom of discussion, yet some circumstances had given his mind a twist of late, so that he thought it necessary to deliver a different opinion. But they were told by the Learned Twenty-fifth Director—(*A laugh*)—that in India there was no public. Whom would the Learned Gent. allow to be a public? He should be glad to have a definition on that point. The Learned Gent. admitted the propriety of imparting instruction; he would promote literature, he would diffuse information, he would on these points meet the wishes of the Legislature: but how would he do this? Was it to be effected by shackling the press? Formerly, when a manuscript was procured, it was a work of time and

expense to have it copied, and but one person could read it at a time. But in modern days, by means of the press, thousands of copies could easily be multiplied, and thousands could, at the same moment, imbibe the seeds of knowledge. The effect, therefore, of shackling the press, must be to carry the natives of India back to the darkness of the 14th century, when the press was first established; to bring them back to those unenlightened ages, and to plunge the whole of the millions of India in a grovelling state of ignorance and barbarism. (*Hear!*) He would say, that if, the recommendation of the Learned Twenty-fifth Director were obeyed, the wish of the Legislature would be disobeyed. The Legislature recommended that the natives of India should be supplied with useful information, with moral and religious instruction. Now he would ask, whether any great progress had been made by the missionaries in converting those people, in the diffusion of religious information amongst them? He was one who thought the missionaries ought to be enabled to afford them the most extensive means of acquiring religious knowledge, leaving them to judge for themselves; and were they once brought to draw a contrast between the idolatry and superstition of their religion, and the mildness and benignity of the Christian worship, they must come to the conclusion, that they were worse than any Esquimaux if they did not abandon the former and apply themselves with zeal to the latter. (*Hear!*) Every man, therefore, in his view (and he declared it most conscientiously and solemnly), who attempted to place fetters on the press in India, was an enemy to the diffusion of moral and religious information. (*Hear!*) It was strange, that amongst those who wished the press to be manacled, and who thus prevented the diffusion of the Christian religion, there were gentlemen who had acted, in Calcutta, as presidents and members of different Bible and Religious Societies. (*Hear!*) They had really obtained credit in India for liberal and enlightened principles, in supporting those institutions, from which much benefit was expected; and yet they now advocated a system which must have the effect of marvelling their preceding efforts. God forbid that he should be one to recommend coercion towards the natives of India; but, at the same time, he should consider himself as not acting up to the principles which he professed, if he did not give to the Indian population the most extensive means to form a correct judgment with respect to the excellence of the Christian religion. Every Proprietor who sought to fetter the press, and thereby prevented the spread of religious and moral instruction, would be answerable for this act of oppression, as his own individual act: he

would stand before God and his country, as guilty of withholding that religious information which he was bound to bestow. This was not a question of pounds shillings and pence, but a question between God and his conscience, as to what had been done and what had been neglected; the question towered far above any ordinary consideration. He would ask of every one of those who had acted in India as members of different societies, instituted for the diffusion of religious information through the medium of that press, which they now wished to put down; he would ask them, how they could reconcile such inconsistency? were they sincere, or was their conduct founded in hypocrisy? When he looked to the objects which those individuals professed to have in view, and when he saw them opposing that by which those objects could be most readily attained, could he give them credit for sincerity? Let every man who pursued this course in India, who there appeared anxious for the dissemination of knowledge, reconcile, if he could, his conduct in supporting religious societies, with his hostility to the Indian press. But it was said that there was no public in India; he would, in answer to this, say that there was an immense variety of societies in India: there were bible societies, literary societies, and public institutions, to a very great extent. On this particular subject, there was one passage in the pamphlet to which he had alluded, that he could not avoid reading. The author said, "There is then, it seems, no European public in India. It was not thought so of old, when the European inhabitants met in their public buildings, in their halls, and churches; when they petitioned the crown, in spite of Sir Elijah Impey; when they subscribed to loyalty loans, and addressed the King, when his life had been threatened. They had education societies, school-book societies, orphan societies, bible societies; in short, all the means of diffusing information. Every thing then proved the existence of a public; and individuals considered the press, at that period, as a means of working on that public." Now he would ask, were they not enjoined by their charter to promote religious instruction; and, if they did not perform that which was expressly pointed out, might they not, at any time, be called on to give up that Charter? Why should the press be fettered? Gentlemen seemed to make the freedom of the press an exception to the general rule, which declared that every facility should be given for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and they ought to shew on what ground they did so. If it were proper to put down the liberty of the press at Calcutta, was it not equally proper to put it down at Madras and Bombay? Was there to be one

rule at Bombay, another at Madras, and a third at Calcutta? That, however incongruous, was actually the case at present. Was there, he demanded, any act that reflected more credit on the Marquess of Hastings than his removing what were supposed to be shackles on the press? It reflected the highest credit on that Nobleman; and he must say, that the renewal of those vexatious restrictions were exceedingly discreditable to those who had countenanced the alteration. The Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm) had told them, that the Indian community consisted of persons, some high, some low, but that there was no middle class of society. (Sir J. Malcolm said, he spoke of the native population.) The Hon. Bart. had said, that there was not in India, as in England, a class of persons, with respect to whom, in its ordinary course, the press was likely to operate beneficially. There happened here to be some little inconsistency; and he believed he could point out one or two, who, whatever their opinions might now be, at one time thought there was a community in India: he believed that community would be found addressing government on their acts, and receiving very gracious answers. The Hon. Bart. appeared to be inconsistent in his own acts. Had the Hon. Bart. ever put his name to an address in India? Certainly, if he had, his act was at variance with his declaration. With respect to Mr. Adam, he looked upon him as a public servant, and he viewed his conduct, with reference to this act, unmixed with any other consideration. He had traced, as narrowly as he could, all the proceedings in Mr. Buckingham's case, and endeavoured to ascertain what motives could have actuated Mr. Adam to take so strong a course as he had adopted. In deciding on this point, he could not avoid noticing a circumstance that had occurred in the House of Commons, when the conduct of Colonel Macquarie was under consideration. The most flattering testimony was borne to the general character of that officer by several members; but Mr. Wilberforce said, "I can only look to the facts immediately before me. I can only make this observation to the House of Commons, that Col. Macquarie is a man, and liable to be moved by the passions of men; I therefore would place such a check on his power, as would effectually prevent its abuse." He would say the same thing in speaking of Mr. Adam. He envied not the honour of the address which that Gent. had received on leaving India; he envied not any honour that came from those, who could stare round and fawn on the very man against whose conduct they had previously protested. They acted, doubtless, as they thought they ought to do, in a place where, according to Mr. Adam's as-

sertion, in his attempt to answer what he would call the unanswerable arguments of Mr. Buckingham, "there was not, and could not be, any freedom of opinion." He considered Mr. Buckingham as a most meritorious individual; as the champion of a free press; as one who employed himself in the diffusion of knowledge, and in the detection of various errors which appeared in the Government of India. (Hear!) He would not enquire into any acts of Mr. Buckingham before these proceedings; he would confine his observation to that Gentleman's intercourse with Mr. Adam, which formed an isolated case. He repeated, that he envied not Mr. Adam the honours he had received from the *no public* of India, after the commission of this act; which, if not condemned by the voice of that Court, would, he thought, be productive of dangers, the extent of which no man could see. All that was demanded was a free press; to diffuse knowledge, to detect abuses, to point out malversations, and to bring circumstances to the ear of Government, which could not reach it through any other medium. On one occasion, when an complaint appeared in Mr. Buckingham's paper, he was asked "why was not that complaint made directly to Government?" This was a mere mockery; for every man knew the checks and difficulties that were thrown in the way of making communications of this kind directly to those who were in office. He could state the cases of many individuals, who were sacrificed to power, who were absolutely crushed, because they could not obtain an impartial hearing of their complaints. If such things took place in England, what were they to expect in India? (Hear!) He had heard, that it was formerly the case in England to open letters, for the purpose of procuring information: that system was put an end to by the efforts of the press. But a report prevailed that letters were occasionally missing in India; and, if that were the case, did they not want a free press to put down such an intolerable evil? Were the Court aware that no postmaster would receive a letter unless the name of the writer was placed outside of it? That was not the case when he was in India. (A Proprietor said none but official letters were thus marked.) All letters addressed by individuals to the public press were objected to, unless the name of the writer was known. The Argus eyes of the Government officers, from the highest to the lowest, were on the alert: they had a most sensitive feeling of their situation, and they dreaded lest some danger might lurk in every letter addressed to a newspaper. Was it not, under such circumstances, the imperative duty of the Court to enquire into the general state of liberty in India, as well as the state of the press?

He would now call the attention of the Court to a few passages in Mr. Adam's pamphlet. That Gentleman observes, "It is said by the advocates of the system, that a Government will acquire strength and public confidence, in proportion as its measures are publicly and fearlessly canvassed; and that whilst it has nothing to be ashamed of, it may court public scrutiny, not merely with safety, but with advantage even to itself. This, as a general position, may be admitted to the full extent, but the question is, where and by whom is this scrutiny to be exercised? That the public, as it is called, of India, is entitled to exercise it, or qualified for the task, will scarcely be maintained by any one who has considered how that public is composed; that it comprehends many able and enlightened men, every one will admit." Here was a sort of *salvo*. Having spoken lightly of the whole Indian public, "as it was called," Mr. Adam thought he would be placed in an awkward situation if, as one of "the enlightened men," he did not make this exception. A better *ruse de guerre* could not, however, have been devised, for the purpose of throwing a slur on the society in general, and, at the same time, escaping any unpleasant consequences that might otherwise flow from it; for, after this compliment, who could complain? who could throw the first stone? Mr. Adam proceeded to ask—"But is the collective body, therefore, qualified to represent the public, in the sense in which the term is now used, and to exercise a controlling power over a Government on which its members are all more or less directly dependent?" He entreated the attention of the Court to what was meant by "a controlling power." A plain man would suppose that some force was meant to be used; but on this point Mr. Adam left them in ignorance. The whole controlling power, however, was the power to point out abuses; to declare, for instance, that an improper appointment had been made, that a chaplain had neglected his duty, or that any individual had done an act which was detrimental to society. This was the whole of the "controlling power," the bare mention of which struck the ears of men as an allusion to something different. He therefore complained of Mr. Adam, as an uncandid man, in laying so much stress on that expression without giving the necessary explanation. Mr. Adam went on to enquire—"Supposing such a local control to be desirable, according to the constitution of the Indian Governments, can it be exercised with due efficiency, or to any useful purpose of check, by men over whose fortunes and prospects the Government necessarily and legally possesses a species of power, which precludes the notion of a constitutional control in the other party?" Good God!

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if there were any state of society in which the press was more likely to do good than another, it was where men's fortunes were so dependent on Government, that if they fell under its displeasure for acting, however virtuously, in opposition to its wishes, they might at once be ruined by the arm of power. (Hear!) In such a state of things, the press would be a glorious refuge for the oppressed. In this country, if a judge on the bench made use of even an improper expression, he immediately received a hint; the press had him take care of what he was about. Unfortunately in India there was no such check, and every attempt to rectify abuse was considered as the act of a man who had some selfish object in view. The cry then was—"He is a troublesome fellow, he must be put down." (Hear!) In that sense, he believed there was not a man in England more troublesome than he was, (a laugh) and yet public men had told him that he was useful to them. (Hear!) A man might so annoy a useless department, that those who had previously supported it might be glad to give it up. In England, appeals were constantly made by the press against abuses, and redress was frequently obtained; but in India, all hopes of redress were futile. There was no relief from an act of power; the system had been handed down, in long succession, by those who held office. No person proposed any beneficial alteration, because each expected his turn, and wished to enjoy the same power as his predecessor had done. (Hear!) Mr. Adam had declared, that the public of India could not give an opinion on the measures of Government; and unfortunately for him, he had printed that declaration. Now let the Court look to the consistency of Mr. Adam: he sent forth this declaration in April 1823, and in the month of Dec., a certain number of that *no public* of India, residing at Benares, met together to express their opinion of Mr. Adam's Government, in the form of an address. It should be observed, that no Governor-General, whether popular or unpopular, ever went out to India who was not greeted with an address: (Hear!) there was always a certain number of persons at each station ready to concede that honour. Were the Governor-General the greatest tyrant that ever breathed, those individuals would be anxious to confer on him some degree of *clat*. The Court of Directors saw these addresses in an official manner; and if they found A and B praised, and C and D also praised, how could they come at the truth? (Hear!) But if there were a press to state, as Mr. Buckingham had done, who drew up those addresses, and to point out the motives which led to them, their true value would be speedily known. The fact was, that persons in office were all anxious to have

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the Governor's good word, and, if possible, a leaf out of his book: he did not blame them, but he blamed the authorities at home for allowing such a system. Mr. Adam had, however, said that the Europeans in India were all dependent on the Government, and that to talk of a public was absurd: he held, however, very different language in his answer to the Benares address. In that loyal address he was praised for "the purity of his motives, the wisdom of his councils, and the decision of his conduct;" (no doubt including the conduct which he had pursued towards Mr. Buckingham.) In his answer, dated Bombay, Dec. 7, he said, "the manner in which you have spoken of my conduct demands my warmest thanks. The approbation of those whose ability to judge of public measures is so well known, shall ever possess a high value in my estimation, and must always constitute a solid ground of satisfaction." (Hear!) Now, could any man suppose that Mr. Adam had common sense, when he sent forth two opinions so completely at variance? Would any other man have committed himself in this extraordinary manner? The same observation would apply to the answer to the Calcutta address, which spoke of the inhabitants in terms the most flattering. He could not help noticing the inconsistency which attended the getting up of that address; and why, because he saw the very men who had deprecated the whole system (law officers and others; but he did not mind the lawyers, as it was common for them to change sides) turning round, and lauding the great supporter of that system, in the hope, perhaps, of holding some paltry office for a few weeks. Could any man read these documents and hear of those transactions, and then talk of there being no public. If Gentlemen would look into *The Asiatic Annual Register* for 1799, they would find there were no less than twenty-nine addresses from Bengal, in consequence of the attack made by Hatfield on his late Majesty; each of them declaring, in more emphatic terms than the other, that the parties signing those addresses enjoyed, in India, all the blessings of the British Constitution, and that they cheerfully bore testimony to the fact. Up to the departure of Mr. John Adam from Bengal, after a few weeks temporary Government, it had been customary for the Indian public to get up addresses which spoke their opinion. When flattery was to be administered, Mr. Adam and other men in office were willing to receive it; but when an unpleasant truth was to be told, their ears were deaf; so that they could not attend; therefore, those who had the authority, who enjoyed the power, should put an end to the system. Why should they lend themselves to support a man who had

betrayed such inconsistency? who had mystified the state of India? who had blown hot and cold with the same breath? who told them there was no public, no opinion—and then stated, that he would value the opinion of the same despised public to the last day of his life? (Hear!) One would think that all this was a mere fiction, instead of a reality. The Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm) had said, that it was the natives who formed no public. Were there then no natives of importance, no natives of talent? He thought, if the Hon. Bart. reflected, he would perhaps find that many natives had given him as valuable assistance in the course of his brilliant career, as he had received from any quarter in this country. (Hear!) He contended that they were a most intelligent race of men. Wean them from their idols, relieve them from that nightmare of superstition which pressed down their minds, open the flood-gates of light on their understandings, and they would be found as able and intelligent a body of men as any on the face of the earth. (Hear!) But it was argued that there was danger in doing this. What was the danger if they were told the truth? "Oh! they will rebel against you?" Did men, then, rebel merely for fun? Did they rebel when they were made happy? Was not rebellion the last resource of those who suffered under oppression? Let him be informed of any rebellion that did not owe its origin to oppression. Where the governed were oppressed, where the governors deprived them of their rights, there and there only they would find rebellion. If that were the case, what had the Company to fear? "O! they have much to fear; the natives outnumber you fifty to one; they will turn against you and cut your throats." Did they shew that disposition when the press was free in the time of Warren Hastings? Had they retrograded in morals? If they had, the fault was ours. Do we now, after a period of sixty years, come forward and say, that the natives are now much more ignorant and much more dissatisfied than they formerly were? It was not the case. The natives were very much improved, although he admitted that they might be improved ten times as much; they were perfectly ready to enjoy any boon or advantage that was bestowed on them. He was willing to leave, what was called a proper check on the press in India; he would agree that the restraint, which he had protested against here, should be in force there. He alluded to the odious six acts, one of which was a restraint on the press; he would allow those acts to operate in India, because he felt that the system would then be one hundred fold preferable to the present. He wished to live under law, and not under tyranny, Asiatic tyranny, without controul, which

was inimical to the happiness and interests both of natives and Europeans. But it was said, that the natives did not know their strength, and if they were informed of it, they would become traitors and rebels. What was the situation of slavery in the West-Indies? There were there seventy blacks to one white man, yet the press there had done no mischief. In the United States, 598 newspapers were circulated; a part of them in the Southern provinces, where there were many slaves. In Virginia, where there were seventy slaves to one free-man, there were thirty-five newspapers; but they produced no ill effect. The benefits of a free press spoke for themselves: its influence in the improvement of morals did not depend on the opinion of the day; ages had rolled over their heads, and its beneficial results were perceptible to all. Those who dreaded its operation in India might be conscious of acts of which he knew nothing, and might therefore be afraid of a terrible retribution: but for his own part, he regarded all those apprehensions as utterly unworthy of notice. What produced resistance against any Government? the sufferings of the people, the deprivation of their rights, and the bereaving them of that portion of the produce of their labour to which they had a fair claim? If they were conscious that a contrary course was pursued in India, if good Government prevailed there as it ought, if they promoted the happiness of the people to the greatest possible extent, if they disseminated amongst the natives useful knowledge and religious instruction, what had they to fear from a hundred newspapers? They could have no ground for apprehension, unless they took a position the reverse of that which he had stated; unless they made that most disgraceful admission, that India was ill governed and her population oppressed. Did they not wish, if grievances existed in India, that they should speedily hear of them? Were they not anxious that the conduct of the *caste* made by themselves (for they had converted their civil servants into a separate *caste*), should be open to public observation? From the manner in which they were educated, their ideas were no more those of Englishmen, than his were those of a Turk. They would scarcely afford to the Company's military officers that courtesy, which their situation ought to command. If, in this country, a man shewed off such airs, he would be checked and reprov'd; but in India it was different. The importance of a military officer was considered as nothing when compared with that of a civil servant. Those young men of the first *caste* went out at a very early period, and when those who had embraced the military profession were struggling to rise, their more fortunate

countrymen were made judges of life and death; they were entrusted with the most extensive authority; they were honoured with pro-consular power. He did not mean to blame them; he believed they were a very fine set of young men; but the system he certainly did blame. But he was told that there was nothing against Mr. Adam; that he acted in conformity with the statute, conceiving certain articles in Mr. Buckingham's paper to be improper. But if Mr. Adam considered that calumny and abuse formed sufficient reason for putting down Mr. Buckingham's journal, why did he not put down *the John Bull*, the Proprietors of which were all servants of the Company? He held in his hand a report of the prosecution which Mr. Buckingham had successfully brought against them; and it was a little remarkable that they had never been able to find a single charge against him, although twenty-six numbers of *The Calcutta Journal*, the worst that could be brought into Court, were scrutinized by Mr. Longueville Clarke. (Hear!) There was no libel in Mr. Buckingham's publication, from the time he sat down in Calcutta until he was sent away from it. If such were the case, was that an honest part which had been acted by Mr. Adam? In his (Mr. Hume's) view of it, he thought it was not an honest part. Mr. Adam spoke of the danger of attacking the feelings of individuals; and what did he himself permit? He suffered a series of the foulest libels and calumnies to be published in *The John Bull*; they were suffered to pass unheeded by him, notwithstanding his abhorrence of such productions. Now who were the proprietors of that paper? They were John Trotter, Esq., Opium Agent (as we understood); R. C. Plowden, Esq., Salt Agent, a most lucrative situation, T. Lewin, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court; and C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. These were the individuals (all of them servants of the Company) who were at the head of *The John Bull*. They had joined their forces to put down Mr. Buckingham, and failing to do it in a fair way, they had recourse to every thing that was false and calumnious. Mr. Buckingham was a free mariner, and therefore his Hon. Friend (Mr. S. Dixon) declared that he had proceeded to India under false pretences; but it so happened that the editor of *The John Bull* was also a free mariner.

Mr. S. Dixon—"Then he likewise went out under a false pretence. If a man describes himself to be one thing, and acts in another capacity, has he not been guilty of assigning a false pretence?"

Mr. Hume—"The only point that required an answer was, had Mr. Buckingham done wrong; and had the Government done right in sending him home, he having

gone out, as was alleged, under false pretences."

Mr. S. Dixon—"I also took into my consideration, that he had been repeatedly admonished."

Mr. Hume—"I speak feelingly, when I say, that I believe I have been admonished as often as any man, and not in vain: for when I receive an admonition I consider whether it applies or not, and if it does, I mend my manners." (*A laugh.*) In Mr. Buckingham's case, however, his enemies had not been able to procure the legal condemnation of a single article: all the appellations that had been heaped on him were false and proved to be so, and the whole of these admonitions were uncalled for, and unnecessary. He would rest the whole of the case on the decision of any man who would give a candid opinion. Mark the conduct of this Government, which, while it professed impartiality, gave to the editors of *The John Bull* free access to the public document; those documents were often allowed to meet the public eye in that paper, which appeared to be a sort of organ of this arbitrary Government, almost immediately after they were drawn up. He would now quote one or two expressions which were made use of in *The John Bull*, respecting Mr. Buckingham. [Here Mr. Hume read various extracts from a series of libels on Mr. Buckingham, which were published in *The John Bull*, under the signature of "Nigel," and for which Mr. Buckingham brought an action against the proprietors. In those letters, Mr. Buckingham was indirectly charged with having betrayed his trust, falsified letters, &c. See *Asiatic Journal* for Nov. 1823, p. 493, *et seq.*] One of the calumnies contained in these libels, which referred to a literary work of Mr. Buckingham, was, when inquired into by five of the most independent men in Calcutta, proved to be utterly destitute of foundation. Such was the language used towards Mr. Buckingham in a Government paper; and yet he was afterwards removed from India by the virtuous Governor who suffered those articles to pass unnoticed. Why had he been removed? because he had animadverted on the appointment of Dr. Bryce in India. If such an appointment had been made in this country, he should be glad to see the man who would blame the editor of *The Chronicle* or *Times* for pointing out such an abuse—for censuring such a monstrous union of office. The Directors themselves should have approved of the remarks on that appointment, which he believed they considered to be wrong, and had in consequence sent out orders to get rid of it. Was it then fair play to punish Mr. Buckingham for that which could not, by any construction, be magnified into an offence. Twenty-six numbers of *The Cal-*

cutta Journal had been brought forward to prove the malicious intentions of Mr. Buckingham, but out of these his opponents had not been able to produce one libel on public character or public honour, nor a single word of private calumny or scurrility. But Mr. Buckingham's case was a very different one; he brought an action against the proprietors of *The John Bull*, he gave them an opportunity of justifying their slanders if they could; they however entirely failed, and he recovered damages. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, in delivering his opinion, observed "that, in his mind, there was no question of the malice of the writers in *The John Bull* towards Mr. Buckingham: they were most malicious libels; he could not speak of them without horror." Such was the declaration of the Judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, with respect to the calumnies that had been levelled at the fair fame of Mr. Buckingham. In what situation were they then placed? What was their calm and cool opinion of the treatment Mr. Buckingham had received? He had done every thing in his power to elicit the merits of the case on both sides; he had endeavoured to discover the motive by which Mr. Adam had been actuated, supposing that he might have been proceeding conscientiously, though he was wrong in principle. But finding him acting most inconsistently—seeing him supporting *The John Bull*, while he drove from the shores of India Mr. Buckingham, the libels on whom the Judge said he could not read without horror—he could not look upon the transaction but as one of the most gross and infamous cases of injustice and partiality he had ever heard of. Mr. Adam was not, it appeared, an enemy to the press generally; he would suffer a calumnious press to exist, but he would put down that press which promulgated wholesome truths, and over which he should have thrown the shield of protection. (*Hear!*) He considered Mr. Adam to be a very culpable man, the Court of Directors were likewise culpable, and, in his opinion, all those who opposed this motion, the object of which was to discover truth, would also be culpable. If the documents he meant to call for did not bear out what he had stated, he would be ready to admit the fact: if he ever took a different view of the subject, it must be from conviction, and not from partiality and prejudice. They were all jurymen at present; he begged them to give this subject due consideration, both as it related to the conduct of the Government, and of the Governor-General. Before he proceeded farther, he wished to ask Gentlemen, whether it was a very desirable object that the East-India Company should be classed amongst the most ignorant and arbitrary portion of the community? If they were unwilling

so to be classed, then he could assure them their acts must be different. They all knew that there was a Pope living at Rome, and he really believed, if the system the Pope acted on were examined, it would be found to be the same in principle, so far as the diffusion of knowledge was concerned, as that which at present prevailed in India, under Mr. Adam's regulations. Each new Pope was in the habit of addressing a letter to the Catholic Church, and his present Holiness had written one, in which he deprecated the dissemination of the Scriptures. Now he (Mr. Hume) would for a moment consider the Hon. Chairman as the Pope (*a laugh*) on his throne, directing his letter abroad, and he thought he would be able to shew, that as many arbitrary acts against the press had been done by him and his Hon. Colleagues as ever emanated from his Holiness himself. His Holiness said—"You are not ignorant, venerable brethren, that a Society, vulgarly called the Bible Society, audaciously spreads itself over the whole earth; and that, in contempt of the traditions of the holy fathers, and contrary to the celebrated decree of the Council of Trent, it exerts all its efforts and every means to translate, or rather to corrupt, the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongue of all nations; which gives just cause to fear that it may happen in all the other translations as in those already known—namely, 'that we may find in them a bad interpretation; instead of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the gospel of man, or rather the gospel of the devil.'" Now, was not the free use of the Bible in the vernacular tongue one of the great objects and fruits of the Reformation? Was it not that which gave a spur and stimulus to moral improvement? Very few individuals, he believed, in that Court, would dissent from that proposition; very few would assert that the cause of religion and humanity had suffered by having the Bible translated into English. The benefit which Europe derived from the dissemination of the Bible was, that it brought religious knowledge home to every man; and what did the advocates of a free press want to do in India? They wanted to impart useful knowledge and religious information to the natives, in order that they might renounce their idolatry and abjure their errors. They ought, therefore, to beware how they prevented that spread of knowledge, by imitating the Pope, and placing shackles on the press. He recommended Gentlemen who opposed this motion, who seemed frightened by some terrific monster that haunted their imagination, not to look with contempt on the Court of Rome, when they saw such fantastic tricks played so near home. They certainly were acting rather on the principle of the Pope than that laid down by the Legislature, when

they fettered the press of India, and stifled that regular improvement, which carried human nature as high as it could be raised in virtue and intellect. About the time that Mr. Adam promulgated his regulations, a declaration relative to the press was issued by that bigotted embroiderer of petticoats, Ferdinand; the coincidence was extraordinary. Mr. Adam's regulations were published in April, Ferdinand's declaration in May. Ferdinand, afraid that the principles of his subjects should be corrupted, directed that a register should be kept at the frontiers for the purpose of entering the titles of all books about to be imported into his territories. An index was made out, containing a list of books that would be admitted on paying duty, and also of those that were about to be excluded: this was bad enough; but they were worse off in India, where the Governor-General had the power to seize any book that might be introduced—a system revolting to those principles of freedom which Englishmen ought to cherish. They next had the Court of Lisbon, about the same time, sending forth its mandate against the press. One would suppose that they had all been bitten together, or that some comet had shed its baneful influence over Spain, Portugal, and India at the same moment. The King of Portugal, having learned that "some Portuguese, whose opinions were, he thought, not correct, had left their native land, and emigrated to foreign countries, where they meant to write on politics in their mother tongue," directed, "that a criminal information should be issued against every man who disseminated a newspaper containing religious or political statements; and ordered that all inhabitants of his dominions, whether natives or foreigners (Asia too, consists of natives and foreigners), should not order any pamphlet or newspaper published in a foreign country, in the Portuguese tongue, without his license." Mr. Adam, by one of his regulations, declared it to be "deemed expedient to prohibit within the territory of Fort William the future establishment of printing presses, except with the previous sanction and license of Government." In other words, none were to have presses but those who wrote in praise of the Governors, no matter what became of the governed: they might be ground to the earth, and not a voice was to be raised to the Government of India to demand justice for them, unless it came through the official channel; and where was the official man that would stand forward in their behalf? The punishment for a breach of this regulation was excessively severe. King John and King Ferdinand only confiscated the books; but here, the offending party who disseminated a prohibited book might be fined at the dis-

creation of two magistrates, and totally ruined by a multiplication of penalties. This was a terrifying state of things, and should not be suffered to exist. But this was not all: when Sir F. Macnaghten registered those regulations, he said he would take care that licenses should be granted, and he pledged himself, as a man of honour, that the license for *The Calcutta Journal* should not be withdrawn; but scarcely was the ink dry, and the seal put to the bond, when the license was withdrawn. He had seen a letter from Mr. Buckingham's agent, which stated, that it was intended to refuse the license unless the paper was conducted as the Government pleased. It was also mentioned, that no license would be granted so long as Mr. Buckingham had any concern with the paper: this clearly shewed it was a personal transaction. He did not wish to make personal observations, but he stated credit to a man because he had a good character. Would they suffer such a state of things to continue? Would they give formation, and sanctioning such tyranny? But the Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm) said he spoke of the natives. Very well; he (Mr. Hume) wished to see what effect a free press would have on the natives of India. Gentlemen said they were very ignorant: he admitted it, he allowed that the natives wanted information, he agreed that there was much ignorance; but what was their duty? Certainly, to remove that ignorance: (hear!) and had any instrument been ever found so effectual for the dissemination of truth and knowledge, as a free press? (Hear!) What objection could there be urged against having newspapers in India? From the beginning there had been native newspapers in every Court; they acted generously, and allowed persons, even when powers were at variance with each other, to reside at vading intelligence. What would be said in Europe, if he, being at the head of affairs, openly sent persons to the Courts of France and Spain to transmit home every circumstance that transpired; this, however, was done in India. A person had attended the durbar of Holkar and Scindiah, who sent him intelligence relative to the troops. They would not see an isolated person employed on such occasions; they would find a whole host of writers assembled together, from Delhi, Oude, Calcutta, Berar, &c., and through them a knowledge was obtained by their respective employers of the conduct pursued by the different Governments. In 1822, six newspapers were set up in Calcutta, to promote the happiness and improve the intellect of the natives. There was a strong opposition amongst those

papers, as there was amongst our journals. *The New Times* and *The Morning Chronicle* could not manifest more hostility to each other than was manifested by some of those papers. One of them, which was established by Ram Mohun Roy, advocated, on all occasions, the cause of Christianity; and laboured to shew how much superior the Christian system was to the idolatry of the Hindoos. Another of these newspapers opposed the doctrines of Christianity, and endeavoured to shew that they were absurd. These collisions of intellect were undoubtedly calculated to elicit the sparks of truth; and, in such a contest, truth must ultimately prevail. Let not individuals of high acquirement treat those efforts of intellect with scorn: the human mind, and the talents of men, were generally more nearly on a level than many persons supposed. If he were to venture a comparison, he would say, that the cultivated and the uncultivated mind were like two watches: the one went well and kept true time, because it was properly wound up and regulated; the other possessed all the necessary works, but it erred, because the same pains were not taken in setting it a-going and directing its movements. So it was with the mind of man: the powers were nearly on a level, but it was the spring of education alone that produced intellectual refinement. An observation which was made the year before last by Lord John Russell, on his motion for Parliamentary Reform, might, he thought, with great propriety, be resorted to on this occasion. That Noble Lord had compared the number of readers now with those that were to be found sixty or seventy years ago, and he found that the increase was more than a hundred-fold. From this he argued, that a change in the existing system might and ought to be made, because the increased intelligence of the people demanded it. He would draw the same conclusion with respect to India. Ignorance and barbarism excited all the bad passions of the human mind; therefore he would give the people of India a thinking people; he would so educate them that they should feel, and duly appreciate the blessing of being a free people. But other doctrines prevailed in India: the paper of Ram Mohun Roy, which had done so much good, was put down by Mr. Adam. In the memorial signed by that individual and five other natives, it was declared, that, however anxious they were themselves to give in-proceed, such was the degradation consequent with the new regulations, disfigured as they were by affidavits and penalties. (Hear!) This was the way to produce a stagnation of the native mind. By such acts as these we became the oppressors of

a people whom we were bound to protect. In addition to the two native journals he had mentioned, there was another, which he understood was entirely devoted to intelligence. There was also one which was especially directed towards the estimable object of putting down the practice of burning widows, the abominable practice of *suttee*. And were they to allow Mr. John Adam to destroy the press; the most effectual engine for putting an end to so great an evil. He hoped this subject would be taken up from day to day, until justice was done to the natives of India, and they were placed in that situation in which the Legislature evidently wished they should be placed. The Proprietors had the power of agitating this important subject whenever they pleased. If the Directors refused to call a Court, ten Proprietors, by posting a notice on the Royal Exchange, could compel them to assemble; or, in default, they would lose their Charter. He asked nothing unreasonable; but he must say, that the Court had acted very unreasonably when it refused information on this subject. He would, as a Member of the Court of Proprietors, do every thing in his power to assert the rights of the natives of India. Much misrepresentation of the law, as it respected the question now agitated, had been advanced by the Twenty-fifth Director. By the 19th of Geo. III. it was enacted, that all crimes and misdemeanours should be tried in the Supreme Court, by juries. This continued to be the law, until Mr. Adam, in a most evil hour, obtained Mr. Justice Macnaghten's sanction to his abominable regulations. (Hear!) The English law was then abrogated, and the people of India were placed beneath the talons of arbitrary power. He might be met with the assertion, that Mr. Adam had acted legally; but, according to his (Mr. Hume's) construction of the Acts of Parliament, he denied that Mr. Adam had proceeded in a legal manner: he entirely denied that Mr. Adam had any right to send to Europe an individual residing in India, without license, unless that individual had a previous trial. It was enacted by the 33d of Geo. III. section 131, "that if any person, having received a license to reside in India, shall so conduct himself as, in the judgment of the Governor-General, or the Governor of the Presidency where he resides, to forfeit the protection of the Government, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor of the Presidency, to declare the license of such person to be void." This undoubtedly applied to Mr. Buckingham's case. His license being withdrawn, he became, under the letter of the law, an unlicensed person. It was however declared, by a clause in the last charter, that all provisions contained in

the former acts, if not specifically repealed, should have the force of law. Now, repealed, should have the force of law. Now, the enactment to which he had alluded was not repealed; and therefore the right of trial before deputation existed in full force. He therefore would maintain, that the exposition of the law, as laid down by the Twenty-fifth Director, was essentially wrong. He must say, that it was a monstrous thing for a learned man, like the Twenty-fifth Director, to attempt to impose upon those who were unlearned. His mistake, however, in the present instance, should teach the Court that "all was not gold that glittered," and that all was not true that was asserted. (Hear!) He had not, he was convinced, mentioned half the points which it was of consequence to notice on this most important subject, but he conceived that he had said enough to satisfy impartial men, that the view which he had taken of the question was not an unjust or an unreasonable one. Thanking the Court for the patient attention with which they had listened to him, he should now conclude with observing, that the Proprietors would disgrace themselves if they supported such a system of intolerance as that which he had described; a system under which Englishmen (who boasted of living beneath a Government, which was "the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world,") could be transported from a country at the distance of half the globe, without trial by Judge or Jury; while a Governor-General dare not lay his finger on an American, a Frenchman, a Portuguese, or any other foreigner, without a regular accusation, and a judicial decision. Would they allow their fellow-countrymen to be placed in this degrading situation? Would they suffer them to be subjected to transportation, whilst the natives of other countries could not be removed until trial and conviction had taken place? (Hear!) If the system which had been commenced by Mr. Adam, were to be continued, India would be exposed to the most imminent danger. Let Gentlemen consider the situation in which the natives of India were placed by the adoption of such a system. The native population were now rapidly becoming enlightened, and they deserved to enjoy the privilege to which they were constitutionally entitled. The great body of the natives were as capable of discussing the merits of good Government as the Englishmen were; and if the Company were prevented from acquiring information, and from making their complaints known to their rulers, those who appeared so unjust a course might yet live long enough to repent of their unwise conduct. Whilst the elements of ruinous explosion were in existence, was it prudent to shut the safety-valve? (Hear!)

The danger which was to be apprehended from shutting the mouths of the natives, and preventing their complaints from reaching the ear of the Government, might be exemplified by a reference to the events that had occurred a few years since in the province of Benares. The intelligence that that province was in arms against the mild Government of the Company came upon the Governor-General and his Council like a thunder-clap, so little were they prepared for it. Now what were the causes which produced that event? Mr. Adam had been censor of the press in that very province for three years: nothing was allowed to be published that was not perfectly agreeable to him; all complaints of the oppressions of the pro-consular Government were stifled. The abuses which prevailed were not of a trifling nature: three-fourths of the landed proprietors were fleeced of their property. This took place in a province which was the nearest but one to the capital; and yet, such was the state of the press under Mr. Adam's rigid censorship, that not even a whisper of complaint was allowed to exude. The news of the revolt filled the Government with astonishment, so ignorant were they (and he had the information from one who was a member of the Government) that the inhabitants of the province had any cause of complaint. He was prepared to shew, that all the scenes of bloodshed and devastation which had ensued, and which had continued for some years, were occasioned by the want of a free press. (*Hear!*) If Mr. Buckingham's paper had existed in the province, the evils which had occasioned the insurrection would have been made known; they would then have been remedied, and the mischief would thus have been avoided. This subject had never yet received the consideration which it deserved. A late Director, Mr. Davies, he must do him the justice to say, had attempted to bring the business forward. He (Mr. Hume) was not then in a situation to agitate the matter in another place, and he did not like to introduce it to that Court, because he was ignorant of all the details of the case. He confessed, however, that he failed in his duty, in not having attempted to unveil a scene of cruelty and oppression, which, he was satisfied, had never been surpassed in any age of country. (*Hear!*) This was one instance of the effects which would inevitably result from a suppression of the monitor warnings of a free and unshackled press. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the gallant officer under whom he (Mr. Hume) served, and a more active, honest, and unsophisticated man he never knew, it was four or five years before peace was restored; and during that period the Company had been put to a great sacrifice

of blood, exclusively of what perhaps touched their hearts more nearly, the loss of a large annual revenue from the province. If such scenes as these could occur in a province almost close to the seat of Government, what might not happen in more distant provinces, where a free press was not suffered to correct abuses? (*Hear!*) He would here beg leave to read part of a document which reflected great credit on the natives of India, on whose behalf he more particularly spoke. The document to which he alluded was a memorial presented by six natives of Calcutta to Mr. Justice Macnaghten, complaining of the regulations which put an end to the freedom of the press. He did not believe that any gentleman in Court was capable of penning a more able letter. He did not think it possible to take a more correct view of the situation in which India was placed by the abrogation of the freedom of the press than that which was developed in this appeal of the natives to the justice of the Government. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaid) had, on a former day, read some extracts from this document, which he would not now refer to; but he would quote several others which appeared to him to bear strongly on the general question. (The Hon. Proprietor here read a long extract from the memorial presented to Mr. Justice Macnaghten by Ram Mohun Roy and five other natives, in which the memorialists expatiate largely on the blessings of a free press, and attribute much of the improvement that had taken place among the natives to the establishment of four native newspapers, two in the Bengallee and two in the Persian language. They then go on to deprecate the new regulations under which the press had been placed, and declare, "that they could never think of establishing a publication, which could only be supported by a series of oaths and affidavits abhorrent to their feelings and derogatory to their reputation among their countrymen.") He hoped he had now shewn to the Court, that they had affairs to attend to of a much higher nature than their mere commercial concerns. He trusted the Proprietors were convinced, that their first duty was to watch over the interest and happiness of India. (*Hear!*) They were bound to consider, whether the measures recently adopted would not tend to keep the Indian population in a state of mental darkness. He could see no danger that could result from agreeing to the motion with which he should conclude, except that of exposing a vicious government. In common with the people of India, he called upon the Court to alter a system, the object of which was to keep the native population in a state of ignorance and barbarism. (*Hear!*) He ap-

prehended, that with respect to the first resolution, there could be no difference of opinion. It was

"Resolved, That it is declared by the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 33, to be 'the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement.'"

His second resolution was,

"That no means have been found so effectual to secure to mankind the enjoyment of these blessings, as the diffusion of useful information by means of the press."

His third resolution would be,

"That there be laid before this Court copies of all minutes and orders of Council at the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, relating to the public press; and also copies of all correspondence between those Governments, and the Court of Directors and Board of Control, respecting the same, to enable the Court to ascertain how far the regulations heretofore and now in force, for the guidance of the press in India, have assisted or retarded the benevolent and national objects which the Legislature has declared it to be the duty of this country to promote."

He should now move the first resolution, meaning, should that be carried, to move the others in succession. (*Hear!*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaid seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson.—"I am desirous, in common with many other Proprietors, of knowing what opinion the Court of Directors conveyed to India relative to Mr. Buckingham's removal. I wish, therefore, that the Chairman would, if he sees no objection to such a proceeding, communicate to the Court what that opinion was." (*Hear!*)

The Chairman.—"I can have no objection to a compliance with the request of the Learned Proprietor. The clerk shall read a copy of the letter in which the Court of Directors have expressed their opinion of Mr. Adam's conduct."

The clerk then read the following letter:

"Public Department, 30th July 1828.

"Our Governor-General in Council at Fort-William in Bengal.

"Para. 1. We have received your dispatches in the General Department dated the 15th and 28th February last.

"2. In the first of these dispatches you acquaint us, that Mr. James S. Buckingham having, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, forfeited his claim to the countenance and protection of the Supreme Government, you had declared his license to reside in India to be void, from and after the 15th April last."

"3. We take the earliest opportunity of conveying to you our decided approbation of this proceeding, considering the offensive and mischievous character of many of the articles which have appeared for some years past in the journal of which Mr. Buckingham was the editor, the frequent admonitions and warnings which he has received, and his obstinacy, notwithstanding the forbearance that has been extended to him, in persisting in a course which had on many occasions drawn upon him the displeasure of Government, we think you fully justified in revoking his license. We feel, at the same time, no hesitation in assuring you of our most strenuous and cordial support in whatever legal measures you may adopt in the exercise of your discretion, for the purpose of restraining the licentiousness of the press in India, from which, if unchecked, the most dangerous consequences are to be apprehended."

Mr. Hume—"Permit me to ask, whether the letter which has just been read, is the only one which has been written upon the subject by the Court of Directors."

The Chairman answered, that it was.

Mr. R. Jackson then proceeded to address the Court. He observed, that he did not yield to any human being in the most ardent attachment to the liberties of his country, or in admiration of the freedom of the press, which had been essentially instrumental in procuring and supporting those liberties. He believed, that the question at issue between his Hon. Friend and himself would be found to be, whether that which they both so highly prized could be best maintained, by what his Hon. Friend denominated a free and uncontrollable press, or by that which he (Mr. Jackson) had ever classed amongst the greatest blessings of mankind, namely, a press, free, but subject to legal and constitutional controul. He had not the honour to be acquainted with the gentleman (Mr. Buckingham) to whom this debate so much referred; neither had he, until within a few minutes, any idea that that gentleman was in Court. He understood that Mr. Buckingham was an individual of considerable abilities, and of the most respectable character; but he stood before the Court as a public man, and he (Mr. Jackson) in the discharge of a public duty, should not hesitate to speak frankly, with respect to every part of his conduct, and to explain why he had come to the conclusion which he would submit to the Court. He entirely concurred with the Court of Directors in approving of the conduct of Mr. Adam; and he was of opinion, that if the Executive Body had not expressed their approbation as they had done, they would have compromised their duty. (*Hear!*) In the course of his Hon. Friend's speech, he had drawn the particular attention

of the Proprietors to three considerations:—1st, what is the law? 2d, has that law been wisely and virtuously administered? He would here observe, that if the law had not been so administered, Mr. Adam ought to be subjected to all the blame, which in that case he would most justly merit: but, on the other hand, if the law had been administered in a just and proper manner, he called on the Proprietors (while they made every allowance for the fair intentions of Mr. Buckingham) not to desert that line of conduct which had hitherto distinguished the General Court; namely, the standing forward as the protectors of their absent functionaries, and the assertors of their characters when unjustly assailed, as he believed Mr. Adam's to have been. (*Hear!*) The third point to which his Hon. Friend had directed their attention was, whether it was consistent with sound wisdom and policy, to allow the freedom of the press to exist in our settlements in the East-Indies, to the unlimited extent which his Hon. Friend, and those who coincided with him, professed it to be their desire to see it carried to, and upon which they insisted as matter of legal right. It was important, before they proceeded farther, that they should understand what was the law of the case, especially as it had been so strongly questioned. It was a great error to suppose, that the law which authorized the removal of persons residing in India without licenses was of recent origin. It had been enacted, by statute after statute, for the last two hundred years: it had during that long period been the principle of the Indian Government, sanctioned by the British Legislature, that the non-access of strangers was essential to the safety and prosperity of the Company's possessions. (*Hear!*) He perceived, by their gestures, that some Hon. Proprietors entertained doubt as to the correctness of this proposition: he would, however, state the grounds on which his opinion was founded, and let the Court then judge for themselves. The charter of Elizabeth, which was granted more than two hundred years ago, provided "that none of the Queen's subjects, except the Company's servants, and their assigns, should resort to the East-Indies, without being licensed by the said Company; under pain of forfeiting their ships and cargoes, and being liable to imprisonment, till they, the offenders, should give a bond of £1,000 not to trade there again." The act of Charles, after reciting the acts of Elizabeth and James, provided "that the Company might seize on all British subjects residing in India without the Company's license, and send them home to England." The 5th of Geo. I., entitled "an Act for better securing the lawful trade of His Majesty's subjects to the East-Indies," which was passed nearly one hun-

dred years afterwards, enacts, by section 1st, "that if any British subject be found in India without a license, the Company may arrest and seize him, and remit him to England, to answer for his offence according to law." By the 9th of Geo. II., for the better securing the trade of the East-India Company, it was enacted, "that all persons found in the East-Indies without license should be deemed guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and might be seized and sent to England, and lodged in the next county goal to the place where they should be landed, until they gave securities to stand their trial." An enactment of a similar nature was contained in the charter before the last, viz. the 39d of Geo. III. There was not, he believed, a Parliamentary rule more sound in its construction than this, viz. that where the Legislature had continued, through a long series of years, to repeat the same enactment, it was to be held that its operation had been found advantageous. Now, then, did the case stand in the present instance? In the last Act of Parliament relative to the Company, viz. the 53d of Geo. III., they found that the Legislature, so far from abridging any of the powers conferred on the Government of India by preceding Acts, with respect to the transmission of persons to England, absolutely re-enacted and enlarged those powers, and specified, in the most particular manner, the mode in which they should be carried into execution. (*Hear!*) This statute, after enacting that all persons in India should be subject to the local Governments, went on to provide "that, if any persons, having obtained licenses to reside in India from the Court of Directors, shall at any time so conduct themselves, that, in the judgment of the Governor-General, or Governors of the other Presidencies, they shall be held to have forfeited their claim to the countenance and protection of the Government of such Presidency, &c., it shall and may be lawful for such Governor-General or Governor of such Presidency to declare that the licenses of such persons are void, and such persons shall be deemed to be in India without license, and the Governor-General, or Governor of such Presidency shall be authorized to seize them, and send them home to the United Kingdom." There surely could be no difficulty in concluding from these Acts, that the law was that, if any person were found in the East-Indies without a license, he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and was liable to be seized and sent to England. (*Hear!*) There was, it should be observed, a distinction between the case of Mr. Buckingham and that of Mr. Arnot; the former remained in India up to a certain period under what was denominated a free mariner's license. He should merely allude to Mr.

Arnot's case, because the transaction between that gentleman and Lord Amherst was not yet fairly before the Court and the public; and he should hold it to be unjust, both to Lord Amherst and Mr. Arnot, if he entered into any part of the subject until the whole question was brought forward. Mr. Arnot's case, however, differed from the case of Mr. Buckingham in this respect; Mr. Arnot was in India without any license whatever, and such being the fact, it became the bounden and undoubted duty of the Governor-General, under the acts which he (Mr. Jackson) had quoted, to remove him. He had observed, that Mr. Buckingham resided in India under a free mariner's license: he felt no objection to the enlarged construction which had been given to that description of license by some gentlemen; but he must take the liberty of stating, that such a license only permitted an individual to reside in India in the practice of a sea-faring trade, and it declared, on the very face of it, "that if the party to whom it might be granted should, in any respect, disobey the rules and orders of the East-India Company, or their Governments, from that time the license should be void." He noticed this point, merely to shew that if the letter of the law had been strictly enforced against Mr. Buckingham, the Court would have been spared all this painful discussion about the liberty of the press, and the injuries which Mr. Buckingham alleged he had received: for, when he avowedly changed his profession, and his purpose to a settled domicile in India as editor of a newspaper, his license became void, and he might have been removed to England forthwith. The Hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes) shook his head at this; but he (Mr. Jackson) would repeat, that, from the moment Mr. Buckingham commenced a resident journalist, his license as a free mariner was at an end, and the Governor-General was authorized to have sent him to England on that account alone. It had, however, been the practice of Lord Hastings, and other Governors-General, not to look so very minutely into free-mariners' licenses; they allowed gentlemen having these to remain in India, and to embark in any profitable speculation they chose, so long as they continued to conduct themselves correctly. He, however, had no hesitation in saying, that if he had been at the head of the Government in India, and had found a gentleman with a free mariner's license, abusing the privileges which it conferred, and disturbing the peace of the settlement, he would not (as the Government had done in the case of Mr. Buckingham) have entered into a protracted correspondence with him, but on being satisfied that he had departed from the object of his license, would have

ordered him home. It appeared to him, that the Government of India would have escaped much bitter animadversion if they had immediately done that, which, from forbearance alone towards Mr. Buckingham, they had so long abstained from doing. (*Hear!*) He would now inquire, whether Mr. Buckingham's conduct had or had not been such as to justify the proceedings which the Government of India had ultimately found it necessary to adopt? This brought him to the second of the propositions which he had proposed to examine; for he conceived he had fully established the fact, that the Government of India had legally the power, when it conceived that any individual had forfeited his claim to its protection, to declare that individual's license void, and to send him out of the country. It remained, then, to be considered, whether, in administering the law, the Government had acted wisely and justly? He believed he had stated the question fairly; and he should endeavour to support it by reading a few extracts from that which must be considered as an authority, since it was a pamphlet written by Mr. Buckingham himself as his justification, and circulated amongst his friends. He would omit all mention of Mr. Buckingham's early history, save that part which related to his residence at Bombay without a license. To this circumstance he alluded, for the purpose of shewing that the local Governments had uniformly acted on the principle of sending unlicensed persons to England. Sir Evan Nepean, the Governor of Bombay, listened with attention to all the arguments which Mr. Buckingham urged against his being sent home, and it seemed, as was evident, from the correspondence which took place, that, if it had depended on himself, Sir E. Nepean would rather that Mr. Buckingham should have remained at Bombay, to develop those principles of oriental commerce which Mr. Buckingham had, with peculiar talent, brought under the consideration of the Bombay Government. But, although such was Sir E. Nepean's feeling, still he regarded himself as bound to direct Mr. Buckingham's removal to England. He judged that he had no choice; and he said, "however unpleasant it may be, still I must administer the laws of England, which are likewise the laws of India." He (Mr. Jackson) trusted that there would be no quibbling on this point. The law which directed the local Governments to send home an individual, without trial, if they thought such a measure expedient, was as much the law of England as any other under which they lived; it had always been so laid down, and he demanded of any thinking man who heard him, and who was versed in Indian history, whether he did not believe, in his conscience, that

if the liberty which was now contended for had been conceded one hundred and fifty years since, the Company would not at this moment be, if not without an empire, at least in a much worse situation than that in which they stood at present? When they recollected the opinions of the greatest men who had ever written or spoken on the subject of India—when they found those individuals unanimously admitting the good fortune of Great Britain, in possessing a vast empire, containing a multitudinous population, which ranked amongst the happiest portion of mankind, was it any thing more than just, to conclude that those laws were wise and salutary, which had thus conducted to the best and most legitimate of all ends, that of consolidating territory, and administering to the happiness of its subjects? (Hear!) After having been ordered home by Sir E. Nepean, Mr. Buckingham obtained a free mariner's license, and made several voyages to the East-Indies. He at length found himself at Calcutta, where the owner of the ship which he commanded proposed to engage in the Slave Trade, a traffic which it would not lessen Mr. Buckingham in the estimation of the Court to know that he abhorred, and refused to be concerned in, although by so doing he relinquished profits of no trifling or ordinary kind. (Hear!) Thus circumstanced, Mr. Buckingham looked around to see in what manner he could best employ the talents which he knew it had pleased God to bestow on him; and he soon after embarked in the concerns of a public newspaper. This, however, was not done without consideration, for Mr. Buckingham had made a sort of probationary experiment in the management of two other newspapers, not indeed as principal, but as conductor, before he became proprietor of *The Calcutta Journal*. He mentioned this circumstance, because he conceived it to be quite impossible to reconcile the fact of Mr. Buckingham, an intelligent merchant, having conducted two newspapers, and afterwards paid £3,000 for their purchase, being unacquainted with the regulations which Government had sent round to the editor of every newspaper until some time after this purchase, and that he had converted them into *The Calcutta Journal*. In Oct. 1819 Mr. Buckingham commenced that newspaper, and in about nine months afterwards he had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Marquess of Hastings—of that very individual, to whom Mr. Buckingham (neither justly nor generously, as he conceived) had so often referred as having given the most uncontrolled freedom of the press to all India; an imputation which obliged him to call the attention of the Court to a statement which had been made by an Hon. Friend of his (Mr. D. Kinnaid) who opened

this subject at the last Court. They were observations of too much importance to the character of the Noble Marquess, not to require that it should be well understood whether the sentiments thus imputed to him were or were not those of Lord Hastings. His Hon. Friend said, "the fact was, that the Marquess of Hastings had merely framed these regulations to satisfy the prejudices of the Civil Servants." It should be observed, that up to August 1818 a censorship of the press had prevailed. Lord Hastings thought proper to abolish it, but, at the same time, as forming a part of the same decree, substituted certain regulations which the editors of the newspapers were apprized they must conform to, or that they would be sent home. The Court would judge, when they heard those rules, how far they deserved the anathemas pronounced by his Hon. Friend; whether they were likely to produce those wide-spreading evils that he said would follow, from what he called the extinction of the press in India, or whether any one of the regulations in question justified, in the remotest degree, such an apprehension. But it has suited Mr. Buckingham, and his warm and generous advocate (Mr. Kinnaid), to say that these regulations were not meant by the Noble Governor, although he gave his solemn sanction to them, and that the fact was, "he merely framed those regulations to satisfy the prejudices of the Civil Servants, who ignorantly imagined that danger would arise from the removal of the restrictions on the press; he threw them out as a tub to the whale, as a rattle for children to play with; that they had no legal force whatever, which Lord Hastings well knew; and that the real object of the Marquess of Hastings was to establish the uncontrolled freedom of the press in India." It was well known that no person thought more highly of Lord Hastings than himself; few persons had more attentively surveyed his administration, which, taken as a whole, was, in his judgment, the most splendid instance of British rule known to our history; and he could truly say, that upon no occasion had he ever joined in a vote with more heartfelt satisfaction, than he did in that vote to which the Hon. Court unanimously came, stating their opinion of the administration and the conduct of that Noble Lord; and he had very little doubt, that, perhaps at no very distant period, when certain sharp points should be worn down, and good humour should be restored to both sides of the bar, that he should have the happiness of again joining them in another vote equally honourable to him and to themselves: but he should disguise his feelings were he not to say, that if he believed those sentiments were justly imputed to Lord Hastings, it would cast, in

his opinion, a shade upon his illustrious and excellent government, which he should be extremely sorry to see! Happily, however, for Lord Hastings's honour, there was as yet no cause of drawback from the unanimous applause which they bestowed upon that eminent person. His Lordship's own language, and his own conduct, gave a broad contradiction to any assumption that he had acted a double part, or meant that proclamation otherwise than as the solemn act of himself in council—nay, he would give them a tolerable high authority as to the interpretation of those regulations, and which should be from Mr. Buckingham's own mouth, when he thought it of importance to himself to acknowledge their validity, before impunity had made him bold. Mr. Buckingham had been editor of *The Calcutta Journal* but a few months, when he gave offence to the Government by certain articles which he published. Those articles were marked by a coarseness of ribaldry which he should hardly have expected from a writer of Mr. Buckingham's taste, and were directed against a public authority that ought to have been respected. The Court would judge of the nature of the offence from the language in which the Governor-General in Council thought proper to animadvert upon it. The Chief Secretary of the Government, by order of the Governor-in-Council, sent a letter to Mr. Buckingham, stating that the attention of Government had been drawn to certain offensive paragraphs published in *The Calcutta Journal*, one of which was as follows:—"We have received a letter from Madras, of the 10th instant, written on deep black-edged mourning-post, of considerable breadth, and apparently made for the occasion, communicating, as a piece of melancholy intelligence, the fact of Mr. Elliott's being confirmed in the Government of that presidency for three years longer. It is regarded at Madras as a public calamity, and we fear it will be viewed in no other light throughout India generally." He would ask his Hon. Friend (Sir C. Forbes), who had resided at Bombay, whether, if Mr. Elphinstone, on his arrival there to assume the government, had met with such a salutation as this, he, Sir Charles, would have considered it a fair exercise of the liberty of the press? What would have been Mr. Elphinstone's sensations, if, on the first morning that he had opened his eyes at Bombay, he had found upon his breakfast-table a black-edged newspaper, announcing his accession as a calamity to the millions whom he had come to govern? He (Mr. J.) was surprised how any man, having in his hands the regulations of the Marquess of Hastings, could have written such an article! The first of the regulations pro-

hibited the editors of newspapers from publishing "animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Hon. Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England, connected with the government of India; or disquisitions on the political transactions of the local administration; or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, or the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta." With the exception of these interdicted points, the editors were allowed to write as they pleased. They were only required, not to bring into contempt with the natives and Europeans the highest constituted authorities in the country. It astonished him to hear Mr. Buckingham's friends assert, that the Marquess of Hastings put forth the regulations respecting the press as never intended to be seriously acted on, when, in the letter to which he had already referred, it was stated that the Governor-General "considers the paragraphs above quoted to be highly offensive and objectionable in themselves, and to amount to a violation of the obvious spirit of the instructions communicated to the editors of newspapers, at the period when this Government was pleased to permit the publication of newspapers without subjecting them to previous revisions of the officers of Government." The letter concluded in these words:—"On the present occasion, the Governor-General in Council does not propose to exercise the powers vested in him by law; but I am directed to acquaint you, that by any repetition of a similar offence, you will be considered to have forfeited all claim to the countenance and protection of this Government, and will subject yourself to be proceeded against under the 36th sec. of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155." The regulations here alluded to, although they had been issued some time before, and were in the hands of every editor of a newspaper, Mr. Buckingham declared were now for the first time officially brought under his notice. Could it be believed, that Mr. Buckingham gave £3,000 for the *Calcutta Journal*, without a proper knowledge of those official regulations that were to be the rule for the conduct of its proprietor, and which must in a considerable degree have determined the value of the property? (Hear!) On the receipt of the letter from Government, Mr. Buckingham made an apology. In a letter addressed by him to the Government, he said, that, "instead of offering any observations tending to the extenuation of my conduct in this or in any previous instance, as departing from the spirit of the instructions issued to the editors of the public journals in India, I shall rather confine myself to observing, that I sincerely regret my having given cause to his Lordship in Coun-

cil to express his displeasure; and the more so, as there is not an individual among the numerous subjects under his benign government, who is more sensible than myself of the unprecedented liberality which has marked his Lordship's administration in general, and the immense obligation which all the friends of the press owe."—Owe to what? To his having granted uncontrolled and unlimited license? No such thing; but "to the immense obligation which all friends of the press owe to the measure of the revised regulations in particular." (*Hear!*) This was said by the same gentleman, who they would find, at a subsequent period, reviling and laughing at those very regulations! Mr. Buckingham proceeded thus—"The very marked indulgence which his Lordship in Council is pleased to exercise towards me, in remitting, on this occasion, the exercise of the powers vested in him by law, will operate as an additional incentive to my future observance of the spirit of the instructions issued, before the commencement of *The Calcutta Journal*, to the editors of the public prints in India, in August 1818, of which I am now fully informed, and which I shall henceforth make my guide." If he had made them his guide, agreeably to this promise (said Mr. Jackson), certainly Mr. Adam was in the wrong, and so was also the Marquess of Hastings, who, let it be recollected, was himself present in Council on every occasion which regarded Mr. Buckingham; but if Mr. Buckingham had not made those instructions his guide, if, on the contrary, he had systematically violated them, and that, too, with great contumely, who would say that the expatriation of such a person, enjoined as it was by law, was in any respect unwise or unjust? Mr. Buckingham's next offence against the Government, was in giving an account of a meeting which assembled at Madras to address Lord Hastings—and he (Mr. Jackson) only adverted to that circumstance for the purpose of noticing the answer of Lord Hastings to the address—which answer, Mr. Buckingham had persisted in putting a construction on, that was, in his opinion, by no means generous towards his Lordship. Mr. Buckingham of course reported the speeches that were delivered on that occasion; and amongst others, he gave a passage from the speech of a gallant officer (Col. Stanhope) who was now present. That speech was distinguished by those generous feelings which the gallant officer was known to possess, and which had prompted his late efforts to afford relief to the oppressed Greeks, to "uphold the falling, and to cheer the faint;" in short, to do every thing which patriotism and a manly and intelligent spirit could suggest, in support of a people, with respect to

whom he hoped there was but one sentiment in the hearts of all who called themselves Englishmen. (*Hear!*) The gallant officer, on that occasion, used these words—"I allude to the suppression of the censorship of the press at Calcutta; this generous act of power should, I think, be referred to in your address; the establishment of a free press in Asia is, in my estimation, the most magnanimous act of the Marquess of Hastings' administration, and is that which will come most home to the bosom of high-minded men." What the gallant officer had been induced to call the establishment of a free press, was the revocation of the censorship, and the substitution of the regulations to which he (Mr. Jackson) had before referred; and certainly no man could consistently applaud Lord Hastings for the removal of the censorship, without, at the same time, approving of the accompanying regulations, which, in truth, formed part of the measure; they were set out in the same instrument, and published in the same proclamation! (*Hear!*) Lord Hastings was addressed by the inhabitants of Madras in very flattering terms; and in his Lordship's answer to that complimentary address, he said—"My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned." Upon the conviction that a special and urgent cause did exist, his Lordship accompanied the removal of the censorship with such regulations, as he thought allowed of every fair exercise of the faculties of the mind; and Mr. Buckingham had himself declared that the new system was the greatest blessing that could be conferred on India. The controversy in which Mr. Buckingham engaged relative to the post-office again brought upon him the animadversions of Government. The Chief Secretary informed him, by letter, that the Governor-General perceived with regret that the indulgence which had before been shewn to him had not made the desired impression; and that his Lordship, on this occasion, contented himself with requiring from Mr. Buckingham a distinct acknowledgment of the impropriety of his conduct, and a full and sufficient apology to the Government of Fort St. George, for the injurious insinuations inserted against it in *The Calcutta Journal*. This communication was answered by Mr. Buckingham in a letter of very great length, which might be called his second apology, and which contained this passage: "I conceived, accordingly, that the regulations or restrictions of August 1818 were as

formally and effectually abrogated by this step," (alluding to the answer of Lord Hastings to the Madras address) "as one law becomes repealed by the creation of another, whose provisions and enactments are at variance with the spirit of the former." Where now (asked Mr. Jackson), is this idolater of the constitution, this abhorrer of every degree and species of despotism? Behold him, when it suited his purpose, endeavouring to place the Marquess of Hastings in a situation of the veriest despot that could possibly be conceived. Here Lord Hastings was supposed to possess authority so high, that by a single passage in his answer to a complimentary address, he could revoke the deliberate and maturely-considered acts of the Governor-General in Council (*Hear!*) In vain (continued Mr. Jackson) do I look round on my Hon. Friends, for symptoms of that holy indignation which should flash from the patriot eye, and warm the patriot heart, upon the first advance towards despotism! they are wholly quiescent, and seem to agree with Mr. Buckingham, that there are occasions on which absolute power in the Government is to be preferred. Mr. Buckingham's understanding was, he was convinced, too enlarged to suffer him to believe in the doctrine which himself thus laid down. It was incredible that a man of his intellect could for a moment imagine, that the *ipse dixit* of Lord Hastings could thus revoke the solemn act of the Legislative Council! Mr. Buckingham's letter proceeded thus: "I regret, however, to learn, by the tenour of your letter of the 12th instant (Jan. 12, 1820), that I have mistaken the extent of the indulgence and freedom which his Excellency meant to allow to the Indian press."

From your letter, I must conceive the full existence of those restrictions of 1818, which I had believed to have been abrogated, as that letter makes it the basis of my offence, that my remarks on the Government of Fort St. George are obviously in violation of the spirit of those rules to which my particular attention had before been called." Now, supposing Mr. Buckingham to have been ignorant of the regulations respecting the press at the time when he expended £3,000 in the purchase of his journal, as well as when he circulated amongst millions of the population of India (for it was undoubtedly true that his paper had a very great circulation), a black-edged paper, in consequence of the continuance in office of the Governor of a Presidency.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird—"My Learned Friend is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Buckingham's journal was sent forth with a black edge."

Mr. R. Jackson continued.—What did

Mr. Buckingham do? He made this declaration to all India—"We have received a black-edged paper, announcing the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the Government of Madras for three years longer; the appointment is considered as a public calamity." Let it be clearly understood, that he (Mr. Jackson) did not mean to assert that Mr. Buckingham had actually circulated a black-edged paper; but he demanded, whether there was any very material difference between the circulation of such a paper, and the ostentatious announcement that it had been received? Did not Mr. Buckingham disseminate, as far as he had power to do so, the fact of a black-edged paper having been issued by others, on account of the appointment of Mr. Elliott, as a proof that the appointment was viewed as a calamity by those whom Mr. Elliott was selected to govern? Could any one who heard him deny that this was a publication deeply disparaging to the Government of Madras? Any Government must in the end be undermined, if contempt like this could be poured upon it at pleasure. It was however plain, that, even supposing Mr. Buckingham had previously mistaken the nature of the regulations for the government of the press, he now at least, namely, in January 1820, admitted his perfect understanding of them, and professed his determination to obey them in future. How had this gentleman kept his word? Why, it appeared that in a very short time after Government again had to complain. Early in 1820, a letter appeared in *The Calcutta Journal* respecting the mode in which the troops of the Nizam were paid; accusing certain public officers with issuing base coin to the native troops, for the purpose of realizing an illicit profit; and stating that it would be better at once to deduct a portion of their pay, rather than resort to such a practice: this, it must be admitted, was a most dangerous report to disseminate amongst the native troops! Mr. Buckingham and his friends had frequently quoted the sentiment of the Marquess of Hastings, that our Indian empire depended upon opinion. He wished Mr. B. had defined upon whose opinion it was thought to depend. Was it upon the opinion of the native sovereigns, or of the native army, or of the native population, or a combined opinion of the three? There was not one of these orders of persons whose opinion the paragraphs published by Mr. Buckingham had not tended to alienate from the British Government. (*Hear!*) Could any one who considered the composition and extent of the native armies, contemplate, without shuddering, what might be the effect of a statement published in a newspaper, which set forth that the native troops were defrauded by being

paid in base money? (*Hear!*) The Resident at Hyderabad was indignant at this letter, and he called on the Government to demand the name of the writer. The writer was in consequence given up, and Mr. Buckingham escaped the displeasure of Government! In Nov. 1820, a letter signed "*Emulus*" appeared in *The Calcutta Journal*. He would for the present forsake Mr. Buckingham's own statement, because the particular instances to which he was now referring were not noticed there. No one, however, could doubt that they had occurred, as they were mentioned in the minutes of Council. The letter of *Emulus* contained this passage: "No species of merit (I shall advance it without much apprehension of controversy) receives in this country a commensurate remuneration; but on the contrary, every indication of rising genius is repressed with the most undisguised and inconsiderate wantonness; and every excitement and emulation is barbarously withheld, except by the pernicious means of political influence, or, as it is generally termed, interest. Now not the remotest prospect remains to an officer in India of rising to a participation in the honours and emoluments attached to numberless situations in the service, and the man of independent mind, who disdains to crouch to and fawn on his superior, is condemned to afflicting and perpetual indigence. His condition closely resembles that of a slave condemned to the galleys, who toils with constant and unremitting exertion in the service of a cruel and careless master, without a distant prospect of emancipation, or the remotest hope of personal benefit." If their empire in India, indeed, depended on opinion, was it possible to conceive a more mischievous publication than this? Did it not proclaim to every young officer in the army, that his merits, be they what they might, would remain neglected and unrewarded by the Government? (*Hear!*) When his Hon. Friend spoke of a great community being perfectly contented, he spoke of that which was impossible to happen. In every society there must of necessity be a great number of dissatisfied persons. If nine-tenths of the Europeans in India were in the army, as Mr. Elphinstone had stated, a long time must elapse before a numerous body of young men could be promoted. He conceived it was hardly possible for a young soldier to read this article, which was written with much force, without its producing disaffection towards the Government. Did it not, then, become the duty of the proper authorities to say to Mr. Buckingham, "here is another breach of the regulations which you so much applauded, and so faithfully promised to be governed by." This letter was referred to the Advocate-General, who stated, that in his opinion it was a

libel. Proceedings were about to be commenced against Mr. Buckingham, when that gentleman very prudently made an apology to the Governor-General, disclaiming his having entertained any such meaning as was imputed to him. The prosecution was given up, on condition that he should instruct his counsel to let the motion which had been made for a criminal information against him by the Advocate-General pass without opposition, and that he should address to the Governor-General in Council an apology, comprehending, in distinct and unequivocal terms, the professions contained in a letter sent by him privately to Lord Hastings. That apology was to be read in Court by the Advocate-General, as the ground on which that officer was instructed to abandon the prosecution. The offence was here admitted, the apology was read in open Court, and Mr. Buckingham was allowed to continue his journal. These repeated admonitions had not, however, the effect of inducing Mr. Buckingham to abstain from again giving offence to the Government. The reason of their non-effect was obvious. Mr. Buckingham, like Mr. Cobbett, wished to raise his paper into immense circulation, and consequently to obtain immense profit by the frequency and boldness of his attacks. The project succeeded, for his paper netted four times the profit that had ever been produced by any other Indian Journal. But that which might be written, not only safely, but usefully, by Mr. Cobbett in this country, could not be done in India without endangering the safety of the empire, and therefore the Governor-General in Council, as was his bounden duty, again apprized Mr. Buckingham, that he must conform to the regulations, or be ordered away. But Mr. Buckingham in substance argued thus in reply: "My paper must have the most extensive circulation of any in India; I must have large profits; and in order to effect these objects, I must interest and agitate a great portion of the peninsula." A few months after this last offence, another letter made its appearance in *The Calcutta Journal*, which was headed "*Military Monopoly*," and signed "*A Young Officer*." Government considered this letter to be no less objectionable than the former. The author was however given up and punished, and Mr. Buckingham was again passed by. The next matter of complaint was an article, which charged the Government with having circulated an "infamous prospectus" of *The John Bull* newspaper. He (Mr. J.) entertained no doubt that the *John Bull* was a very gross publication, and he regretted that any servants of the Government had been, as it was said, connected with it. But Mr. Buckingham charged, not the clerks of the Government, but the Governor-General

in Council, with circulating an "infamous prospectus!" It was some satisfaction to know, that the *John Bull* would be as amenable to the present regulations for the press as *The Calcutta Journal*, or any other newspaper; and he believed he could confidently state, that the gentlemen within the bar had heard with pain that any servant of the Company was concerned with the *John Bull*. (The Chairman intimated his assent to the statement.) Mr. Buckingham having explained himself on the subject of this paragraph, the Government did not deem it necessary to adopt any measures against him. That gentleman's next offence consisted in an attack on the Bishop of Calcutta. One of the regulations which Mr. Buckingham had himself applauded, it would be recollected, interdicted "offensive remarks levelled at the Lord Bishop of Calcutta;" but notwithstanding this, Mr. Buckingham thought fit to publish a letter which gave great offence to that venerable and worthy prelate. He complained to the Government, and requested that notice should be taken of the article. The Secretary, in consequence, wrote a letter to Mr. Buckingham, who, in his reply, seemed rather to have defended the statement which had given offence to the Bishop, as he said in his reply, that "he thought it nothing more than a modest discussion of the subject." The Secretary, in answer, observed, "it is a gross prostitution of terms to represent as a temperate and modest discussion an anonymous crimination of an individual, involving at the same time an insinuated charge, not the less offensive for being hypothetically put, that his superior might have countenanced the delinquency." And the letter proceeded to state, "With these particulars before your eyes, and in contempt of former warnings, you did not hesitate to insert in your journal such a statement, from a person of whom you declare yourself utterly ignorant, and of whose veracity you consequently could form no opinion. Your defence for so doing is not rested on the merits of the special case; but as your argument must embrace all publications of a corresponding nature, you insist on your right of making your journal a vehicle for that species of indirect attack upon character in all instances of a parallel nature."

"When certain irksome restraints, which had long existed upon the press in Bengal, were withdrawn, the prospect was indulged, that the diffusion of various information, with the able comments which it would call forth, might be extremely useful to all classes of our countrymen in public employment. A paper conducted with temper and ability, on the principles professed by you at the outset of your undertaking, was eminently calculated to forward this view. The just expectations of Government have

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not been answered; whatsoever advantages have been attained, they have been overbalanced by the mischief of acrimonious dissensions spread through the medium of your journal."

"Complaint upon complaint is constantly harassing Government, regarding the impeachment which your loose publications cause to be inferred against individuals. As far as could be reconciled with duty, Government has endeavoured to shut its eyes on what it wished to consider thoughtless aberrations, though perfectly sensible of the practical objection which attends these irregular appeals to the public. Even if the matter submitted be correct, the public can afford no relief, while a communication to the constituted authorities would effect such redress; yet the idleness of recurrence to a wrong quarter is not all that is reprehensible, for that recurrence is to furnish the dishonest conclusion of sloth or indifference in those bound to watch over such points of the general interest. Still the Government wished to overlook minor editorial inaccuracies. The subject has a different complexion, when you, Sir, stand forth to vindicate the principle of such appeals, whatsoever slander upon individuals they may involve; and when you maintain the privilege of lending yourself to be the instrument of any unknown calumniator, Government will not tolerate so mischievous an abuse. It would be with undissembled regret that the Governor-General in Council should find himself constrained to exercise the chastening power vested in him, nevertheless, he will not shrink from its exertion, where he may be conscientiously satisfied that the preservation of decency, and the comfort of society, require it to be applied. I am thence, Sir, instructed to give you this intimation: should Government observe that you persevere in acting on the principle which you have now asserted, there will be no previous discussion of any case in which you may be judged to have violated those laws of moral candour, and essential justice, which are equally binding on all descriptions of the community. You will at once be apprized that your license to reside in India is annulled, and you will be required to furnish security for your quitting the country by the earliest convenient opportunity." Mr. Buckingham answered this by another letter of prodigious length, occupying nearly eight closely printed columns! How he or his friends can call the Government of Bengal to account for want of candour and good-nature, who travelled through the longest epistles he ever read upon such an occasion, he was utterly at a loss to conceive; the Secretary, in answer, informed Mr. Buckingham, that his letter "had produced no change in the sentiments and resolutions of Government."

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already communicated to him on the 17th of July." Here the correspondence on this subject closed; but Mr. Buckingham continued to proceed in a course which, it must be obvious to every man, was repugnant to regulations deemed necessary to the good government of the British territories. One would have thought, that intimations so plainly and frankly communicated would have been sufficient to have induced him to have altered it; but the alteration of that course would have been a diminution of his profit, and he had embarked in a speculation in which, although it ultimately failed, he thought he might go to a certain length, and then put a native editor in his place, who might set authority at defiance. He now came to Mr. Buckingham's next offence; and here he must say, that in his opinion Mr. Adam had been unworthily dealt with. The matter had been treated all along as if Mr. Adam had acted alone in these transactions, whilst, in fact, he acted only in conjunction with the whole of his Council. Every phrase personally invidious to Mr. Adam had been used, and he (Mr. J.) thought the Proprietors were bound in honour and justice not to let that gentleman's character go undefended. Mr. Buckingham, in his pamphlet, spoke of Mr. Adam having done this and that, which were really the acts of Lord Hastings. The only act done while Mr. Adam was in power, was the finally withdrawing Mr. Buckingham's license, which Lord Hastings had declared should be withdrawn if he again incurred the displeasure of Government. This he soon afterwards did once more. A true bill for a libel was found against Mr. Buckingham by the Grand Jury. It was for a libel on the six secretaries, contained in a letter signed "*Sum Subersilcs*." The Petit Jury, however, subsequently came to a different conclusion respecting that publication. But between the finding of the bill by the Grand Jury, and the trial of the indictment by the Petit Jury, Mr. Buckingham did that which in this country was considered a very high offence: he circulated papers that were disparaging to the Grand Jury who had found the bill, and which were calculated to influence the Petit Jury in their verdict. The consequence was, that the Advocate-General there, as the Attorney-General would have done here, moved for a criminal information against Mr. Buckingham. It had been asserted, that this information was refused; but that was not the case. The information was granted, and would have been tried, but for a reason which he should state, in direct contradiction to what had been alledged on the other side. It had been said, that the moment Mr. Adam came into power, the information, which had been previously abandoned, was

revived by him. The truth, however, was this: the information was granted, and about to be tried, when, in consequence of one of the judges proceeding to England, and another going to Madras, there was but a single judge left, and he refused to try it single-handed. Frequently in our own Courts, when a judge was asked to take a particular case for argument, he would say, "no, this is an important question, let it stand over till the Court is full." Sir F. Macnaghten acted thus. Sir H. Blossett, however, arrived at Calcutta, and then the Advocate-General, as a matter of course, moved that the information should be tried. Sir H. Blossett soon after died, and Sir F. Macnaghten again declined to try the cause. Before the Court was again filled by the arrival of Mr. Justice Puller, Mr. Buckingham's license was withdrawn, and he was sent to England. Such was the real history of this information, which was filed under the administration of Lord Hastings. The conduct attributed to Mr. Adam with respect to it, was in no instance borne out by the facts; for even the revived information, if they chose so to call it, was during the Government of Lord Hastings. But to give an instance of Mr. Buckingham's mode of expressing himself, and of his tone of mind with regard to Mr. Adam, in his progress from sarcasm to broad and open defiance, he (Mr. J.) need only refer to his pamphlet, in which he spoke of "the regulations privately circulated by Mr. John Adam," although he knew them to be the act of the Governor-General in Council, and publicly communicated by the Secretary of the Government to all editors of newspapers. Was it candid, or was it to be endured, the thus endeavouring to create a prejudice against this high and honourable functionary, by statements and imaginations that were wholly unfounded? Mr. Buckingham's next achievement was the publication of a letter from "a Military Officer," and after having been told that we exist but on opinion, and in a very material degree upon the opinion of the army, he thought they would agree with him as to the rectitude of such appeals to the passions of the soldiery! The writer, after complimenting Mr. Buckingham upon the utility of his Journal, uses these words: "how much more has it done to stop foul play, and introduce improvements in bazars, and in the administration of military justice, fining, flogging, taxing, cheating, how much more than all the orders you can pick and cull out of that valuable compilation, as clear as it is rich—the Bengal Code."—Now, what was this but to charge, as a practice with regard to the army, that of fining, flogging, taxing, cheating, &c. &c.; would any one say that this was a

safe kind of language to address, through *The Calcutta Journal*, to the native army, upon which publication, it is contended, there ought to be no restriction? However, Mr. Buckingham, feeling some alarm at the great danger he had incurred by this step, gave up the name of Colonel Robinson, who was tried for it by a Court Martial, and sent to this country, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, that the opinion of the Duke of York might be taken upon the subject. About this time Lord Hastings had expressed his wish to leave India, but before his Lordship's departure, Mr. Buckingham published a letter, under the head of "Military Discussion," the writer of which proposed to make a series of inquiries. He says, he shall from time to time put a few questions through the medium of *The Calcutta Journal*, which, if answered, would tend to define the authority of a commanding officer, the species of respect due to him, and the duties he had to perform; in short, the reciprocal duties of the commander and the commanded towards each other. Such was the substance of a letter, signed, I believe, "A Young Sub," an order of young gentlemen, who, when countenanced by papers like *The Calcutta Journal*, can write very fluently upon the affairs of the army, until they in turn arrive at rank, when they become the grave admirers of the then rising generation of "Young Subs." Mr. Buckingham had by this time brought himself, as they would see, to consider the regulations of 1818 as "waste paper," and had determined on the plan of a native, unbanishable editor, in case he himself should be obliged to sound a retreat. There was no other way of meeting this evasion, and of Government securing itself against a native editor, than the calling into aid some law which should oblige native as well as other editors to apply for licenses. He would not at this moment say whether this Act, and the Regulations which followed it, might not admit of some amendment; and if his Hon. Friend should think fit to propose, that both the act and the regulations should be laid before the Court for its consideration, he should have no objection to such a motion; he was willing to see if they could be rendered more liberal or more certain, but he could not consent that Mr. Adam's character should be hung up, or the Bengal Government go without due support, until his Hon. Friend has procured the publication of a voluminous mass of papers, all of which he had in the course of his speech shewn himself to be in possession of, and which the defendant, if he might so call him, had already communicated to the public through the medium of the press. He thought they had enough before them, and that he had read enough to prove that the conduct

of the Bengal Government was strictly right. He had but one more passage to read, which related to some strictures which had given offence to our old and firm ally, the Sovereign of Oude; this had induced a circular from Government to the editors of newspapers. The Secretary writes: "I am directed to communicate to you the desire of the most Noble the Governor General in Council, that you will refrain from inserting in your paper any of those strictures, for which the information must at least be loose, but probably invidious, while their purport is wantonly insulting to a Sovereign who has shewn the warmest attachment to the British interest." It was amusing to observe the point of consequence at which the editor of *The Calcutta Journal* had by this time arrived, and the conclusions which he had now come to. As to threats of displeasure from Government, he says, in his remarks upon this last admonition, "in point of fact, and in point of law, the restrictions of August 1818," restrictions which himself had applauded, and repeatedly promised his profound obedience to, "are mere waste paper! they have never been passed into a regulation in the only legal manner in which regulations can acquire the force of law, by the sanction of the Supreme Court; and are of no more force or value, than would be a circular of the Governor-General in Council, commanding us to give up our residence for the accommodation of the King of Oude, if he were to visit Calcutta, or to give up our beds to his seraglio, and our table to his servants." After noticing the request of some of the agency houses, as to his insertions, he goes on thus: "The communication of this desire of the Governor-General in Council, is at least entitled to as much regard: it solicits an abstinence from strictures on acts for which the information or authority is loose, and the motives of comment probably invidious; it asks us to abstain from the publication of that which is wantonly insulting to a Sovereign, who is at least attached to the British Government, and who, it might be added, does not sufficiently comprehend the nature of a free discussion, to suppose it can possibly be permitted on his acts, without the English Government at least approving of the censures passed on his conduct. The request is a very reasonable one, taking into account the limitations stated; and when it makes a reasonable request, it would be unreasonable indeed not to comply with it: but there its merits rest." Here, then, was this free-mariner, at last, planting his foot upon the neck of Government, even upon the neck of those whom three years before he had addressed in terms almost of servility, and by whom he had been repeatedly told what must be the consequence of such conduct: indeed

there was no end of his warnings: he had now read no fewer than five or six of them! It was not for them to measure the discretion of the appointment of civil officers to any particular situations; he was not himself friendly to the annexing of spiritual and lay offices. He thought that many who are anxious to support the established church of this country, risked its welfare by appointing so many of the clergy to the commission of the peace, thereby removing to the austere elevation of the bench those who should cultivate all those meek, generous, and charitable feelings which are essential to an affectionate and free spiritual intercourse with their flocks, whose sick-beds they should be ever ready to visit, and administer consolation very different from the mandates of a judge. But this was no excuse for Mr. Buckingham, who treated the appointment of Mr. Bryce in a manner disrespectful to Government, and in the teeth of the regulations. Hitherto every act respecting Mr. Buckingham had been under the authority of Lord Hastings, and with his personal knowledge, and none more so than the last assurance, that for the next offence his license should be revoked without further notice. This recall of his license was done upon a review of his whole conduct, and not, as had been erroneously asserted, on account of the animadversions made on the appointment of Dr. Bryce; whoever would take the trouble to read the order, would find that it expressed for what reason the license was withdrawn; it ran thus:—"The Governor-General in Council having taken into his consideration the repeated and systematic violations, by Mr. Buckingham, the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, of the rules issued by Government on the 19th August 1818, for the guidance of the editors of newspapers at this Presidency (a copy of which was duly communicated to Mr. Buckingham, by direction of the Governor-General in Council), and having further taken into his consideration an article in *The Calcutta Journal* of the 8th inst., page 541, and having referred to the license of the Hon. the Court of Directors, authorizing Mr. Buckingham to proceed to India as a free-mariner, is pleased to direct that a copy of Mr. Buckingham's license be here recorded, and that the following Order in Council, recalling that license, be communicated to Mr. Buckingham by the Chief Secretary to Government."

(Resolution.)—"Whereas James Silk Buckingham, now and for some time past a resident of the town of Calcutta, has obtained from the Hon. the Court of Directors a certificate or license to proceed to the East Indies; and whereas the said James Silk Buckingham has, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, forfeited his claim to the countenance and

protection of the supreme Government; it is hereby ordered and declared, that the certificate or license so obtained by the said James Silk Buckingham, shall be void, from and after the 15th day of April 1823. By order of the Governor-General in Council.

"W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Gov."

Mr. Jackson said he had shown, step by step, the conduct of Mr. Buckingham, and the dangers which those who were appointed to govern and judge, thought must arise from the unrestrained course which this gentleman was pursuing, and who, so judging, thought proper, by a solemn act of duty, imposed upon them by their high station, and no less so by their solemn oaths and the authority of Parliament, to put an end to a course of publication thus affronting to the native princes, seductive and seditious as to the army, and calculated to induce opinions and feelings in the native population extremely adverse to their submission to British rule; and, taking them separately or as a whole, every one must see that their tendency was to shake to its centre that opinion upon which our existence in India was said to depend. This, the Bengal Government thought too great a risk to be run, and they ordered from the country that gentleman whose writings they regarded as thus dangerous to that Government which they were bound to support. With respect to Mr. Arnot, they were to remember that Lord Amherst did not, as it is said, send Mr. Arnot home, and at the same time withdraw the license from *The Calcutta Journal*; on the contrary, he continued to its new native editor, Mr. Sandys, the means of pursuing a fair and worthy course, assigning his humane reason of being unwilling to hurt the property; nor was it until it appeared to his Lordship that Mr. Sandys was emulating his predecessor, that he finally withdrew his license to print and publish: but as that case was not before them he should decline going into it, and would trouble the Court with a few words on the proposition of a free press in India. He could hardly argue it gravely, it seemed to him so full of extravagance, that in a colonial settlement, the Governor of which the Legislature had found it expedient to render almost absolute, there should exist a press altogether free and uncontrolled, for to that extent they go, thereby claiming as a right for the army, which comprizes nine-tenths of the European population, that *Cobbel's Register*, for instance, might be laid on every mess-table in India, to teach them politics on Saturdays, and Carlisle's blasphemies, to improve their religion on the Sunday! But his Hon. Friends said, let offences of the press be tried by a jury! This was a plausible fallacy, which it became necessary to have well understood—so small was the European community, even of Calcutta, that

civil causes, of whatever magnitude or consequence, were tried by the judges; the number of European inhabitants did not admit of a selection of persons, sufficiently remote from the parties, to give a fair chance for an impartial verdict. Now, with regard to the trial by jury for crimes of this description, let any one look to the extremely comparative paucity of the European population, and let them judge how far the public would be sure of obtaining retribution? remembering that Mr. Buckingham himself boasts, that the greater part of the inhabitants of Calcutta were subscribers to his paper, and a great many of them actual share-holders! The Legislature, foreseeing this difficulty, had therefore invested the Governor in Council with the double power, either to send home the offending party, or proceed against him in the Courts in India, as might be judged best for the public interest. Another very important consideration, was the delay which the defendant might interpose, who could perhaps defer the bringing on of his trial for six months, during which he might sow sedition every morning, and gather his crop in the evening; and who could answer for the number of challenges? But the Court should hear Mr. Justice Macnaghten's own ideas upon this subject. That upright Judge, Sir F. Macnaghten, had been alluded to upon several occasions by Mr. Buckingham, as a sort of ultra Whig—as a kind of patriotic judge, who held sentiments of liberty, very honourable, no doubt, to himself, but very congenial with those of Mr. Buckingham. He believed that Sir F. Macnaghten loved liberty, and he revered him for so doing, but this gave the greater weight to the adjudication which he was about to read. The question before the Learned Judge was, whether he should record in the Supreme Court those regulations, which, since the departure of Lord Hastings, the Governor-General in Council had thought proper to resolve upon? For though any Governor has a right to say, under the 53d of the late King, if you do not conform to such and such regulations I will send you home, as had been the case with the regulations of August 1818, yet by making them matter of record in the Supreme Court, either native or European might be proceeded against by indictment, for the breach of any one of those regulations which had been so reviled that day, and charged with carrying back to the dark ages the natives of this immense empire! They are to cause a relapse into the barbarisms of the fourteenth century, before printing was invented, and to cast a deep shade over the intellectual hemisphere of India! Now, let him put it to his Hon. Friend candidly to say, what restriction to works of literature or science would be

imposed by these regulations? What virtuous effort of the human mind might not be now published in India? The works of Shakspeare or Milton, of Steele, Addison, Pope, or Gay, the labours of Newton or Locke? What was there delightful in poetry, or instructive in prose, which might not appear? Should men rise up, capable of giving to the Indian public a *Spectator*, a *Tutor*, or a *Guardian*, or such allegories as those of Hawkesworth and Johnson, would they not be hailed with admiration? Was there, in short, a page which had been written during what had been called the golden age of literature in their country, or a page in the almost immortal works of Sir Win. Jones, to which the press of Calcutta was not at this hour open? To what, indeed, was it not open, except to treason, sedition, and libel? But let them hear what Sir F. Macnaghten said of these regulations—this patriotic Judge, whom they had heard reviled in his turn. He had never in his life heard out of the mouth of a judge a clearer or more dispassionate argument; but Mr. Buckingham was very capricious in his likes and dislikes—there was scarcely one person of eminence that he had not at one time praised, and at another time condemned. He was as capricious as a youthful lover. First, Lord Hastings falls under his displeasure; next, his favourite Judge, Sir F. Macnaghten; and lastly, the eloquent advocate who had stood by him on all occasions, Mr. Ferguson. In the beginning of the work he had held up these distinguished persons as examples to others, and he had concluded his publications with passing the severest censure upon them! Sir F. Macnaghten, being about to adjudicate whether the Supreme Court should consent to make the regulations proposed by the Governor-General matter of record, and thereby matter of law, takes a step of itself sufficient to shew that freedom of the highest order exists in India. It had been suggested to him that he need not hear argument against these regulations, they were merely matter between the judges of the Supreme Court and the Governor in Council. No, says Sir F. Macnaghten, all the world shall hear, and object, if it pleases. The Act says, there shall be twenty days between publication and the date of the record, and it must mean that all men may come into the Court and object—let them do so, and I will hear what every man has to say before I record them. He accordingly heard Mr. Buckingham's *ci-devant* friend Mr. Ferguson; he heard his friend, Mr. Turton; and he heard the memorial of those six natives, which they had heard read; either Mr. Buckingham taught some man to write as he does, or himself was its author!

Mr. Buckingham—"I was not in India at the time."

Mr. R. Jackson—"No man could read that petition without concluding by whom it had been prepared; it is most ably done, and I will not let Mr. Buckingham's modesty, excessive as it is, stand between him and his honest fame! I believe that he drew up that petition! I shall conclude, Sir, by reading what I stated as delivered by Sir F. Macnaghten."

"He said he believed (and it was a great gratification to him to believe it), that there was not upon the face of the earth a place in which there was more real and practical liberty than was at this moment existing in the city of Calcutta; he believed there was no place in which industry was alike free in its exercise, or better secured in the enjoyment of its acquisitions; that there was no place where it was likely to be so effectually aided, if it had any thing like a claim to assistance. He said it was many years since he had last arrived, that he had never heard of any individual who could justly complain of the conduct of the Government; that he believed a more mild, lenient, or indulgent one, never existed; and for himself, he ventured to say, if any act of tyranny or oppression was brought to his notice in any way, that he would most earnestly join in resistance to it by all the means that were not forbidden by law; that he would remonstrate, and petition, and could or that checks would not be denied, which might effectually prevent a recurrence of belief, however, that no benefit would be derived, and thought no benefit ought to be derived, from disrespect to the Government; he thought the stability of a Government, under which such advantages were enjoyed, ought never to be endangered by mere speculative discussions, which certainly very few of the community could derive any benefit from; and those few, perhaps, not the most worthy of consideration. Where, he would ask, are people more substantially independent to be found? There is no place where men can declare and assert their rights with more fearlessness and security. Every thing which is of importance to maintain, may be maintained and asserted without any fear of the consequences, and a Government under which so much is enjoyed, would not, he hoped, be endangered for the gratification of a few, who very possibly wish to signalize themselves by the discussion of theories that no man has any real interest in, and which cannot be supported consistently with the authority we live under, and by which we are so effectually protected."

"The fallacy consisted in affirming that this was a free country, and he wondered how men could be so deceived, or could

have so deceived themselves. He had never seen or heard of either text or comment that could lead him to believe the rights of Englishmen here, were at all like the right of Englishmen in their own country. He would, he said, speak his sentiments in defiance of any man's resentment, and he knew it was idleness to talk of men having a controul over a Government in a country in which they lived merely by sufferance, in which they had no right to be at all, and from which they might by law be removed at pleasure."

"He declared that, friend as he was to liberty, he, like every other Briton, had come here by choice, knowing, or having been supposed to know, that it is not a free country. He was happy, he said, in enjoying, and in seeing every one in the enjoyment of practical freedom in its fullest extent; for such benefits, he said, it was no great sacrifice to refrain from assaults upon the Government, we should make but a bad exchange if we gave up solid advantages for the indulgence of a few in their gains or caprices, and if we cannot have all, he hoped we should make a judicious selection."

"He hoped that the Government would not, on account of the misconduct of a few, be compelled to adopt measures of severity by which all might be affected; we have all in possession that can be desired, and he hoped the loss of it would not be hazardous for something of which we have no distinct idea, or, if we brought ourselves to have a just one, we must confess that it existed in enriching the necessities, who had nothing but their own gains in view, or in gratifying the vanity of system-mongers, or the malignancy of some even of a worse description."

"He said, however, that if the happy state of this country was to be altered, he hoped that it would be effected by constitutional measures, and that we should not be forced into a change by the efforts of the press. Let the Legislature give us a free press; to that he had no objection. He declared that he never would, because he never could object to the extension of freedom, but that with respect to the extension of it to this country, many objections had been made by many wise men. Sir Wm. Jones, who was as enthusiastic as any man ever was in the cause of liberty, declared that he would not preach his doctrines to the Indians, and in a letter which appears to have been strictly confidential, talking of his own well-known dialogue, he says, 'I perfectly agree (and no man of sound intellect can disagree) that such a system is wholly inapplicable to this country, and if liberty could be forced upon them by Britain, it would make them as miserable as the cruelest despotism.' His Lordship declared that he did not give these as his own sentiments, or profess to

concur in them. In fact, he had not formed any opinion upon the subject, and he would content himself, as every man must do, with the laws as they are. He would repeat, however, that it was no less than absurd to talk of the existence of a free press where there is no constitution; if the Legislature please to extend the Constitution of England to India, it might do so. Hitherto such a measure had not been deemed expedient, and at present a free press was certainly out of its place; it might follow, but it could not precede a free constitution. Whatever form of Government it might please the Legislature to give us, he said it was his most ardent wish that we might be left to as much practical liberty as we at present enjoyed."—Speaking of the plan for having native editors, his Lordship said, "He knew many gentlemen of the description to which he alluded, that they were highly meritorious and respectable, but he thought they might be contented with standing on the same footing with British subjects, and that he did not think it their interest to lay claim to superior immunities."

"He had not, he said, the pleasure of being personally known to the present editor of *The Calcutta Journal*, but had heard his character from men who knew him well, and men who were qualified to judge of his merits, and every thing he had heard of him was in his favour; but it was his opinion that the name of that Gentleman had been used in such a manner as a Government like this could not possibly endure. If he had been a British subject, and committed an offence against the British Government to-day, he might be ordered to depart from the country to-morrow; yet what is the insolent boast? That he is free from all controul of the Government, and amenable to this Court alone; that is, that he may print and publish any thing, however seditious and destructive of this Government's authority—that he may continue such publications at pleasure—and that they cannot even be questioned until the next sessions, which will be in June! and although a bill of indictment may be found against him, he may perhaps traverse over until October, giving him all the intermediate time to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, and to hold it in open defiance! There is no man (continued his Lordship) in the use of his reason, who can believe that the Legislature intended to secure the Government against assaults from British subjects, and lay it open at the same time to the outrages of men who certainly cannot be supposed to have the interests of England so much at heart as British subjects have. What, he asked, had we witnessed? The Government had thought proper to order Mr. Buckingham (the late editor of *The Calcutta Journal*)

to be transported to his own country. He (Sir Francis) did not think himself at liberty to enter at all into the merits of that proceeding: sitting where he sat, it would be highly improper in him to give an opinion of any sort upon the question. It may be at least assumed that the order, in the opinion of Government, was proper. And what was the consequence? an immediate proclamation of defiance, a declaration that the paper should be continued upon its former plan, and on the same principles, because the editor to be appointed would not be within the reach of the Government's immediate authority! Nay, they went further, and announced the folly and weakness of the Government in having removed Mr. Buckingham from his office, and in not having so much sagacity as to discover that another editor might be appointed, who would be free from their controul; that Government had aggravated the evil of which they complained, by subjecting themselves to a greater annoyance in this country, and by sending Mr. Buckingham to another, where he could be a more formidable opponent; and that they had thus, instead of being exposed to one battery, placed themselves between two fires. This, he believed, was the phrase which the *Calcutta Journal* was pleased to adopt; that he believed he had fairly given the sense of the manifesto. He asked, if any Government ought to submit to such insolence and outrage? or if such a one as this could be co-existent with such a press? He declared, if the Government had been in his hands, that he should have thought himself justified in disregarding forms, and considered it his duty to subdue such audacity, if he had power sufficient to effect it. He believed, he said, that many had thought the passiveness of Government before this occasion culpable. For his own part, he could hardly bring himself to think leniency culpable; but he wondered that a single *Calcutta Journal*, published, as many of them were, with a seeming desire of subverting this Government's authority, had ever been suffered to pass the precincts of Calcutta by the Government dawk."

"He declared that he considered this insult to Government sufficient in itself to justify some regulation, and to prove that the law, as it stood, was not sufficient to protect authority from insult." Sir Francis concluded with ordering the regulations to be registered."

Mr. Jackson having read these various extracts, closed his address, saying, "I flatter myself that I have now assigned sufficient grounds for the motion which I mean to conclude. I have endeavoured to show that the proceedings of the Bengal Government were strictly justified in point of law, and that such law was by them wisely and virtuously administered."

nistered on the present occasion. Should the Court concur with me in these sentiments, it must also agree with me, that you, sir, and your hon. colleagues, would have compromised your duty, had you forbore to express your approbation of Mr. Adam's conduct, or withheld your support from his government. And that we, sir, should unworthily compromise ours, were we not, in our place, as cordially to support you in so doing, and unequivocally to declare that we approve the conduct of the then Governor in Council." Mr. Jackson then handed up the following motion:

"That this Court doth cordially concur in the approbation expressed by the Court of Directors, of the revocation of Mr. J. S. Buckingham's license to reside in India, considering that gentleman's conduct as editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, from the year 1818 to 1823, notwithstanding the repeated intimations which he received from the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings in Council, that he should be ordered to England without further notice if he continued to violate those rules and regulations which his Lordship in Council had ordered to be addressed to the editors of newspapers on the 12th of August 1818, when he revised the existing regulations regarding the controul exercised by the Government over newspapers.

"And this Court is of opinion, that in withdrawing such license, the then Governor-General in Council consulted his duty to this Company, and the due protection of those high interests which were intrusted to his administration."

Mr. S. Dixon, after censuring the custom which prevailed, of making speeches which lasted for two or three hours, when the argument might be disposed of by common sense in a quarter of an hour, proceeded to observe, that it was a very great fallacy to draw an analogy between the situation of a free press in India and one in this country. He knew that here a writer could not with impunity injure individuals with his aspersions; but such a writer might cause much mischief in India by spreading irritating language, and creating that discontent among the natives which the Government might have the greatest difficulty in controlling. Mr. Buckingham had, by his mode of proceeding, so placed himself at issue with the Government of India, that either one or the other must yield, and he must add, that the safety of India would be compromised the moment any man could remain there in defiance of the authorities. He did not believe that either the Marquess of Hastings, or any member of the Council, could be actuated, in the steps they had taken towards Mr. Buckingham, by personal malice, or by any other feeling than the exercise of public duty, and

therefore he should second the amendment.

Mr. Buckingham next addressed the Court. He rose, he said, under singular disadvantages, but he would endeavour, in what he had to offer, to be if possible as brief as the Hon. Proprietor who had just spoken. He should apply himself at once to argument: it was his wish to have confined himself to the general question, and to have endeavoured to have kept himself and his private affairs in the background. The general question was that of a free press in India, and that alone he was anxious to discuss. But the discussion had taken somewhat of another turn, and he was called upon to reply to other matters. He was called upon, in particular, to notice what had fallen from the learned Proprietor near him (Mr. Randall Jackson); surprised at the assumption on which he founded so much of his argument. He had assumed, that the Government of India was a despotism, and must so continue: now, he presumed all must agree, that a government of despotism and a government of law were inconsistent. What he should call a government of despotism was that in which there were no laws to regulate or controul power, such as prevailed in Persia, in Egypt, and it might be said in Prussia, at the present moment: but the assumption was unfounded as to India, where, from time immemorial, there was a government of laws. The Hindoos had a government of laws, and so voluminous and piled had they become, that after twenty years labour a lawyer could hardly prepare an index for the digest. The Mahometans, it was true, had their laws in one book, the Koran, but the commentaries on that single book had become as elaborate as those which had been written upon the laws of England. Besides these various codes and commentaries, there were the local regulations of the British authorities, so numerous that they could hardly be classified. How, then, could this be called a government of despotism, with such an accumulation of the Hindoo, Mahometan, and British codes of law, superadded to which were the laws made by the British Parliament, session after session, and the subsequent alterations and repeals of many of them? The Act of the 13th Geo. III., chap. 88, which regulated trial for misdemeanour in India, enacted that no regulation should have the force of law until it was registered in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. It would seem clearly from this, that no despotism was contemplated. His personal conduct had been brought before the Court in considerable detail, and it was necessary for him to reply in self vindication. He had been accused of committing repeated violations of law in India, and of disregarding various warn-

ings which it was said he had received to admonish him for the future. He denied all the imputations. The regulations of the Marquess of Hastings, or of Mr. Adams, were not law, and he denied that he had praised them as had been asserted. The 65th sec. of the 33d of Geo. III. related to *illicit correspondence* with the native powers. Now the chief danger attributed to the existence of a free press in India, was the tendency it might have to alienate the affections of the native powers from the British Government. That view was erroneous. Was not disaffection, he asked, more likely to be produced by a *clandestine correspondence* than by *open appeals* through the public press? By the acts of Parliament it would be seen that a specific accusation was enjoined for the higher crime, and the party was allowed a list of witnesses, with all the usual protection of the law, while, according to the practice, all that protection was withdrawn from the person accused of the lesser offence. The recital of these acts would prove, that when our subjects went to India they were to have specific rights, or else why had a Supreme Court of Legislature been sent out with such powers as were granted to it? It had been said, that he had praised and attacked Judge Macnaghten—in other words, that he had promulgated truth and falsehood within one month; this he denied, and he boldly called for the proof. Having mentioned this judge, he wished to quote a recent instance, when Mr. Arnott was brought before him by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, on the ground that he was illegally imprisoned. On that occasion Sir F. Macnaghten argued in favour of Mr. Arnott's liberation, observing, "that liberty being imperfect in India, it was therefore the more necessary to be careful of what existed;" a *dictum* which he conceived ought never to be lost sight of. He felt himself obliged to oppose another doctrine of the learned Proprietor (Mr. Jackson), namely, that it was necessary for the safety of India that it should be secured from an accession of strangers. He denied this principle; and asked who were the East-India Company?—strangers; all strangers. Was it possible that five or six thousand residents in cities could effect a certain portion of good locally, and that twenty thousand could not, if scattered elsewhere, perform the same benefits in proportion to their sphere of operation? Was the good done to be effected through the immediate agency of the East-India Company? Had their monopoly of trade given them also a monopoly of wisdom? Were the Company alone to be considered as diffusing improvements in India? He said, no; and he said it disinterestedly, for he was ready to admit, that there was not anywhere (speaking of them generally) a

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more worthy, enlightened, or respectable body to be found, than the servants of the East-India Company in India; but the education which had made them so was equally common to others. He contended, therefore, that *non-accession*, so far from contributing to their safety, had exactly an opposite effect; and that it was *accession* which, when the hour of invasion was threatened, would furnish them with protectors. The great counterpoise, which was so desirable, was the granting that colonization which some appeared to deprecate. On that point he was also at issue with the learned Proprietor, and when he cited acts of Parliament, he (Mr. Buckingham) was ready to bow to his better authority, for he then could give demonstration of his view; but it was not so in matters of opinion, for there he was ready to reason with him. When he talked of the situation of unlicensed persons in India, he wished the learned Proprietor to know, that even to them the right of trial applied. Should those, then, who went out licensed, be placed in a worse situation than the unlicensed? He referred the learned Proprietor to the Act of the 53d of Geo. III., which gave the Governor-General the power of sending out of India. It was said to be an unconditional power; but this he denied. [The Hon. Proprietor here read the 36th sec. of the 53d of Geo. III., and demanded, whether, if the power were intended to be unconditional, the Legislature would have used such a form of expression?] It was clear then, that the individual, while there, had a claim to "countenance and protection." So had all men who obeyed the laws; and it was unjust to withdraw that protection, so long as due obedience was paid. Applying these principles to his own case, he asked whether, in all these things, or any of them (and if in any of them, in which) had he offended? Had he offended any known law of England or of the East-India Company? He certainly had not—for no rule promulgated by the Governor-General had the force of law, unless it were previously sanctioned by the Supreme Court. Great stress had been laid on the position, that a free mariner, having an especial license to trade on the high seas, was liable, should he discontinue his profession, to have that license withdrawn, and he was reminded of the condition of that license. It was presumed that the license was intended to enable the possessor to do one thing exclusively, whereas he took the fair meaning of it to be, to have the power of doing an especial thing, which other men, without a license, could not do; but that the holder of a license could do all other things as all other men could do them who were not prohibited. What he maintained was, that a free mariner did not, by

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quitting his profession, forfeit his license. Did a merchant, by quitting one branch of trade for another, forfeit it? Did an indigo planter, if he adopted another branch of trade, forfeit it? and was he, upon quitting his particular occupations, no longer to remain in India? It was no such thing; the construction of the terms of the license was entirely untenable. It had been said, that Sir Evan Nepean, upon his (Mr. B.'s) arrival in Bombay, found it necessary to send him away. He had received the most flattering testimony from Sir E. Nepean, and he especially put it to that gentleman, that the same charter which gave him the power of expelling, gave him likewise the privilege of licensing until he heard from home. The learned Proprietor had told them, that the natives of India were overflowing with happiness, and that the great danger was, that free discussion might render them uncomfortable. He valued the happiness of the natives of India above all other considerations; and if any thing were proposed which had a tendency to injure the natives, he for one should set his face against it. But if they were so happy, why not allow them the opportunity of expressing their joy? Ought they to smother the feelings of those who could only, were their condition such as was described, approach them with congratulations? Was it not apparent, that he who stopped the tongues or pens of men, felt that he impeded the publicity of what would be disadvantageous to himself? The world must laugh to scorn the man, who asserted that people are all happy, at the moment that he gagged them to prevent the expression of their feelings. Much had been said relative to the paragraph respecting Governor Elliott. He always thought it coarse and vulgar. It was notorious that it was not written by him; it came to him, in a letter written upon black-edged paper. In looking back upon that transaction, he thought it was extremely indiscreet in him to have mentioned what he did when reference was made to him respecting that letter; but it should be remembered, that he was then a sailor, not an editor; indiscretion was the failing of a sailor; and there were men behind the bar who could appreciate the failings as well as the feelings of such a character, and who would not, he hoped, hastily condemn him for an indiscreet act. On the occasion alluded to, he did certainly express his regret that he was ignorant of the existence of the regulations which were then quoted. The common sense of the country at the time was, that there was no reservation after what Lord Hastings had already done, and that the press was free. It had been said, that he knew of these regulations, and believed them to be merely "a tub thrown out to the whale," and to be quite innoxious in

their intention. Such, he declared, was not his opinion. He knew no such thing: nor was he bound to defend the Marquess of Hastings' consistency; all he would say was, that when the Noble Marquess made his reply to the Madras address, the one thing and the other could not possibly be in his head at the same time. He could not be supposed to entertain at one moment two opposite opinions, one in favour of restrictions, the other in favour of a free press. With reference to the judicial proceedings against him in India, he was pleased to learn from Judge Macnaghten, that the Advocate-General had advised no prosecution in the first case alluded to, for he knew that no verdict could be had. If the paragraph were so unjustifiable as had been insinuated, could not twelve men be found in Calcutta to whom it could be submitted? He was always ready to avow his regret at having published any thing displeasing to the Marquess of Hastings, for he thought all men ought to be thankful to him for the revision of the old regulations; first for the abolition of the censorship, and next for the substitution of certain rules in the place of vague caprice, with the understanding that the most liberal interpretation was to be put upon them. In every one of the few instances in which his name was concerned, he contended that he did observe these regulations, and did, in every instance, attend to the warnings which were given to him. It had been said, that he had interpreted the Marquess of Hastings' speech as having an equal operation with the law. He denied having done any such thing. This assertion was made by those who contended that the Marquess of Hastings had a power to make a rule to fetter the press without the adjunct of the Council, and to transport individuals upon a deprivation of their licenses. Now, if he had a right to fetter the press without the aid of the Council, he had the power, on the delivery of his speech, so often quoted, to take off these restrictions, which he avowed ought not to remain. If the Council thought he had no such power without their co-operation, they ought to have protested against it; but the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) knew they did not dissent. He saw him at the Government House on that day, and he knew they did not dissent. He was entitled, under these circumstances, to put the interpretation which he had upon the Noble Marquess's speech. Our empire in India was said to be one of opinion. He said, no. If what he heard of late were true, he would call it an empire of force: he meant improper and ungenerous force in the extreme sense. Such were not the means by which they ought, or could attach the natives of India to our interests. The state of the press shewed it was not an empire of opinion; but sup-

pose it were, and that the natives wished the Company to govern them as they did, then there could be no greater argument for the liberty of the press. With respect to the publication of the letter on the subject of the payment of the Nizam's troops, to which reference had been made, there again he challenged investigation. He received that letter, as he stated, from an officer, who vouched for its truth. That letter attracted the attention of the Governor, whose Chief Secretary wrote to him upon the subject, and he gave up the officer's name. It laid the foundation of an inquiry, and the facts alleged subsequently turned out to be true. What danger, then, arose to the service, from shewing that the troops had been paid in base currency, as was stated in the letter? The exposure corrected the evil, and obviated the danger. The native troops, besides, never saw newspapers in the English language, and even if they did, and could understand them, no mischief could ensue from stating to them what they must themselves know to be untrue. Suppose the first regiment of guards were stationed at Gibraltar, and there paid their regular pay in full dollars, could the editor of *The Times* persuade them, contrary to their own senses, that they were paid in sixpences, or in lead? Did it then depend on the editors of newspapers to persuade the natives of India that they are happy or discontented, contrary to their own knowledge? No such thing. The letter signed *Æmulus* had been also talked of. It complained, that in the Indian army merit was nothing, and interest every thing. He declared, at the time, that the opinion was unfounded, and on the day following the publication of that letter, he wrote a long article to show that the imputation was not true; so that at the same moment Lord Hastings saw the charge, he also saw the refutation. This was the rational way to treat discontented men: to hear them, to reply to them, and to put them down by the facts, and not allow them to disperse their complaints in silent whispers, in small circles, until the influence of the exaggeration or the falsehood swelled so as to encompass large masses of society. Lord Hastings saw the course he (Mr. Buckingham) had taken, and he said it would be unpleasant for him to resort to proceedings at law. He sent Mr. Palmer to him, for the purpose of explanation. It was asserted that he (Mr. B.) made an apology. He did not; and he would state what really was done: a letter was read in open Court, regretting that he had published any letter which had offended the Governor-General—that he did not participate in the opinion conveyed in that letter, but had, on the contrary, on the next day argued against it. It was also said, that he had continued this career of

boldness, because boldness was necessary for profit. Now he did no such thing—not that such a thing had not been attempted in India: there was a paper boldly pressed there, called *The John Bull*, which teemed with libels, as had been proved before the Supreme Court of Judicature. That paper might be said to have faced every thing for the sake of profit; but it could not succeed. If he were indeed a libeller, let the record be produced which affixed the imputation upon him; but it was notorious, that though paragraphs were selected from his journal, and laid before the Advocate-General, the Bengal Government were unable to obtain a single verdict. A distinction had been attempted to be drawn, in stating that Government did not circulate the prospectus (of *The John Bull*), but that it was the agents who sent them out. He could put down this distinction at once, for he was ready to prove that the Government, through Mr. Secretary Lushington, ordered the post offices to send the prospectuses free, and this was admitted to him, with the rejoinder, "and did we not send yours in the like manner?" It was true enough, as Sir John Malcolm had said, his papers and prospectuses went for twelve months after; but there was a distinction between the two cases, which could not be overlooked—there were no politics in his prospectus: not so in that of *The John Bull*, for that set out with the avowal of being intended to put down "the guilty profit" of *The Calcutta Journal*. He had asked the Government leave to reply, through the same channels, to this prospectus which attacked him, but was refused. Here, then, was a specific charge against the Government, of having given this undue support in the manner he had mentioned. He now wished to call the attention of Mr. Trant to the custom of marking at the post-offices, in Persian characters, at the back, the name of any person bringing a letter addressed to a newspaper. His letters were so marked, although he often did not know the writers. A gentleman, an officer in Kerman, a stranger to him, wrote that he had seen a letter from Mr. Secretary Lushington, promoting one civil servant above another, adding in a postscript, "you are expected to take *The John Bull* newspaper." The writer of the letter to him (Mr. B.) mentioned in a postscript, that his prospects in life would be affected if he divulged his name. He had subsequently ascertained that he was a captain in the army, and he declared, on his honour, that the statement which he transmitted was true. It was quite clear, therefore, that the Government in India countenanced and circulated *The John Bull* newspaper. From this he would pass to the offensive paragraphs upon the Bishop, which had been

commented upon. He had said that he never broke the rules which were so much dwelt upon, although, for the reason he had stated, they had never the force of law. Mr. Buckingham here read the rules of 1818, and proceeded to observe, it was very true that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was mentioned in them, and he admitted that the publication of the letter was indiscreet. The letter, however, only stated, that the writer had heard that the Chaplain received orders from the Bishop, that he was not to be amenable to the civil authority; what was there offensive to the Bishop in this statement? It was a gross prostitution of terms to say there was. It had been said that the Grand Jury found a true bill against him, but that the Petit Jury did not quite agree in their view of the case—did not quite agree: was that the way to speak of their act? Why, they came to a unanimous verdict of acquittal, and the Court itself rang with the acclamations of the auditors. Mr. Adam said, the matter terminated here, as they did not agree upon the business. A gentle way, truly, of describing what had really occurred! The matter which gave rise to the bill of indictment was contained in a letter signed "*Sam Subersides*," in which it was stated, "that the Secretary to the Government allowed the Government to hear only such complaints as he pleased." This assertion Col. Robinson had reduced to a truism, by saying, "that suppose no complaints could reach the ears of Government except through the Secretary, that no complaint could be heard by them, except such as the Secretary pleased." During the time between the finding of the bill of indictment and the trial of the cause, various letters appeared in the Indian newspapers, and some in his own, discussing the merits of the paragraph charged as libel, and endeavouring to shew that it was not libellous. In consequence of these discussions, Mr. Spankie, the Advocate-General, filed a criminal information against him. That information Judge Macnaghten, at a subsequent period, refused to try, declaring it to be "cruel, oppressive, and illegal." The information was founded upon statements which he (Mr. Buckingham) asserted were not libels; and he asked, why did Mr. Adams revive that information six months after his acquittal, when he thought the Government were really ashamed of the angry disposition they had evinced, and were permitting the subject gradually to die away. His solicitor applied to the Advocate-General, Mr. Spankie, who was now in this country, and must remember the fact, and was by him informed that the Government did not mean to bring the information forward. When, however, Chief Justice Blossett came out, the information was again put on the table of

the Court for trial. It was handed up by Mr. Spankie, who had before told his (Mr. B.'s) solicitor that the Government did not mean to proceed upon it. He did not attribute blame to Mr. Spankie for this, he no doubt discharged his duty, according to the instructions he received, and his public and private character he respected. The information was handed up to Chief Justice Blossett for trial, but Providence so ordained it that he did not live to try the cause. It had been said, that he admitted the legality of the restrictions: he did not, and could not have admitted their legality. They were, to all intents and purposes, private; they were never entered in the Supreme Court. Originally they were transmitted to the editors of newspapers, but he knew nothing of them. As to the printer's license in India, it was said to correspond with the license in this country, but there was a palpable distinction between them; a printer's license might be had by any man here who applied for it, for a few shillings, the object being merely to indicate where his press was. In fact, the license could not be refused upon a proper application, and once granted, it could never be taken away. There is no resemblance, therefore, between the Indian and the British license; there is, in fact, no point of comparison between them. Great stress had been laid on the magnanimity with which his private property was respected. He thought, naturally enough, that the protection of the Court would have been given to the license of *The Calcutta Journal*; but he soon found his mistake, for the moment the oppressive attack was aimed at him, his property was at once cut down and affected. One gentleman had said in this debate, that it was not for him to say whether the observations which had led to these proceedings were just or unjust. Why then profess to talk of merits and demerits, and say, at the same time, it was indifferent to you which was right or wrong? He had shewn that the articles relative to the Bishop, to the military pay, and the letter signed "*Æmulus*," were all alleged to have been libels; but that they were not so he had declared, and he challenged the proof. He contended, that he neither broke any regulation, nor disregarded any warning he had received. He asked, what warning had he set aside? when and where was it specified? The warning could not mean to do nothing. Something must have been prohibited—what was it? Then suppose that there was a warning; the value of such warning must depend upon its legality: one man might say to another, "you must not go out in your carriage;" but, had he the power, ought he to say so? No man had a right to warn another against a lawful act; he might as well have authority to put a

pistol to his head. He now came to the case of Dr. Bryce: and here, for the sake of argument, he would admit, that to speak against all the authorities mentioned in the rules was an infraction of law, but he had yet to learn when the same protection was shed around the Scotch clergyman. Did a disquisition upon Dr. Bryce come within the interdiction prohibiting a disquisition upon the Bishop of Calcutta? Where, then, was the offence? The rules were in no respect infringed upon. As to private scandal, while engaged in the press in India, no man stood freer from imputation than he did. He had no conviction for libel recorded against him; but those who *had*, were honoured and rewarded by persons in power, whilst he was expelled from the country. It had been said that there was a specified penalty attached to the infraction of the rules, and that proceedings had been instituted against him in consequence. Such proceedings were certainly not known to him. The terms used in case of infraction were; "to be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor in Council may deem applicable to the offence;" not by transportation without inquiry or trial. He begged pardon for having so long occupied their attention, but the Court must perceive that he had not gone through any prepared speech; he had merely, on the spur of the occasion, replied to Mr. Jackson, as the topics arose in his mind, and not in any regular order. But he must take leave to say, that he should never listen in silence to misrepresentation. He had, at least, the quality of perseverance, and he promised them that this was the commencement of a series of discussions, which would be carried on here until justice was done to him; nor would his sacrifice, should it be accomplished, end the inquiry, for there were others who would make those answer who had inflicted the wrong. While he had life, health, and strength, he would defend the interests, and watch over the happiness of the natives of India; and, as he was not allowed to whisper truths in India for their welfare, they should hear them uttered in thunders within the walls of that Court, for the information of England and of the world.

An Hon. Proprietor observed, that the statement which had been made by Mr. Buckingham, to which he had listened very attentively, had not altered his opinion on this subject; which was, that the system Mr. Buckingham had pursued in India was incompatible to the law.

The Chairman rose and said, he regretted that, at so late an hour, it became incumbent on him to offer a few observations on this question; they should be very few, as the question had been already so fully and ably discussed. The Hon. Proprietor, not then in his place, who had

opened the debate at the last Court, stated, at the time, that his great object was to produce discussion. Now he was sure the Court would concur with him in thinking that that object had been most completely attained; for not only had every Gentleman, on either side of the question, had an opportunity of expressing his sentiments at length, but Mr. Buckingham, he was happy to say, had also stated his view of the case, and had stated it with much ability. He lamented that, instead of devoting the great talents which he had displayed on this occasion to the acquirement of a fortune in India, Mr. Buckingham should appear here to-day as an appellant against the administration of the law. The Governor-General was bound by law, under the circumstances of the case, to remove Mr. Buckingham; but, the same law which gave to the Governor-General the power of removal, imparted also to the individual against whom that power was exercised the right of appeal in this country. He was decidedly and conscientiously of opinion, that Mr. Adam, in acting as he had done, did nothing more than his bounden duty, (*Hear!*) Had he done less, he would have ill-deserved the character which the Company gave him credit for; namely, that of being a servant, eminent for his talent, and estimable for his integrity. (*Hear!*) An attempt had been made to shew, that Mr. Buckingham's removal from India was the consequence of his remarks upon Dr. Bryce alone; he denied, however, that this was the case. Mr. Buckingham was told by the Government five or six times (that Government, consisting not of Mr. Adam, but of Lord Hastings, in Council), that his next offence, whatever it might be, whatever improper strictures he might publish on Government, would be followed by his immediate removal from India. Mr. Adam was of opinion, with the other members of the Council, that Mr. Buckingham should have been removed at a more early period of his career; the Marquess of Hastings, however, took upon himself, under the act of Parliament, the responsibility of declaring, that he would give him another warning. That Nobleman left India in January; and he believed, in the ensuing month, Mr. Buckingham thought proper to comment on the appointment of Dr. Bryce. Mr. Adam was then compelled, in honour to himself, to his colleagues, and to the Marquess of Hastings, to fulfil the pledge which had been given for the removal of Mr. Buckingham; and, in consequence, that removal took place. But, as he had previously mentioned, Mr. Buckingham's removal was not determined on merely on account of his remarks with respect to Dr. Bryce; that was only one of a long series of acts. A stronger

proof could not be given of the little necessity there was for Mr. Buckingham's observations on the appointment of Dr. Bryce, than this—namely, that when, in pursuance of the act of Parliament, the Government of India transmitted to this country an account of that appointment, the Court of Directors expressed very strong objections to it. (*Hear!*) Surely this proved that the law, as it now stood, was sufficient and effectual for all the purposes of good Government; surely it proved, that the controul of the press was uncalled for and unnecessary. (*Hear!*) Mr. Buckingham had told the Court that he had been indiscreet; but it should not be lost sight of, that his indiscretion (to apply no harsher epithet to his conduct), might be greatly detrimental to the Indian Government. (*Hear!*) The legal question he would not attempt to argue; but this he must say, that he always understood that a free-mariner's license authorized the person holding it only to trade, and did not give him liberty to reside in India. In his opinion, the argument of the Learned Proprietor (Mr. Jackson) must have brought conviction home to the mind of every Gentleman who had heard him. It undoubtedly was not for them to criticize the law, but merely to carry it into effect; it was for another assembly to determine whether the press in India should be perfectly free, or whether the system which had been sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of ages should still be preserved. Was it a just inference, because a free press was found to be necessary and beneficial in this country, that it was therefore requisite to establish it in India? It was argued by Mr. Buckingham, that the Government of India was not despotic; and yet he had observed, that he must have worn a white jacket if the Governor-General had so ordered him. This surely was most inconsistent: but he the Government of India what it might, it existed under an act of Parliament, which declared, "such is the mode in which India shall be governed." No violation of that act of Parliament had been committed; and therefore he contended, there was no legitimate ground of complaint. Were he to occupy the time of the Court longer, he should only repeat the arguments that had been already urged with so much ability. As he had already observed, the objects of those who introduced the subject had been fully attained: they had had two long days of discussion, and were it to continue, he thought they could not expect any thing more than a repetition of what had already been advanced. (*Hear!*)

Capt. Gowan, as we understood, bore testimony to the capability of Ram Mohun Roy to draw up the memorial which had been so often alluded to. He had seen a letter from that individual, relative to a

subject which he (Capt. Gowan) had much at heart, namely, the foundation of some schools in India, which was written with extraordinary talent. He wished to embrace that opportunity of adverting to some remarks, which on a former day fell from an Hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes) whom he much respected, relative to the missionaries in India. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded to defend the missionaries, whom he described as a body of good, zealous, and able men, against the attacks which had been levelled at them from different quarters; but, on an intimation from the Chairman that he should confine himself to the question before the Court, the Hon. Proprietor stated, that he would reserve his observations on the subject of the missionaries till a future opportunity.

Mr. Buckingham wished to set the question at rest, with respect to the authorship of the memorial, so far as regarded himself. He never knew of the existence of that document until after he had left India. At the moment of his leaving Calcutta, no apprehension was entertained that any new regulations would be framed with respect to the press.

Sir C. Forbes said the opinion of Sir J. Malcolm was, that the memorial had been written by Ram Mohun Roy, and he believed many natives of India were capable of a similar effort. It had been broadly stated, that if a man went to India with a free-mariner's license, that license became forfeited the moment he abandoned the seafaring profession. He entered his protest against a doctrine calculated to excite the greatest alarm amongst thousands of their fellow subjects in India; he defied any person to produce an Act of Parliament which authorized this description of licenses. In the 53d of the King, nothing was said about a "free-mariner's license." The fact was, that the Company were bound to grant licenses to all persons applying for them, unless special reasons were assigned against it, for the purposes, not only of trade, but of disseminating useful knowledge in India. If any thing could reconcile him to the arbitrary power of banishment, which had been exercised in Mr. Buckingham's case, it would be the application of it to the missionaries, for he was certain, that if they were not driven out of India they would drive the Company out; he here alluded to those itinerant lecturers, who went about the country preaching from tubs. The effect of the amendment was to express qualified approbation of proceedings, which he never would consent to approve. The Chairman had allowed them to hear the letter, in which the Directors expressed their approbation of Mr. Adam's conduct: he should like to be favoured with the signatures which were attached to that letter. Looking to the whole case, he was com-

pelled to repeat, that Mr. Buckingham had been treated with a degree of rigour which the circumstances did not warrant. He did not stand up there to argue for such a liberty of the press as would enable individuals to abuse the Government in India, but he contended, that whatever restrictions might be imposed ought to be definite, in order that a man might know when he transgressed. So determined was the spirit of hostility against Mr. Buckingham, and so well was its existence known, that after the departure of the Marquess of Hastings, that gentleman was secretly advised that it would be better for him to quit the settlement for a time. He demanded of Mr. Buckingham whether this was not the fact? (*Hear! from Mr. Buckingham.*) It had been said that no private feeling had mingled itself with the proceedings against Mr. Buckingham. How could that be believed, when it was known, that, not content with banishing Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Adam had ruined his prospects by suppressing his paper? In his opinion, that Court was bound to give Mr. Buckingham an indemnification for the destruction of his property. With respect to the case of Mr. Arnott, he disapproved of the manner in which that gentleman was seized on neutral territory, and sent on board ship; he was under the protection of the French Government, and his seizure was a direct violation of neutrality, which he was astonished the French had submitted to. The Hon. Bart. then proceeded to complain, that persons in this country were too much in the habit of looking down with contempt on the natives of India: he advised the Company to adopt towards the natives a more conciliatory line of conduct; and he called on them to give back a part of that immense whole of which the natives of India had been robbed. The fact was, their dominions had been acquired by a system of plunder. The natives were disposed to be attached to us; they were a kind and good-hearted race; he never met with an instance of ingratitude on the part

of an Indian, and he was very sorry that of his own countrymen he could not say so much.

Mr. Hume shortly replied. In the course of his remarks, he observed that his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. R. Jackson) had taken a course inconsistent with experience, and such as had never before been pursued. He (Mr. Hume) opened the question by declaring that Mr. Buckingham's case should form no part of the subject, but merely be alluded to as an exemplification or illustration of it. The subject he introduced for discussion was, "whether, we being deputed to promote the welfare of India, a free press was not the best means of attaining that object?" and to this moment, not one of the arguments or facts stated by him had been replied to. He protested against the amendment, which was wholly uncalled for, and which was not, in any respect, an answer to his motion.

Mr. R. Jackson defended himself from the charge of having taken an unusual course in moving the amendment. It was true that his Hon. Friend had moved only one of the resolutions, but he had referred to the whole of them in his address, throughout which he condemned the proceedings which had taken place against Mr. Buckingham; he (Mr. Jackson) had therefore a right to enter at length into Mr. Buckingham's case. His Hon. Friend did him injustice when he said that he had not replied to his speech: he thought that he had most accurately replied to every position advanced by his Hon. Friend.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, Mr. R. Jackson, and the Chairman, in explanation, the original resolution was put and negatived, and the amendment was carried.

Mr. Hume then requested the Chairman to put the question on the second and third resolutions, which was done, and both were negatived.

The Court then adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

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CALCUTTA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS BORROWING MONEY.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerghur, 30th Dec. 1823. — The Commander-in-Chief having reason to suppose that the G. O. of the 21st of Dec. 1820, which forbids the practice of officers borrowing sums of money from the native officers and men

under their command, is by many very improperly taken in a literal sense, and an inference drawn that the restriction only extends to the native portion of the army, is pleased to declare that there can be no limit allowed in applying the principle of the order in question. He therefore prohibits any officer holding a military commission, or warranted, whether European or native, or in whatever situation employed, from borrowing money from any non-

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commissioned officer, soldier, or individual attached to a military establishment, whether European or native, under any circumstance.

After this explanation, His Excellency confidently trusts that no evasive interpretation may be attempted, in justification of conduct so glaringly subversive of discipline.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES OF ARTILLERY.

Fort William, 5th Feb. 1824.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that five companies be added to the 4th or Colundaz Battalion of Artillery, on the present establishment.

These additional companies will be formed by volunteer drafts from the old companies of the corps, to fill the ranks of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with a certain number of old privates per company, and will be recruited for general service at the following stations, with reference to the terms prescribed for the 33d and 34th regiments Native Infantry.

3 Companies at Dum Dum.
2 Ditto at Cawnpore.*

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such supplementary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the above resolution.

ORDNANCE DEPOT AT DACCA.

Fort William, 19th Feb. 1824.—The military board will adopt immediate measures for the formation of an ordnance dépôt at Dacca, under instructions which they will receive from this department. The dépôt will be placed under the superintendence of a careful conductor of ordnance assisted by a sub-conductor. These warrant officers will proceed by water to Dacca with the stores, ordnance, and necessary establishments.

This dépôt will supply all corps and detachments employed from Goalpara to the Naaf river, or the Eastern and Chittagong frontier districts, and all emergent indents for arms, ammunition, ordnance and stores, or camp equipage, will be sent to it after the 1st proximo.

NEW LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, 19th Feb. 1824.—The Governor-General in Council having been pleased to determine that a local battalion Sybhet and Cachar Frontier, to be composed of natives of those districts including Munnipore and the hill tribes around, the same will be carried into effect in the following manner:

* The two companies ordered to be raised at Cawnpore, viz. to be called the 16th and 17th companies—these to be raised at Dum Dum to be called the 10th, 11th, and 12th.

[SEPT.

The corps will be formed under the name of the 16th or Sybhet local battalion, and consist of ten companies of the usual strength, with the staff establishments and allowance of a local battalion, as per G.O. G.G. 2d May 1823.

Volunteer drafts to the following extent to be furnished from each of the local corps named, to the new one, without delay.

	For Promotion. Seniors.				As
	J.	H.	N.	S.	A.
1st or Calcutta Militia	1	1	5	5	20
2d or Ramghur Bat...	1	1	5	5	20
3d or Hill Rangers...	1	1	5	5	10
4th or Dinagepore Bat.	1	1	5	5	10
5th or Champaran Bat.	1	1	5	5	10
10th or Rungpore Bat.	1	1	5	5	10
11th or Goruckpore Bat.	1	1	5	5	10
	7	7	35	35	90

The vacancies in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks are left in order to be filled up with natives of rank and consideration in those districts, who may appear deserving of such advancement by their zeal and attention to their military duties, in the same manner as was prescribed for the Mhairwara local battalion by G.O. G.G. 29th June, 1822.

The Head-Quarters, distribution and other minor local details will be settled on the spot in concert with the Governor-General's agent, and the arms and accoutrements necessary to equip the corps, will be indented for immediately on the arsenal of Fort William.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give effect to these orders.

COMMAND OF EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BURMESE.

Fort William, 29th March 1824.—The Governor-General in Council was pleased in the Political Department under date the 26th inst., to appoint Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., of his Majesty's 38th Regt. of Foot, to the command of the Combined Forces proceeding on expeditionary service from this Presidency and Fort St. George, with the rank of Brigadier-General during its continuance.

COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPT. R. P. FIELD, OF INVALIDS.
Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerung, 29th Dec. 1823.—At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Monday the 27th Oct. 1823, of which Major-Gen. Thomas Brown, commandant of Buxar, was president, Capt. Ringsted Plantagenet Field, of the corps of European Invalids and Fort

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Adjutant at Buxar, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

"For scandalous, infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. "In having, towards the latter end of last year, or the beginning of the present (1823), in direct disobedience to the orders and regulations of the Bengal Army, laid himself under pecuniary obligations to William Jackson, garrison sergeant at Buxar, in the following transactions, viz.

First. "In borrowing from the said sergeant Jackson, a sum of money to the amount of eleven hundred (1100) rupees, or thereabouts, for which he granted a promissory note to the said sergeant Jackson, which note was taken up and discharged by him (Capt. Field) on or about the 4th of August last, subsequent to certain complaints having been preferred against him by the sergeant.

Second. "In borrowing from the said Sergeant Jackson several articles of household furniture.

Third. "In borrowing from the said Sergeant Jackson, the sum of three thousand (3,000) rupees, or a considerable proportion of that amount, with which he purchased a bungalow, of which he pretended to be, and for some time was, the ostensible proprietor, though he had subscribed an acknowledgment that it was the property of the said Sergeant Jackson.

2d. "In having, about the month of January last, seduced and violated the person of Barbara Jackson, daughter of Sergeant Wm. Jackson, the said Barbara Jackson being at the time residing in, or frequently visiting at, Capt. Field's house, at the particular request of and in attendance upon Mrs. Field, his own wife.

3d. "In having, at various periods, subsequent to such violation and seduction, administered, and attempted to administer, and endeavour to persuade the said Barbara Jackson to take certain deleterious drugs and potions, with the criminal intention of thereby procuring abortion.

"All and every part of such conduct being in violation of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, with respect to the first count of the indictment, that he is guilty of borrowing from the said Sergeant Jackson, a sum of eleven hundred (1100) rupees, or thereabouts, for which he granted a promissory note to the said Sergeant Jackson, which note was taken up and discharged by him

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(Capt. Field) on or about the 4th of August last—but acquits him of scandalous, infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, also of acting in direct disobedience to the orders and regulations of the Bengal Army.

"That he is guilty of the 2d count of the first charge, viz. 'In borrowing from the said Sergeant Jackson several articles of household furniture,' but acquits him of scandalous, infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, also of acting in direct disobedience to the orders and regulations of the Bengal Army.

"That he is not guilty of the 3d count of the 1st charge.

"That he is not guilty by the second charge, and honourably acquits him of it.

"That he is not guilty of the third charge, and honourably acquits him of it.

"The Court having found the prisoner, Capt. R. P. Field, of the European establishment, guilty of the first count of the first charge, and of the second count of the first charge, as specified in the finding, which being in breach of the articles of war, does sentence him to be reprimanded in such manner as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET,
Gen. Com.-in-Chief in India.

Capt. Field having been honourably acquitted of the weightier parts of the foregoing charges, the Commander-in-Chief would gladly have confirmed the above sentence without observation or remark, if, in so doing, he did not feel that he should thereby stamp with his authority as dangerous and pernicious a doctrine as ever crept into the proceedings of a general court martial.

Here is an officer clearly and distinctly convicted of borrowing money from a non-commissioned officer to a large amount, and for this grave offence against those high principles of honour and decorum which ought to actuate every military man, and to teach him that his authority and controul vanish from the instant he is degraded by laying himself under pecuniary obligations to one whose duty it is to obey him, and whose inclination it ought to be to respect him. For this grave offence, striking at the very root of discipline, of which almost every page of these proceedings affords illustration and proof, the general court martial, it seems, is of opinion that a reprimand is an adequate punishment.

Be it so, Capt. Field stands reprimanded: he is forthwith to be released from arrest and return to his duty. But having thus carried into effect the decision of the court, the Commander-in-Chief

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himself and to the officers of the army to declare that a due regard for their honour, their respectability, their authority, must necessarily induce them to bear this verdict in their recollection, not as a beacon for their guidance, but as a dangerous rock to avoid.

The Commandant of Buxar will keep a vigilant eye upon the future conduct of Garrison Serjeant Jackson, whose past misbehaviour and disrespect to Capt. Field would be a fit subject for condign punishment, if the Captain had not forfeited his claim to protection by his unworthy money transactions with the Serjeant, affording another tolerably potent illustration and proof of what is likely to become of the order and discipline of this army, if such acts as those of which the Captain stands convicted are only to be checked by the tender voice of reprimand.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot close these remarks, without noticing, for the serious consideration of future courts martial, that Capt. Field will have been unnecessarily kept in arrest during a period of five or six weeks, in consequence of the finding of the court having been so unintelligible as to render it necessary to return the proceedings for explanation and amendment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 19. Mr. T. Mainwaring, Collector of Inland Customs and Town Duties of Calcutta.

Mr. H. J. Chippendall, Collector of Juanpore.

Commercial Department.

March 18. Mr. R. Brooks, Commercial Resident at Hurripaul.

Mr. Chas. Carry, Commercial Resident at Sundah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, March 20, 1824.—Capt. John Canning, 27th N.I., Political Agent at Aurungabad, to be Political Agent to accompany expedition about to proceed on Foreign Service.

Lieut. H. J. White, 25th N.I., to be Assist. to Capt. Canning.

Surgeon James Gairson to perform medical duties of Agency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKIRMISH WITH THE BHEELS.

A skirmish took place on the 5th March between a foraging party under the command of Lieut. McGregor, 2d bat. 25th regt., and a body of Bheels, in which some men and horses of the 7th Cav. were killed and wounded; but our correspondent does not state the precise number.

The Bheels are described as being extremely inveterate against our troops, murdering such as they can seize upon, with the greatest barbarity; and we are told, that not long since a messenger bearing proposals from the political agent, Capt. Cobbe, to one of their chiefs, was killed by them in the same merciless way. We cannot keep our feelings from being roused by such accounts as these, and should they prove true, we do trust most sincerely that an example will be made, severe enough to prevent all such atrocities for the future.—[*Scotsman in the East*, March 31.

THE HON. JOHN ADAM, ESQ.

(Extract of a letter from Agra, dated the 26th Feb. 1824).—"The Hon. Mr. Adam, accompanied by Capt. Riddell, reached this station yesterday morning; having I understand advanced in his northern route, by the Adjunta pass through Candish; he visited Borkanpore, Aseergurgh, and crossing the Nerbuddah at Mundlaisir, the ruins of Mandogurh, thence through Mhow, Indore, and Onjeit, to the field of Mehedpore, and from that place to Bhanpore, where a large and expensive monument over the remains of Jeswant-Rao-Holkur, is nearly finished. Thence to the temples of Barowlee, near Bausuroogurh and waterfalls of the Chutnbul, from whence he continued his march via Kotah and Boondoe towards Futahpore-Tikra, where, being met by Mr. G. Saunders, of the Civil Service, and Capt. Turner, Fort-Adjutant, he was conducted by these gentlemen from that place into Agra. Mr. Adam is much improved in health and strength, but not being sufficiently recovered to admit of his proceeding directly to the lower provinces; he therefore, I apprehend, proposes passing the hot weather at Almorah, in the Napaul-hills, for which place he means to set out in a few days by Dawk, and thence to return to the presidency after the rains. This long journey, finished in two months and ten days, without the occurrence of any difficulty or serious accident (there scarcely having been a sick person on the whole of the way), proved highly amusing, interesting, and gratifying.

The gentlemen of the Civil and Military Service, as well as the native inhabitants of every class and description of the countries which we traversed, appeared to vie with each other, not only in paying him such honours, and shewing him such marks of respect and attention as are due to his rank and well-known character, but likewise in the practice of all those kind and friendly acts, which being optional and spontaneous, could spring only from esteem and regard.—[*Bengal Hurk.*, March 11.

Address of the British Inhabitants of Benares to the Hon. John Adam.

To the Hon. John Adam, Esq.

SIR: We the undersigned, British inhabitants of the Province of Benares, are desirous of publicly expressing our sense of your late able administration of the exalted office of Governor-General of British India.

In appointing you to a seat in the Supreme Council the authorities in England anticipated the wishes of all classes in this country. We gratefully recognized in it the adherence to that principle of selection which is ever so advantageous to the public interests.

When, by the departure of the late Governor-General, the exercise of his important functions devolved upon you, questions of great delicacy and moment awaited your determination. In contemplating the manner in which they have been disposed of, we desire distinctly to record the high opinion we entertain of the purity of your motives, the wisdom of your counsels, and the decision of your conduct. In all the measures of your administration we have marked the unshrinking energy with which you have met the responsibility of your station, and your disregard of the misconception and misrepresentation to which you stood exposed; we recognize throughout, that high sense of public duty which, to the exclusion of all personal considerations, has been at once the rule and ornament of your life.

The influence of this conduct is co-extensive with the limits of this vast empire; and we think the expression of the feelings it has excited should not be more confined. Under this impression, we have desired to offer our sentiments on that which we have viewed with so much interest.

It only remains that we express our anxious hope for the re-establishment of your health; that we assure you of the gratification with which we have hailed the recent intelligence of your re-appointment to the Council of the Government; and that we tender to you our warmest wishes for your long continuance in the execution of the important trusts confided to you.

(Signed by about 80 of the British Residents.)

Reply.

Bombay, Dec. 7, 1823.

Gentlemen: The very flattering testimony of your approbation, conveyed to me by the Address which I have had the honour to receive from you, demands my warmest thanks. The favourable opinion of so respectable a body of my countrymen, whose ability to appreciate the effect of public measures gives weight to their judgment, and whose independence of character is a pledge for the sincerity of their professions, must ever possess a high value in my estimation, and constitute a

solid ground of satisfaction, in reviewing the transactions of the short period during which the charge of the Government was vested in my hands.

In entering on the duties of the station to which I was so unexpectedly called, I derived confidence and support from my experience of the talents and public spirit of the great body of the service in all its branches, and the conviction that the measures I might pursue, if honestly directed to the promotion of the public interests, would be candidly and fairly judged, when their objects and results were known. The sentiments you are pleased to express, assure me that the expectation was well founded, and must, while they will always be a source of grateful recollection and pride, be an incentive to the prosecution of the same line of conduct, which has been honoured with your good opinion, during the remaining term of my connexion with the administration of this country.

With the most grateful sense of your kindness, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most faithful and obliged humble servant,

(Signed) J. ADAM.

To Maj. Gen. Loveday, &c. &c. &c., British Inhabitants of the Province of Benares.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO MR. FERGUSSON OF THE CALCUTTA BAR.

A deputation from the body of the legal profession waited on Mr. Fergusson, on Monday last (19th Jan.), for the purpose of presenting him with the superb golden vase voted to him some time ago. Mr. Stretton addressed Mr. Fergusson in a very appropriate speech, to which he returned an eloquent reply. We have kindly been favoured with some notes, on the subject, of which the following is the substance:

"Mr. FERGUSSON: I am deputed by the members of the profession now before you, to address you on the occasion of your approaching departure from this country and the bar. I have to regret that their choice has not been more judiciously made, or that some one more capable of discharging their hearts has not from amongst them been selected. I trust, Sir, however, that whatever may be the inadequacy of my expression, you will attribute it to the right cause.

"Accustomed, Sir, as we have been for many years to the manly vigour of your mind and the winning suavity of your manners, we cannot but deeply lament that your residence amongst us cannot further be prolonged, at the same time, we could not look to any event which could raise or endear you more in our estimation, or draw you nearer to our affections than the present.

"By your abilities in your profession, by your perfect integrity, by your unabating diligence in the advancement of the interests of those who have had the fortune to retain you; we consider our reputation advanced in the opinion of the public, and that you have added to our honour, independence, and prosperity. We feel, Sir, that any panegyric we can pronounce must fall short of what is due to you, and that it would be presumption in us to attempt to express our sense of your deserts. We, however, feel ourselves peculiarly bound to approach you with the expression of our sentiments, we feel conscious that we possess a title to address you on an occasion like the present, and to make you a tender of our best feelings. We venture to draw near to you in the contemplation of the benignity of your character and that easiness of access which has ever marked you, with that freedom which diminishes our diffidence without lessening our respect; as men whose hearts are animated with a due sense of the virtues which are centered in you. With these sentiments strong in your minds, we have taken the liberty of your acceptance from us of this vase, as a small tribute of the high opinion we entertain of your excellencies, and the high respect in which we view your character, and to assure you that you have in our hearts the warmest admiration which an unspotted life like yours can demand. Sensible, Sir, that in a mind constituted like yours, no wish can ever arise but unanimity, we pray that the Almighty may put you in the enjoyment of each which Providence may be ever around you, that it may conduct you in safety to your native land, and that you may possess health, long life, and unalloyed happiness. May God bless you, Sir."

Mr. Fergusson replied in a feeling and energetic manner, and observed that there were times in which men were so overcome by kindness, as to be unable to express their feelings. This was the state in which he found himself at present, and that he should remember this day, and preserve the token now presented to him, with feelings of pleasure and gratitude to the end of his life.—[Ben. Hurk., Jan. 22.]

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DUBBAR.

A Durbar was held at the Government House on Saturday the 7th February. The Right Hon. the Governor-General entered the State Apartment at half-past ten, attended by the whole of his staff. The several natives in attendance were then introduced to his Lordship in succession by the Acting Persian Secretary, Mr. Stirling. Khelats were conferred on the following individuals, viz.

Koonwur Boop Sing and Hushmut Sing, of the family of the late Maharajah Kulian Singh, on their first presentation.

Agha Mohammad Mohsin Beg, bearer of a letter from the Prince of Persia, Hossain Ali Mirza, on his first presentation. Moonshee Mungle Sing, Acting Vakeel of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, on the occasion of the accession of Maha Rajah Buldeo Sing to the Musnud.

Sheo Rao, Vakeel of the Chief of Jalown (Bala Rao Govind), on his appointment, also on the occasion of his presentation of articles of presents from his employer for the Governor-General.

Koonwur Hurrinath Roy, son of the late Rajah Lokenath Roy, and grandson of Kantoo Baboo, Dewan of Mr. Hastings, on his presentation.

Radakaunt Deb, son of Gopce Mohun Deb, the adopted son of Rajah Nubkishen, on his first presentation.

Saud, son of Suced, Commander of the ship Rehmonce, and the bearer of presents for the Right Hon. the Governor-General on the part of the Chief of Bushire, on his presentation.

Baboo Hurreenauth Mullick, on the occasion of the Rajah of Burdwan's receiving a Khellat as an especial mark of favour from the British Government for the relief afforded by him to the sufferers by the late inundation.

Debnauth Roy, Vakeel on the part of the Rajah of Coochibehar, on his presenting articles of Putturbin, from his principal.

Moonshee Looft Ali, the Vakeel of Rajah Chutter Sing, of Durbhunger in Tirhoot, on his appointment.

Ramdhun Bannerjee, Vakeel of the Rajah of Tippera, on his appointment.

Mirza Hossein Ali, Vakeel of Nawab Shuhabrut Ali Khan, on his appointment.

The whole of the Body Guard, with the band of His Majesty's 13th Regiment, attended in the Anti-chamber according to custom.

N.B. Rao Bulevunt Rao, the Vakeel of Dowlat Rao Sindhia, was invested at this Durbar with the Khellat, forwarded for him by his Highness the Maha Rajah.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 9.]

FIRE.

About six o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 14th Jan., a fire broke out in a puckah godown belonging to Messrs. Barretto and Co. in Teretta Bazar, which was one of the most formidable conflagrations in appearance, at the commencement, we have ever witnessed in India. We understand the godown contained a large quantity of brandy, the whole of which was consumed. The liquor spread from the godown, forming, as it were, two streams of fire, producing an effect mag-

nificently awful: one of these streams had already extended to the door of a godown opposite, which also contained a number of pipes of wine that would certainly have been destroyed, but for the great and timely exertions of gentlemen present, who averted the progress of the flames by throwing bricks, rubbish, and earthen pots, upon the flames, while others rescued the pipes of wine under many disadvantages from their perilous situation. Fortunately the wind was not high, or the most disastrous consequences must have ensued to the poor people residing round about, whose consternation was extremely great, and with just cause. The property, we are told, belonged to an individual, the commander of a French ship in port, who must have sustained a most serious loss.—[Beng. Hurk.]

CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE ETONIANS AND ALL CALCUTTA.

A grand cricket match between the Etonians and all Calcutta, was decided on Thursday afternoon, the 19th Feb., in favour of the former, by sixteen notches, after a well-contested game. The following were the players:

Calcutta.	Etonians.
Sale,	Bayley,
Higgins,	Barlow,
Shakespeare,	Turton,
Oakes,	Nepean,
Morley,	Homfray,
Armstrong,	Mangles,
Amherst,	Bushby,
Campbell,	Fendal,
Deedes,	Thompson,
Waddington,	Leith,
Dixon.	Slack.

The match was five days in the performance, and the interest it excited progressively increased to the end. It was very late on Thursday evening before it was concluded. The ground was covered with visitors who were much delighted with the exhibition. Among them the ladies were very numerous.

The following was the result:—the Etonians, first innings, 93, second ditto, 149; total 242. All Calcutta, first innings, 116, second ditto, 110; total 226.—[Cal. John Bull.]

FEAT OF AGILITY.

A gentleman on Saturday evening, March 6th, undertook to pick up, one by one, one hundred stones, placed in a straight line at one yard distance from each other, and to deposit the whole number in a basket a yard distant from one end, in fifty-five minutes, touching the basket with his hand in depositing every stone. The ground fixed upon was south of the fort; he commenced by bringing in about thirty of the furthest ones, and then by

way of rest, picking up a few of the nearest; and he accomplished the task, a distance, it may be said, of six miles, in a few seconds within the period. According to arithmetical demonstration, laid down in Bonnycastle's Proportion and Progression, independent of touching the basket each time, the distance is as follows:—

100 last number.
1 first number.

101
50

5050
5050

1760) 10100 (5 1800

5 miles and 1,300 yards.

This, we should imagine, is no easy task in the given time, in a climate like that of India.—[John Bull.]

JUVENILE THEATRE.

The pupils of the Durrumtollah academy, on Tuesday evening, the 18th Jan., performed the tragedy of Douglas, in the presence of a large and very respectable assemblage of their parents, friends, and others, and we are informed (laying aside the question of the propriety or impropriety of exhibitions of this kind) the whole was conducted in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Drummond, and to the talents of his pupils.

On the rising of the curtain, one of the juvenile band, with proper emphasis and good discretion, recited the following highly appropriate and neatly written prologue, composed, we understand, by our young aspirant himself, who, it would seem, is equally at home with sock, buskin, or "scallop shell."

Prologue.

As new-fledg'd birds, while yet unwe'd to soar,
Tremble the airy regions to explore,
Mistrust their power, yet doubting, dare to fly,
And brave the dazzling brilliance of the sky—
So the poor train, who now are to appear,
Shrink ere they try—perplex'd 'twixt hope and fear—

And though your smiles bespeak indulgence certain,
Still, still they dread the rising of the curtain.

No mighty Kemble here stalks o'er the stage—
No Siddons all your feelings to engage,
But a small band of young aspiring boys

In faintest miniature the hour employ—
Shall then, as first we spread our ardent sails,
Like the thin Nautilus to catch the gales,

By stormy frowns our feeble bark be tost,
And having fondly dard, be poorly lost?

No—we will trust, though rude be our display,
You'll not forget, it is the first essay

Of schoolboy effort, in the rolls of time,
Yet ever witnessed in this Orient clime—

We ask but this—and surely 'twill be granted—
Praise, if 'tis due—indulgence when 'tis wanted.

[Ind. Gaz.]

BALL TO LADY AMHERST.

The fancy ball on last Wednesday night, (25th Feb.) was a sincere and cordial testimony of personal respect and esteem to Lady Amherst. The President and the Stewards had done every thing that could be effected to give splendour to the entertainment, and their exertions were crowned with the greatest success. Soon after nine the company began to assemble, and at half-past nine the Governor-General, Lady Amherst, and the Honourable Miss Amherst, attended by his Lordship's staff, were received at the foot of the stairs, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, the President, Mr. Pattle, Vice President, and the Stewards, and conducted to the ball-room, where, at the upper end, a rich canopy, with golden pillars, and ornamented with oriental magnificence, was prepared for the reception of the distinguished guests. The Stewards were uniformly attired in court dresses. Lord Amherst appeared in his full court dress, and Lady Amherst and Miss Amherst in splendid silver lamé dresses, with a profusion of diamonds. The fancy dresses were not very numerous, but many of them very beautiful. These were chiefly Spanish, Turkish, and Tyrolese. There were two capital archers in Lincoln green, with Robin Hood bonnets. There was a cavalier of Charles the Second's time, in blue and white satin, with a velvet mantle embroidered with silver, and a point ruff. One of the groupes consisted of Mary, Queen of Scots, Catherine Seyton, and the other ladies of her court, with two little pages, all very richly and appropriately dressed. There were several other dresses extremely fanciful and pretty, but it would be difficult to give them any correct designation, either as to country, or period of history.

The ball was opened by Miss Amherst and Sir Charles Metcalfe, with a country dance; quadrilles and waltzes followed, and at half-past twelve the company descended to the marble hall, where the supper was laid out. The noble guests were seated at a table in the centre, surmounted by a canopy of crimson and gold.

As soon as supper was over, the President, in a short but emphatic speech, adverted to the object of the assembly, and felt assured of the most hearty concurrence in the toast he was about to propose, "The health of Lady Amherst." The cordial feelings of the company were instantaneously manifested by the most enthusiastic applause, and when the acclamations had subsided, the Governor-General rose to return thanks in her Ladyship's name. He could not, he said, refrain from adding his own thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which her Ladyship had been requested to accept of the entertainment, and yet it was impossible to give expression to the feelings which such kind-

ness had inspired. Before leaving England he had heard much of the hospitality and cordiality which prevailed in India, and of the many estimable characters it contained, and his expectations had been more than fulfilled by his experience on the spot. The loss of the friends he had left behind, on many accounts most dear to him and his family, had indeed been supplied by the suavity, amenity, and polish of the society of Calcutta, qualities which, he conceived, gave to life its truest relish. His Lordship concluded by drinking, in the name of Lady Amherst, and his own, most respectfully and affectionately, the health of the company.

The President then proposed the health of Lord Amherst, which was drunk with every demonstration of respect. In rising again to address the company, his Lordship observed, that he felt considerable embarrassment. He was at a loss, he said, how to describe in adequate terms the sensations with which he was impressed by the flattering attentions that had been paid to him, especially in a company which consisted of so large a portion of the fair sex. When he reflected on the object of the entertainment, that it was conferred upon one, to whom he had been accustomed to look for happiness for the last four and twenty years, he could only appeal to the most warm-hearted of his hearers, and ask him to place himself in his situation, and judge of his feelings on an occasion, like the present, intended to do honour to the object of his most tender attachment and solicitude. His Lordship then said, "I have already done myself the honour of drinking your healths; I now propose the health of those most dear to you, whether in this country, or in our native land."

Sir Charles Metcalfe rose again. He had another toast to propose. "The ladies who have honoured us with their company."

After this toast, Lady Amherst and the company returned to the ball room, where dancing was resumed, and the distinguished guests did not retire from the festive scene till two o'clock.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 1.

MRS. CASEMENT'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

Mrs. Colonel Casement's fancy dress ball, on Friday evening (6th Feb.), was superbly got up and magnificently attended. The front of the gateway was illuminated with coloured lamps in festoons, which shed a broad light along the road leading to her mansion. The crowd of carriages which had assembled by ten o'clock completely choked the approach, and obliged the later comers to walk many yards to the compound. The verandah in front of the house was also decorated with coloured lights, and gave a foretaste of the gay and fantastic scene which occupied

the interior. At the head of the staircase a few loitering and dispersed figures in the livery of Comus, appeared like sentries guarding the temple of masquerade. Neither our time nor our ability will enable us to do justice to the beauty, diversified splendour, and moving hilarity which burst upon us on entering the ball room. We dare not particularize, where the whole required our unmixed admiration. Spanish dresses seemed to have been the predominant choice of the gentlemen, and those of the Swiss and Hungarian peasantry that of the ladies. The Spaniards, however, were sufficiently contrasted by Turks, Calabrians, Arabs, Hindoos, and, above all, by a Goorka chief, whose sinewy form and commanding mien made us heartily congratulate ourselves on our victories over his countrymen; and the fair peasants were well relieved by beautiful Sultanas and Eastern dames of radiant eyes and enchanting smiles.

Amongst other figures that arrested our attention, were a French postillion, who, having strutted his hour in his huge jack boots, jumped out of them with feet armed for the jocund dance; and a native, whose countenance spoke absorption in the mysteries of the Shastras; a Sultana, whose beauty became her dignity, and a Hindoo lady, who scattered smiles and love on all around her. One other we must throw into the foreground of this hasty sketch, who gave delight more from the spirit and elegance, and feeling, of her manner, than from the mere decoration or loveliness of person, lovely as it was. She had "stooped to conquer," and in the dress of a village maid won lasting triumphs.—[*Weekly Messenger*, Feb. 8.

EDUCATION.

Benevolent Institution.—On Tuesday the 23d Dec., the children educated in this town by the Benevolent Institution, were examined by Dr. Marshman, the Secretary, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable company. After the boys had been examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, some of the eldest of them recited various pieces which they had committed to memory; and read a chapter in Bengalee, in a manner highly pleasing. A number of them then gave an account of the books they had in the course of the year taken out of the juvenile library, provided for the use of the school, and perused. Pleased with the improvement made by these youths, and the prospect it presented of their future usefulness in life, the company then proceeded to the girl's school room. Here the table was covered with specimens of their needle work, which the ladies present appeared to contemplate with peculiar delight, as affording to these poor girls, not only the means of being useful in their

family circles, but of saving them from destruction by enabling them to support themselves, should they be left destitute. Their progress in reading and writing was afterwards examined, and appeared to augment the general satisfaction. Afterwards all the children having assembled in the large school room, they sung the eighth of "Watts' Songs for Children;" and the Rev. James Hill offered up a highly appropriate prayer for the children, their instructors, and the patrons and supporters of the institution.

The general appearance of these poor children, about two hundred and fifty in number, of whom between eighty and ninety were girls, was such as highly to gratify the mind. Although they could merely be said to be clothed, their cleanly appearance, particularly that of the girls (which exceeded that of any former year), and the cheerfulness and animation visible in their countenances, seemed almost insensibly to fill the company with pleasure and delight. The lady to whom the children have been indebted this year, as well as so many preceding years, for supplies of clothing, honoured the examination with her company, and manifested a deep interest in the improvement of the children.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Jan. 19.

The Free School.—The Governors of the Free School held their first monthly meeting this year, on Wednesday the 21st Jan., when the Rev. Mr. Thomason took his seat as a member, and at the request of the Committee then present, was kindly pleased also to undertake the office of Secretary, which became vacant by the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Parson.

Calcutta Grammar School.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Mr. Morgan Chaplain to the Calcutta Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Hawtayne, Minister of St. James's Church, who proceeded to sea for the recovery of his health, which has been impaired in consequence of the numerous duties he has had to attend to for some time past.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, Feb. 19.

Calcutta School Society.—The following is an epitome of what took place at the meeting of the Calcutta School Society at the Town Hall, on the 9th March.

Mr. Larkins being requested to take the chair, read the report of the proceedings of the Society.

Mr. Harrington then addressed the meeting, and moved that the report be printed which was seconded by Mr. Bayley and carried unanimously.

Mr. Larkins moved that Sir Anthony Buller be appointed president and Mr. Harrington vice-president, which was se-

conded by Mr. Bayley and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hare then moved that Mr. Larkins should also be appointed vice president, which was seconded by Baboo Radakant Deb, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bayley moved that the committee be continued for the ensuing year, with an expression of thanks for past services.

Mr. Larkins moved the special thanks of the Society to the European and native Secretary to the Society. Mr. D. Hare, and Radakant Deb, for the able, zealous, and praiseworthy manner in which they had discharged the very laborious duties of their offices during the past year.

The vacancies on the Committee among the Europeans were filled up by Dr. Jas. Hare and Mr. Adam, and among the natives by Baboo Pursuncoomar Tagore and Nabinkisson Sing.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the different superintending Baboos, viz. Baboo Woomanunden Tagore, Ramchunder Ghose, Doorgachurn Dutt, Hurrochunder Ghose and Callypersaud Dutt.

The business then concluded by a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

CONFIRMATION.

On Tuesday the 3d Feb., the Bishop of Calcutta held his first confirmation at St. John's Cathedral. The greater part of the candidates were from the several schools in and near Calcutta, and most of them females. The number appeared to be about three hundred. His Lordship delivered a most appropriate and eloquent sermon on the occasion.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

SUTTEE.

(Extract of a letter dated from the river near Serampore, 4th Feb. 1824.)—"Noticing a crowd of natives proceeding in the same direction, I inquired the cause, and was informed that a certain sircar having died, his two wives proposed to be burned with his body. I joined them, and on arriving at the place where the sacrifice was to take place, I found a great number of people assembled, the pile prepared, and the two women engaged in worshipping, for the last time, the sacred Ganges. They were surrounded by their relations, and seemed to entertain no apprehensions of their approaching fate, nor was any feeling testified by their friends who were near them. When they left the river, myself and a friend by whom I was accompanied inquired of them whether they were about thus to immolate themselves of their own free will, to which they replied in the affirmative. The elder of the women was fifty, the younger about forty years of age. The cry of "*Hurree Bol*" commenced,

they calmly ascended the pile, and taking an adieu of their friends, they laid themselves, the one on the one side, and the other on the other of their departed husband, and were quickly enveloped in flames. No appearance of force or undue persuasion existed, intoxicating drugs were not employed, nor were the bamboo levers used to keep them down on the pile, and in a few moments they died without a struggle. After this the cry of "*Hurree Bol*" became louder, the immediate relations seemed to exult in the deed which they had just performed, and I, perfectly horrified, left the scene."

SUBSCRIPTION IN BEHALF OF THE GREEKS.

The large sum of 26,000 rupees has been collected for the Greek cause in the Presidency of Bengal, in consequence of the mission of Capt. Nicolas Chieffalin, who left Calcutta in February last.

HIS EXC. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief reached Calcutta on the 22d March, and the usual salute announced his arrival on Tuesday.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, March 25.]

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

S. P. Stacy, Esq., was yesterday sworn in as Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, in the place of W. H. Abbot, Esq., who has resigned.—[*Bengal. Hurk.*, March 25.]

INDIGO CROPS.

Good accounts of the Indigo crops come in from different quarters.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, March 25.]

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES

In January, 1824.

Wm. Richardson, late of Calcutta, Merchant—James Weir Hogg, Esq., Administrator.

John Hawkins, late Riding Master to H.C.'s Stun at Ghazepore, Province of Oude—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Catherine Ham, late of Calcutta, widow—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Assist. Surg. James Laing—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Harvey Morris, Esq., late an Assistant to Collector of Zillah of Ilungpore—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

T. A. Vickers, late of Calcutta, an Assistant in office of Messrs. Palmer and Co.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Lieut. Chas. Carr, late of regt. of Artillery—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Lieut. H. Oliphant, late of 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Ens. A. Shearer, late of 1st. bat. 23d regt. N.I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

W. H. Tucker, late of Calcutta—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Samuel Fallon—Jane Fallon, widow, Executrix.

Jean Baptist Fisson, late of Calcutta, gent.—Louisa Fisson, widow, Executrix.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 22. *Ganges*, Ford, from England.—24. *Diana*, Goutiere, from the Mauritius.—28. Pilot vessel *Sophia*, Chew, from the Naaf River, 13th March.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 16. *Dunvegan Castle*, Campbell, for Madras.—28. *Ceres*, Butler, for Madras.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Puttyghur, the lady of T. V. Newton, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 3. Mrs. J. Murray, of a son.

9. Mrs. W. G. Smith, of a son.

March 1. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. M'Mullin, of a son.

10. At Dinagepore, the lady of J. P. Reynolds, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a son.

11. Mrs. F. Andrews, of a son.

12. At Dum Dum, Mrs. Watson, wife of Conductor J. Watson, of a daughter.

14. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. J. N. Creighton, H.M. 11th Lt. Drags., of a son.

— Mrs. H. Boileau, of a son.

16. Mrs. J. H. M. Harvard, of a daughter.

21. At Bobshaw, Juanpore, Mrs. G. G. Fraser, of a daughter.

24. At Banleah, the lady of R. B. Berney, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

25. At Ishapore, near Calcutta, the lady of Capt. A. Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a daughter.

27. At Berhampore, the lady of A. Shulldham, 15th N.P., of a daughter.

— At Serampore, the wife of Mr. John Gomes, of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. Barnfield, the wife of Mr. A. Barnfield, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. J. A. Goldsmith, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Eleanor Cantopher, of a son.

31. At Soorey, Beerbhoom, the lady of W. N. Garrett, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— Mrs. W. Wrainch, of a daughter.

April 2. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieutenant Laurenson, of Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. At Patna, Mr. J. Auger, sen., to Mrs. De Roroz.

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Feb. 28. Mr. John D'Cruz to Miss Juliana George.

March 1. Mr. Charles Flore, to Miss Anna Gullapen.

— Capt. James Ceronio, to Miss Catherine Chaters.

14. At Chinsurah, G. T. G. Overbeck, Esq., to Miss H. W. Herklots.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, J. H. Patton, Esq., Civil Service, to Miss Sophia Halcott.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. Clark, of the ship Anna Robertson, to Miss Harriet Cooke, fifth daughter of John Cooke, Esq., of the Marine Registry Office.

— At Moorsheadabad, the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, B.A., Chaplain on this establishment, to Miss Jane L. Christopher, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Christopher.

— At Ally Ghur, Lieut. F. B. Todd, to Charlotte Tilney, only daughter of Capt. W. Long.

16. At St. John's Cathedral, R. Allport, Esq., to Eliza Ross, eldest daughter of Capt. D. Ross, of Howrah.

April 2. At the Cathedral, Capt. T. Howard, Country Service, to Miss M. A. S. Tichborne.

DEATHS.

Feb. 5. At Fort William, Capt. Cluttbuck, late of H.M. 59th Regt. of Foot.

16. At Cuttack, Elizabeth Allison, daughter of W. S. Stivin, Esq., Civil Surgeon, aged eleven months.

March 12. Edmund Elliot, second son of Mr. W. C. Smith, aged one month.

14. At Chinsurah, Maria, the wife of Capt. G. P. Wyner, 31st Regt., aged 36 years.

19. Mr. J. O. Petrusse, aged 36 years.

20. Anthony Lackersteen, Esq., aged 48 years.

21. Capt. John Daniels, of the Country Service, aged 35 years.

— Mr. John De Cruz, the only son of the late Mr. Luis De Cruz.

22. Mrs. Mar. Pauling, relict of the late Richard Pauling, Esq., aged 28 years.

24. William, infant son of J. Bagshaw, Esq.

— At Jessore, of a typhus fever, Emma Helen, daughter of J. Hubbard, Esq., aged two months.

29. Mr. Francis M'Kenzie, of the firm of Tomlin and Co., aged 31 years.

— At Moorsheadabad, Charles John Edward, the infant son of C. Cary, Esq., Civil Service, aged four months.

31. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Anna de Souza, sister of the late Matthew Mendes, Esq., and wife of John de Souza, Esq., of Bhaugulpore, aged 56 years.

April 1. Mrs. Catherine M'Kenzie, relict of the late Mr. Francis M'Kenzie, aged 38 years.

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April 1. Mrs. Anna Maria Herft, aged 56 years.
— Mr. R. Briletzek, aged 27 years.
2. Mrs. Ann Bailey, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Bailey, aged 23 years.
— At Chowringhee, Elizabeth Mary, the infant daughter of Lieut. H. B. Henderson, aged eleven months.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 19. Mr. W. Brown, First Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division.
Mr. T. Newnham, Second Judge of ditto ditto.
Mr. A. D. Campbell, Third Judge of ditto ditto.
Mr. W. Sheffield, Judge and Criminal Judge of Zillah of Salem.
Mr. J. Hanbury, ditto of Zillah of Mangalore.
Mr. E. H. Woodcock, ditto of Zillah of Cuddapah.
Mr. J. Haig, Register of Zillah Court at Combeconun.
Mr. A. F. Bruce, ditto of Zillah Court at Salem.
Mr. J. Bird, Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.
Mr. J. W. Russell, ditto of Cuddapah.
Mr. Alex. Sinclair, Sub-Collector and Assist. Magistrate of Tanjore.

Public Department.

The undermentioned Students have been declared qualified to enter on the Public Service:
Mr. Bannerman.
Mr. Bird.
Mr. Lavie.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16, 1824.—Lieut. J. J. James, 7th N.I., to be Capt. by Brevet, from 14th Jan. 1824.
Lieut. J. Buchanan, 1st L.C., to be Capt. by Brevet, from ditto.
Lieut. Col. A. Weldon, of Artillery, permitted (at his own request) to resign service of Hon. Company.
Capt. A. Wilson, 10th N.I., to act as Paymaster at Vellore during absence of Capt. Watson, vice Salmon.
Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Major A. Grant to be Assist. Com. Gen., vice Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. W. Sheriff to be Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., vice Grant.
Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. M'Leod to be Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., vice M'Lauren.
Surg. W. Haines to be Staff Surg. at Jaulnah, vice Evans.

(SEPT.

Jan. 20.—Maj. J. R. Cleghorn, senior officer present with corps of Engineers, to officiate as Chief Engineer, with seat at Military Board.

Lieut. Col. J. Limond, of Artillery, appointed President of Prize Committee, vice Marshall returned to Europe.

Surg. W. Mackenzie to be Cantonment Surg. at St. Thomas's Mount, vice Haines.

Artillery. Sen. Maj. W. G. Pearse to be Lieut. Col., Sen. Capt. W. F. Palmer to be Major; and Sen. 1st-Lieut. G. Conran to be Capt., vice Weldon retired; dated 17th Jan. 1824.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. Col. Jas. Welsh, 18th N.I., to command Troops stationed in Travancore and Cochin, vice Scott returned to Europe.

Col. Hugh Fraser, 22d N.I., to command Vellore, vice Welsh.

Capt. P. Montgomerie, of Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Hon. the Governor.

Capt. Thos. Watson, Paymaster at Presidency, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to ditto.

Jan. 27.—Lieut. T. M. Claridge, 22d N.I., to be Adj. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Gwynne.

Lieut. A. T. Lindsay, 22d N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Claridge.

6th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Anthony to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. R. Mitchell to be Lieut., vice Chambers deceased; dated 20th Jan. 1824.

Lieut. H. Mitchell, 6th N.I., to act as Paymaster to Light Field Division of Hyderabad Subsid. Force.

Mr. C. J. J. Denman admitted Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.

Jan. 30.—Lieut. S. Jackson, 6th N.I., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Anthony.

Lieut. J. W. Harding, 6th N.I., to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. of corps, during absence of Lieut. Jackson.

Capt. A. Crawford, of Artillery, to be Superintendent of Rocket Establishment at Head-Quarters of Artillery, vice Montgomerie.

Conductor W. Hea to be Adj. to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. from 23d Jan., vice Clemons deceased.

Assist. Surg. T. Williams to be Zillah Surg. of Calicut, vice Donaldson promoted.

Capt. Webb, 7th N.I., to act as Paymaster in Malabar and Canara during absence of Capt. Spinks.

Feb. 3.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. A. Monin to take rank from 16th May 1822, vice Rothead retired.

2d Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Ford to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Gordon to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. R. H. Gordon to be Lieut., in succession to Monin promoted; dated 16th May 1822.—Lieut. J. W. Bayley to take rank from

1824.]

23d Nov. 1822, vice Guppy resigned.—Sen. Maj. W. Preston, from 17th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., in succession to Leith promoted; dated 24th Jan. 1823.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. A. Grant to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Friswell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. W. R. Foskett to be Lieut., in succession to Taylor promoted; dated 21st July 1823.—Sen. Ens. J. O. Milne to be Lieut., vice Crichton deceased; dated 19th Feb. 1823.—Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Wilson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. F. K. Brett to be Lieut., vice Gwynne deceased; dated 21st July 1823.—Sen. Ens. R. W. Sparrow to be Lieut., vice Lonsdale deceased; dated 30th Oct. 1823.—Sen. Maj. B. B. Parbly, from 7th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., vice Macintosh deceased; dated 23d Nov. 1823.

17th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Wahab to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. W. Hodges to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. H. Sotheby to be Lieut., in succession to Preston promoted; dated 25th Dec. 1822.—Sen. Maj. H. G. A. Taylor, from 10th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., vice Preston deceased; dated 24th Jan. 1823.

7th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) A. Balmain to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jas. Myers to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. W. Osborne to be Lieut., in succession to Parbly promoted; dated 23d Nov. 1823.

8th Regt. N.I. Lieut. F. B. Lucas to take rank from 16th Jan. 1823, vice Buckeridge resigned, and Sen. Ens. H. A. Hornsby to be Lieut., vice Smith promoted; dated 29th Oct. 1823.

5th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Poulton to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. R. Sayers to be Lieut., vice Whitehead deceased; dated 25th Jan. 1824.

16th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. H. J. Bowler to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. A. Condell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. H. Milnes to be Lieut., from 10th July 1823, vice Hall deceased.

Feb. 6.—Capt. W. P. Cunningham, 12th N.I., to be Brigade Major with Travancore Subsidiary Force, vice Whitehead deceased.

Capt. W. Murray, 23d N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. to Northern Division of Army, vice Bowler promoted.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. W. Steele, 12th N.I., to be Assist. in Quart. Mast. General's Depart., vice Murray.

Assist. Surgs. Thos. Keys, Jas. Thompson, and David Richardson permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

Feb. 10.—Cavalry. Sen. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Thos. Nuthall to be Colonel of a Brigade, vice Sentleger deceased; dated 7th July 1823.—Sen. Maj. W. Dickson, c.s., from 6th regt. L.C., to be Lieut. Col., in succession to Nuthall promoted; dated 7th July 1823.

6th Regt. L.C. Sen. Capt. J. Smith to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. H. Johnston to be Capt., and Sen. Cornet W. E. Litchfield to be Lieut., vice Dickson promoted; dated 7th July 1823.—Sen. Maj. V. Blacker, c.s., from 1st L.C., to be Lieut. Col., vice Colebrooke deceased; dated 20th Oct. 1823.
1st Regt. L.C. Sen. Capt. St. John Blacker to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Shawe to be Capt., and Sen. Cornet J. Jones to be Lieut., in succession to Blacker promoted; dated 20th Oct. 1823.

Lieut. Gen. John Richardson, from Infantry, to be placed on Senior List, vice Bridges deceased.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Frederick Pierce to be Col. of a regt., vice Richardson placed on Senior List; dated 17th July 1823.—Sen. Major B. B. Parbly, from 7th regt. N.I., to be Lieut. Col. in succession to Pierce promoted; dated 17th July 1823.

7th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) A. Balmain to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jas. Myers to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. W. Osborne to be Lieut., vice Parbly promoted; dated 17th July 1823.—Sen. Maj. H. Durand, from 5th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., vice Macintosh deceased; dated 23d Nov. 1823.

5th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. M. Cubbon to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Poulton to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. R. Sayers to be Lieut., vice Durand promoted; dated 23d Nov. 1823.—Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Gray to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. S. A. Grant to be Lieut., vice Whitehead deceased; dated 25th Jan. 1824.

Major E. M. G. Showers, of Artillery, permitted (at his own request) to resign command of 3d bat. of that corps.

Messrs. C. Briggs, J. Black, J. G. Daltzell, and J. T. Baldwin, admitted Cadets of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.

Mr. C. Massiter admitted Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. J. Bell admitted Assist. Surg., and appointed to do duty under Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George.

Feb. 13.—Maj. W. M. Burton, of Artillery, to Command 2d bat. of that corps or Golundaz, vice Showers resigned.

Capt. H. Hunter, of Artillery, to be Superintendent of Rock Establishment at Head-Quarters of Artillery, vice Crawford.

Lieut. C. W. Nepean, 7th N.I., to be Cantonment Adj. at Wallajahbad, vice Mitford returning to Europe.

Lieut. T. Ruddiman, 16th N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Condell promoted.

Lieut. W. H. Trollope, 21st N.I., to be Adj. to Rifle Corps, vice Campbell.

Capt. J. Cursham, Mad. Europ. Regt., 2 T 2

re-admitted on establishment without prejudice to rank.

Mr. W. Ross admitted a Cadet of Inf., and promoted to Ensign.

Feb. 17.—Capt. B. Sim to officiate as Civil Engineer in Centre Division.

Lieut. J. J. Underwood to officiate as Civil Engineer in Northern Division.

Surg. Alex. Johnston to be Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George, vice Annesley returned to Europe.

Feb. 20.—1st Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Haultain to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. N. Douglas to be Lieut., vice Stone retired; dated 27th May 1823.—Sen. Capt. G. M. Stewart to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. R. Godfrey to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. W. Goldsworthy to be Lieut., vice Tolfrey deceased; dated 14th Oct. 1823.—Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Thompson to be Capt., and Ens. G. B. Marshall to be Lieut., vice Macdonald deceased; dated 28th Nov. 1823.

9th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. Blood to take rank from 15th July 1823, vice Williams deceased.—Sen. Ens. J. S. Marvitt to be Lieut., in succession to Clemons promoted; dated 23d Sept. 1823.

24th Regt. N.I. Lieut. T. Pantou to take rank from 6th Sept. 1821, vice Jones retired.—Lieut. R. Watts to take rank from 23d June 1823, vice Allan deceased.—Sen. Ens. W. Brenner to be Lieut., vice Gray deceased; dated 21st Sept. 1823.

Feb. 24.—7th Regt. L.C. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Kerr to be Capt., and Sen. Cornet H. A. Nutt to be Lieut., vice Weir deceased; dated 16th Feb. 1824.

11th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Borthwick to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. F. S. C. Chalmers to be Lieut., vice Cooper deceased; dated 17th Feb. 1824.

Assist. Surg. Joseph Bainbridge permitted to enter on General duties of Army.

Feb. 27.—Sub-Assist. Surg. Wm. Gay permitted (at his own request) to resign service of Hon. Comp.

March 2.—Capt. T. H. Monk, 18th Regt. N.I., to command Escort of Resident in Mysore.

Capt. R. Williams, H.M. 54th Regt., to do duty with Escort of Resident in Mysore, during detention of Capt. Monk at Bangalore.

Lieut. P. Thompson, 20th Regt. N.I., to be Adj. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Taylor returning to Europe.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 16. Lieut. P. Fletcher, 23d N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. Col. R. Taylor, Invalid Estab., for health.—Lieut. C. Farran, 6th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates, 23d N.I., for health.—Maj. W. Clapham, 4th N.I., for health.—26. Cornet S. F. McKenzie, 2d

L.C., for health.—27. Lieut. B. Shee, 24th N.I., for health.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Babington, 6th L.C., for health, via Bombay.—Feb. 6. Lieut. J. Horne, of Artillery, for health.—Surg. Jas. Annesley.—10. Lieut. J. Campbell, 21st N.I., for health.—17. Maj. H. Yarde, Inv. estab., for health.—24. Capt. J. Watkins, 5th L.C., for health.—27. Capt. T. K. Limond, 3d L.C.—Lieut. J. Henderson, 23d N.I., for health.—March 2. Lieut. W. R. Foskett, 10th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Feb. 20. Capt. J. Maxwell, Commissary of Ordnance at Seringapatam, for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OBITUARY OF THE LATE MR. PUGH.

Mr. Pugh [whose death we recorded in our last number] had not been many months in India, but during the short period of his residence amongst us, he had acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew him; with the public he had established a character which none but men of superior abilities ever obtain; and his death has caused a vacuum which will not easily be supplied. No man ever practised in the Supreme Court, whose opinions as a lawyer, were more relied upon; or whose talents and acquirements, as an Advocate, were more justly admired and respected, than Mr. Pugh's. As an orator he was peculiarly eloquent and impressive.

For some years previous to his quitting England, Mr. Pugh was engaged in preparing for publication a book entitled "the Practice in the Master's Office," and the appearance of this work was anxiously looked for by the profession at home; this, however, was retarded by illness, and it was subsequently abandoned on his obtaining an appointment at Madras. Within a short time after he had been called to the bar, he was attacked by severe illness, under which he suffered for several years, he was consequently compelled to relinquish his duties in the Court of Chancery, where few men commenced their career with such flattering prospects as Mr. Pugh, and eventually he determined to try the climate of India. Whilst recovering from his illness, and, when too weak to attend to his professional avocations, he amused himself by writing a Tale, which he afterwards published, and which has obtained some celebrity, under the title of "No Enthusiasm." It is believed, he was also the author of many minor publications.

By the death of this excellent man, the various religious and charitable institutions at Madras have been deprived of one of their most zealous and useful supporters; his loss will be long mourned not only by his family and intimate friends, but by all who were acquainted with the many amiable qualifications he possessed. Mr.

Pugh had just completed his 33d year.—[Mad. Cour.]

WHITE ANTELOPE.

We hear that on board the Lady Nugent has been embarked a beautiful white deer of the Antelope species, found in the vicinity of Kalladghee in the Southern Mahratta country, whilst the 2d Light Cavalry was encamped in that province. It was brought to the Carnatic by Lieut. Col. Walker of that corps, and we understand is intended to be presented to His Majesty; and that Dr. Annesley has taken charge of it home for that purpose.—[Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 19.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 6. Lady Campbell, Betham, from Calcutta.—29. Mchborough, Cope, and Bombay, Parker, from Calcutta.—30. Mary, Ardlie, from Calcutta.—31. Lady Anherst, Clifton, from Calcutta.—April 2. Sarah, Cunningham, from Trincomallee.—10. Fort William, Glass, and Caroline, Pearson, from Calcutta.—11. James Scott, Mackenzie, from Calcutta.—12. Britannia, Wise, from Colombo.

Departures.

March 13. Ganges, Ford, for Calcutta, and Lady Campbell, Betham, for London.—April 3. Lady Anherst, Clifton, for London.—8. King George the Fourth, Gover, John Bannerman, Alford, and David Clarke, Falconer, for the Southward.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. At the Presidency, the lady of W. R. Taylor, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At Arcot, the lady of Lieut. F. Hunter, 1st L.C., of a son.

20. The wife of Mr. Chas. Godfrey, of a son.

25. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. Jas. Buchanan, 1st L.C., of a son.

March 3. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Col. Campbell, 46th Regt., of a son.

7. At Jaffnapatam, the lady of the Rev. R. Carver, Missionary, of a daughter.

9. Mrs. J. Thompson, of a daughter.

13. The lady of Lieut. Col. Molesworth, of a daughter.

17. At Palgautcherry, the lady of Lieut. Barnett, 7th regt., N.I., of a daughter.

20. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Eugenie Magry, of a son.

23. At the Presidency Cantonment, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Claridge, 1st bat. 22d regt. N.I., of a son.

26. At the Presidency, the lady of Ri-

chard Sprye, Esq., of the 9th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

April 1. At the Presidency, the lady of A. Crawley, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

4. At Royapettah, the wife of Mr. J. W. Wymse, of a daughter.

9. At the Presidency, the lady of A. E. Angelo, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. C. J. Jones, to Miss Charlotte Skilern.

8. John Babington, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Jane, eldest daughter of A. Spiers, Esq., of the Medical Establishment.

9. At St. John's, Trichinopoly, Capt. W. Jones, 13th N.I., to Evelina, daughter of Jas. Wyse, Esq., Garrison Surgeon at that station.

12. At St. Mary's, Trichinopoly, Chas. Roberts, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Emma Champion, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Armstrong, C.B., and K.C.T.S., commanding H.M. Royal Regt.

15. At Pondicherry, Capt. A. Haultain, 1st N.I., to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. Price, of this establishment.

23. At St. George's Church, J. W. Lewis, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Harriet, fifth daughter of the Rev. J. Dampier, of Langton, Dorset.

April 3. At St. Mary's Church, Lieut. J. Clough, 1st bat. 9th N.I., to Miss Eliza Dixon, daughter of Lieut. Dixon, formerly of the 19th Regt.

DEATHS.

Feb. 11. At Sadras, J. S. C. Vischer, Esq., aged 52 years.

18. At Chingleput, Capt. J. F. Gell, H.M. Royal Regt., aged 35.

— Of spasmodic cholera, Miss A. F. Moraes, aged 12 years.

— At Kurnool, the lady of Lieut. Bradfield, 1st bat. 13th regt., aged 21 years.

22. Mr. G. F. Cappel, a native of Germany, aged 52 years.

— At Tranquebar, J. Lindgaard, Esq., formerly Accountant General in the Royal Service.

March 3. At Trichendore, Jas. Charles, infant son of Jas. Monro, Esq., Civil Service.

7. At Jaffnapatam, in child-bed, Mrs. Carver, wife of the Rev. R. Carver, Missionary, aged 20 years.

8. At Tuticorin, Mr. John de Jong, aged 82 years and nine months.

11. Mr. John Hunt, Clerk and Head Book-keeper at the Accountant General's Office in the Military Department.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. Conductor Goodwin, aged 70 years.

April 1. At Poonamallee, of cholera morbus, Robert, the eldest son of Lieut. Woodgate, H.M. 54th regt., aged ten years.

9. Wm. Ormsby, the infant son of Jas. Lawder, Esq., Assist. Surg., aged eight months.

Lately, At Belgaum, the infant son of Capt. Kemble, A. A. G., of the Field Force.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS TO LEARN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

3d Jan. 1824.—The attention of Government having been drawn to the necessity which exists for medical officers holding certain appointments being conversant in one or more native languages, in like manner as is required of the officers in the civil and military branches of the service; the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that henceforth no medical officer will be allowed to take charge of the office of vaccinator in any of the provinces under this Government, or be appointed to the medical duties of either of the political residencies of Baroda, Sattarah, or Bhooj, until he has passed an examination in Hindoostanee, or Mahratta, or Guzerattee.—On the occurrence of vacancies, examinations will be held for candidates, and the choice of Government will be made from among those who pass with credit, provided they possess the other requisites.—After the first complete change, the appointments will be made, as at present, on the ground of general merit, but the examination will be indispensable, and in the event of no medical officer passing, one will be appointed to the temporary charge of a vaccinators, or the medical duties of a residency, liable to removal as soon as any other, properly qualified, shall have passed the examination.

PENSIONS TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

26th Jan. 1824.—The Hon. Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government General Order, dated 28 April 1810, to direct that the rates of pensions to medical warrant officers reported incapable of further duty, as laid down in Act XVIII. Section VI. of the code of Medical Regulations, dated 1st May 1821, be assignable to those only who shall have completed the full term of thirty years service; that those who shall not have served thirty, but upwards of twenty years, be entitled to three-fourths, and that those who may not have served twenty years, be not entitled to any pension; but as particular cases may arise, requiring exceptions

to the general rule, which prohibits the grant of pensions for any service under twenty years, in such instances, one half the amount of the established rate of pension will be granted.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

2d Feb. 1824.—The Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that officers commanding extra corps shall in future be allowed to draw an annual advance on account of the off-reckonings; but such advance is by no means to exceed the average amount of the off-reckonings of former years. All applications for advances and payments, on account of sharers or compensations in lieu of off-reckonings, are, however, to be made in future through the Clothing Board, as directed in General Order of 17 Nov. last.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Langford to be Supernumerary Assist. to Political Agent in Kattywar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

March 20, 1824.—Lieut. Parr, 1st bat. 4th regt., to have charge of Commissariat depart. at Maligaum, dated 12th Feb. 1824.

Bomb. Europ. Regt. Lieut. E. Stewart to be Adj. vice Watts, dated 4th Feb. 1824.

March 22.—Lieut. W. W. Dowell, 5th N.I., to be an Assist. in Survey Department in Southern Concan.

Regt. of Art. Sen. 2d Lieut. R. Warden to be 1st Lieut., vice Welland dec.; dated 17th Nov. 1822.

2d Lieut. T. Cleather to be 1st Lieut. vice Walker promoted, ditto.

March 25.—Lieut. G. J. Jameson, Adj. 2d bat. 2d regt., to be Maj. of Brigade to Field Detachment from date of its leaving Deesa; and Lieut. C. Crawley to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 2d N.I., from same period, vice Jameson; order dated Deesa, 25th Jan. 1824.

Lieut. R. Payne to have charge of Commissariat Department with Field Detachment from date of marching from Deesa.

Lieut. R. Payne to have charge of Bazar of Field Detachment, in addition to duties of Commissariat Department.

March 27.—Col. Dalbiac, commanding Northern Districts of Guzerat, permitted to proceed to Presidency on duty until 1st June.

April 6.—Ens. R. St. John, Europ. Regt., to be Lieut., vice Hubbard dec.; 2d April 1824.

April 13.—Sen. 2d Lieut. John Lidell, Regt. of Artillery, to be 1st Lieut., vice Jervis dec.; 7th April 1824.

April 15.—Capt. G. W. Gibson, Regt. of Artillery, to be Assist. Commissary of

Stores in Guzerat, in succession to Lieut. Jervis dec.

April 19.—Lieut. Spencer, 1st bat. 3d regt., to superintend Repairs of Public Buildings at Sattarah, in absence of Lieut. Athill, engaged at Sholapore.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Sen. Midshipman F. W. Powell to be 2d Lieut., vice Bernard dec.

Sen. Midshipman W. Lowe to be 2d Lieut., vice Hoyle dec.

2d Lieut. W. E. Rogers to be 1st Lieut., vice Dominicetti dec.

Sen. Midship. C. Armstrong to be 2d Lieut., vice Rogers promoted.

2d Lieuts. S. Richardson and J. H. Wilson to be 1st Lieuts. on augmentation, in consequence of equipment of the Hastings.

Sen. Midships. F. H. Broadhead and J. Harrison to be 2d Lieuts., vice Richardson and Wilson promoted.

Sen. Midships. J. Roband and W. Bryan to be 2d Lieuts. on augmentation.

The Hon. Governor having been pleased to abolish the rank of Commander in the Hon. Company's Marine, and to increase the number of Senior and Junior Captains to twelve of each rank, the following promotions are made; date of rank 12th April 1824:

Junior Capts. R. Morgan, G. Walker, D. Ross, and W. T. Graham, to be Senior Captains.

Commanders, W. Maxfield, P. Maughan, D. Jones, W. Arrow, H. Hardy, C. J. Maillard, J. Crawford, and R. E. Goodridge, to be Junior Captains.

1st Lieut. Thos. Tanner, to be Junior Captain.

Lieut. Jas. J. Robinson to be Secretary and Accountant to Marine Board and Marine Judge Advocate; date 28th Feb. 1824.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF A KATTY CHIEF.

By intelligence from Kattywar, we learn that the notorious Bawa Walla has at last met the fate he has so long merited. He was attacked, on the 6th April, in Besawaddar, by Hursoor, a Katty chief, with whom he had long been at enmity, and was slain by him in a desperate conflict. It may be in the recollection of many of our readers, that this person, in 1820, carried off Lieut. Grant, of the Hon. Company's Marine, while in the Guicawar's service, and kept him in captivity for three months, during which time he was treated with the most savage cruelty. For some years past Bawa Walla has been little heard of; but having lately resumed his former predatory course, apprehensions

were entertained that he would be the cause of disturbances in that part of the country, when his career has been thus unexpectedly closed by death.—*Bom. Cour.*, April 24.

NAVAL EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BURMESE.

On Monday the 5th April, the Hon. Company's frigate, Hastings, Capt. Geo. Barnes, commander, sailed from the harbour for Madras and Calcutta, having on board eighty men of the Artillery, under the command of Capt. Russell, Lieuts. Law and Stamford, and thirty men of the Bombay Regiment, under Lieut. Bell.—*Bom. Gaz.*

The Lowjee family, Charles Forbes, and Cornwallis, having on board his Majesty's 20th Regt., under the command of Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, C.B., left the harbour on Monday, 19th April, for Cananore, and will proceed from thence to Madras, with the 89th Regt.—*Bom. Gaz.*

Commodore Grant, in the Liffey frigate, sailed on the 29th March for the Coromandel coast, to assist in the operations against the Burmese.

TANNAH NEW CHURCH.

On the 1st March the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church at Tannah, was performed by the venerable the Archdeacon, in presence of the whole of the society resident in the place.

The plan of this church, designed by Lieut. W. A. Tate, is very generally admired, and the situation, on the esplanade in front of the burial ground, such as will make it a great additional ornament to a place which is celebrated for possessing many natural advantages.—*Bom. Gaz.* March.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.

We have not, for a long time past, seen any public entertainment go off so well as did the Bachelors' Ball on last Wednesday evening. To use the favourite phrase of Dr. Specific, "it was composed as follows"—An excellent selection of stewards—a general inclination to dance—universal good humour—and a fine cool evening; these ingredients being well mixed together, and taken with an excellent supper, before going to bed.

Before ten o'clock, the saloon in the Secretary's house, where the ball was given, was filled with all the fair and gay in our island. The Ball was opened with a country dance led off by Lady West and Col. Sandwith, and through a line of dancers extending from one end of the room to the other.

Quadrilles followed in rapid succession, until past midnight, when the party retired to the supper room. The dance was after-

wards renewed and kept up with great animation until a late hour.

We cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of the attention and activity of the stewards, and are happy to add that their zeal was met with a corresponding desire to be pleased on the part of the guests. A plentiful supper was provided for the occasion; the music was excellent; and every individual retired from the social and festive scene highly gratified with the hospitality and gallantry of the Bachelors of Bombay.—*Bom. Cour.* Jan. 31.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 3. *Ganges*, Mitford, from Liverpool 10th Dec.

Departures.

March 29. H.M.S. *Asia* (84 guns), Currie, for England.

April 19. *Charles Forbes*, Brydon; *Cornwallis*, Hardie; and *Louise Family*, Lewis, for Cananore and Madras.—25. *Ganges*, Mitford, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 11. At Poonah, the lady of Ens. Warrington, H. M. 67th-regt., of a son.

20. At Sholapore, the lady of Lieut. S. Athill, of Engineers, of a daughter.

24. At Sattarah, the lady of Maj. J. Briggs, Resident, of a daughter.

29. At Sattarah, the lady of C. Kane, Esq., of a daughter.

April 2. Mrs. Higgs, of a son.

— At Colabah, the lady of Capt F. W. Frankland, H. M. 20th Foot, of a son.

9. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. H. Lock, of the Nizam's Horse, of a daughter.

7. At Aurungabad, the lady of D. S. Young, Madras Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

19. Mrs. A. Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 31. At Hingney, near Nagpore, Richard Jenkins, Esq., Resident at Nagpore, to Eliza Helen, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

— At same time and place, Lieut. M. Stack, of the 3d Bombay L. C., to Cecilia, second daughter of the late Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

April 12. At Poonah, W. Carstairs, Esq., Medical Storekeeper, P. D. A., formerly of H. M. 45th regt., to Miss King, only daughter of the late John King, Esq., H. M. 47th regt.

DEATHS.

March 12. At Rajote, Geo. Lawrence, only son of Lieut. Worthy, Line Adjutant.

15. On board the *James Sibbald*, in Quilon Roads, John Campbell, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Wm. Campbell, H. M. 78th regt., in his 20th year.

16. Mrs. Keys, widow of Capt. Joseph Keys, commander of the ship *Elizabeth* of Bombay.

23. At Bandorah, the infant son of Mr. Thomas de Monte.

April 1. Lieut. F. Hubard, Bombay Europ. Reg., aged 24 years.

6. Mr. H. C. Moorehouse, Surgeon of the ship *Ganges*, in his 21st year.

— At Bycullah, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. J. J. Sibbald Jervis, of the Bombay Artillery, and Deputy Commissary of Stores in Guzerat.

14. At the Presidency, Doctor C. A. Verein.

17. Ens. E. Thompson, B. E. Regt., aged 18 years.

18. At the Presidency, G. A. C. Hyde, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 26 years.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 16. T. Eden, Esq., to be Collector of District of Chilow and Putlam, and Judge of Calpentyn.

John G. Forbes, Esq., to be First Assistant in Office of Chief Secretary to Government.

Chas. Brownrigg, Esq., to be Provincial Judge of Trincomallee.

J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., to be Collector of District of Batticaloa.

P. A. Dyke, Esq., to be Assistant to Collector of Jaffnapatam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HABEAS CORPUS.

A judgment past in Jan. last, in the Supreme Court in Ceylon, respecting a return to a writ of Habeas Corpus. It appears a man named Rossier had been removed from a ship in the roads by a magistrate, and was detained by virtue of an order under the hand and seal of the Lieut. Governor in Council. He obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the party who had originally taken him into custody, who returned that the prisoner was not then in his custody. After some time it was discovered that he was in the charge of the Fort Adjutant, and a writ was on the point of being directed to him, but was staid at the request of the Advocate Fiscal, who wished to communicate with the Government. In the mean time the Lieut. Governor in Council passed a Regulation, declaring that it was, is, and shall be lawful for any individual in whose custody any person may be confined by due authority of the Governor,

to return a copy of such order, which is a sufficient return to any process calling for the production of the body of any person so in custody. We imagine this power is vested in the different Governments of India, by the particular clause which removes all acts done by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the competent authority out of the cognizance of the Courts of Law, except acts of treason and felony. Thus we imagine, a copy of the warrant of detention, under the hand and seal of the Lieut. Governor, being returned to a writ of Habeas Corpus, would prevent the Supreme Court from any further interference. It is not to be supposed, however, that the individual is without his remedy. The law has pointed out the means of trying all questions between the government and individuals, but, for obvious reasons, secures the former from all interference by a local court, except in cases of treason or felony.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 8.

MISSION CHURCH AT BEDDAGAMA.

On the 11th March, the Mission Church at Beddagama, in the district of Galle, was opened for the performance of divine service, when a very appropriate sermon was delivered in English by the Hon. and Venerable the Archdeacon, and one in Singhalese by the Rev. S. Lambrick. The Hon. Sir R. Otley, Puisne Justice, the Provincial Judge, Collector, and Commandant of Galle, together with all the English families who were not prevented by peculiar circumstances, attended on the occasion.—Many, also, of the most respectable Burghers and other inhabitants of Galle and its vicinity, as well as the principal Modeliers and Headmen with a large assemblage of natives, were present.—*Ceylon Gaz.*

BIRTH.

Feb. 18. At Batticotta, Jaffna, the lady of the Rev. B. C. Meigs, Missionary, of a daughter.

DEATH.

March 7. At Korneegalle, Mrs. Audain, wife of Brev. Maj. Audain, 16th Regt.

PENANG.

COLONEL FARQUHAR.

Jan. 21, 1824.—Yesterday morning, Col. Farquhar, late resident at Singapore, re-embarked on board the Ship *Alexander*, proceeding to Calcutta, under a salute from the Fort. He was accompanied to the beach by the Hon. the Governor and Staff, the Commander of the Forces and Officers of the 20th regt. N. L., with the principal gentlemen of the settlement.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 105.

The Colonel, during his short stay here, experienced the greatest attention from his old and numerous friends, who were much gratified in having again the pleasure of seeing him, and we are happy to say in perfect health.

At Malacca, where Col. F. had formerly been governor for the long period of nearly twenty years, he was received and welcomed by the authorities of the Netherlands Government, under the salute due to his rank, and with the most distinguished respect. The inhabitants of every description, recollecting his many private and amiable virtues, and his long, equitable, and paternal rule over them, evinced the most cordial regard and attachment to him.—*Penang Gaz.*

DEATH.

Feb. 6. After a severe illness, Isabella, the lady of R. Caunter, Esq., Superintendent of Police, &c., and third daughter of J. Carnegie, Esq., merchant, aged 20.

SINGAPORE.

COLONEL FARQUHAR.

It affords us sincere pleasure to record the marks of regard and esteem, which were evinced by the different classes of the community at the moment of Col. Farquhar's departure. On the 27th Dec. the principal merchants and British inhabitants resolved to request his acceptance of a piece of plate of the value of 3000 rupees, to mark their sense of "his private worth, uniform kindness, and hospitality, during the period of his residence at Singapore." The native inhabitants, with whom Col. Farquhar has resided for twenty-eight years, and many of whom are personally and warmly attached to him, came forward with similar testimonials of their regard.

Col. Farquhar was accompanied to the beach by the greater number of the European inhabitants of the settlement, and by a large concourse of natives of every class. In compliment to him, the troops formed a street from his house to the landing place, and he embarked at ten o'clock, under the customary salute; a great number of native boats accompanied this respected individual to the ship in procession, according to their custom, and the Siamese Junks fired salutes as he passed. We observed that Mr. Crawford the Resident, and Maj. Murray the Commanding Officer, with many other of the principal European inhabitants, accompanied Col. Far-

* Col. Farquhar having subsequently expressed a doubt as to whether he was entitled to receive the present without the sanction of the Governor General, it was agreed that he should accept it conditionally.

quhar to the ship, anxious to pay him this last tribute of esteem and affection.—*Beng. Hurk.*

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH EASTERN PORTS.

(From the Singapore Chronicle of 1st Feb. 1824.)

Siam.—Thirteen junks have already arrived, eight of which remain here, the rest have gone all to Prince of Wales' Island, being partly owned by Chinese merchants of the place.—The articles imported by them are as usual, clayed sugar, rice, salt, coconut oil, cast iron, culinary utensils, sticklac, &c.

The British Schooner *Anna Maria* of London, had arrived a few days before the sailing of the last Junk; and was likely to make a favorable sale of her cargo, which she was on the point of exchanging with the government.

Every account agrees upon the pacific disposition of the Government of Siam, and their desire to cultivate, although upon their own terms, a commercial connection with us.

Cochin China.—On the 29th and 30th Jan., the first two Junks arrived from Cochin China. These vessels came from the port of Saigun, in lower Cochin China, in the very short period of four days; a striking proof that the N.E. Monsoon is at the very height.—They have brought rice, sugar, raw silk, Tonquin lead, pickled pork, hog's lard, and live stock; also tea, and some other articles the produce of China.

Celebes and the Eastward.—About 100 Bugis prahus have come here this season, from various parts of the Eastern Seas, being a greater number than has ever visited the port before; notwithstanding a civil war prevailed in the interior of Celebes, which detained a considerable number of them. The size of these boats is from 40 to 100 tons, but commonly from 40 to 50. Their crews average from 20 to 80 men, and at one period we had not fewer of these strangers among us than from two to three thousand. They have imported about 50,000 dollars worth of tortoise-shell, and the usual articles to a considerable amount. The greater number of them have now left us. The articles of exportation, in which they have chiefly dealt this year, are fire-arms and ammunition, white British cottons, bombazines, light broad cloths, opium, iron and steel.

(From the Singapore Chronicle of 3th Feb. 1824.)

China.—A Junk of the description called by the Malays red head (*i.e.* from the province of Canton), arrived on the 21th Jan., her burthen is about 600 tons; she cleared out from the port of Chunglin, situated about two hours' sail up the river

Suaka, and performed the voyage in 16 days. Her cargo is estimated to be worth 70 or 80,000 dollars.—Two of these distinguished by the designation of green head (*i.e.* from the province of Fuhkeen) arrived from Emoyone one on the 25th, and the other on the 27th. The first is of about 200 or 250 tons burthen; she made her passage in 13 days. The value of her cargo is supposed to be £60,000.—The second is rather larger, being of about 300 tons. Three days after leaving Emoy, she met with boisterous weather, and for the preservation of the vessel and her crew was under the necessity of throwing overboard a portion of her cargo. The amount has not yet been ascertained, but must be considerable, as the Commander states they were thus employed for three days. A fourth Junk, a red-head one, came in on the 30th, her size is about 350 tons; she left the port to which she belongs, Ambo in the river Sautao, on the 17th; £60,000 is considered the value of her cargo. The Canton Junks have brought 12 or 1,300 passengers, and the Fuhkeen about 700, who have left China with the intention of seeking their fortune in these parts.—Each passenger from Emoy pays about nine dollars passage money, and those from Chunglin and Ambo are charged about six.

As the cargoes imported by the Junks are very similar, the following account of that brought by the first which arrived from Emoy, will give our readers a general idea of what they consist.

31,200 packages of earthen-ware containing about 640,250 pieces, of thirty one different sizes and patterns, and 95 baskets containing about 20,000 pieces, principally cups; 10,000 flooring tiles, 200 coping stones, 12,000 black paper umbrellas, 3,000 variegated ditto ditto, 50 boxes of dried pastry, 120 ditto confectionary, 60 ditto dried fruits; 12 bundles of *Kin Chin*, a certain edible plant; 6 ditto of dried fungus, a species of piziza, that grows out of old rotten wood; 6 ditto of champignon, 5 boxes of dates, 40 baskets of dried fruit, the diospyros, 50 ditto of sugar candy, 8 ditto of vermicelli, 5 baskets of salt fish; 100 ditto of Kalau, a fruit very like olive, pickled in salt; 20 boxes of sweetmeats, 26 ditto and 10 bags of medicines, 10 boxes of silk shoes, 10 ditto of cloth ditto, 5 ditto of straw ditto, 20 ditto of incense sticks, 10 casks of lamp oil, 350 boxes of tobacco for the Bugis market, 220 ditto of ditto for the Chinese, 10 ditto of combs, 1 box of hair pencils, 40 jars of salted vegetables, 400 ditto of pickled ditto, 100 bales and 20 boxes of nankeens, 200 boxes of gold thread, 110 ditto of tea.

The above list has been communicated to us by the Commander; but as there exists a degree of jealousy among Asiatic

merchants of detailing their cargoes, it possibly may not be perfectly accurate.

Siam.—Since our last, three more Siamese Junks have entered the harbour. Their aggregate burthen is 600 or 700 tons. They are laden with the usual staples of Siam, and some articles of Chinese produce. The quantity of sugar brought by them is 1,300 pikols, of rice 2,280, salt 1,400, oil 150, and sticklac 40 pikols, and 4,000 qualies (cast iron cooking pots.) The King of Siam's ship came in one of the first, with a cargo of sugar, rice, sticklac, benjamin, ivory, tin, sapan and rose-wood, &c., which is to be sold here. The ship was originally intended to be sent to China, but met with bad weather, and was obliged to return to Siam, where her cargo was partially altered, and her destination changed.—She brings letters for Government from the Siamese minister.

Cochin China.—Two junks have arrived from Saigun; one came in on the 31st Jan., the other on the 2d Feb.; they bring 2,000 pikols of rice, 200 of sugar-candy, 40 of oil, 40 of hogslard, 40 of dried fruits, 80 of salt fish, 40 of salt pork, 129 of arrack, and 40 of dboll. The last which came in brought despatches for Government from the Governor of Lower Cochin China. We hail with great pleasure this intercourse, as it will naturally lead to an extension of our commercial connexion with Cochin China.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

High Tides.—The very high tides which have been annually noticed about February, took place rather earlier this year (on the 18th of last January), and were the highest that have been experienced since the formation of the settlement. A very respectable and industrious Chinese sustains a loss of near a thousand dollars, in rice and sugar, which were stored in a temporary warehouse built on a low part of the S.W. bank of the river, the tide having considerably overflowed the floor of the building. We are not aware that any more damage was done.

Distressing Accident.—On the evening of the 2d, as the crew of the brig *Philetax*, which has been laid ashore at Tanjong Aru to repair, were clearing away the sand, for the purpose of affording a greater facility of examining her bottom, the vessel suddenly fell over, and buried the captain and one of the seamen under her. It was about five in the afternoon when this distressing event occurred, and the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were not recovered until midnight, when life was perfectly extinct. The coroner's inquest, which was held on the 3d, found that Capt. Hall died through suffocation, and the seaman (Young) in consequence of violent contusions. Capt. Hall was a very amiable young man, and bore a very high

character in his profession; the seaman (Young) is also very highly spoken of; neither have left families.

Serious Affray.—In addition to the above unfortunate accident, two affrays took place, in one of which a Chinese was severely wounded, and in the other a Malay lost his life. The Chinaman had had some words with a young Malay, respecting a small debt, and was assaulted by him and his comrades. He was struck a severe blow on the head with the sharp edge of a paddle, fell, and a considerable effusion of blood ensued; when the Malays, thinking that they had murdered him, pushed off their prahu, and put to sea. They were pursued by the police, with much activity, to a considerable distance, but succeeded in effecting their escape.—In the other case, a man, returning from his work, had some dispute with his master, whom he attempted to stab, but the thrust was parried by the latter, who, in return, krissed him, immediately absconded, and has not been heard of since, though every exertion has been made for his apprehension.—*Singapore Chronicle, Feb. 5.*

JAVA.

We have been favoured with the perusal of accounts from Batavia, in which it is stated that the monthly revenue derived from the excise on opium had increased, in the last sale of the farms, one lac of rupees. The farmers and contractors are some of the principal English houses of agency on the island.—*Singapore Chronicle.*

His Exc. the Governor-General has judged it to be necessary, for the purpose of obtaining a more accurate knowledge of the state of the possessions of his Majesty in the Moluccas and Celebes, to visit them in person. He accordingly sailed on the 17th of July, first for Amboyna, accompanied by Messrs. Vander Gruff, Counsellor of the Indies; Schneider, Secretary to the Regency; Col. Jauffret; Lieut. Col. Sluers, his Aid-de-camp; and Surgeon-Major Heil. The Lieut. Governor, Gen. De Kock, will command in his absence.—*Dutch Paper.*

Letters from Batavia, of January last, announce that Baron de Capellan, the Governor-General, has received his Majesty's permission to return home, and will leave the government in the hands of General De Kock.

DEATH.

Sept. 22, 1823. At Batavia, the Hon. C. A. G. Visscher, aged 65. He has served as first counsellor of the N.O.I. Company.

RHIO.

On the 15th Jan. a fire broke out in the Canton Chinese quarter, but was subdued in about an hour's time. Upwards of 80 houses were burnt, but not much valuable property was destroyed, as the houses laid in ashes were of an inferior description, belonging to the lower classes of Chinese. Three unfortunate infants lost their lives. It is fortunate that the fire was so soon got under, as some of the wealthiest Chinese merchants have their warehouses in the vicinity. The fire broke out in a house of ill fame, through the negligence of a woman who was smoking opium.

The spring tides of the 18th attained a much greater height than usual, having risen above the floor level of some of the houses inhabited by Chinese shopkeepers, and damaged a considerable quantity of their goods.—*Singapore Chronicle*.

BORNEO.

The Dutch expedition which sailed last September, into the interior of the island, up the river of Pontiana, to a distance of more than 300 miles, returned in the end of November. The object of this expedition was to reduce to subjection the hitherto independent native states of Saugao, Sintang, and Silat. In this they were completely successful, the natives having yielded without offering the least resistance. The Netherlands Government, by this measure, become undisputed masters of all Borneo, from the eastern confines of the state of Banjermassin to the northern boundary of that of Sambas. This includes all the gold and diamond mines of the island, and not only the Malays, but also the Chinese, and Dayaks, or aboriginal population of the country within the limits above described. The ports which are now open to European commerce, are Banjermassin, Pontiana, Mompawa, and Sambas only.—*Singapore Chronicle*, Feb. 1.

COCHIN-CHINA.

Accounts to the middle of Jan. represent the country in the same state of repose it has enjoyed for many years back. The envoy from Ava, in company with the Cochin-Chinese deputy, who had returned with him from that country, had reached Saigun safely in the Portuguese ship, on which a passage had been hospitably taken for him by the Hon. Mr. Phillips, the Governor of Penang, after the destruction of his own junk by a fire in the harbour of that place. From thence he had proceeded to the capital, where he is reported to have been well received by the court. The old Governor of Saigun, who received our mission so graciously in 1822, and with-

out whom no public measure of consequence is carried into effect, had also gone up to the court a short time after him. The king of Cochin-China had prepared a vessel to carry the Burman envoy back, and it was expected he would set out about the end of February. What political consequences are likely to result from this mission we have not been able to learn, but the present accounts do not confirm the rumours which have been for some time in circulation at this place, that it had ended in a coalition against the Siamese.

No European or American vessel had visited Saigun for the purposes of trade, since the British mission left it in Sept. 1822.—*Singapore Chronicle*.

CHINA.

MARKETS AT CANTON.

The sales of articles imported into China this season, with the exception of opium, have been remarkably favourable. Straits produce, in particular, has sold well. Banca tin is quoted at dollars 26 and 27 a pikol, Lingin at dollars 23, but a small quantity having been imported, and the largest proportion, a lot of 1,500 pikols, being in the hands of an individual on an American bottom. Pepper had been sold at 12½, but was falling. Rattans at 3½ dollars, and beetle-nut at 4½.

Patna opium is quoted at dollars 13,000, and Benares at dollars 1,260. Early in the season a decided preference had been shewn for the opium of 1822; but latterly, neither that nor new was in demand. Malwa at dollars 970, and Turkey at 1,000 dollars. Better sales of cotton were effected than had been known for many years. The improvement had been progressive, but had been rapidly advanced by the total failure of the crops in the cotton districts, in consequence of an inundation. The Chinese merchants had generally effected their purchases before this last circumstance had become public; and one ship only had received the full benefit of the enhancement. The price was from 10 to 11 taels.

All Chinese goods were extremely dear, in consequence of the great demand for the Europe market.—*Singapore Chronicle*, Feb. 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Gazette, to the 20th February, state, that the harvest is said to have been so abundant as to preclude the necessity of seeking assistance from the sister colony. The new church of St. James was consecrated at Sydney on the 11th February. The sittings of the Criminal Court had just finished, without a single capital con-

viction, being the first instance of a *mai-don session* in Australia.

The Gazette of Feb. 19 contains the following paragraph:—"Mr. Rily, the magistrate, has just returned from an eleven days' excursion into the interior; from whom we obtain the disagreeable tidings of the country, for the space of seventy miles round, being consumed by fire. The cause of this disaster, which will inevitably prove destructive to quantities of stock, is attributed to some disputes that have arisen between the natives and stockmen; the former, to be revenged, have set fire to the grass."

MAURITIUS.

HURRICANES.—LOSS OF THE DELIGHT SLOOP OF WAR.

(Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at the Mauritius, dated 6th April, 1824):—"We have much regret in acquainting you, that this island was visited with a very severe hurricane on the 23d February, which has done considerable damage to the shipping in harbour, and has entirely ravaged the interior of the island. We have the painful task to add, that there is little reason to doubt that his Majesty's ship *Delight*, Captain Hay, must have foundered, with every one on board, during that gale. She was distinguished about three leagues from the land, on the evening of the 22d February. Several pieces of wreck were washed on shore two days after the hurricane, to the northward of the island, which were instantly recognized as belonging to the *Delight*, by a Midshipman and the As-

sistant-Surgeon, as well as by the Quartermaster and five sailors, who had been previously put in charge of a French slave brig, and were by this circumstance providentially saved."

Another letter, dated May 22, 1824, says—"The total loss of his Majesty's ship *Delight* seems no longer to remain doubtful. The last that was seen of her was on the evening of the 22d February, when she was seen standing into Port Louis, and after the gale was over, several pieces of her wreck were washed on shore, which were identified by the Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Murray, Master's Mate of the *Delight*, who had been left behind; such as two binnacles, a part of the gun-room bulkhead, upon which some of the names of the gun-room officers had been cut or written, lid of the carpenter's chest, with his name upon it, floating over Captain Hay's cabin, part of the log-board, &c. &c. It appears the *Delight* was returning from Providence Island to Port Louis, with 123 slaves on board, that had been saved from the wreck of a French vessel, as the Port Captain at Port Louis had been despatched, some time previous to the 23d February, in a vessel taken up by Government, to bring the said slaves from Providence, and found that the *Delight* had been there before him, and had taken them on board. On the 10th April the island of Mauritius suffered severely; our informant states that scarcely a tree was left standing; many of the houses were blown down, and the crops completely destroyed. In addition to the vessel already mentioned as lost, we have to add the Governor Brisbane, Capt. Nollbrow."

Home Intelligence.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Brevet.

Capt. J. Pudner, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, and Paymaster of the Company's Dépôt at Chatham, to have the local rank of Captain while so employed.

Capt. J. Ovens (employed as Chief Engineer in New South Wales) to be Major in the Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have great pleasure in acquainting our readers, that Major-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Madras, in the room of Sir Thos. Munro.

The following arrangements in India, have been determined upon:—Sir F. Mac-

naghten, who has for many years occupied the station of a Puisne Judge at Calcutta, is about to retire, and is to be succeeded by Sir G. Grey, one of the Puisne Judges at Madras. Mr. R. Palmer, of the Chancery Bar, succeeds Sir G. Grey at Madras.

Despatches have been received at the Admiralty Office, addressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale to John Wilson Croker, Esq., and dated in the Bay of Algiers, the 26th of July, reporting that the differences between this country and the Regency of Algiers were on that day satisfactorily arranged, and that the hostilities between the two countries had accordingly ceased.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The seven Sultans in the chains of the Kirghis, who have been here as deputies since the month

of November, set out yesterday on their return home, accompanied by the officers appointed to attend them by the Governor-General of West Siberia. During their stay here they resided in a house belonging to the Government, and were maintained at its expense. On the 1st of the month they had an audience of Count Nesselrode, Minister of Foreign Affairs, when they received their new code of laws, drawn up in the Russian and Kirghis languages, which lays down the basis of their future relations to the Russian empire as a Nomad tribe tributary to it, and under its protection.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 24th Regt. of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to that regiment, the words "Cape of Good Hope," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of that regiment at the capture of that colony on the 8th January 1806.

On the 27th July, a most magnificent ship, built for the Australian Company, was launched from the dock-yard of Messrs. Menzies and Son, Leith. She is rated at 451 tons, and exceeds by five tons the largest vessel ever built at Leith. She was launched in due form, after receiving the name of the "City of Edinburgh," and descended from the stocks into her proper element amid the shouts of an immense assemblage of spectators.

The letters from Malta state, that the Marquess of Hastings had commenced his administration by adding 50 per cent. to the duties on foreign corn, and by ordering the Italian refugees to leave the island. By the operation of the former measure, the trade in corn will be entirely restricted to the produce of Egypt. Several vessels with wheat from Sicily had returned without breaking bulk. One of the letters says—"This measure has shaken the popularity of our new Governor. It has been very hastily determined upon, with a view to assist the landed proprietors, who have been loudly complaining. The Government have in deposit more than 30,000 salms of Egyptian wheat, which they will thus be enabled to sell."

The William Harris transport, which was ordered to attend Capt. Parry to the verge of the ice, has returned, after discharging her cargo into the *Hecla* and *Fury*. She left the discovery ships on the 2d of July, in the neighbourhood of Whale-fish Islands, Baffin's Bay, all well, and about to proceed in the pursuit of the ulterior objects of the expedition.

Sir Thomas S. Raffles and family have

arrived in the *Mariner*, from Bencoolen. The *Mariner* sailed from Fort Marlborough on the 10th April, and from St. Helena on the 3d July. Capt. Young, and the officers and crew of the late ship *Fame*, have also arrived in the same vessel.

Letters from St. Helena mention that a huge mass of overhanging rock, just below the barrier gate of the upper side of the road from Ladder-hill, gave way on the 19th of June, and fell in large fragments into the vale. The concussion greatly alarmed the inhabitants of the town of St. James; but the destruction which was apprehended did not ensue. One small house only was seriously damaged, and one man was killed.

Capt. Seely, the Author of "The Wonders of Elora," proposes to capitalists, in this age of improvement and speculation, to engage in excavating a Canal from the Red Sea to the Nile, across the Isthmus of Suez, to join the waters of the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean. "When we cast our eyes (says Capt. S.) on the rich countries of Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, whose varied and rich merchandize would be drawn, in the course of a few years, to Suez, as a kind of great mart and dépôt, and these extensive countries taking our goods from the same spot, the most central that can be conceived for India, Africa, and the Mediterranean, it is clear that, with the energies of the English, and the great resources of the natives, a Company established at Suez, and possessing the Canal, would, in the course of a very few years, possess a prodigious trade, and realize to the projectors and supporters of the plan immense profits. It would greatly benefit the Mother Country, assist the East-India Company in their commercial operations, and in short would open a vast field for speculation, with every prospect of success. The country is flat, and of a light soil; the distance is a mere nothing; the inhabitants are, with proper measures and treatment, tractable and faithful, their Chiefs easy to be gained over, and their aid and protection secured for trifling sums; and when once this is accomplished, their faith is inviolable."

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 24, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 144 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable... 114 to 120 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
On Madras, ditto, 96 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Calcutta, April 5, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable... S. Rs. 39 0 to 39 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable... 5 0 to 15 8 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 40 to 45 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sic. Rupee—to Buy, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.—to Sell, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills... S. Rs. 3 0 per cent.
Ditto Government ditto... 2 8 ditto.
Interest on Loans... 3 0 ditto.

Bullion, &c.

Spanish Dollars... S. Rs. 210 12 to 211 4 per 100 dollars.

Sovereigns... 10 8 to 10 12 each.

Bank of England Notes 10 8 to 11 0 each.

Madras, April 5, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable... 38 per cent. premium.
Unremittable... 8 to 10 ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 91 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 3. H.M.S. *Asia* (84 guns), Currie, from Bombay and Ceylon; at Portsmouth.

4. *Hope*, Flint, from Bengal and Madras; at Deal.

5. *Lady Campbell*, Betham, from Bengal and Madras; *Boyne*, Lawson, from Bengal; *Waterloo*, Sudd, from Bombay; *Charlotte Stevenson*, from Bombay, and *Ocean*, Harrison, from N. S. Wales; at Deal.

— *Pilot*, Gardner, from Bengal and Antigua; at Portsmouth.

7. *Neptune*, Edwards, from Bengal and Madras; at Deal.

16. *Potton*, Welbank, from Bengal; at Deal.

19. *Maitland*, O'Brien, from Bengal 9th March; off Margate.

20. *Calcutta*, Stroyan, from Bengal 19th March; at Liverpool.

22. *Mariner*, Herbert, from Bencoolen and St. Helena; off Plymouth.

— *Ganges*, Mitford, from Bombay 26th April; at Liverpool.

23. *Lady Ankerst*, Clifton, from Bengal 16th March, and Madras 3d April; at Deal.

Departures.

July 23. *Bridge*, Leslie, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

31. *Mediterranean*, Stewart, for Ceylon; from Deal.

31. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

Aug. 2. *Isabella*, Leeds, for Batavia; from Liverpool.

5. *Ann and Amelia*, Askew, for New South Wales, with convicts; from Deal.

7. *Sarah*, Bowen, for Bombay; *Euphrates*, Mead, for Madeira and Bengal; and *Maffatt*, Brown, for China and Quebec; from Deal.

10. *Cumberland*, Carns, for New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land; from Deal.

22. *Regalia*, Henning, for Maderia, Cape, and Bombay; *Morley*, Holliday, for Madras and Bengal; and *Juliana*, Fotherington, for China and Quebec; from Portsmouth.

23. *Milford*, Horwood, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.

24. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, for Bombay; from Gravesend.

27. *Orynthia*, Thompson, for Bombay; from Gravesend.

Passengers from India.

Per Hercules (late arrival), from Bombay: W. Wheadon, Esq., M. D. from Bombay; Misses Mary, Eliza, and Cecilia Hooper, from Ceylon; one female servant.

Per Maria, (late arrival), from Batavia: Capt. Thos. T. Harrington, from Singapore.

Per Lady Campbell, from Bengal: Mrs. and Miss Heathcote; Lieut. Col. Heathcote; Mrs. Vignon; G. Vignon, Esq., merchant; four Masters Vignon; Miss E. Chilcott; Miss M. Nvale; J. H. Swinhoe, Esq.; Miss J. Swinhoe; Mrs. S. Bell; Dr. A. Napier; 1 hos. O. Partridge, late Cornet 11th Drags; Master J. Napier; Dr. J. Hickman, Assist. Surg. Beng. Estab.; J. Mac Crae, Esq.; Mrs. B. Braham; Mrs. Daunt; Miss M. Davis; Sam. Woodland, Esq., merchant; Master Waller;—From Madras: Mrs. A. Mitford; Mrs. Eliza Hall; Capt. J. G. Mitford, Madras army; Lieut. A. Shiel, H.M. 89th Foot; Lieut. J. Ralph, H.M. 30th Foot; Lieut. W. Armstrong, H.M. 41st Foot; Miss A. Honie; Miss M. Mitford; three Masters Mitford; four servants; thirty invalids; three women; four children.

Per Waterloo, from Bombay: Mr. Liddell; Assist. Surg.

Per Neptune, from Bengal and Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ellerton, and three children; Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and one child; Lieut. Mulkern, 11th Drags; Mrs. and Miss Mulkern; Miss Toone; J. Barn, Esq., merchant; Mr. Ray, missionary; Mrs. Ray, and two children; Surg. Massell and Child; Assist. Surg. Harrison, M.L.; Mr. Lampton; two Misses and Master Bretor; two European

servants; five native ditto.—From the Cape: Lieut. Yates, H.M. Service.

Per Charlotte, from Bombay: Mr. Farquharson, merchant.

Per Maillaud, from Bengal: Mrs. Courtaigne; Mrs. Dale; Mrs. O'Brien; Col. Farquhar, Madras Engineers, (late Governor of Singapore); Lieut. Courtaigne, H.M. 44th Regt.; Dr. Curling, Bengal service; R. Murray, Esq., R.N.; F. Ferguson, Esq., owner of the Maitland; Capt. R. Chiesala, Greek patriot; S. Stuart, Esq., from the Cape;—Children, Miss Bernard; Miss Dale; Master Dale; Master Courtaigne; Master Davies; Master Breen.—Mrs. Ballard and Capt. McKenzie were left at the Cape.

Per Pottan, from Bengal: Mr. W. and Mrs. Brodie; Cornet R. Collins, H.M. 16th Lancers; Master W. S. Harrowell; two Misses Brodie; thirty-five invalids.—Mr. R. Liddard was left at the Cape.

Per Hope, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Harper; Mrs. Pugh; Mrs. Foote; Mrs. Patoun; Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, H.M. 46th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Yates, H.C.'s 15th N.I.; Major Yarde, H.C.'s S.; Rev. H. Harper, ditto; Capt. MacDonald, H.C.'s 1st Regt. N. I.; Capt. Condell, H.C.'s 14th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Watlock, H.M.'s 69th Foot; Lieut. Nugent, 54th; Lieut. Thornbury, ditto; Lieut. Sutherland, 46th; Lieut. Campbell, ditto; Lieut. Patoun, 54th; nine children; one European servant; one native ditto; sixty-four invalids.—J. A. Moore, Esq., Nizam's service; Lieut. M'Kenzie, 13th L. Drags.; and one native servant, were landed at the Cape.

Per Boyne, from Bengal: Mrs. Broaders; Miss A. Neil; Richard Holdsworth, Esq.; Lieut. Jas. Burney, Company's service; Miss Brown; Master Brown; Miss Robertson; Master H. Lefevre; and one native male servant.

Per Nepos, from the Mauritius: Lieut. Bushelwell, of France, and Lieut. Campbell.

Per Ocean, from New South Wales: Mr. Currie; Mr. Woodhouse; Mr. Blackstone, Doctors Douglas, MacTernan, Walker, and Davis; Capt. Irwin, Bengal Army; Adj. Mackay, 3d Foot; Mrs. Mackay; Mrs. Irwin and four children; Mrs. and Miss Young.

Per Lady Amherst, from Bengal: Capt. Clifton, and Mr. Richard Prince, from St. Helena.

Per Uduy (expected) from Madras: Lieut. Gregg, H.M. 36th regt.; Lieuts. Fokett and Davidson, H.M. 46th Regt.; Lieut. Henderson, 23d regt., M.N.I.—From Bengal: Mrs. Goodman; Mrs. Deadwick; J. W. Keyes, Esq.; Lieut. Sheel.

Per Melbourne (expected) from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Greig; Miss Greig; Mr. Shuter; and Mr. Underwood.

Per Lady Nugent, from Bengal (arrived at the Cape, bound to Gibraltar and London): Mrs. Weldon; Lieut. Col. J. Noble, C.B., Horse Brigade; Lieut. Col. Weldon, 2d bat. Artillery; Major W. Clapham, 4th N.I.; Jas. Annesley, Esq., Surgeon; Lieut. J. Home, 1st bat. Artillery; Mr. John Gibson; Mr. Harbour Wright.

Passengers Outward.

Per Milford, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Leicester; Miss L. H. Hough; Miss Williams; Dr. Kerr; Lieut. Day; and Gent. Cadet F. Farrant.

Vessels spoken with.

Macqueen, Walker, London to Bengal and China, 29th April, lat. 16. 23. N., long. 78. 53. E., all well.—Duke of Bedford, Cunyngame, 19th May, off the Cape of Good Hope, all well.—Layton, Miller, London to Bengal, 6th July, in lat. 37. 30. N., long. 18. W., all well.—Sir Edward Paget, Geary, London to Bengal, 9th Feb., lat. 38. S., long. 26. E.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The Lady Amherst has brought intelligence that the following ships were taken up on the expedition to Madras, in addition to those formerly mentioned:—Tabarus, Capt. D. Oliver; Resolution, A. Brainwell; John Banneruann, J. C. Alford; James Colvin, R. Wemyss; Bombay Merchant, J. Hill; Helen, H. Langley; David Clark, P. Falconer; Ferguson, J. Sutherland; Virginia, P. Butler; East Indian, P. Ray; Hercules, J. Heron; Vittoria, J. H. Southam; and Susan, W. Hamilton.—The Janger, Capt. Abelhussan; the Ann, Capt. Gibson; and David Malcolm, Capt. Hanwell, were also expected to be engaged.

In addition to the vessels formerly stated to have been taken up at Calcutta, for the expedition, the Anna Robertson, W. Clark, was engaged.

There were no ships at Bombay, from England, during the stay of the Ganges, and freight was, in consequence, exceedingly high.

The Greenock, Sir Geoffrey Webster, and Asia, were taken up at Sydney, New South Wales, in Feb. last, to convey the right wing of the 48th Regt. to Madras, and expected to sail 25th March.

By accounts from the Mauritius, of the 3d May, we learn as follows:—The George the Fourth, Prissick, had been hove down, and taken in cargo; she was expected to sail the 10th June. The Albion, Best, had been hove down, her starboard side stripped, and got in the new masts; she was expected to sail for London about the 25th July. The Barossa, Hutchinson, was not strained or damaged during the hurricane, and sailed for Bengal the 5th April. The Danish ship,

Governor Bille, was unloading, and not likely to be condemned, as previously reported.

The Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, had arrived at the Mauritius, previous to the 3d May.

The Edward, Newton, from Bengal to the United States, has been burnt at sea.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 27. At Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. Clarke, 46th regt., of a son.

28. The lady of G. Grant, Esq., of Russell Place, Fitaroy Square, of a daughter.

29. At Chelsea, Middlesex, the lady of Dr. A. F. Ramsay, late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son.

30. At her father's house, Wellington Parade, Gloucester, the lady of N. J. N. Buckle, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 22. At Bury St. Edmunds, Mrs. Thornton, of City Terrace, London, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 22. The Rev. T. Robertson, A. M., Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir John M'Namara Hayes, Bart., of Old Burlington Street.

July 19. At Ashted, Surrey, R. C. Scarlett, Esq., eldest son of James Scarlett, M.P., to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late George Smith, Esq., Chief Justice of the Mauritius.

27. At Lambeth Church, J. M'Dermot, Esq., late of the 11th Regt. of Foot, to Frances Xavier, relict of the late M. W. Bayly, Esq., Upper Kennington Green.

31. John Wentworth, Esq., second son of G. W. Wentworth, Esq., of Wooley Park, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., of Broxbornbury, Herts.

Aug. 6. At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Paterson, of his Majesty's 63d Regt., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wm. Sheriff, of the Madras Cavalry.

11. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Sanderson, of the Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth Oswald, eldest daughter of Alex. Anderson, Esq., of Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square.

12. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Edward Buller, Esq., grandson of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Buller, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major General Coote Manningham.

24. At St. John the Evangelist's, Westminster, R. Wilton, Esq., of Gloucester, to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of James Hallett, Esq., of Dulwich, and formerly of Bombay.

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DEATHS.

April 11. At Sea, on board the Asia, from Calcutta, T. L. Reid, Esq., R.N., eldest son of Sir John Reid, Bart.

May 4. On board H. M.'s ship Victor, Lieut. J. W. Thomas, eldest son of Lieut. Gen. Thomas, of Brockhill-house, near Exeter.

June 25. At Jersey, aged 58, Lieut. Col. Spawforth, late of the 2d Ceylon Regt.

July 11. At Inverary, Major General Dugald Campbell.

22. At Great Canford, near Poole, T. Macnamara Russell, Esq., Admiral of the White.

— At Balmuto, the Hon. Claud Irvine Boswell, Lord Balmuto.

30. At Whitehall Place, in her 10th year, Emma, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn.

Aug. 3. Mrs. Pirner, the wife of Wm. Pirner, Esq., of Arlington Street, and daughter of the late Sir Thos. Robinson, Bart., of Ranelagh.

8. At Uppington, near Shrewsbury, Capt. Jonathan Scott, in the 39th year of his age, and late 1st Assist. Adj. Gen. in Bengal. He was a Cadet of 1800, and was for some years Secretary and Persian Interpreter to Col. Adams in his campaigns against the Peishwa. He had only arrived a few weeks in England, having his constitution broken down by long service in the field, which brought on epilepsy, and occasioned his death. His Brother, Capt. John Scott, of the 10th N.I., Bengal, was lost in one of the seven Indiamen which foundered at sea some years back.

20. At his house in Green Street, Grosvenor Square, Viscount Hampden.

28. In Duke Street, Portland Place, in the 16th year of his age, Henry Daniel Davies, second son of the late Richard L. Davies, Esq., Surgeon on the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment.

Asiatic Supplement.

The total of the force under orders for the expedition against the Burmese amounted to 20,000 men, viz. 12,000 from Bengal, 6,000 from Madras, and 2,000 from Bombay. Capt. Canning was to accompany the expedition as political agent. He was to embark at Calcutta, in the Company's yacht Nereid, on the 10th of April. The Diana steam boat had been purchased by the Government for 80,000 rupees, in order to proceed with the expedition. Sir Edward Paget, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Calcutta on the 22d March from the interior, and had been untiringly employed from the day of his arrival in making the necessary arrangements for the expedition.

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LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

SHIPS taken up by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY and Stationed for the SEASON 1824-5.

Atlas, Hine, and Herefordshire, Hope, for Madras and China, to touch at Ceylon. Vansittart, Dalrymple, and Windsor, Haviside, for Bombay and China (early), to touch at the Cape.

Kelly Castle, Adams, and Inglis, Serle, for Bombay and China.

Farquharson, Cruickshank, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

General Kyd, Nairne, and Hythe, Wilson, for Bengal and China.

Royal George, Timins, and Waterloo, Alsager, for Bengal and China.

Bridgewater, Malderson, and Kent, Cobb, for Bengal and China.

Repulse, Paterson, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

Bombay, —; Scudby Castle, Newell; Buckinghamshire, Glasspool; Charles Grant, Harrington; Louther Castle, Baker; and Warren Hastings, Rawes, for China.

Destination.	Appointed to Sail.	Ship's Name.	Owner or Consignee.	Captain.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Sept. 10	Ganges	500 Captain and Co.	Richard K. Lloyd	City Canal	Edmund Read, Riches-court
	Sept. 15	Rockstar	400 John Campbell	C. P. Coppin	City Canal	W. Abercrombie, Birchm-la.
	Sept. 15	Sophia	400 Farmers & Co.	James Barclay	City Canal	Barber & Neate, Birchm-la.
	Sept. 15	Aurora	600 Inglis, Forbes, & Co.	Percy East	City Canal	John S. Brinley, Birchm-la.
Madras	Oct. 7	Madras	600 Robert Williams	Richard Croxley	City Canal	Richards, Mackintosh, & Co., Bishopgate-street
	Oct. 31	Sir Charles Forbes	400 Geo. Macfarlane	Thos. Foulerton	City Canal	Smalls & Lane, Old Jewry
	Nov. 5	Eliza	700 H. Johnston	J. H. John	City Canal	Barber & Neate
	Nov. 5	Royal Charlotte	600 Inglis, Forbes, & Co.	Joseph J. Corbin	City Canal	William Abercrombie
Hope	March 5	Hope	500 J. T. B. Flint	T. E. Flint	E.I. Docks	Gledsianes & Co., White Lion-st., Cornhill
	Sept. 4	Felicity	450 Fletcher and Co.	Peter Campbell	E.I. Docks	John S. Brinley
	Sept. 4	Hero of Malown	500 John L. Garrick	John L. Garrick	City Canal	William Abercrombie
	Sept. 15	Barbican	450 William Sheppard	Wm. Sheppard	City Canal	Barber and Neate
	Sept. 15	Lady Campbell	600 Captain & Co.	George Beaumont	W.I. Docks	Edmund Read
	Sept. 15	Alfred	700 Frazer, Nichol, & Co.	John Lamb	City Canal	Fraser & Co., St. Helen's-pl.
	Sept. 15	Utile Castle	500 Geo. W. Dawson	James Weynton	City Canal	J. & T. Dawson, Hillier-la.
	Sept. 15	Rockingham	500 Geo. W. Dawson	Geo. Vaughn	City Canal	John Lyney, jun.
	Sept. 15	Boyle	500 Geo. W. Dawson	Thos. Foulerton	City Canal	Edw. Rule
	Sept. 15	Palmyra	600 Buckles and Co.	John Lamb	City Canal	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane
	Sept. 15	Alberton	500 William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	W.I. Docks	Messrs. Inglis, Forbes & Co.
	Sept. 15	Harriet	500 Gilmore & Richardson	William Fuleher	W.I. Docks	William Abercrombie
	Sept. 15	Orythia	519 W. D. Dowson	T. Thompson	W.I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	Sept. 15	Alexander	447 George Joad	Wm. Richardson	W.I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	Sept. 15	Sir George Osborn	500 John Goodson	Benjamin Coulson	London Docks	L. Swainson
	Sept. 15	Grenada	500 John Blackett	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	J. Lachlan, Great Ayliff-st.
	Sept. 15	Henry	500 John Blackett	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	Woolwich
	Sept. 15	Lady East	500 John Blackett	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	J. Lachlan, Great Ayliff-st.
	Sept. 15	Ana	500 Geo. Macfarlane	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	Woolwich
	Sept. 15	Phenix	500 John Blackett	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	Woolwich
	Sept. 15	Harvey	500 D. Pearce	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	Woolwich
	Sept. 15	Elizabeth	500 Robert Brooks	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	Woolwich
	Sept. 15	Prince of Denmark	500 T. Atkinson	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	Woolwich
	Sept. 15	Hugh Crawford	570 John Campbell	Thos. Thacker	London Docks	Woolwich

August 1824.

Price Current of East-India Produce for August 1824.

335

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 6	10 0 4	0 4 0	
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 12 0	— 3 15 0		
Cheribon.....	3 1 0	— 3 7 0		
Sumatra.....	2 15 0	— 3 0 0		
Bourbon.....	—	—	—	
Mocha.....	3 10 0	— 6 10 0		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8		
Madras.....	0 0 6	— 0 0 7		
Bengal.....	0 0 3	— 0 0 6		
Bourbon.....	0 0 9	— 0 1 1		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				
Alaea, Epatica.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 18 0 0		
Anniseeds, Star.....	3 0 0	— 3 5 0		
Borax, Refined.....	2 9 0	— 2 6 0		
Unrefined, or Tinca	2 0 0	— 2 9 0		
Camphire unrefined.....	8 0 0	— 9 0 0		
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 0	— 0 3 0		
Ceylon.....	0 1 0	—		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	11 15 0	— 14 15 0		
Lignea.....	6 9 0	— 7 4 0		
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 2 0		
China Root.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 10 0		
Coculus Indicus.....	4 0 0	— 4 4 0		
Columbo Root.....	—	—		
Dragon's Blood.....	4 0 0	— 80 0 0		
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	4 10 0	— 6 0 0		
Arabic.....	3 0 0	— 3 5 0		
Asafoetida.....	2 0 0	— 2 0 0		
Benjamin.....	2 0 0	— 50 0 0		
Animi.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 8 0 0		
Galbanum.....	—	—		
Gambogium.....	10 0 0	— 15 0 0		
Myrrh.....	4 0 0	— 18 0 0		
Olibanum.....	2 0 0	— 4 10 0		
Lac Laka.....lb.	0 0 4	— 0 2 0		
Dye.....	0 3 0	— 0 5 0		
Shell, Black.....	3 10 0	— 5 10 0		
Shivered.....	3 10 0	— 5 10 0		
Stick.....	1 10 0	— 3 0 0		
Musk, China.....oz.	0 6 0	— 0 12 0		
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 14 0	— 0 17 0		
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 6 7	— 0 0 8		
Cinnamon.....	—	—		
Cloves.....	—	—		
Mace.....	—	—		
Nutmegs.....	—	—		
Opium.....lb.	0 1 0	— 0 3 0		
Rhubarb.....	—	—		
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 0 0		
Senna.....lb.	0 0 4	— 0 2 6		
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 10 0	—		
Bengal.....	1 3 0	—		
China.....	1 10 0	— 2 0 0		
Zedoary.....	3 0 0	—		
Galls, in Sorts.....	6 10 0	— 7 0 0		
Blue.....	0 19 6	— 0 13 0		
Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 11 3	— 0 12 0		
Purple and Violet.....	—	—		
Fine Violet.....	0 10 0	— 0 11 3		
Good Ditto.....	0 9 6	— 0 10 0		
Fine Violet & Copper	—	—		
Good Ditto.....	—	—		
Ordinary Ditto.....	0 9 0	— 0 10 3		
Consuming qualities.....	0 10 0	— 0 11 3		
Madras Fine and Good	0 10 0	— 0 12 0		
Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 10 0 0		
Safflower.....	0 16 0	— 1 4 0		
Sago.....	1 10 0	— 1 7 0		
Saltpetre, Refined.....lb.	0 11 1	— 0 13 3		
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 14 1	— 0 15 4		
Novi.....	0 14 1	— 0 15 4		
Ditto White.....	0 14 1	— 0 15 4		
China.....	0 14 0	— 0 15 2		
Organzine.....	1 3 0	— 1 7 0		
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 4 7	— 0 6 9		
Cloves.....	0 3 7	— 0 4 7		
Mace.....	0 2 8	— 0 4 0		
Nutmegs.....	1 1 0	— 2 5 0		
Ordinary.....cwt.	0 0 5	— 0 0 6		
Ginger, Black.....lb.	0 1 3	— 0 1 4		
White.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 4		
Pepper, Black.....cwt.	1 3 0	— 1 6 0		
White.....	1 6 0	— 1 14 0		
Brown.....	0 19 0	— 1 2 0		
Siam and Java.....lb.	0 17 0	— 1 0 0		
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 9 5	—		
Congou.....	0 2 7	— 0 3 3		
Souchong.....	0 2 9	— 0 3 0		
Campoi.....	0 2 7	— 0 2 9		
Twankay.....	0 3 4	— 0 3 6		
Pekoe.....	0 4 1	— 0 4 10		
Hyson Skin.....	0 3 8	— 0 3 3		
Hyson.....	0 3 9	— 0 3 6		
Gunpowder.....	0 5 7	— 0 5 3		
Tortoiseshell.....	1 4 0	— 3 5 0		
Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	9 0 0	— 10 0 0		

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 September.—Prompt 30 November.
Tea.—Bohea, 500,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,800,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,100,000 lbs.
For Sale 8 September.—Prompt 3 December.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.
Private-Trade.—Longcloths—White and Blue Sallampores—Bastars—Guttrahs—Sannoes—Nankens—Bandannoes—Corahs—Chintia—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Masulipatam Handkerchiefs—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—China Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Shawls—Crape Shawls—Scarfs—Damaaks.
For Sale 24 September.—Prompt 14 January 1825.
Company's and Licensed.—Cotton Wool.
For Sale 18 October.—Prompt 11 February.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
For Sale 19 October.—Prompt 14 January.
Company's.—Indigo.
Licensed and Private-Trade.—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given Notice of an alteration in the arrangement of the Quarterly Sales of Spices, Drugs, &c. to commence with the Sale in November next.

Saltpetre, Pepper, Spices, &c. will be sold on the second Tuesday in November, February, May and August, instead of the second Monday.—Drugs on the Thursday following instead of the Wednesday.—Tortoiseshell, Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Elephants' Teeth, &c. on the third Tuesday in each of the above months, instead of the second Friday.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Minerva*, *Potter*, *Boyne*, and *Lady Campbell*, from Bengal; the *Rockingham*, from Bengal and Madras; the *Hope*, from Madras; and the *England*, from Bombay.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Cotton—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre—Coffee—Sugar.
Private-Trade and Privilege.—Muslins—Cotton Goods—Hemp—Coffee—Rice—Indigo—Safflower—Cubebs—Munjeet—Assafoetida—LacDye—Shellac—Gum Arabic—Gum Benjamin—Gum Copal—Cajaputa Oil—Essential Oils—Sycee Silver—Fishing Rods—Red Wood—Madeira.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, August 27, 1824.

COTTON.—There is no alteration in the prices this week; the market is steady.

RICE.—By public sale this forenoon, 1,927 bags East-India Rice, the whole were taken in at 14s., good white Bengal.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale this forenoon went off rather heavily, 19 bags sold at 16s. 9d. a 18s.

INDIGO.—The purchases lately are inconsiderable; the India House sale prices are, however, maintained.

most of which he affirms to be navigable for boats to a considerable height. He also states that he had heard of the existence of numerous others, respecting which he had not been able to obtain any distinct or satisfactory intelligence.

The great fertility of the vallies arises from annual inundations, which commence with the smaller rivers, and soon place under water the greater portion of the valley of the Boorampooter.* These inundations are usually at their height in May. As soon as the waters subside, the most luxuriant vegetation springs forth, so that greater population is all that is wanting to render this interesting country one of the most productive in the world.

Ghergong, the capital of Assam, is described by a Mohammedan writer (Mohammed Cazim) as situated in a highly cultivated country—to quote his own words, as “filled with such an uninterrupted range of gardens, plentifully stocked with fruit trees, that it appears as one garden. Within them are the houses of the peasants, and a beautiful assemblage of coloured and fragrant herbs, and of garden and wild flowers growing together.”

The bulk of the population is, of course, on the banks of the rivers, excepting during the rainy seasons. The houses, being constructed of bamboos, are quickly restored after the inundations.

It would appear, from the description that is given by the Mohammedan writer we have already quoted, that in his time the country was in a more flourishing state than has been the case of late years, for he describes the principal causeway as the only spot of uncultivated ground to be seen between Salagereh (Goyalpara?) and Ghergong. We must make allowance, however, for the eastern style of hyperbole.

* Several gigantic causeways have been constructed by the natives, for the convenience of passengers during the inundations, and were in existence when the Mohammedans first invaded the country.

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The same cause which gives the country this extreme fertility, renders its climate, however, most unhealthy. The exhalations which arise when the waters begin to subside are most pernicious. This evil would, doubtless, be lessened if there was a sufficient number of inhabitants to clear the country, which is nearly covered with impenetrable jungles, not more than one-eighth of it being cultivated.

This deficiency of population is partly owing to continual dissensions between the petty chiefs, a circumstance common to all mountainous tracts. The numerous tribes inhabiting Assam, are as various in character as the face of the country itself. Those which reside in the most elevated districts are as bold and rough as their native rocks, while the dwellers in the principal valley have been occasionally branded with cowardice. The hourly collision, however, which has always prevailed between the various races, has given a hardy and ferocious character to the general mass of the inhabitants.

Many attempts have been made to conquer the Assamese, but they were never fairly subjugated until about two years ago, when the Burmese obtained complete possession of the country. Whenever their territories have been invaded, they have always deserted the valley and fled to the mountains, from whence, on the setting in of the rains, they have descended and cut off the armies of their enemies. Assam was, once invaded by Hossein Shah, Nabob of Bengal, with a considerable force. The Assamese immediately abandoned the plains to the temporary rule of the Moslems; Hossein returned, therefore, to Bengal, leaving his son with the whole army to complete the conquest of the country. As soon as the inundations commenced, the roads became impassable, and the course of the river could no longer be traced; the Assamese, therefore, descended from the mountains, hemmed up their enemies, and intercepted

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all their supplies of provisions.—The whole army of the invaders was soon annihilated by this judicious style of warfare.

It is likewise stated by native historians, that at a subsequent period Mohammed Shah, emperor of Hindoostan, attempted the conquest of Assam with an army of 100,000 cavalry, which entered the country, and was never heard of more. Another army was sent soon after for the same purpose, but the troops became so panic-struck, on their arrival in Bengal, that they refused to proceed any further.

The great Emperor Aurungzebe was equally unsuccessful. According to Hamilton, a force was dispatched against Assam during the reign of this monarch, under the command of Mir Jumleh; his army, however, “was so roughly handled by the enterprising and warlike Assamese, that he not only was compelled to make a precipitate retreat, but to yield up a large part of the lands which had belonged to the Moslems before the invasion took place.”*

The late success of the Burmese in completing the conquest of Assam may be attributed to two causes. In the first place, it is most likely that they invaded the country at a period when it was greatly depopulated by internal dissension. Secondly, the Burmese appear to have learnt, by a long course of dear-bought experience, the best mode of conducting military operations in mountainous regions. We have described, in former numbers, the stockades, which they are in the constant habit of constructing at every stage of their progress in a strange country, and keeping well supplied

* Major Stewart, on the authority of various Mohammedan writers, has stated, in his history of Bengal, that the result of this campaign was successful. His account of its progress, however, is certainly not promising as to such result. Ferishta, who, as a Mohammedan historian, is anxious, of course, to draw a favourable picture, informs us that the campaign of the succeeding year was terminated by the death of the commander, who fell a victim to the same pestilence that visited his troops.

with stores of provisions. We have related, also, that an unsuccessful attack upon one of these stockades gave us, on a late occasion, a painful lesson. The following extract of a letter from Silhet will be found to furnish, however, more complete and general information on this head than has been already given.

“The Burmese are equipped with muskets generally, and each man carries, besides, a dhor, a small knife or two, similar to our chopping knives, and perhaps one or two artificers’ tools, and is obliged, agreeably to standing army orders, to march with ten small and ten large bamboo spikes sharpened at both ends. They invariably stockade at halting places, and chuse generally the banks of nullahs, or a position possessing natural obstacles against a surprise if available, and affording materials for their purpose. As other Indians, they do not proceed by long and continual marches, but by easy stages, never omitting to send in advance their scouts to reconnoitre the surrounding country, and levy contributions of grain and cattle for several days’ consumption. After a march of three days, they usually halt for as many, which time is employed in strengthening their position and obtaining information, to which end they proceed very far from their camp, and the most minute thing rarely escapes their observation. The party in advance, which probably precedes the main body a day or two, cover themselves by means of a small stockade, in the rear of which they construct a large one, the size of which is according to the number intended to be accommodated. If their number is considerable, or if their stay is intended to be long at a place, they make a succession of them. The usual form of this fortified camp is an oblong square, having a parapet wall of mud, two feet and a half high in front of a ditch, and a half high in front of a ditch, same width and depth. Sometimes when a stand is intended to be made, the parapet is four feet high and six

thick, with a proportionately deeper ditch, and a bouquet to fire from; to this is affixed a strong fence of large bamboo and beetle trees well bound together, from eight to twelve feet high, matted inside to screen the garrison from rain, the interior space is excavated, or rather overrun with sunk redoubts, having trenches communicating with one another. The approach to the place all round for the space of thirty feet is thickly studded with spikes inclining 'outwards, from four to five inches high; these spikes are as sharp as the sharpest penknife, and their removal in the face of a smart fire of musketry would be next to impossible, and we have no means of keeping the fire under, since the garrison are completely hid from view. Thus their stockades,* with perhaps only a single entrance, and that completely masked, are more formidable by far than a regular fortification, the only means of taking them being by firing their choppahs, which can only be done by means of shells, the absence of which at the late unsuccessful attack on Doodpatlee, is very much to be regretted."

It must at once be evident that nothing can be better adapted for a mountainous country than such a style of warfare; and if we are correct in surmising that intestine war had already thinned the inhabitants, we may cease to wonder that the Burman monarch has at length succeeded where greater potentates have been so often foiled, and mighty armies totally annihilated.

We have now given a brief description of the country which our troops were about to enter when the latest intelligence arrived from India. The country on the Assamese border is probably the very worst sample, doubtless it is a very bad one. A thick reedy jungle on the banks of the Boorampooter, in some places thirty feet high, through which there are no roads but only the tracks of buffaloes and wild elephants, is the country through which our troops must pass, unless

they ascend the river in boats. The distance from Goyalpara to Gohati, which is the strongest post in the western division of Assam, and is occupied by the Burmese in considerable force, is described as about seventy miles. Allowing, however, for the windings of the river, we conceive it must be considerably greater.

We are not informed as to the exact amount of force under the command of Brigadier General Mac Morine, but we know it to be considerable, and are assured that it will not commence operations without being well provided with all the requisite *matériel* for a lengthened campaign in a difficult country. We have likewise the satisfaction of reflecting that the experience derived from Capt. Welsh's expedition in 1793, will serve as a valuable guide to direct the operations of the approaching campaign. That expedition was undertaken under favourable circumstances, the object of it being the restoration of a deposed Rajah, who had fled into our territories for protection from the fury of a rebellious faction; the commander was sure of the support of a very considerable body of the adherents of the exiled prince, he experienced, therefore, none of the reverses, and scarcely any of the obstacles which former invaders had encountered. He remained also in the country sufficiently long to make a fair experiment.* The present invasion of Assam, if such it may be called, is undertaken under auspices of a yet more favourable nature. The whole country is decidedly hostile to its present rulers, it submits by hard compulsion: we have not to fear, therefore, that the great body of the inhabitants will suddenly forsake the plains, and shelter themselves in the mountains, until a fair opportunity offers of cutting off the supplies of our troops, and pouring down upon them when distressed by famine. The con-

* The best information we possess respecting Assam, is derived from the partial surveys and inquiries that were made by various individuals during this opportunity.

verse of such a picture may be fairly looked for. Whatever resources the Burmese may have obtained from the country in which they are stationed, whatever supplies of provisions, and whatever contingents of troops, we know that the first will soon be exhausted, and that the second are but forced auxiliaries. The best resources of the country, including the active aid of a bold and fearless population, will henceforth be transferred to us.—The anticipation of these advantages has doubtless contributed greatly to render the war so popular, as we hear it has become, amongst the British and native troops.

There is one consideration, however, which gives us any thing but satisfaction. We believe that it is intended to pass the rainy season in the country; and we fear that such a course is necessary if we are to assume offensive operations in this quarter; for even supposing that, by the aid of a navigable river, our troops should *immediately* succeed in dislodging the Burmese from their strong position at Gohati, it must not be thence inferred that the latter will instantly evacuate the country. Let it be remembered that the province of Assam is 700 miles in length, and that nature has filled it with natural fastnesses. They will fall back, therefore, upon their resources, fortifying themselves with stockades at every stage of their retreat. Rungpore, which is reputed as the strongest fortress in the country, is situated nearly at the furthest extremity of the valley, and close to Ghergong, the capital. We must necessarily follow them thus far, before we can congratulate ourselves in having obtained substantial advantages. This will doubtless be too much for one campaign; for the rainy season will commence not many weeks subsequently to the first entrance of our troops. A considerable body must, therefore, be placed in cantonments at Gohati or some other favourable station, in order to secure such advantages as we may have gain-

ed, and to be ready to recommence operations as soon as practicable.

There is every thing to dread from the climate on the termination of the rainy season. On all former invasions of Assam, pestilence has been a powerful auxiliary to the sword of the brave inhabitants. This is a fact which is fully admitted by even such Mohammedan writers as are most anxious to blazon the successes of the armies of the faithful. We hope, therefore, that it will not be deemed requisite to canton the whole body of the invading army in such a country: this, however, must be left to the discretion of the commander, as well as the adoption of such precautions as former experience has shewn to be the most effectual.

When once we have expelled the Burmese, and re-established the former Government, it will be easy to make such arrangements as may not only ensure the future independence of the natives of these mountainous regions, but render them, in every sense of the expression, friendly and desirable neighbours.

We have every reason to believe that the numerous tribes which inhabit the wooded and almost trackless mountains which are so broadly spread betwixt our own possessions and those of the Burman monarch, are favourably disposed in general towards the British power. When contrasted with their eastern neighbours, we doubtless gain much by the comparison. We have never interfered but to assist them. The Burmese, on the contrary, have carried on for many years a worse than predatory warfare, numbers being annually stolen to be carried into interminable bondage. The Rajahs of Tipperah and Jynteah, and several minor chiefs, have been in strict alliance with the British Government for several years, and we are well informed that others are eager candidates for similar protection.

It was suggested, a short time ago, that it would be expedient to enlist a number of these hill people into our

army, and form them into a corps for the better protection of the frontier. This measure is now being carried into effect, and will give us the inestimable advantage of commanding the services of a body of troops, for this frontier of our dominions, not only hardy and brave, but accustomed to mountain warfare, and proof against the fatal ravages of a pestilential climate.

In geography, science, and general research we may reasonably look for considerable advances as the result of the opportunities which are now opened. We know little or nothing of vast tracts of country stretching eastward from our own possessions, except from the feeble lights that have been afforded by uneducated or barbarous natives. Dr. Hamilton [formerly Buchanan] has done much to obtain an insight into regions which he was unable to visit. When attached to Symes's embassy to the Court of Ava, and when subsequently stationed at Goyalpara, he collected every information he was able to obtain from the most intelligent natives, and even procured from them sketches of various districts. A more accessible field is now before us, and we trust that the example of this eminent scholar will be ably and vigorously followed.

RECENT JOURNEY FROM RAMOO TO ARRACAN.

(Being the substance of the Report of a Native who was dispatched to Arracan to demand the release of Mr. Chew.)*

I LEFT Ramoo on the 27th of January, Hussein Ullee having gone on before; Teen Cowree was with me. Crossed at Mungdow, and on that day a Burmese officer arrived with orders to plant the flag on Shapoorree. Next morning went on, three Burmese were with us: it takes from daylight till 10 A.M. to reach the hills. Leaving Mungdow, the road runs through jungle for two or three hundred yards; then through a plain of rice field for about a quarter of a mile, when it passes through a light jungle, and then, for half a mile,

* Our readers will recollect that Mr. Chew was the Commander of the Sophia, who was seized by the Burmese, in the Naaf.—Ed.

But the greatest benefit of all will accrue to the natives themselves, as the result of general intercourse. Many of the remotest tribes are little advanced beyond a state of nature. We published in our ninth volume, page 252, a short account of the Koonkees, a savage race inhabiting the more easterly portion of the wooded mountains which separate the British territories from the Burman empire. These Koonkees may perhaps be ranked amongst the most uncivilized of the tribes which inhabit these wild recesses, though even they have maintained a commercial intercourse with our provinces.

The natives of Assam, and the mountaineers in general, are far more open of instruction than our Indian subjects; for they appear to be nearly, if not wholly unshackled by that odious system of caste, which has hitherto been found so grand an obstacle to all improvement. Their progress will be slow and gradual, for their intercourse with us cannot be frequent; but we trust it will be sure, and that under our protecting care they will ultimately renounce their predatory and ferocious habits, and yield to the social and meliorating influence of arts, letters, civilization and Christianity.

passes through a plain of high grass, in which the cattle graze, after which it enters the heavy jungle. It is a regularly made road about four baths wide. In a quarter of a mile after entering the jungle, a rivulet, then a slight rise, after which the road passes over stony ground, intersected by beds of nullahs, until it reaches the bun of the mountains: all the nullahs are fordable. Ascent very steep, bamboo jungle on each side, road straight. At the top of the hill, table land for only a very few yards: steep descent for about 300 paces, when there is a ladder of forty wooden steps, which have been made since the late discussions.

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Then the road crosses the bed of a stony nullah and enters a forest of gurjun trees, out of which it issues, at the end of a mile, into the bed of a nullah, down which it runs for about 200 yards; then there is for a little way some even road, after which it becomes stony and intersected by nullahs for about three coss. After that there is a grass plain, thin light jungle, and again a plain, at the end of which there is a muddy nullah, with a wooden bridge, and about a bath and a half of water. Tide does not reach this point, which is called Porana Lewabhung. There is but one house: a chokce there with two or three men. Passing the bridge, plain, then jungle, road smooth, and issuing from which is the fort. It is seen at 150 yards off through the vista, but jungle is very close to it.

It is fortified on three sides only, not on that next the nullah, which is deep, and tide flows. On the opposite side of the nullah, that is on the eastern, they have collected materials to build another fort, and here there is a large plain, on which they have built lines for their troops.

I saw about 200 men in the fort, of whom one-half had muskets, and the same number in the lines, of whom sixty had muskets.

Immediately on my arrival I got into a boat, with a fresh escort of ten Burmese; and at 5 P.M. started, descended a small nullah for half an hour, then got into a larger, and in a quarter of an hour reached a place to the left where the Rajah of Arracan's son was with his troops in lines, constructed on a plain.

I landed to pass the night; they gave me a house, out of which they would not let me move till the Rajah's son sent for me to see a Nautch. I saw 300 men, all Burmese, but about half only had the appearance of soldiers, and had muskets. I conceive all the men to have been at the Nautch, because in passing through these lines, I heard no voices, saw no stir; the lines are sufficient for 1,000 men. I observed a great diminution in numbers from what I had seen before; at least 1,000 had gone, they told me, to Arracan. In the morning proceeded in another boat with thirty-five oars, in a quarter of an hour passed a place cleared away in the jungle, where the Rajah of Chaendi was with his men in lines: I was not allowed to land,

but think, from what I saw, that there were 150 men at the place. I proceeded in one boat, the Burmese in another. Continued jungle or high grass, plain on either side. Remained at a tank to cook, started again at 5 P.M., went all night: at midnight got into the Meicon, crossed and entered a nullah; anchored. Set off while I was asleep. At 4 A.M. got to a place where there is a pagoda on a height, and a Permit chokce; I believe it to be Ovreea Tung. Permit people came on board, put the Burmese, who were in a separate boat, into the same boat with me, and sent me on with sixty rowers, so that I got to Arracan at 8 A.M. I saw nothing but jungle: at a very little distance from Ovreea Tung we entered the large river; it is larger than the Naaf: on approaching the town it grows shallow. I stooped at a chokce called Raceing: notice sent to the Rajah. At noon I was sent for; moved up in my boat, and in half an hour reached the place where the Rajah was in his lines, two musket shots from the fort. Saw the Rajah with one of his officers, called the collector and the Ruzee Shuja. There were 700 muskets placed in piles of threes in the house, about thirty had bayonets: there were about 500 men, of whom 200 were Burmese. Rajah said he could not open the letter I presented to him until the Wuzeer, expected from Ava, should arrive. He asked me what my master said, I replied "my master told me to desire you to return the gentleman." The collector, who alone spoke much, said, "tell your master that when he gives up Hynja, and some other Mug leaders whom I will mention, I will give up the gentleman, otherwise I will send them to Ava." I replied "very well, do so, but if you do, the gentlemen will keep the Raj Gooroo, and all your countrymen now in their territory." They paused, and after speaking together for a little while said, "you dare not, you cannot, and if you do seize them, we will come and take them from you by force." I said, "do you really think there are no men in our country, that you talk of taking by force?" They then told me to go. I went. Hussein Ullee was with me, I told him I wanted to see the gentleman; he said you cannot till the Rajah orders. Seeing Mr. Chew standing, I insisted on going to him. Hussein Ullee said, they will kill you if you go: I replied no

matter, I will attempt it. I forced my way to Mr. Chew, and Hussein Ullee went to complain to the Rajah, who said never mind, let him go. I saw Mr. Chew, and took up my lodging in a house in the bazar about 100 paces from that he was in. A party of ten Burmese was appointed to attend and watch me: they asked me if I knew the use of a musket, I said no, I am the judge's servant, and my business is in Kutcherry. At 4 p.m. I strolled into the bazar, they would not let me go near the lines. Next morning early I got up and walked straight forward to the lines, without minding what they said: only two Burmese were with me. I saw, besides those I had observed on the preceding day, different piles of muskets, altogether at least 250. Also two cannons, somewhat smaller than six-pounders, on little low-wheeled carriages, not more than two feet high, and a great many little cannons on the ground, without carriages. I saw about 300 men besides those I had on the previous day observed. At 8 a.m. I came home, and having ate, wanted to go again towards the lines, but they would not let me; so I remained till 4 p.m., when I went to Mr. Chew, who told me to try and get a rope, eighty fathoms long, and a hatchet, that he might measure the depth of the water as he went back: he added, be vigilant, and get all the information you can. Nothing happened during the night. Next morning I sent a little servant boy to go and buy the rope, but he could not get it. I wished to go to Mr. Chew, but they would not let me. At 8 a.m. the Rajah sent for me, to say that the Great Wuzzer would come next day, when the gentleman should be released. I said very well, let them go, and also the fishermen whom you have got. The Rajah said "all shall go." I went to Mr. Chew; the Clashes were crying; I told them to be comforted. Mr. Chew said, I fear nothing they can do, but those fools of Clashes will cry. I spoke to them, and assured them of their being released: I retired. Next morning at 8 a.m. we heard the great Wuzzer was coming. Hussein Ullee came and told me to eat quick, and come and see the 10,000 men march in. I left my victuals uneaten, and went to a kind of kutcherry house on the road side: Mr. Chew came up, and said let us keep count at different points.

We at first agreed to count those only who had muskets; I counted 1,500, and fifty-six with jinjals, and I saw the very same two cannons as I had before observed; 500 spearmen, followed those with muskets; then came 500 with sticks, covered with cloth to look like muskets. We found this out in the following manner: Mr. Chew called me to him, he then beckoned to one of the men, and made a sign as if he would give him some opium, of which they are all extremely fond. The man came and put down what he had in his hand to follow Mr. Chew into another part of the house, and I took the opportunity of looking under the cloth cover, and found a lattee or stick. Directly after, the same musketmen that had passed before began to return; we recognized them immediately, so I did not take the trouble to count them: I went home to eat. At 2 p.m. the Rajah sent for me, and told me to tell my master how much pleased he was at getting back to Shapoorce (?), and to beg of him not to listen to the Mugs. I did not hear the letter read out, but the letter which I formerly took was so explained to the Rajah, as to make it appear that the words "belongs to this Surkar," meant "belongs to the Rajah's Surkar."

I went home at midnight; a Burmah and a Moosulman, deputed by the Wuzzer from Ava, came to question me: they began by asking if the English intended invading Arracan; I replied I did not know the gentlemen's intention. They asked the extent of the English force, I told them it was impossible to calculate it; they asked how many cowries of cannon the English have, I told them they count their cannon by thousands, and by twenties. They asked how many men the English took to move each gun, I said they carry their cannon on elephants; this they would not credit: they told me to say nothing of their visit, and went away. Next day, at 10 a.m. the Rajah sent for me, and after saying how much pleased he was at friendship being restored, let me go. At 3 p.m. we embarked, I in one boat, the gentleman in another, and Hussein Ullee in a third. The Rajah gave me a letter to his son, telling him to release the fishermen. I passed Overeca Tung again at night, and saw nothing to lead me to think there was any force there.

GRANT TO MR. JAMES MARJORIBANKS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I attended the Court of Proprietors on the 22d instant, at which the proposed grant of 69,000 rupees to Mr. James Marjoribanks, of the Bengal Civil Service, was brought forward. As Mr. Hume gave notice of his intention to have the question decided by ballot, and as the second court for confirming the grant is to be held to-morrow, when the ballot must be demanded; and, as I cannot attend on that day, I must entreat you will permit me to adopt this mode of offering a few remarks upon what passed on the 22d, in the hope that they may be the means of removing the erroneous impressions which the speeches of Mr. Hume and Mr. Buckingham were calculated to make upon the minds of the Proprietors. I think I am fully warranted in assuming that such impressions were made from the fact of a highly respectable Proprietor (Sir John Sewell), who, by his own confession, was quite ignorant of the grounds upon which the grant is founded, not having perused one of the documents, standing up and concurring with the opposers of the measure: and, not contented with resting upon the arguments they offered to him, conjured up the existence of some forty vessels in Table Bay, into either of which he had no doubt the parties from the infected vessel would have been received with open arms!

If a learned Gentleman, whom it is presumed, in the character which he formerly filled in a distant colony, never decided without hearing, and deliberately and maturely weighing all the evidence, can be induced in the General Court to adopt a decision *instanter*, which decision, as it regards pounds, shillings, and pence, is a feather in the scale, compared with the reflection which the grounds of its adoption casts upon the moral character of the honourable servant whose interests are affected (and to whose conduct the epithet of "false pretences" was applied), surely it will be readily imagined that other Proprietors may be as unwarily induced to concur in such a view.

It appears from the papers, that Mr. Marjoribanks obtained leave to proceed to the Cape on account of his health, and in the month of January 1822, he quitted Calcutta for that purpose. Having touched at Madras, the Orient proceeded on towards the Cape: during that part of the voyage the small pox broke out; the seamen and children were attacked with the disease, and two of the former fell victims to its virulence. The Orient reached Table Bay on the 2d of April, on the evening of which day she was placed in quarantine. Attempts were made to induce the Colonial Government

to permit the passengers from the Orient to land; they proved ineffectual, and on the 9th of that month the Commander of the Orient quitted Table Bay and proceeded to St. Helena, where that vessel arrived on the 29th of April. The attempts which were made to induce the commanders of two vessels, which were there, to take them back to India, proved fruitless; neither would the Government permit them to land on the island; and they were consequently obliged to come on to England, where they arrived on the 14th of June 1822. In a letter of that date, Messrs. Perry and Marjoribanks detail their peculiar situation to the Court, and entreat the Court to save them from the loss which they shall experience by being brought to England under circumstances entirely beyond their controul.

These gentlemen were informed if they returned to Bengal by the first ensuing fleet to sail at Christmas, they would be favourably recommended to the General Court. Mr. Marjoribanks only stated his readiness to fulfil these conditions. In the month of December 1822 he was attacked by a severe illness; medical certificates were produced of his inability to embark, and six months' leave was granted without detriment to the determination of July. Mr. Marjoribanks remained however only four months instead of six, and embarked for Calcutta in the ship *Minerva*, which sailed in May, and reached Calcutta in October 1823, being within the period at which Mr. Marjoribanks would have returned to Bengal, had he landed, as he originally intended, at the Cape, and returned from thence to Calcutta.

This is a brief outline of the case as I gather it from the Papers.

The objections urged by Mr. Hume are 1. That it will form a precedent; and that any Commander may be prevailed upon, for a fourth part of the allowance, a civilian would get under similar circumstances, to come on to England, although he had professedly cleared out for the Cape.

2. That the claim is preferred upon false pretences and ought not to be encouraged, and if it is acceded to it will be a most flagitious grant.

On the first objection I would remark, that if a similar case shall occur, it ought to be dealt with in like manner. The dislike to create a precedent surely can never be urged as a sufficient reason to reject a first claim: moreover, the objection is founded upon the assumption that the commanders generally are unprincipled scoundrels, and that every civil servant of the Company is capable of combining with

a commander to palm off such a fraud upon the Company! Let the Hon. Member for Aberdeen boast of his independence. No one, I should hope, will desire to deprive him of a celebrity which he acquires at the expense of the best feelings of human nature.

As to his second objection, it savours of Old Bailey special pleading, and might be pardoned in the warmth of an advocate's desire to convict a prisoner, but that such language should be tolerated in an assembly composed of gentlemen is, or ought to be, matter of regret.

From the testimony borne to the public character of Mr. Marjoribanks by the Bengal government, as appears in the documents on the court table—that gentleman must be as incapable of any act inconsistent with the honour and probity of a gentleman, as others are of forming a liberal opinion upon any question involving the grant of money in satisfaction of claims, however just and powerful.

It is likewise stated, that no reliance is to be placed on medical certificates. Why, Sir, is it to be supposed that a member of the Medical Board at Calcutta would lend himself to a fraud?

With regard to Mr. Buckingham a very few observations will be sufficient to shew the absurdity and weakness of his arguments.

He commences his speech by profanely quoting a portion of sacred writ, for which he had not even the apology of its being at all apposite to the exemplification he desired to draw.

He denied the supporters of the grant any right to rest their belief on the character of Mr. Marjoribanks; "for," said he, "public character is nothing;" and cited a lamentable case to prove that a man might at one time hold a good character; but that was no surety that it would continue so. This, perhaps, is a specimen of Oriental logic; but I would ask Mr. Buckingham, whether in hiring a servant character does not weigh with him? and when for a series of years an unimpeached character has been maintained, it is a presumption that the party cannot descend to the base arts which are so liberally charged upon Mr. Marjoribanks?—But Mr. Buckingham cannot be ignorant of the value of character, or to the evils which its loss entails.

Mr. Buckingham will not for a moment admit that Mr. Marjoribanks' return to India was a cause of gratification; "because," says he, "that gentleman's deputies must have been equally able, and therefore his presence was not required." It is the first time that a lesser good has been considered equal to a greater.

My reasons for supporting the grant are as follow:—

1. I believe that Mr. Marjoribanks intended to proceed from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, there to remain for

two winters, and that when he embarked on the Orient, in January 1822, he no more contemplated the possibility of his coming to Europe than he did the occurrence of the cause which brought him to England; and this is corroborated by his domestic arrangements being made for a residence at the Cape only.

2. That in consequence of the small-pox having broken out on the way from Madras, the Colonial Governor at the Cape placed the Orient under quarantine, and prohibited all persons from landing.

3. That every honest desire was evinced on the part of Mr. Marjoribanks to prevent his being brought on to Europe—but the danger to be apprehended to the slave population, which alone consisted of 36,000 men, added to the impracticability of securing any safe and competent vessel to perform quarantine in, wholly prevented the accomplishment of such desire. Moreover, the sincerity of Mr. Marjoribanks' wish to return to India without coming on to Europe, may be clearly gathered from the fact of his having forwarded from the Cape to the Bengal Government the correspondence which had passed with the Colonial Government, and at the same time intimated that he should return from St. Helena if practicable.

4. That at St. Helena every endeavour was used to get back from thence to India, but the commander of the Company's ship *Orwell*, and the commander of the Aquatic Brig, both refused to take him on board, and the St. Helena Government likewise refused to permit his landing.

5. That on his arrival in this country, he forthwith intimated his readiness to return: that certified illness alone prevented his going back at the time appointed; and although he had six months' additional leave, he returned at the expiration of four months; and,

6. That he reached Calcutta sooner than if he had landed at the Cape as he originally intended, and returned from thence to Bengal.

I am not insensible to the advantages which the perseverance of Mr. Hume may have yielded on many occasions, neither am I disposed to question his independence—but at the same time I desire to be considered as acting from motives equally honest and conscientious. I know nothing of Mr. Marjoribanks or his family, nor have I any connexion with them whatever, but I feel that the executive body has called upon their constituents to support a proposition which appears to me to be founded in strict justice; and I trust that the majority of the Proprietors will be such in favour of the grant, if it is submitted to ballot, as will convince the Directors that so long as they have propositions as well grounded as the present, they will receive the cordial support of their General Court.

JUSTITIA.

London, 28 Sept. 1824.

ECCENTRIC WILL.

THE following very remarkable and facetious will, was made by a Mr. Daniel Martinett, of Calcutta, who, besides leaving various laughable legacies to many of the principal gentlemen of the settlement, left all his debts to be paid by H. Vansittart, Esq., then Governor of Bengal, who, with great good-nature and humanity, very faithfully complied with the will of the deceased.

The last will and testament of Mr. Daniel Martinett, of Calcutta, in the East-Indies.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Daniel Martinett, of the town of Calcutta, being in perfect mind and memory, though weak in body, make this my last will and testament in manner following, appointing my truly beloved friend, Mr. Edward Gulston, in the service of the Honourable United East-India Company, of the aforesaid town, to be my Executor, revoking all my former wills. To avoid Latin phrases, as it is a tongue I am not well versed in, I shall speak in plain English.

First.—I recommend my soul to Almighty God, hoping for pardon for all my past iniquities.

Secondly.—As to worldly concerns, in the manner following:—As to this fulsome carcase, having seen enough of the worldly pomp, I desire nothing relative to it to be done, only its being stowed away in my old green chest, to avoid expense; for as I lived profusely, I die frugally.

Thirdly.—The undertaker's fees come to nothing, as I won them from him at a game of billiards, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Morice and William Parkes, at the said William Parke's house, in February last. I furthermore request, not only as it is customary, but as I sincerely believe the prayers of the good availeth, and are truly consistent with decency, that the Rev. Mr. Henry Butler read the prayers which are customary at burials, and also preach a funeral sermon the Sunday next after my decease, taking his text from Solomon: "All is Vanity." In consideration of which, over and above his fees, I bestow on him all my hypocrisy, which he wants as a modern good man; but as my

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finances are low, and I cannot conveniently discharge his fees, I hope he will please to accept the will for the deed.

Fourthly.—To Governor Henry Vansittart, Esq., as an opulent man, I leave the discharge of all such sum or sums of money (the whole not exceeding 300 rupees), that I shall stand indebted to indigent persons in the town of Calcutta.

Fifthly.—To Mr. George Gray, Secretary to the Presidency, I bequeath all my sincerity.

Sixthly.—To Mr. Simon Droze, all my modesty.

Seventhly.—To Mr. Henry Higginson, all the thoughts I hope I shall die possessed of.

Eighthly.—To Mr. Thomas Forbes, all the assurance which I had when I had taken a cheerful glass, though, in fact, a doleful cup.

Ninthly.—My wearing apparel, furniture, books, and every thing else I die possessed of, I bequeath to them who stand most in need of them, leaving it to the discretion of my Executor, Mr. Edward Gulston (excepting the things after mentioned). Unto Capt. Edward Menzies, of the ship *Hibernia*, I give my sea quadrant, invented by Hadley, and made by Howell, in the Strand; likewise my two feet Gunter's scales; these I give him, because I believe he knows the use of them better than any commander out of this port.

My silver watch and buckles I give to Mr. Edward Gulston, in lieu of his sincere friendship to me during our acquaintance; and these I hope he will not part with, unless his necessities require it, which I sincerely hope will never be the case. Also to Mr. Thomas Forbes, I give my gold ring with a blue stone therein, which he may exchange for a mourning one if he pleases.

I give my Bible and Prayer-book to the Rev. Mr. Henry Butler. My sword with a cut and thrust blade, I give to Capt. Knox, as I verily believe he not only knows how, but has courage to use it, and I hope only in a good cause.

As I have lived the make-game of a modern gentleman, being a butt for envy, and a mark for malice, by acting a little

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out of the common road, though, thank God, never in a base way, I hope I may die with sincere love and charity to all men, forgiving all my persecutors, as I hope for forgiveness from my Creator.

As it lies not in my power to bequeath any thing to my relations at home, I shall say nothing concerning them, as they have not for these six years past concerned

themselves about me; excepting that I heartily wish them all well, and that my brothers and sisters may make a more prosperous voyage through this life than I have done.

(Signed) DANIEL MARTINETT.

[The above will may be seen in the Public Register Office in Calcutta.]

A BURMESE DIPLOMATIC EPISTLE.

THE following curious letter was received by the British Collector of Chittagong, from the Burman Monarch in 1787, shortly after the conquest of Arracan by the latter.

"I am lord of a whole people, and of 101 countries, and my titles are Rajah Chatterdary (i. e. sitting under a canopy), and Rajah Surey Bunkshee (i. e. descendant of the sun). Sitting on the throne with a splendid canopy of gold, I hold in subjection to my authority many Rajahs; gold, silver, and jewels are the produce of my country, and in my hand is the instrument of war, that, as the light of heaven, humbles and subdues my enemies; my troops require neither injunctions nor commands, and my elephants and horses are without number. In my service are ten pundits learned in the Shaster, and 104 priests, whose wisdom is not to be equalled: agreeably to whose learning and intelligence I execute and distribute justice among my people, so that my mandates, like the lightning, suffer no resistance nor controul. My subjects are endowed with virtue and the principles of justice, and refrain from all immoral practices, and I am, as the sun, blessed with the light of wisdom, to discover secret designs of men; whoever is worthy of being called a Rajah, is merciful and just towards his people: thieves, robbers, and disturbers of the peace, have at length received the punishment due to their crimes, and now the word of my mouth is dreaded as the lightning from heaven. I am as a great sea, among 2,000 rivers and many rivulets; and as the mountain Shumeroo, surrounded by 40,000 hills, and like unto these is my authority, extending itself over 101 rajahs: further, 10,000 rajahs pay daily at-

tedance at my durbar, and my country excels every country of the world; my palace, as the heavens, studded with gold and precious stones, is revered more than any other palace in the universe. My occupations resemble the business of the chief of the angels, and I have written unto all the provinces of Arracan, with orders to forward this letter in safety to Chittagong, formerly subject to the Rajah Sery Tamiah Chucka, by whom the country was cultivated and populated, and he erected 2,400 places of public worship, and made twenty-four tanks.

"Previous to his accession, the country was subject to two other rajahs, whose title was Chatterdary, who erected places of worship, and appointed priests to administer the rights of religion to the people of every denomination; but at that period, the country was ill-governed: previous to the accession of Rajah Sery Tamiah Chucka to the government of the countries of Rutumpoor, Dootinady, Arracan, Dooraputty, Rumpetty, Chagdoeye, Mahadaye, Mawong, in whose time the country was governed with justice and ability, and his wisdom was as the lightning, and the people were happy under his administration. He was also favoured with the friendship of the religious men of the age, one of whom, by name Budder, resorting to his place of residence, was solicited by the rajah to appoint some one for the purpose of instructing him in religious rites, and Shawhany was accordingly appointed, agreeably to the rajah's requisition; at his time, it rained from heaven, gold, silver, and precious stones, which were buried under ground, in charge of the above priests, whose house was of gold and silver workmanship, to which the people resort and worship the deities; and the

rajah kept a large establishment of servants and of slaves at the temple for the purpose of travellers and passengers, and his time was engaged in the studying of the fine books, and he always refrained from immoral practices and deeds interdicted by his religion, and the priests, &c., abstained from the flesh of geese, pigeons, goats, hogs, and fowls; and wickedness, theft, adultery, lying, drunkenness, were unknown in that age. I likewise pursue a line of conduct and religion similar to the above; but, previous to my conquest of Arracan, the people were as snakes, wounding men, a prey to enmity and disorder; and in several provinces there were eaters of the flesh of men, and wickedness prevailed amongst them, so that no man could trust his neighbour. At this time, one Bowdah Outhar, otherwise Sery Bool Tankwor, came down into the country of Arracan, and instructed the people and the beasts of the field in the principles of religion and rectitude, and, agreeably to his word, the country was governed for a period of 5,000 years, so that peace and good-will subsisted amongst men; agreeably hereto is the tenor of my conduct and government of my people; as there is an oil, the produce of a certain spot of earth of exquisite flavour, so is my dignity and power above that of other rajahs; and Tafflod rajah, the high priest, having consulted with the others of that class, represented to me on the 15th August 1748,

saying, do you enforce the law and customs of Sery Bool Tankwor, which I accordingly did, and moreover erected six places of divine worship, and have conformed myself strictly to the laws and customs of Sery Tamiah Chucka, governing my people with lenity and justice.

"As the country of Arracan lies contiguous to Chittagong, if a treaty of commerce were established between me and the English, perfect amity and alliance would ensue from such engagements; therefore I have submitted it to you, that the merchants of your country should resort hither for the purpose of purchasing pearls, ivory, and wax, and that in return, my people should be permitted to resort to Chittagong, for the purpose of trafficking in such commodities as the country may afford; but as the Mugs residing at Chittagong have deviated from the principles of religion and morality, they ought to be corrected for their errors and irregularities agreeably to the written laws, inasmuch as those invested with power will suffer with eternal punishment in case of any deviation from their religion and laws; but whoever conforms his conduct to the strict rules of piety and religion will hereafter be translated to heaven. I have accordingly sent four elephant's teeth under charge of thirty persons, who will return with your answer to the above proposals and offers of alliance."

A SKETCH OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND KHIWA OR CHIWA.*

(From the *European Courier*, a Russian Journal, published at Moscow.)

THE vast country which the Europeans call Independent Tartary, is divided into an infinite number of small Mohammedan states, subjected to despots, called Khans, Inaks, Atalyks, and Beys. One of these states is the Khanate of Khiwa, anciently called Kharesmee or Khovaresmee; the capital of which, also called Khi-

wa, is situated on the banks of several channels formed by the Ooloo or Amoo-Daria. This river, which is the ancient *Orus*, falls into the lake of Aral. The country of Khiwa is bordered by Bokhara, Khorassan, and Russia; being separated from the latter country by the deserts of the Kirghees and Turcomans. It was thought, sixty years ago, that the country could furnish 60,000 combatants, which may give us a proximate idea of its population and military resources.

* The sound is a deep guttural, which the Russians and Germans attempt to express by the *ch*, and the English and French by the *kh*, as in *cham* and *khon*, &c.; the *i* should be pronounced *see*.—Y. Z.

During the reign of Peter the Great, an ambassador of Khiwa appeared at the court of this monarch, and confirmed the report which had been spread at that time, viz. that the Amoo-Daria carried gold in its bosom, which came from the mountains in which this river originates. This report induced the emperor, in 1714, to order the erection of a fort near the lake Yamycheff, in Siberia, whence was to be despatched, under the orders of a captain of his guards of the name of Buchholz, an expedition, to seize upon the town of *Yerket*, and there to collect information respecting the gold sand, as well as the country generally.* In 1716 the emperor appointed an embassy to Phirgazy, Khan of Khiwa, at the head of which was prince Bekowitch-Tsherkassky, a superior officer of the guards. His instructions were written with the emperor's own hand, and contained the following orders:

1. To examine the problem respecting the ancient course of the Amoo-Daria, which formerly fell into the Caspian sea, but which was turned by the Usbeks towards the lake Aral, by means of dikes and canals.
2. To induce the Khan of Khiwa to acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia.
3. To build forts in convenient spots, especially at the mouth of the Amoo-Daria.

* Buchholz's expedition failed. The Zungurs burnt the fort before it was finished, and compelled him to remove, with its garrison and stores, to the mouth of the Om, where this officer built, in 1716, the fortress of Omsk. He was replaced in his command in 1719, by the Major-General Likhareff, who attempted to establish a fort near the lake *Nor-Zaisan*, which he reached by proceeding up the Irishi in boats; but he also was prevented by the Zungurs from penetrating further. He succeeded, however, in building the fortresses of Oost-Kamenogorsk and Semipalatinsk.

It would be curious to find out what has since become of the Zungurs, who are no longer found in the vicinity of the Irishi. According to tradition, they were exterminated by the Chinese during the reign of Elizabeth. It is possible, however, that some of this idolatrous horde escaped among the mountains of Tibet.—*Note of the Russian Editor.*

4. After having fixed himself in that country, to enter into relations with the Khan of Bokhara, and to induce him also to recognize the sovereignty of Russia.

5. To dispatch from Khiwa the Lieutenant Kogine, to Hindostan, for the purpose of exploring and paving a commercial route to that country (which he was to accomplish under the disguise of a merchant); and to send another intelligent officer to *Yerket*, in order to make researches respecting the gold mines.

Such were the views of this great monarch respecting the countries just named. Four thousand men were to compose this expedition, to which were added, besides the Lieutenant Kogine, already named, several naval officers, two engineers, and two merchants, all under the command of Prince Bekowitch. The senate was ordered to give them every assistance, and to provide them with credentials to the Khans and the Great Mogul.

The first arrangements of Bekowitch for the execution of this plan, were excellent. He set out in the course of the year for Astrakhan, in boats, accompanied by three regiments of infantry. The foundations for three fortresses were laid on the east side of the Caspian, which were called Turk-Caragan, Alexandrobaïfsk, and Krasnowodsk. One regiment was left in garrison in the first, three companies of another in the second, and the remainder of the infantry, under the command of Colonel Vonder-Weiden, formed the garrison of the last. It was there that Bekowitch thought he had found the ancient mouth of the Amoo-Daria. In the mean time he dispatched two heralds for Khiwa, in order to announce the embassy; one of them was a Greek, named Kiriak, and the other a nobleman of Astrakhan, named Woronine.

All this having been arranged, Bekowitch returned with two companies to Astrakhan, and from thence he

went to Kasan, where he engaged 500 volunteers from among the Swedish prisoners who were then quartered there. These he formed into a strong squadron of dragoons, and gave the command to Major Frankenberg. This troop Bekowitch embarked on the Wolga, and returned to Astrakhan. In the month of July 1717, he commenced his march towards Gourieff (situated at the mouth of the Oural, on the Caspian sea), having under his command, besides the 500 dragoons and two companies of infantry, 500 Grebenski, and 500 Nogai Cossacs. Moreover, he was accompanied by a mercantile caravan, consisting of natives of Astrakhan, artisans, Tartars, and Bokharians, to the number of about 200 men. This troop was increased at Gourieff, by 1,500 Ural Cossacs, under their chief Nikita Borodine. All this was effected with great dispatch, and without any difficulty, and promised a happy result to the whole undertaking.

Lieutenant Kogine was left at Astrakhan, with orders to follow Bekowitch shortly afterwards: after remaining, however, for some time, he at length refused to move; and when urged by the governor of the city, he accused Bekowitch of treason, maintaining that the traces of the ancient course of the Amoo-Daria existed only in Bekowitch's imagination.

In the meanwhile the latter left Gourieff, and reached, after two days march, the river Emba, which he crossed on rafts. Five days after, he received an order from the emperor, to dispatch to India, by way of Persia, a trusty person acquainted with the languages of those countries, for the purpose of collecting information respecting the means of carrying on commerce, and obtaining gold. This person was afterwards to proceed to China, and rejoin Bekowitch in Bokhara. In obedience to the emperor's command, Moorza Tewkeleff was immediately dispatched on this errand.

But this officer was arrested by the Pasha of Astrabad; and it was only by the solicitations of Wolynski, the Russian ambassador at the Persian court, that he was again restored to liberty, and sent back to Astrakhan.

In the mean time, Bekowitch continued his march towards Khiwa. Having travelled for about a month, he dispatched another courier to the Khan, his two first not having returned. He had passed the borders of the lake Aral, and the ruins of the ancient Oorguentsh, and was only about 120 wersts from Khiwa, when he was suddenly attacked by the Khiwese,* who met him to the number of 24,000, headed by the Khan in person. Three times their attack was renewed, and each time they were repulsed with loss. Bekowitch immediately advanced rapidly upon Khiwa, which the inhabitants began to leave in consternation. A council was now called in the camp of the Khiwese, and one of the chiefs, name Doosan Beg, suggested a treacherous plan for the destruction of the Russian army. The Khan readily came into it, and commenced a negotiation, by assuring the Russian commander that the hostilities he had provoked were solely to be attributed to his ignorance of the real object of Bekowitch; but that, as he now understood that he came as a minister of peace, in the name of the sovereign of Russia, he was desirous of soliciting pardon, and of receiving him in his territories with all the respect that was due to his rank; and that he had dispatched, for the purpose, his principal officers, in order to make arrangements for an interview. He requested Bekowitch, therefore, that he would not enter the city with all his troops, that the fears of the already terrified inhabitants might in some measure be allayed. Unfortunately and imprudently (not

* The Russians call them *Khiwinzes*; but following the analogy of Chinese from China, and of Burmese from Burma, I have ventured to call them in preference *Khiwese*.—Y. Z.

to speak more strongly) Prince Bekowitch allowed himself to be persuaded by these fair words, and went shortly after, with a few attendants, to meet the Khan, who had already returned to his capital, leaving the Russian troops, under the command of Major Frankenberg, without the walls.

When the Khiwese saw that they could easily overcome the small party which attended Bekowitch, they shut the gates of the city, massacred the whole of the ambassador's suite, and compelled Bekowitch himself to write an order to his troops to give up their arms to the commissioners of Khiwa, to be kept in charge, whilst the troops were quartered among the inhabitants of the suburbs and adjoining villages.

Frankenberg refused compliance until this absurd order was repeated to him three times, and even then he would not execute it till his pusillanimous chief had threatened to have him shot as a traitor for his disobedience. At length he submitted, and perished with all the brave companions his fate. The Russian forces, scattered and disarmed, could not defend themselves against their vile assassins, who either killed or loaded them with fetters. Bekowitch himself was executed with the most cruel tortures, and his head was sent in triumph to the Khan of Bokhara. The latter, however, would not receive the trophy; he sent back the messengers, and having been informed of the villainy of the Khiwese, he asked, *if they were not cannibals, and if they did not drink human blood?*

Thus ended this disastrous expedition, which made Bekowitch's fate a popular proverb among the Russians, for they say to this day: "he has brought himself to destruction like Bekowitch!" Few of those who belonged to it were ever able to return to their country and report the tale of woe which we have just related. Among these was Borodine, the chief of the Cossacs of the Ural.

The emperor, who was then engaged in a war in the north, and who perhaps regarded this defeat of Bekowitch as an act of justice in favour of the independence of nations, allowed the Khiwese quietly to enjoy the fruits of their victory, though a victory obtained, not by a brave resistance, nor even by a *ruse de guerre* but by treachery and cruelty. Neither was any thing done during the succeeding reign to punish these perfidious people, though a pretext could never have been wanting for just retaliation. The interval of a whole century is insufficient to excuse the omission, particularly since Bekowitch's cannons, the trophies of this shameful victory, are still in the hands of the victors, and serve to insult the national pride and military rights of the Russians, this artillery having been destined to defend the person of an ambassador in his journey across deserts inhabited by wandering tribes, who, at that period, were not yet subject to Russia.*

During the years 1804-5, under the government of Prince Wolonsky at Orenburgh, preparations were seen making in that town, the object of which, as it was then reported, was an expedition against Khiwa: but since nothing has transpired respecting it, it would be useless to enlarge upon this subject. In the mean time the inhabitants of Khiwa have continued to trade with Russia. At first they appeared only at Astrakhan, but were soon afterwards seen at Orenburgh, and lastly, in the fortress of Saraitshik, whence it is but 800 wersts to Oorguentsh. Their caravans arrive every year at these three places. Several times, also, ambassadors have appeared at the court of Russia, soliciting and obtaining favours. In 1747, the department of foreign affairs transmitted a Khiwese agent,

* Nor are they now, since, no longer ago than last year, the Kirghees attacked the lines of Orenburgh.—Y. Z.

named Khodja-Mokhammet, to Orenburgh, in order that he might be sent back to his country; and in 1750, another agent from that country, named Ir or Chir-Beck, was seen in the same town. On the other hand, various Russian functionaries have on different occasions been sent into Khiwa; not, indeed, as agents of the court, but merely as coming from the local governments of the border provinces. In 1740, this journey was undertaken by two engineers, named Morawine and Nazimoff; the former has described the route as far as the lake of Aral, and laid down a chart of this lake; and the second has sketched an exact plan of the city of Khiwa.* Other agents were sent from Orenburgh to Khiwa in the year 1753, in order to examine every circumstance relative to that country. These individuals were arrested, and almost starved to death. They were, however, ultimately released, and on their return home, brought some information concerning the country they had visited.

In the year 1774, a sergeant, named Yefermof, was carried off by the Kirghees from the post of Dougooss, and brought to Bokhara. The Atalyk of that country made him first superin-

* This plan was not deposited in the Emperor's general staff office till the year 1818. It is remarkable that at the period spoken of (1740), Khiwa was governed by Abulkhafr, Khan of the Kirghees-Kaisacs, who ten years before had made his submission to Russia. About the same time Shah Nadir marched against Khiwa: Abulkhafr sent Morawine, as the Russian resident at his court, to the Shah, who received him with kindness, made him presents, and sent him back with an intimation that the Khan ought to have come to his camp in person. But the latter, fearful of treachery, fled into the desert, and again joined his horde. Upon which the Shah occupied Khiwa, levied a contribution upon the inhabitants, carried several of them with him to Persia, and, leaving a garrison in the city, gave the sovereignty of it to one of his officers. The Shah had, however, scarcely left them, when the Khiwese killed the new Khan with all his soldiers, and elected Noor-Ali, son of Abulkhafr, in his stead; Noor-Ali, however, from fear of the Persians, abdicated voluntarily. He became afterwards chief of the Kirghees, but was deposed by the Russians, and died in exile at Oofa. Morawine and Nazimof returned to Orenburgh in the year 1741.

tendent of his seraglio, and some time afterwards placed him in the army, where he rose to the rank of Yooz-bushee (captain of cavalry). Yefermof was engaged with the troops of the Atalyk in several campaigns, at Samarkhand, Mawra, and Khiwa; thence he fled into Kokand, Kasgar, and Yarkend, and arrived ultimately, by way of Tibet, at Calcutta, whence an English frigate brought him to London. He appeared again at St. Petersburg in 1782, where he published an account of his adventures, together with notices of the countries he had seen, and, among the rest, an account of Khiwa.

I am not aware of any other Europeans, besides Russians, who ever penetrated into Khiwa, with the exception of Jenkinson, who, in 1558, after having navigated the Caspian sea, disembarked at Manguishlak, whence he proceeded as far as the fort of Selli-zoor and the ancient town of Oorguentsh.

In 1793, two agents from Khiwa arrived at the fortress of Orsk. On examining their papers, it was found that the Inak Aviaz-Beck requested an oculist to be sent to Khiwa, to cure his uncle, the Khan Mohammed-Fazil-Beg, who had lost his sight. The Inak promised to have him escorted through the Kirghees desert, to Khiwa, and back again, and to treat him in an honourable way.

On the Empress Catherine being informed of this request, she sent Major Blankennagel, who had on various occasions proved himself a skillful oculist. On his arrival at Oofa, the governor of that place received the following orders from the Empress:

1. That, in order to complete the instructions given to Blankennagel, at St. Petersburg, the governor was to furnish him with every information the frontier office at Orenburgh might possess respecting the countries in which he would have to travel.

2. An interpreter, and every other

requisite to make his journey in safety, were to be given to him.

3. That he should be accompanied by a good engineer officer.

4. To settle upon him a salary of 200 roubles per month, of which one year's salary was to be paid in advance; and to send him the pay that should become due to him during his mission, by the safest opportunities.

Thus provided, Major Blankennagel left the fort of Iletzk in September 1793, and returned from Khiwa during the following year; passing through the wandering hordes of the Turcomans, and landing at Astrakhan. He examined the countries through which he travelled with the eye of a sensible observer, and his interesting narrative was inserted in the Russian Journal, entitled "The Stimulant to Instruction and Benevolence," of the year 1818.

Thus Russia has obtained various notices respecting the Khanate of Khiwa, which are not confined to the archives of government, but are in the hands of many individuals who are fond of geographical studies.

Respecting our most recent relations with Khiwa, we have only to add, that in the year 1818 the governor of Orenburgh sent into that country Lieutenant Soonkhangoof; and in 1818, counsellor Bektshoorine went for the same destination, whence he returned in 1820. He was at Khiwa at the same time with Colonel Moorawief.*

We have given the foregoing sketch without any material omission. It shows at once, that the gigantic plans

* Moorawief performed the journey in 1819-20, by way of Turcomania; he was sent on his mission by the governor of Georgia. The interesting narrative of his journey, which first appeared in Russian, has just been translated into French and published in Paris.—Y. Z.

of Peter the Great, respecting the means of opening a commerce overland with India and China, and indeed the whole of central Asia, have never been lost sight of by the succeeding rulers of Russia; it shows, also, that the wild scheme of subduing the states and hordes of central Asia has indeed been relinquished for the present, but that at the same time it is not thrown out of view. We are not aware that the journal from which we have made this translation is what may be termed *official*; but we must not forget that the censorship in Russia is so strict, that nothing there can pass through the press which is thought in the least objectionable to the views of the Autocrat. We may therefore take for granted, that an appeal made to the "*national pride and military rights of the Russians*," to revenge upon the Khiwese an injury done to their nation by their ancestors,—which, although the act was cowardly and cruel, was yet committed in just self-defence against a too powerful enemy,—that such an appeal, we say, made in Russia, has some meaning. Indeed we should not at all wonder to hear shortly of a Russian army on the banks of the Oxus; their agents, spread over all Asia, are paving the way for it. The task, however, of conquering such nations as the Turks and Tartars of Middle Asia is no easy one; and the Russians, if they do attempt it, may have to deplore the loss of many such armies as that of Bekowitch before they accomplish it. Perhaps, too, their attempts might produce the effect of again exciting a spirit of enterprize amongst those barbarians, which has now lain dormant for nearly two centuries.—They cannot surely have forgotten Gengis and Timur; let them beware, ere they rouse the sleeping lion!

Y. Z.

FRAGMENTS OF A JOURNAL,

CHIEFLY DESCRIPTIVE OF GOA AND BOMBAY.

In the early part of the year 1820, having determined to proceed to Europe, I felt anxious to employ the time which was to be devoted to a journey of more than eight thousand miles as advantageously as circumstances would permit; and having been led to believe that a journey overland might be performed without any great danger or inconvenience, I embarked for Bombay and the Persian Gulf, proposing to visit Persia, Georgia, and by crossing the Caucasus, to see a part of Russia, Poland, and Prussia. The period at which I commenced my journey was not unfavourable as to seasons, and the relations between England and the continental powers appearing to proclaim a continuation of friendly intercourse, I had no reason to apprehend any greater difficulties than an ordinary proportion of health and spirits would enable me to surmount.

Our voyage down the Bay of Bengal was prosperous, but from the moment that we made the land off the Island of Ceylon, we experienced variable winds and calms which detained us so long in sight of the island, that we found it necessary after crossing the Gulf of Manar, to put into one of the ports of the Malabar Coast for water and provisions. Our party on board was composed of two officers of the Company's army, an Armenian bishop, another clergyman of that church, a Parsee returning to his family at Bombay; and the officers of the vessel, three in number, completed our society.

The mode of living on board was not precisely that which the sagacious compiler of "*L'Almanach des Gourmands*" might have recommended for imitation; but the sooner a traveller overland from India divests himself of all culinary prejudice the better, and indeed nothing can be more wise than to correct at the outset any taste which may have been contracted for soft raiment and *living*, sumptuously every day. Epicurians have no votaries on this side of the Caucasus.

But to return to our society—the conduct of the Armenians and the Parsee was perfectly decorous and polite; the latter particularly attracted our attention, from the variety and extent of his informa-

tion on subjects which might have been supposed altogether without the scope of his observation. He spoke and wrote our language perfectly; and ere many days had elapsed he had learnt to take a meridian altitude, and the calculation of the longitude by the chronometer, quite as correctly as the ship's officers. It is remarkable, that the Captain of the vessel assured me that a great fire having occurred in the Parsee's house in Calcutta, it was with the utmost difficulty that he was prevailed on to leave it, and he would make no exertion to extinguish the flames or save any portion of the valuable property destroyed by the conflagration. The bishop conciliated all on board by his gentle and very pleasing manners; and as I proposed visiting the province of Georgia, in which he resided, he offered me letters to the Governors of Teflis and Erevan, which I of course accepted. This worthy man had been seven years absent from his see, during which he had performed a dreary pilgrimage to Calcutta, Madras, and other cities, where his countrymen are scattered throughout our possessions. He had been much distinguished in his own country, and he appeared to have wielded alike the crosier and the sword, for he shewed us a brilliant diamond cross presented to him by the Emperor Alexander, as a reward for his exertions in contributing to prevent the advance of the Persians into one of the divisions of the Caucasus.

After a very tedious voyage along the Malabar coast, we anchored in sight of Goa, and I did not regret that an opportunity now presented itself to visit one of the oldest European cities yet existing in India. Captain C. and myself immediately landed, and proceeded to Panjim, which may be termed a suburb of the old town, from which it is distant nearly four miles. At this place we were received very politely by Captain H., who had been some time resident in the town; and as we ascertained from him that the most convenient mode of visiting the old city was by taking a boat on the river, we made our arrangements for the next morning's excursion. At day-break, by the kindness of our host, we were supplied with

an elegant accommodation boat, and in this we commenced our journey.

Nothing can be more picturesque than the general appearance of the city viewed from the river; and to one who had long been accustomed to the plains of Hindustan, the bold and precipitous mountains, fringed to the water's edge with the greatest luxuriance of vegetation, presented a *coup d'œil* as novel as it was pleasing. Nature had done much for the site of this once magnificent city, and art had not been behind-hand, for our boat in a few minutes brought us in sight of a specimen of Portuguese architecture, certainly surpassing any work of this description under the Presidency of Bengal. It is a bridge and causeway about two miles and a half in length, connecting the old with the new city. This very useful and elegant work is composed entirely of hewn stone, which is soft when first quarried, but hardens on exposure to the atmosphere, and is procured in great quantities in the immediate vicinity of the town. From an inscription on the centre arch of the bridge, we learnt that it was commenced in 1633, and was finished under the reign of Philip the third of Spain. A quantity of mud and rubbish thrown up by the river has buried about twenty feet of the perpendicular height of the causeway, and it is probable that, ere many years have elapsed, the whole will have disappeared beneath the deposits which every succeeding period must accumulate.

After rowing about an hour and twenty minutes, we landed at the old Palace Ghaut, and a walk of a few hundred paces brought us in front of its principal gateway. It was in a ruined state, and the bas-reliefs of some of the first viceroys alone attested the period when Vasco spoke, and India listened and obeyed. We entered a court, and ascended to the vestibule by a double staircase, rapidly falling to decay. The apartments presented nothing particularly deserving attention, and as they appeared to have undergone alterations to which the exterior of the building has not been subject, I remained but a short time in the palace, which will very speedily become a heap of ruins. But local interest will always accompany the traveller to the spot which Vasco and Albuquerque have illustrated; and as long as history preserves the re-

cord of their achievements, the moralist can never want food for meditation in their silent and deserted halls. We had not, however, much time for the indulgence of such feelings, for there were churches at convents to be seen in such numbers, that we could scarcely hope to visit them all.

We proceeded to examine the cathedral or ancient metropolitan church, those of St. Francis, St. Gaetano, and the Bon Jesu. A separate account of each of these buildings will not be expected in this journal, or read if it were there; but it is impossible to view these splendid accompaniments to catholic devotion, without indulging reflections which connect themselves inextricably with the state of moral and religious feeling on this side of the Peninsula. There is not a church in Calcutta to be compared, for interior decoration, with any of those above-mentioned which I visited at Goa; and on entering the cathedral during divine service, it was evident that the poverty and desolation, which has overtaken the city, has not yet extended to its religious institutions. The gilding of the chapels was fresh, and the paintings well preserved—the altars splendidly covered and served, the shrines illuminated, numerous priests in attendance—and yet Goa is in ruins. Its inhabitants are poor, but the clergy are rich, and so numerous, that I believe I scarcely met an individual in the street of European parentage who did not directly or indirectly belong to the church. I thought this the more remarkable, as we were informed that the Viceroy (a liberal) has instituted an enquiry into the rights to the lands which supported the ecclesiastical establishment, and it was discovered that four-fifths of the tenures were illegal, and consequently liable to confiscation. This measure was carried into effect, but the priests still continue undiminished in numbers, and forming a very powerful and opulent body in Goa, over whom the primate has uncontrolled and undisputed sway. Some of the churches of Goa were founded but a very short time after the discovery of the country, by Vasco di Gama, and are of very ancient date compared with the buildings of any other European nation; but we were limited as to time, and I could examine but a few of the inscriptions on the tombs. One of these, however, I remarked in the church of the

Bon Jesu, belonging to the illustrious family of Mascarenhas, and I think the date of the Conde's decease was 1520. He was the founder of the church, which was raised over the remains of St. Francis, the only saint of any celebrity who ever visited India. His tomb, in one of the chapels of this church, is composed of the most beautiful Italian marble, and very elegant bas-reliefs on the four sides of the mausoleum record the principal actions of his life and death. Formerly it was usual to parade the bones of St. Francis through the principal streets of the city once every year, but we were informed (I vouch not for the truth of the tale) that a Portuguese lady having indulged her taste in osteology at the expense of the Saint's relics, it became necessary to confine all that remained to their "dear abode," and the key of the sepulchre has since been sent to Rome. In the same church we remarked a gold-headed cane, which every succeeding viceroy removes at his accession to the Government, and replaces on quitting it when he resigns his authority. We could not learn the origin or date of this custom.

We left this very beautiful church, and entered a convent with some curiosity, having never yet seen one. I found no reason to change the opinion which I had formed of these repositories of idleness and storehouses of superstition. There was the same canting manner, that eagerness to force upon our belief a host of extravagant tales, to which doating ignorance or childish imbecility can alone give attention; the same unreasonable claim to transcendent and exclusive virtues, which I subsequently found set up in countries where the people have learnt better things, and are pretty well determined not to forget their lesson. There was no want, also, of a disposition to obtain as much as could possibly be procured of our money, in exchange for rosaries, ornaments of different kinds, prepared by the sisters, puras, &c. &c. They disputed with each other most indecorously, and their anxiety to obtain the largest possible remuneration for their labours, suggested no ideas of that indifference to worldly advantages advertised as the growth of these institutions. That part of the building which we were permitted to see was well preserved, extensive, and handsome, and it was certainly a novel spectacle to find ourselves

in the presence of a catholic "grille:" an abbess and nuns in the costume of the order; all this under an Indian sky, with the palm and the bamboo waving before us.

But there was another object in sight, which, however apposite in its position with reference to the abbess and the sisters, was not altogether in harmony with the scenery of the Malabar Coast. The prisons of the inquisition were in sight of the convent; and though a number of excuses were made to prevent our examining them, and the keys were lost, and servants out of the way, we saw enough to convince us that the means adopted to meet the design of this institution were not more pleasing or benevolent than in the dungeons of Lisbon or Madrid. We ascertained, however, that the Grand Inquisitor's office is at present a sinecure; and as the Viceroy spoke in terms of great contempt of the general scope and design of the institution, there is no immediate probability of the celebration of an *Auto da Fé*. The building is much out of repair, but the prodigious thickness of the walls, the great windows, vaulted passages, and such parts of the subterranean accommodation which we were permitted to examine, induced us to consider the outside as by far the best part of the edifice. We left it with the hope that time will moulder it to a ruin, unknown to all but the curious traveller or pains-taking antiquary. We now returned to our boat, well pleased that we had seen this once celebrated capital; and the tide being in our favour, we returned to Panjim in a much shorter period than we had ascended the river.

We now sent our compliments to the Viceroy's staff, and requested permission to offer our respects to his Excellency. This was very courteously granted, and we were received with much politeness by the Conde del Rio Pardo, Viceroy of his most Faithful Majesty.* This nobleman has governed the Portuguese establishments in India about three years; and though not very popular with the inhabitants with whom he associates little, to us he was extremely polite and attentive. We conversed with him in French, which he spoke with more fluency than elegance, and our topics of conversation were princi-

* A revolution in Goa has since expelled him.
—Ed.

pally confined to local subjects, upon which he was sufficiently communicative. He informed me that the old city has not been the residence of a Viceroy for sixty years, and it is considered so extremely unhealthy, that it is thought imprudent even to pass a night there. This surprised me, for its elevated and commanding situation appeared to proclaim salubrity, and certainly left nothing to desire to the admirer of romantic and beautiful scenery. Panjim is dirty and ill built, and as we were indebted to accident for the excellence of our accommodation, the traveller must not expect any very large supply of the comforts and conveniences of life. The Viceroy's guard was under arms as we entered, and the appearance of the troops was quite equal to our best sepoy regiments. Their dress, which is green, their arms and accoutrements, appeared to be in excellent order, and some of the troop horses which I saw accidentally were far superior to any that could be selected from our best cavalry regiments. They were strong, remarkably active, and in the highest possible condition.

There are about six thousand men attached to the government of Goa, and as it possesses only about sixty miles of coast, and schemes of conquest and dominion have long since been abandoned, the proportion of military, appeared, to me a very large one, compared at least with our establishments in Bengal. They are ill paid, but a Madras officer informed me that they are respectable on parade, and that considerable attention is paid to their discipline and general conduct.

We left His Excellency's palace much pleased with our reception, and wind and tide favouring, we returned to the ship in the offing in the same boat which had attended us during the day.

Our passage to Bombay had not, I think, more than the usual proportion of calm, contrary and favourable winds, bad and good weather, than generally attend those who cross the sea; neither was the ~~voyage~~ more tired of each other than commonly occurs in these cases, when we left our vessel at anchor in Bombay harbour, and hastened on shore, determined to be pleased with any change which should release us from our prison. This island has been so frequently described, and every subject connected with it appears to have been so

completely exhausted; people have sketched, measured, described, and disfigured elephants so much, and so often, that to be silent during this part of the journey, is nothing more than to be determined not to repeat that which has been said upon an average once every two or three years during the last century. I shall confine myself, therefore, to a very few desultory remarks, which a short residence on the island enabled me to add to these memoranda.

The very long period which has elapsed since the cession of the island of Bombay to the British Government, has had, I imagine, considerable influence in altering the relations under which the Indian and European are accustomed to meet in other parts of India. In every province of Bengal, a degree of submission bordering on humility characterize the communications of the people with their European masters, and it is only in the northern province of Hindoostan that something of that spirit of independence which generally distinguishes the European from the Asiatic, extends itself by an almost imperceptible gradation even to the lower classes of the population. But it never amounts to that familiarity, and some will call it insolence, which is, I think, observable in the language and manner of the natives of that side of the Peninsula, even when in communication with persons of the first rank. For this, however, there must be some reason; though I trust and believe, that that which was ironically assigned to me, *viz.* that we have been too long and too well known, is not the true one. At all events, the military cannot have that reason for neglecting that which is considered a part of their duty in Bengal, and recognized as one of the first principles of military education. In Bengal, and more particularly in the ceded and conquered provinces, no sepoy ever passes an English gentleman without a salute: he considers it as a part of his duty; and the compliment would, I think, be paid even if it were not. In Bombay I never saw it offered even to those who were best known and best entitled to such distinction; and upon this I found my expectation, that the remark will be considered as altogether unconnected with any individual feeling of mortified consequence, in which I might have been tempted to in-

dulge. Perhaps the establishment of the King's Court Supreme over the whole Island of Bombay, may have had some effect in lowering that exalted opinion of European superiority which ensures us the outward signs of popular consideration in other parts of India. The most expert conveyancer of Lincoln's-Inn or the Temple is not more familiar with the ordinary process of a "capias" than many of the Bombay sircars. Some of the Parsees read Blackstone, and quote Gilbert, and really possess extensive knowledge of the English law: and as they are great frequenters of the Record Court, they may possibly have learnt at the bar that the law knows no distinction of persons, and that civility is enjoined by no act of Parliament.

The climate of Bombay is, I think, upon the whole, to be preferred, to that of Calcutta, but certainly not to any province under the Bengal Government north of Patna. The thermometer, during my residence there, ranged from 80° to 85°, and 90° in one of the best houses on the island, but I was informed that April is nearly the hottest month in the year; and the sea breeze is also one of those pleasures unknown to Calcutta—of which, by the bye, I was very frequently and somewhat ostentatiously reminded. It certainly gives a most refreshing coolness to the air, though, as it contributes to the diase of punkas (of which, by the bye, there is a great paucity even in the best houses), I was sometimes tempted to disallow the high sounded praises of the far famed zephyr. The town will bear no comparison with Calcutta as to its appearance, and it appeared to me strangely neglected in its municipal regulations. I observed little attention paid to cleanliness, or the removal of nuisances, and I can recollect no city of India which I have hitherto visited, where an Englishman's regard for neatness, and ablutionary precautions against fish in all its possible varieties, are more frequently omitted. The olfactory horrors of the Bombay bazars may possibly be equalled, they can be exceeded in no part of the world.

The expenses of house-keeping must, I imagine, be more considerable on this island than in Calcutta, for the wages of labour are proportioned to the price of provisions, which are dear, and imported

from a considerable distance. Four palanqueen bearers receive one rupee per diem: a servant for the table, ten, twelve, and sixteen rupees. Female servants are paid extravagantly. In the family in which I resided there were two, who received twelve rupees each, and their food besides, which made the wages of each individual amount to about twenty rupees. Servants, however, are more efficient than on the other side of India, and fewer are required, which is a convenience as far as the traveller is concerned. It is also no bad preparation for all that awaits him in Persia: and if the traveller overland is less well served in Bombay than he has been in Bengal, let him not upraise his voice in querulous disapprobation; the means of employing it are at hand in another direction.

House-rent in Bombay is greatly more reasonable than in Calcutta. A mansion which may accommodate a family may be procured for two hundred rupees per mensem; and I recollect asking the rent of one of a very large size, for which three hundred only was required. This house would certainly have been rented at double that sum in Calcutta. Of the architectural taste displayed I cannot speak in praise; but if there was cause to complain of the painting and ornaments of their exterior, I found abundant reason for favourable contrast in the interior arrangements. The rooms are large and airy, and the high conical roofs ("*manarils*," as they are termed in Paris), although less elegant than those of Calcutta, which are flat and ornamented with balustrades, contribute to the height and coolness of the apartments, and give them a decided preference in point of comfort. They are larger, also, than in the Calcutta houses, and as far as I could judge, they are quite as well furnished. But the exterior is painted very generally with all the colours of the rainbow; and even Parell, the country house of the Governor, can only be equalled, in the bad taste of its architecture, by his residence in the fort. Both the apartments are spacious, and are often filled by the hospitality of their distinguished owner. I cannot speak with any confidence, or indeed with any fairness, of the society of the island, for I saw but a small portion of its inhabitants, and I have no wish to enter on the "debateable ground" to which such a subject will

always lead even the most unprejudiced. I did not think the parties so agreeable as those of Calcutta; and as selection and choice is very limited, to know or be known by all or none, may in some cases be a most distressing alternative. Of the hospitality of the residents of Bombay, there can be but one opinion; and there should be no approbation for that fastidiousness, which would reject a pleasure because it cannot be varied. One custom which I found established attracted my attention, as the reverse of that which I had seen practised in Calcutta, though there will perhaps be a difference of opinion as to the merits of either. In Calcutta the stranger is left to make his acquaintance with the society, by introducing himself "*tant bien que mal*" to those with whom he is to live, and the first visit is as scrupulously exacted as it is often ungraciously received. In Bombay, a stranger and a gentleman is visited on his arrival by those who, possessed of rank and inclined to hospitality, feel that they cannot degrade the one by practising the other. Of materials for the supply of an elegant and plentiful table there is no want: the fish is delicious; meat and poultry sufficiently abundant. The bread is excellent, and those who have no distinct recollection of the delicious fruits and vegetables of Europe, may be as well pleased with those which will be found at Bombay as in any other part of India; but here ends the catalogue of the good things, which are alike within reach of all who are rich, and all who are not very poor; for every article of European produce or manufacture, is certainly double the price of the warehouses of Calcutta. Good water is less easily found than good wine: a local peculiarity to which the majority of travellers will raise no very great objection. The first I never once tasted; of the latter more is liberally offered than it can be healthful or wise to accept.

The countenances of the people struck me as handsome, compared with those of the same class in Bengal; but they are not so stout and well-formed as the inhabitants of the Company's northern provinces. The Parsees, male and female, have great peculiarities of physiognomy. As they never intermarry with any but their own nation, there is that sort of family resemblance which is observable among the

Jews, and which it is scarcely possible to mistake in either case. Their features are angular, the forehead generally high, the nose approaching to the Grecian; the mouth well formed, and good teeth almost general. The women are taller and better shaped than in Bengal, and though permitted entire freedom in their communication with the other sex, are supposed (I speak of course comparatively) to be extremely chaste. I learnt that the general character of the Parsees is respectable, more so than that of either Gentoos or Mussulmans; and their superior industry may be inferred from the value of the ornaments worn by their lowest classes, and by the neatness and comparative cleanliness observable in their habitations. I was informed that their number does not exceed forty thousand; but theirs is an increasing population both in numbers and in wealth, and a considerable portion of the opulence of Bombay may be considered in their hands.

I visited with great pleasure the library of the Bombay Literary Society; and it was pleasing to observe, that an institution, founded by one of the most distinguished individuals who ever pursued and successfully terminated an honourable career in India,* is still supported by the majority of the talent and respectability of the island. The museum contains some specimens in natural history, some fœti, and monsters, more curious than interesting; but the collection is not very rich or numerous, and classification and arrangement appeared to be neglected. The apartments, also, are not convenient for the purpose to which they are devoted, nor is the light well disposed. The collection possesses a Mummy more perfect than any I saw in the British Museum or the "*Jardin des Plantes*;" part of it had been opened, and the wrappings taken off, so as to uncover the flesh. It was of a brown colour, which was probably that of the people, for modern anatomy has preserved for years the human form unchanged, and the superiority of the ancient Egyptians in this useless art has not, I believe, been questioned. The outer case of this Mummy was covered with hieroglyphics; the designs of which I thought unusually elegant, and the colours of the painting

* Sir James Mackintosh.

still bright and vivid. It is probable that this was the "mortal coil" of some individual of rank, and it might be curious to speculate a little on the thoughts and feelings of an inhabitant of Thebes or Tenby, could that Promethean spark be applied which might wake the slumbers of three thousand years.—[John Bull.

TWENTY-EIGHT ARMENIAN INSCRIPTIONS, COLLECTED BY
THE ARMENIAN PRIEST, JOHN OUOSK'HERDGAN,
AND TRANSLATED BY M. KLAPROTH.

I. ABOVE Mount Araz, and near the river Karssagh, stands an ancient church, upon one of whose columns, on the right hand, we read the following: "Christ, Creator, remember Grigor, Lord of Kentouniatz!"

II. In the Armenian province of Chirag is a very large and handsome church, with a beautiful dome, which was formerly called Oukhd-Haridjai (i. e. pilgrimage of Haridjai). The great Zak'haré having bought it from the first proprietor, had it restored in a most magnificent style. On the north side, in the exterior face of the wall, is the following inscription: "By the favour and grace of the merciful God, I, Zak'haré, Mandatour Takhoutses, Amir Shassalar of the Armenians and Georgians, son of the great Sarkis,* have enriched, to the astonishment of all the world, and at my own expense, the church of St. Haridjai, for the preservation of the life of my mistress, the pious Queen Thamar,† as well as for my salvation,

* * * If we should be fortunate enough to receive the continuation of our traveller's journal, we shall not fail to offer it to our readers, provided it prove equally interesting with the foregoing memoranda.

and that of my brother Iwané, our sons Chahanchah and Awak, and of my parents. I have built in it a fortress, domes, and towers, at a great expense. I have endowed it with all that is necessary for its embellishment. I have given to this church one of my villages, named Mak'haris, situated in the vicinity of this holy place, which I have consecrated to the holy Virgin, together with all the appurtenances, such as mills, mountains, waters. Moreover, I have made over to it a mill, named Wortinghaz, and another at Ani, situated in the precipice; a garden in the valley of Dzaghkouts, a vineyard at Eriwan, another at Talin; and have restored to it all it possessed before, from the frontier of Haridjai, Kouermarkow, the wells, the dry precipice, and the fountain of blood, as far as ancient Haridjai. I have instituted a daily service before the principal altar, where mass is to be read for me. Those who shall come after me, shall be obliged to observe this institution to the memory of my family, and they will be blest of God and all his saints. But those who shall oppose and wish to weaken this institution more or

* Sak'haré, son of Sarkis, was appointed Prince of Ani by Thamar, Queen of Georgia. He reigned from 1185 till 1211 A. C. See Memoirs of Saint Martin, vol. I. p. 381, &c.

† Thamar, Queen of Georgia, and daughter of Giorgi III., reigned gloriously from 1184 till about 1200. She carried on a successful warfare against the Mussulmans; and the memory of her virtues has been preserved among the Georgians, who, out of respect, call her *Mephe* (King), and class her with their most valiant and most celebrated monarchs. She made various conquests, and extended her empire as far as Trebisonde, Abkhassia, and the Caucasian range. She married a Russian prince named George; but the bad conduct of her husband compelled her to divorce him, and send him out of the country. She then

married the prince Davith, of the house of the Pagratides, who was lord of part of Ossétia. Prince George, in the mean time, had gone to Constantinople, whence he soon returned at the head of a Greek army, for the conquest of Georgia. He advanced towards Khoutatissi, and found many partisans among the nobility and native princes. But Thamar marched in person against him, defeated and took him prisoner; she, however, restored him to liberty; upon which he left the country, and history mentions him no more.

less, shall be cursed like Cain and Judas, and be damned of God, if they take by force aught of the property of the church, and of the 318 holy fathers and all other saints. Thus ends this spiritual will, in the year 650 of our era (1201)."

III. In the province of Chirag, on the river Gharoutz, in the middle of the precipice, is a wonderful church, called *Marmarachen*, which was built by Wahram, an Armenian lord. Over the door on the south side is the following inscription:—"By the favour and grace of God, I, Wahram, lord of lords, and Antipatrik, son of Grigor, a grandee of Armenia, of the race of Palhawouny, and descendant of the family of St. Grigor, the light of Armenia. In the hope in Christ I have laid the foundations, and built this holy church *Marmarachen* (i. e. built of marble). I began it in 437 of the Armenian era (988), in the time of Sempad, son of Achod, King of Armenia, and I finished it in the time of Hoothanei, of Kakig Armenian Chahanchah, the spiritual, the improver, and the peaceful, in the year of our era 478 (1029). We finished it with great labour and expense, I, my mother Chochik, sovereign of sovereigns, my brother Wassak, lord of lords, who has met with martyrdom in the war against the Turks, and Apelgharib, Armenian marsban (border captain), and our youngest (brother) Hamzé. We and all our house are faithful to our country in sacrificing ourselves as martyr-warriors, with our blood and our children's. In spending our fortune, we were desirous of establishing peace, tranquillity, the happiness of our country, and the firmness of the church. We have built several other churches and convents, but we have bestowed our most particular care on this church, as much in enlarging, as in furnishing it with all the needful things, in bequeathing to it mountains, fields, villages, and excellent lands; such as the village of Bakaran and its fields, Kotis, Por-

tunghen, Araketch, Azata, Armané, Ezinka; the vineyards of Hochagan and three mills, likewise the mills of Tokhs, the vineyards at Achtarak, at Kharpi in the plain, Serghewil, Wejr, and Mreny; houses and warehouses at Ani. In thus completing every thing, and in giving it all that it may need for ever, in order to perpetuate the memory of ourselves and our descendants, we have placed in the hands of the holy father Jeremia and his successors, such as Sosténis who has already succeeded him. In acknowledgment of this, six fortieths of masses shall be said in it for the salvation of our souls, till the last day of judgment. Whoever of our people, or of foreign lords, shall seek to take away or destroy what we have given, or violate our institution, shall be banished from before the face of Christ; Satan shall be his judge, and he shall never see the glory of God. But those who will preserve our institutions shall be blessed for ever."

IV. After a lapse of 202 years from the second ruin of this magnificent edifice, it was rebuilt, and the following inscription placed on the outside of the northern wall of the church: "In the time of our very virtuous and devout lords Atabek Iwané and Mantatour Takhoustas Chahanchah, and by their orders, this magnificent temple of God, which is a mother of light, and has a cupola of marble, was restored by me, Archbishop Grigor, son of Aboulghamri Magistras, and by my faithful brother Kharib, grandson of the lord Wahram, descendant of St. Grigor Chinogh. It has been built upon the ancient foundations, with much zeal, for the hope of a great many ecclesiastics who had formerly bestowed great wealth upon it, such as villages, gardens, warehouses and mills, as may be seen by the detailed inscription. Every thing needful had been given to this temple. For rather a long time it remained in the state of dilapidation to which it had been reduced by the infidels. The convent had been

transformed into a village, and the cupola into a fortress, and it remained plunged in obscurity and sorrow, and deprived of all its possessions to this day. In the year 674, of our era (1225), the brave and valiant hero of Christ, my dear brother Charib, at my advice, and in concert with me, determined to rescue it from the sadness and disgrace of darkness and filth, and restore it to its ancient grandeur. We therefore sent away all the inhabitants of the village, in order to place holy ecclesiastics and hermits beloved of God in their stead. We have re-embellished it with all the necessary ornaments, giving it sacerdotal garments, vases of pure gold and silver, and the old and new writings of the church. [After a long summary of estates bestowed on this church, the inscription proceeds] Before the completion of this enterprize, I lost my amiable brother Kharib Magistros, beloved by all the world, who was killed in a battle against the infidels. I remained alone of my family, the unfortunate Grigor, separated from him. We have had his body brought hither, and have buried it near the door of the dome, and by the side of our grandfather, the lord Wahram. We liberally rewarded all his domestics, and instituted masses to be said for this martyr of Christ, named Kharib, before the high altar, from the first day of the year to the last, and from the present time, to the second coming of Jesus Christ, the son of God." [It concludes with nearly the same curse and promise as the 3d inscription.]

V. This inscription is also found upon one of the walls of the same church. It announces, that "Mary Abkazats, Queen of Armenia, daughter of the great Senekherim, granddaughter of Kakig, King of Armenia," bestowed a village on the marble church, for the purpose of instituting a perpetual mass in favour of her grandfather and grand-mother, and concludes with the usual curses and promises.

VI. The following inscription is found on the western door of the cathedral at Ani, in the province of Chirag: "By the will and the grace of God, I, Aaron Magistros, honoured by the most illustrious kingdom with particular honours, have come here in my youth, going towards the East, here, into the magnificent fortress of Ani, and have had all its walls raised in large free-stone; and have rendered them more extensive and solid, and with great expense have brought the water from a great distance into the fortress and the city, for the pleasure of the inhabitants, and for those who may be thirsty. I carry with me a golden ring and letters patent of K. M. the purpled queen, who has freed the houses of this city from the taxes and contributions that were paid every year, consisting of 80 *litres*. On the prayer of the magistrate, I caused two other *litres* to be annulled, which the Mutaiben gave—Amen."

VII. On the steeple of the Saint-Saviour's church at Ani, was an inscription purporting that church to have been built, embellished, and endowed by the Marzban Apelgharib, mentioned in the 3d inscription, in 1036 A. C.

VIII. Round a church in the village of Oghouzlon, in the province of Kars, is an inscription purporting that this church was built after the model of the heavenly and merciful Jerusalem, by one Hassan, son of Khakana Kentouno, for the pardon of his sins.

IX. On this same church was also written: "I, Achod, lord of lords, son of *Kewourk* (George), a brave and valourous man, being faithful to the royal house of Armenia, and in honour of Achod Chankinchah and his sons Sempad and Kakig, and the other kings, having seen the demolition of the mother of cities and the temple of God, began to restore them in 450 (1001) Parthevi; but the year after the messenger of the heavenly kingdom came to me, and my sins are my

X. A small church on the hill Warta-Plour, in the country of Lorhi, bears an inscription indicating that it was built in 499 (1050) by King Gorighe.

XI. An inscription on the back of a cross at Khogowakin, informs us that one Kopnt Bkhab Merācx, built an

aqueduct and a hospital, and raised this cross, for the "prolongation of the lives of Amir Sbassalar, the Chahanchah, and to the memory of my son Kanantz (the green). May those who worship this cross pray for them."

Y. Z.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TIN TRADE OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

THE whole tin ore of these countries is a stream of the most valuable description. The operation of mining and washing forms by far the cheapest and easiest part of the process of producing tin; and the smelting and reduction of the metal the most difficult, and that which is performed with the least skill and economy. It appears therefore to us, that where capital is scarce and labour not very skillfully directed, it would be an obvious improvement to relieve the natives from this most intricate and expensive part of the operation, by which means the capital at present less productively employed in the shape of smelting-houses, furnaces, bellows, &c., would be set free to be usefully employed in extending the production of ore.

The stream ores of Cornwall always afford from 65 to 75 per cent. of grain-tin, or metal of the first quality; the Malayan ore, which is the very same, affords at Banka, where the reduction is the most skilfully performed, but 58 per cent., so that we have here an average loss of 12 per cent. incurred through the unskilfulness of the process performed by the Chinese. In some of the neighbouring Malayan states, tin ore, accumulated in considerable quantities, has been recently offered for sale at nine Spanish dollars per pikol, when tin itself was at twenty; and we presume it might be shipped at Singapore at ten, or estimating the dollar at four shillings, at £2 sterling per pikol, or £33. 12s. per ton. The following statement will shew the probable results of an adventure of this description.

Fifty tons of tin ore at £33. 12s. per ton	£1,580
Charges on the above:	
Freight at £4 per ton.....	200
Carried forwards....	1,780

Brought forward....	1,780
Insurance on £2,000 at 3½ per cent.	70
Charges in England at 5 per cent. on the prime cost	84
Duties 20 per cent. ad val. as on other ores not enumerated; estimated at 50 per cent. advance on the prime cost.....	504

Total...£2,438

These fifty tons of ore would produce, at 70 per cent., thirty-five tons of grain tin, worth, at the present London price, £120 per ton, or £4,200, leaving a balance of £1,662 to cover the profit, and the expenses of smelting, for estimating which last we regret we have no data.

It might, at first view, appear that it would not be an easy matter to compensate for the cheap labour of India, and the cheap fuel abounding on the spot. But as far as the labour is concerned, the labour of the Chinese is not cheap labour, for they must be highly paid, the necessities of life being always high priced in the mining districts, and it is by no means improbable that the effectual labour of a Chinese costs more than that of a Cornish miner. The cheapness of wood, the fuel of Malayan countries, may be fully compensated by the cheapness of coals, and their superior efficacy in all great smelting operations. It is, indeed, to the abundant supply of coals, perhaps as much as to the superiority of her skill in machinery, that England is known to be chiefly indebted for the greater wealth and productiveness of her mining operations. In illustration of this particular fact, and to shew the probability of rendering the exportation of tin ore to Europe a profitable article of remittance, we may here mention, that the copper ore of Cornwall, amounting to 80,000 tons annually, and although containing not more than from

5 to 15 per cent. of metal, is almost entirely transported to the Welch coal districts, to be there smelted, merely because the price of coals is so much cheaper than at the mines.

The popularity amongst the manufacturers of introducing a new crude article instead of a manufactured one need not be dwelt upon, and it is probable, indeed, that the legislature itself would, on account of this very circumstance, and in the spirit in which it has always acted on similar occasions, favour the importation of the ore by a low rate of duties. As the law at present stands, tin prepared from Malayan ore ought to have the full advantage of the market for home consumption, as it seems that the heavy duty of 20 per cent. upon the crude material is evidently contemplated as calculated to

afford adequate protection to the Cornish ore. If this advantage, however, were not continued, the import duty would be reduced, and the metal might form an extensive and valuable article of exportation to China, India, and the continent of Europe.

Before, however, the exportation of tin ore from these countries can become profitable or extensive, the importers in Europe must be duly prepared to receive and dispose of it. Tin ore has never, that we know of, been imported into England, and the necessary arrangements for smelting-houses, &c., must be made near the port of importation, before the commodity can be remitted to the best advantage: in the mean time, therefore, it can only be sent home as an article of experiment.—[Singapore Chronicle.

ANECDOTES AND BONSMOTS FROM A CHINESE BOOK ENTITLED SIAO LI SIAO; TRANSLATED BY A. JULIEN.

(From the Journal Asiatique.)

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

A drunkard having found in his dream a cup of excellent wine, set it to warm that he might sip it with more relish: but at the moment he wished to taste this sweet liquor he awoke. "Fool that I am," said he, "why was I not satisfied to drink it cold?"

NICE DISTINCTION.

A man seeing an oyster-seller pass, called him in order to buy some, and asked him, "how much a pound?" The oyster-man, wishing to make game of him, replied, "throughout the whole country oysters are measured, and not weighed."—"You must hear very badly," resumed the other, "did not I ask you how much a foot?"

ECONOMY.

A very miserly host was always afraid of filling his glasses too much: one of his guests taking up his, and looking at it attentively, said, "this glass is too deep, half of it ought to be cut off." The astonished host asked him the reason; on which he replied, "if the upper part can't hold wine, of what use is it?"

AN ELEGANT TREAT.

A man invited one of his friends to dinner, but afterwards repented, and determined not to let him sit down to table. The guest arrived at the appointed hour; after speaking to him, therefore, for a few minutes, he said, "if I am to believe an old proverb, seeing a friend home is equal to three glasses of wine; wait, therefore, a moment, and I will go some lys with you." He then took his guest by the arm, fearing lest he should find some excuse for staying, and seemed inclined to run with him. "Gently, gently," cried the guest, "I am not in the habit of drinking so fast."

CAUTION.

Two brothers were cultivating the ground together: the eldest went home first to prepare dinner, and then called his brother; upon which the latter cried out, with a loud voice, "wait till I have hidden my spade, then I will come directly." When he came to the table, his brother scolded him, saying, "when one hides any thing, one ought to be silent, or, at least

to speak about it with a low voice; for by bawling out as you did, one risks being robbed." The dinner being over, the younger brother went again into the field, but on seeking the spade, he only found the place where he had put it. He immediately ran back to his brother, and approaching his ear mysteriously, he whispered, "my spade has been stolen."

THE THREE POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE.

A man having had his portrait painted, was induced by the artist to consult the people who were passing by, whether he had succeeded. He asked the first who came: "is this part a likeness?" The forced connoisseur replied, "the cap is a great likeness." A second said, "the coat is a good likeness." He was going to ask a third, when the painter, stopping him, said, "the resemblance of the cap and clothes is of no importance; ask the gentleman what he thinks of the face." The latter hesitated a good while; at last, being obliged to give an opinion of some sort, he replied: "the beard and the hair are a very great likeness."

THE USE OF A TEA-KETTLE.

A scholar, who was reading at night, heard a thief breaking through the wall of his house. Happening to have a tea-kettle with boiling water before the fire, he took it up, and placing himself by the side of the wall, waited for the thief. The hole being made, a man thrust his feet through; when the scholar immediately seized them, and began to bathe them with boiling water. The thief screamed, and sued for mercy; but the scholar replied very gravely, "stop till I have emptied my tea-kettle."

THE EFFECTS OF A GOOD DINNER.

A rich man, whose residence lay between the houses of two smiths, was continually pestered by the noise of their hammers, which deprived him of rest both night and day. At first he begged them to strike more gently, and afterwards promised ample remuneration if they would instantly leave his neighbourhood. The two black brethren pretended to lend a willing ear to his proposals, and he, in his joy, gave them a splendid dinner. The feast being over, he asked them whither they meant to move. One of them replied, "the one of us, who lives on the right is going to live on the left, and the other, who lives on the left, will move to the right."

AN EFFECTUAL CURE.

There was, in a certain house, a child who was constantly screaming, and annoyed every body. At last a physician was sent for, who gave him a draught, and, desirous of ascertaining the calming effects of his potion, stayed in the house during the night. After some time, hearing no more crying, he exclaimed, "the child is cured."—"Yes," was the reply, "the child cries no more, but the mother is weeping."

A SMART REPARTEE.

A man having taken a white draught, forgot to thank the physician who had restored his health. The latter was highly displeased at the ingratitude of his patient. Some time after, he again came to his physician, and asked him "what must I give to a dog when he is ill?"—"A white draught," replied the physician.

A SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR A SLIGHT THEFT.

A man was condemned to death. Some of his friends having seen him, asked him the reason of his sentence. Upon which he said, "as I was passing along the road, I saw a little bit of a rope lying on the ground; thinking it might be of some service, I picked it up, and went on: that is the cause of my misfortune." His relations wondered, and said that they had never heard of a person being so severely punished for so slight a theft. "No," replied the culprit, "but there was something at the end of the rope."—"And what was that?"—"Oh, nothing but two plough oxen."

THE ANTIQUARIAN.

There was once a rich man who was a great amateur of antiquities, without being able to distinguish whether they were genuine or not.

One day, he bought a varnished cup, said to have belonged to the emperor Sheun, the club of Tcheoo-Koong, and a good imitation of the mat on which Confucius sat in the King-Kang, supposing it to be the original, and paid for these baubles 1,000 taëls.

When his money was spent, he

took in one hand the varnished cup of the emperor Sheun, in the other the mighty club of Tcheoo-Koong; threw the mat of Confucius over his shoulders, and being reduced to ask for charity, he used to say to those who were passing: "Pray, gentlemen, give me some old coin of the time of Tai-Koong."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, some of your learned correspondents can inform me whether there is a Roxburgh club in China? Y. Z.

TRAVELS OF A PERSIAN.

MOHAMMED SAULEH, the author of the following journal, resided for some time in London, where he was introduced into the best society, and where we had more than once an opportunity of seeing him. On his return to Persia he published an account of his journey, and likewise of his residence in England.

The portion of his travels we are about to present to our readers appeared in the *Oriental Magazine*, a Calcutta publication, in October last, translated from the original Persian.—We hope to receive shortly, through the same channel, a continuation of it, for we are anxious to read the observations of so intelligent a Persian upon the arts, sciences, and manners of our countrymen.

JOURNEY TO PETERSBURGH.

In the beginning of the year 1815, the court of Persia having determined to send some persons to Europe to acquire a knowledge of the language and sciences of the west, the Kaim Makam (chief minister) commanded my attendance, and proposed to me to be one of the number. I felt very willing to obey, and he despatched me to the Colonel Khan, to consult him respecting the persons who should go on the journey, and the expense that would attend it. When every arrangement was made, and the Colonel Khan was about to depart, I was induced to repent of my purpose, by the dissuasions of my friends,

especially Aga Ismail of Yezdjerd, who told me I must never hope to return in safety from such an undertaking. I accordingly retracted my assent: on this his excellency Mirza Mohammed Ali sent for me, and inquired what my views were in remaining. When I stated my prospects, he pointed out the superior advantages of the journey, intimated the unfavourable light in which the court would view me, if I did not fulfil my promises, and held out an assurance of ample provision for the cost and charges of the expedition. I had also an interview with the Colonel, and was persuaded by him to accompany those who were to go along with him; and at last I made up my mind to disregard the arguments and apprehensions of my friends, and to avail myself of so propitious an opportunity of acquiring knowledge.

On the afternoon of the 19th April, 1815, I left Tebrez: several of my friends accompanied me as far as the bridge of Aji, and some of the European gentlemen proceeded still farther with our party. After they had finally left us, we proceeded to Sufian, where we halted for the night. This is an extensive and flourishing village.

April 20.—Marched before dawn to Yam, where are extensive pasturages, and clear and abundant springs. We found here an encampment of 350 Turkomen horse in the royal service, who had lately arrived from Azerbaijan, and were now stationed here. About a fersekh from their tents stood a ruined caravanserai,

undred, it was said, by Halaku Khan. The king had lately given orders for its repair, and the labourers and artificers were assembled for that purpose. We breakfasted on the skirts of the meadow, and thence proceeded to Merend. From Julfa to Merend is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ferssekhs. We reached Merend about noon, and rested at the house of Nezir Ali Khan, the governor. He was himself absent at Tebrez, and we were therefore received by his sons, Isfer Kuli Beg and Ali Beg. They command the fifth and sixth battalions: Nazr Ali commands the Merend brigade. The town of Merend is large and prosperous. The district comprehends thirty pergunnas. The apples of Merend are very celebrated, and are considered superior even to those of Azerbaijan.

April 21.—Left Merend before dawn: at five ferssekhs came to Gurgur, a rugged and hilly country. The village is above two ferssekhs further on. We halted there at night in a ruined village near Gurgur, the Colonel Khan not choosing to alight at the house of Haji Hatim Beg, a man of learning, but not agreeable manners.

April 22.—From Gurgur to the banks of the Aras (the Araxes) a fersekh and a half: the vicinity of this river is very delightful. Hafiz has celebrated the stream:

"Breeze of the morning, shouldst thou sail
Where Aras sweeps the flowery dale,
Oh pause to kiss the fragrant ground,
And sweeter shed thy perfume round."

We forded the stream in a body, the better to resist the current: it was sufficiently rapid, however, to give us much trouble, and to deprive us of part of our baggage. We were therefore obliged to halt, and make a fresh disposition of what we had saved, when we were fairly over. We breakfasted here, and settled a plan for my paying a visit to Nakhchivan. We first, however, went to explore the ruins of Julfa, an ancient and ruined city of the Armenians, on the banks of the Aras. The Julfa at Ispahan is named after this city, as Shah Abbas Sefavi transported the inhabitants of Julfa to his capital, and settled them there: from that period the original town fell into decay. We noticed the remains of a tower, some baths, and a serai, attributed to a governor of Armenia named Khojeh Nezir: there are also two or three arches of a bridge across the Aras still standing. There are no inhabi-

tants but a few poor Armenians. There are many tombs in the vicinity, on every one of which is some sculpture: on some is the figure of a lamb, indicating probably the pastoral occupation of the person interred there: on others human figures are represented; these, they say, belong to individuals who died at the season of their nuptials. I then left my party, and set off to visit Kerim Khan at Nakhchivan, rejoining my friends in the afternoon, when they likewise arrived at the city. Nakhchivan is eight ferssekhs from Gurgur.

April 23.—We halted a day at Nakhchivan to visit the place. More than half this city, the foundation of which is ascribed to Kazzel Arslan, is now in ruins. The great gateway of the old city, and two turrets on either side, built of brick, are still visible; and extensive remains of colleges and mosques are to be traced: there are also the remains of about two thousand dilapidated dwellings. About a fersekh from the town is the Fort of Abbas, so called from the prince Abbas Mirza, by whom it was lately constructed after the European fashion. It is well stored with ammunition and provisions, and occupied by a strong garrison. Kerim Khan commands the district and troops of Nakhchivan.

April 24.—Moved at four hours after midnight; but a heavy rain having fallen, the Arpeh Chai was not fordable. We therefore directed our course to Khuk, a small village on the confines of Nakhchivan and Erivan. The village is small, not containing above ten houses; but the country round is highly cultivated. It is five ferssekhs from Nakhchivan, and a good road.

April 25.—The river continuing still impassable in this part of its course, we made a detour, and, skirting the hills, entered the district of Sherur. This is a very flourishing tract, comprizing several pergunnahs. The Arpeh Chai supplies abundant water for irrigation, and the country is highly productive: one of its

* There is some difference in the estimate of the fersekh: the Arabic lexicographers value it at 12,000 zerals, implying here cubits. Chardin says it is considered by the Persians to be 6,000 paces; and Richardson calls it 18,000 feet. It is stated in some itinerary tables to be 16,956 feet: it is rather more, therefore, than three English miles. It is the ancient *Parasang*.

divisions, however, was at present deserted, in consequence of the plague having broken out. We were awakened at the place where we halted to sleep by the arrival of a Tartar, in the middle of the night, with despatches from Constantinople to Mr. Morier. He gave the Colonel some papers and letters, which conveyed important news from Europe. Napoleon, the sovereign of the French, having been defeated by the other princes of Europe, had been sent in confinement to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean. After a time, he returned to France with a small body of men. Troops from all quarters were sent by Louis XVIII., the king of France, who had been restored to his throne by the European powers, to oppose him; but the soldiers, instead of performing their duty, listened to the speeches he made them, and were persuaded to join him. Being thus reinforced, he had again become the king of France. After reading these despatches, I communicated them, with permission of the Colonel, to the Kaim Makam, and the Tartar proceeded with our letters, whilst we mounted, and marched to Dulu, about a fersekh and a half from Sherur, where we came to the pass of Sherur. Some of our party asserted, that occasionally the Aras rises so high as to overflow the high land hereabouts, when the country is impassable. On the right of the hill of Sherur is the spot whence an aqueduct began, of which traces are yet observable, which conveyed water to Erivan. This was built, it is said, by Khosru Parvez, who reigned 1,240 years ago, and who took much pleasure in embellishing Erivan and its vicinity, in compliment to his mistress Shirin, who was an Armenian lady, and resided in that city, then occupied entirely by Armenians. We reached Dulu about noon, and halted there for the night, encamping in the plain, as this village, like all in Erivan, is terribly infested with mosquitoes: they are bred, it is supposed, by the number of gardens with which the country is covered. A courier from the minister, with despatches, overtook us here, and we remained the next day to reply. At sunset very heavy rain fell.

April 27.—Left Dulu, and at a fersekh and a half passed along by the river, which was now swollen by the rain, and running

in a rapid torrent. When morning dawned, it showed us a highly cultivated and delightful country. Two hours after sunrise we came to a ruined village, called Ardesht. It was founded by Ardehsir in very remote times, and was the most ancient city of Erivan. From Dulu it is about five ferssekhs. Leaving Ardesht, we came to the place where the Russians were entrenched when they laid siege to Erivan, and thence we advanced to the city.

Erivan is a flourishing and populous city, and its different governors have taken great pains to keep it in excellent condition. The fortress was formerly in the hands of the Turks: it is very strong, with many ramparts, in each of which is a large cannon, and between them are loopholes for musketry: it is amply stored also, with ammunition and provisions. On one side of it runs the Zengi, a small river, and the other three sides are defended by the artillery. Seven years ago, the Russian general Kadavich laid siege to the castle with a strong force for forty-three days, erecting batteries on every side. On the night of the forty-fourth day, he attempted to carry the place by assault, where the bastions had been breached. He got possession of the lower range of the fortification with ease, but encountered an obstinate resistance in the upper, and was obliged at daylight to draw off his troops with great loss. So many of his men were killed and wounded, that he was under the necessity of retiring from before the fort. The castle of Erivan contains accommodations for 500 persons, and several mosques and schools: the present sirdar has constructed one mosque. The Zengi runs from the western boundary of Erivan. A palace was built on the river side by Mohammed Khan, which now belongs to the sirdar. The present sirdar has been governor of the province above ten years. He keeps about his person two thousand troops, who are relieved every year; and there are several Kurd tribes in his jurisdiction, who, upon occasion, can furnish five thousand cavalry. Their chief is Aka Hosein. The people of Erivan are mostly cultivators and traders, and the inhabitants of the four Mahals adjoining to the fort are principally the military and officers of the state. There are nine large baluks, or districts, dependant on Erivan.

The climate of Erivan is very variable: in the summer the air is exceedingly oppressive and unhealthy; so the sirdar removes his residence to the meadows of Awaran.

On the fourth day from our arrival, we mounted in the afternoon, and crossing the Zengi by a bridge, proceeded to Uch-Kelisa, where we were met by some of the Armenian clergy and conducted to the apartment of their principal, after an interview with whom we retired to our quarters. Uch-Kelisa is three ferssekhs from Erivan.

On Tuesday the 1st of May we were present at a festival held by the patriarch, where I was much struck by the united voices of the attendants, about one hundred men, in the prayers and hymns. On the day following I had an interview with the patriarch; and as it was part of my purpose to collect information respecting the religious creeds of different people, I asked him several questions relating to what I had witnessed the day before. The fables with which the Armenians are deceived are not worthy to be repeated. Amongst other things, he told me the establishment at Uch-Kelisa was founded 1510 years ago, till which time the people of the country were idolaters. Amongst them were three damsels of the Christian faith, who had determined to abandon the world, and lead a life of seclusion. Their beauty attracted the notice of the king, but their virtue made them reject his proposals, and on that account he had them all put to death in the temple of his idol. He also laid hold of the chief preacher of the Christians, named Wara Kirkur (Gregory), and put him to death; but the saint revived: the prince again and again had him slain, with many tortures; but every time he came again to life. At last, weary of the fruitless attempt to deprive him of existence, the king threw him into a well full of all venomous animals. After this was done, the king and all his court were metamorphosed into brute forms; the king himself was changed into a hog; and in this state they continued for fourteen years. At the expiration of that time, the king's daughter saw a person in a dream, who told her, if she wished the restoration of her father to his natural shape she should liberate Kirkur from the well. The dream was three repeated, as the princess could scarcely credit the existence of the saint,

when he had been fourteen years in a well without any food. Being induced by the repeated warning to make a trial at least, she went to the well, and called upon the patriarch. To her surprise, she received a reply, and casting in a rope ladder, the holy man made his appearance. The royal hog, who was present, immediately rolled himself at the saint's feet; and Kirkur having prayed for his restoration to the human form, the king again became a man, and a convert to the Christian religion. In memory of the three damsels he had so unrighteously put to death, he built three churches over their sepulchres: and this is the meaning of Uch-Kelisa, or the three churches.

On taking leave of the patriarch, I paid a visit to the church; and I confess I see no essential difference between the worship of idols and the ceremonial of the Armenian church, except that the idolater bows down before a single idol, and the Armenian before a multitude, a practice not authorized by any written texts. The church is very elegantly built and embellished, and the walls and doors are painted with the representations of ancient patriarchs and teachers. Attached to the church are the cells and dwellings of the priests, who are supported further by the donations of the Armenian laity. The Armenian clergy are allowed to marry once in their lives.

May 3.—We left the Armenian convent about noon, and resumed our route. We had a good road to Heshit Boud, distant about a fersekh and a half, a pleasant place enough. Further on we came to a military post of three hundred horse, commanded by Ismail Beg Gholam, who was ordered by the sirdar of Erivan to escort us to the borders of the Persian territory.

May 4.—To Wasal Abran, six ferssekhs.

May 5.—Advanced towards Kara Kalisa. At a fersekh and a half we came to a pass in the mountains, terminating at Keruneh: thence the country descends. Our escort left us at the commencement of the hills. We breakfasted by the side of a brook; when, having mounted, and ridden about a thousand paces, we fell in with a Russian outpost, where we were detained till the return of a messenger despatched to the head-quarters at Kara Kaliseh. The commandant of the Russians and principal of the Armenians re-

turned with him, and conducted us to Kara Kaliseh.

May 6.—A party of Cossacks under a Russian officer accompanied us as guides. The tract abounded with wood and water. We proceeded to Azaunli, an Armenian village of thirty houses, seven ferssekhs from Kara Kaliseh.

May 7.—To Sadikyun eight ferssekhs and a half.

May 8.—To Zundke, where we encamped, fording the river Lurd twice on the road. Swine here are in flocks, like sheep. The village contains about sixty houses, besides a small body of men under two Russian officers.

May 9.—We advanced towards Teflis, and halted at a building appropriated to the performance of quarantine, or the fumigation of the goods of all merchants and travellers with camphor, in order to prevent the communication of the plague. We were detained here about half an hour, and then entered the city. Teflis is the capital of Gurgestan: although a flourishing city, it is not very extensive, being about three-fourths of a fersekh in circuit. The houses of ancient structure are of brick and stone; but those latterly erected by the Russians are mostly of wood, with glass windows. The streets are very narrow. A brisk trade is carried on in Teflis. The chief exports are the hides of asses, and the fur of the martin or sable, which being brought from Russia hither, are again sent to Persia and to Constantinople. From Persia the imports are wool, sugar, chintzes, and other articles. The dress and appearance of the Georgians have undergone considerable alterations within these last fifty years, the period when the influence of the Russians was first introduced into the country, in the course of a war with the Turks, and an alliance was made with Arkalis Khan (Heraclius), the Georgian ruler.

The inhabitants of Teflis are computed to be 15,000; Georgians, Armenians, Mohammedans, and Jews. The Georgians have eleven churches, the Armenians fifteen: the Russians also have two churches; and there is a mosque for the Muselmans. There are also six baths, supplied with warm mineral water from some springs. The neighbourhood abounds with iron and sulphur, usually found together; and as the water runs through the veins of these

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materials, the vapour produced by their mixture may be the source of the warmth which the water acquires. The river Ker runs through the middle of Teflis, a river that rises in Akhaska, and flows towards Ghilan. Teflis is occupied by the Russians, and is garrisoned by about two thousand men, under General Gafsa Ardishakof.

June 2.—We left Teflis to prosecute our journey to Europe. Our first stage was Arnaskal, on our way to which we crossed the Kur by a wooden bridge. The distance was 29 wersts, Russian measure, in which seven wersts are equal to about one fersekh.

June 5.—We arrived at Dosht, a fortress constructed by Almas Khan, the son of the Georgian chief Araklis: it is now occupied by a body of Russian troops. Adjoining to the fortress are about sixty houses, inhabited chiefly by Armenians. From Arnaskal to Dosht is 23 wersts.

From Dosht to Ananuran 30 wersts.

June 6.—To Pasananur 19 wersts.

To Kashu 21 wersts.

June 7.—To Kaik 16 wersts.

To Kazi-baigh 16 wersts. At both stations were small Russian detachments.

June 8.—To Kalidiri-Kakas (Caucasus), a small but strong fortress, guarded by about six hundred men, under a Russian and a French officer.

June 9.—To Albazbas 21 wersts. From this we were accompanied by an escort of one hundred men and two guns; the road being infested with banditti. We halted at Kotantan, a redoubt, 23 wersts. Whilst here, I was awakened in the night by the repetition of the Kalma (the Mohammedan invocation), and, upon inquiry, found it was recited by one of our guard, a Tartar, from a part of the country subject to the Russians. He was one of a certain number called out by the government to serve for a period of twenty-one years. He had been nine years with the army. His countrymen were all Mohammedans, between whom and its Christian subjects, he said, the Russian government made no distinction.

Wednesday, June 10.—We left this place, and rode to Mezdek (Mosdok). The channel of the Turk runs through this city: its breadth and depth are less than those of the Arax. We halted on its banks for about an hour and a half, and

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to speak more strongly) Prince Bekowitch allowed himself to be persuaded by these fair words, and went shortly after, with a few attendants, to meet the Khan, who had already returned to his capital, leaving the Russian troops, under the command of Major Frankenberg, without the walls.

When the Khiwese saw that they could easily overcome the small party which attended Bekowitch, they shut the gates of the city, massacred the whole of the ambassador's suite, and compelled Bekowitch himself to write an order to his troops to give up their arms to the commissioners of Khiwa, to be kept in charge, whilst the troops were quartered among the inhabitants of the suburbs and adjoining villages.

Frankenberg refused compliance until this absurd order was repeated to him three times, and even then he would not execute it till his pusillanimous chief had threatened to have him shot as a traitor for his disobedience. At length he submitted, and perished with all the brave companions his fate. The Russian forces, scattered and disarmed, could not defend themselves against their vile assassins, who either killed or loaded them with fetters. Bekowitch himself was executed with the most cruel tortures, and his head was sent in triumph to the Khan of Bokhara. The latter, however, would not receive the trophy; he sent back the messengers, and having been informed of the villainy of the Khiwese, he asked, *if they were not cannibals, and if they did not drink human blood?*

Thus ended this disastrous expedition, which made Bekowitch's fate a popular proverb among the Russians, for they say to this day: "he has brought himself to destruction like Bekowitch!" Few of those who belonged to it were ever able to return to their country and report the tale of woe which we have just related. Among these was Borodine, the chief of the Cossacs of the Ural.

The emperor, who was then engaged in a war in the north, and who perhaps regarded this defeat of Bekowitch as an act of justice in favour of the independence of nations, allowed the Khiwese quietly to enjoy the fruits of their victory, though a victory obtained, not by a brave resistance, nor even by a *ruse de guerre* but by treachery and cruelty. Neither was any thing done during the succeeding reign to punish these perfidious people, though a pretext could never have been wanting for just retaliation. The interval of a whole century is insufficient to excuse the omission, particularly since Bekowitch's cannons, the trophies of this shameful victory, are still in the hands of the victors, and serve to insult the national pride and military rights of the Russians, this artillery having been destined to defend the person of an ambassador in his journey across deserts inhabited by wandering tribes, who, at that period, were not yet subject to Russia.*

During the years 1804-5, under the government of Prince Wolonsky at Orenburgh, preparations were seen making in that town, the object of which, as it was then reported, was an expedition against Khiwa: but since nothing has transpired respecting it, it would be useless to enlarge upon this subject. In the meantime the inhabitants of Khiwa have continued to trade with Russia. At first they appeared only at Astrakhan, but were soon afterwards seen at Orenburgh, and lastly, in the fortress of Saraitshik, whence it is but 800 wersts to Oorguentsh. Their caravans arrive every year at these three places. Several times, also, ambassadors have appeared at the court of Russia, soliciting and obtaining favours. In 1747, the department of foreign affairs transmitted a Khiwese agent,

* Nor are they now, since, no longer ago than last year, the Kirgizes attacked the lines of Orenburgh.—Y. Z.

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Memoranda of a Voyage on the Ganges.

In 830 [Hejira], as it is stated by French historians, these people were invited by the Emperor of Russia to come and reside in his empire. The chiefs of the Kezzaks agreed to this, but stipulated, that they should not be subject to any tribute to the Russian empire, and that the Emperor of Russia should not interfere with their customs and institutions. On the other hand, they engaged to hold themselves amenable to the rules and policy of his government, during the time they should remain in his territory. When there was a war, or any particular emergency, they would take the field with such mounted troops as they could raise. Agreeably to these conditions, they have resided in the Russian dominions, and have furnished military aid, when called out by their chiefs. A short time before we arrived, a body of them, consisting of 8,000 men, had been marched against the French; and these were to be followed by another similar division. The Kezzaks are chiefly serviceable in collecting plunder: the largest shares fall to the commanders, many of whom have thus become immensely rich. The governor-in-chief of the Kezzaks is named Platoff. At present a person has been appointed by the court of Russia to levy a tax upon the Kezzaks. There is scarcely a Christian to be found among

them. The city of Cherkes was established about seven years ago, before which the country was uninhabited. It is a commodious place, and is built upon a rock, having a stream running through it. The city contains sixteen churches, has numerous shops, and many markets. The people of this place transact their business by means of notes of hand, which they pay, and receive in exchange instead of cash. The notes are prepared, and then sanctioned by the king, after which the amount is fixed. The value of some is one tumman, some a half, and of some a hundred tummans. The town has many houses, which are built in very good taste of style. Many opulent Kezzaks reside here. Cherkes contains nearly 3,000 inhabitants, and appears to be in a flourishing state. It will be a famous town, should it continue to flourish for a period of ten years more, in the manner in which it has prospered during the last seven. The fruits naturally produced here are melons, plums, &c. the wind is rather hot. Some Mussulmans inhabit the suburbs of the town, and four miles distance from it. The name of the chief who rules here is Sheikh Abdullah.

*** The continuation of this interesting journal must depend upon its arrival from India.

MEMORANDA OF A VOYAGE ON THE GANGES.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 28.)

November 9th.—We have again entered upon the principal stream, and the scene becomes more pleasing as we proceed. At the angle, formed by the main river with its branch, we met a large fleet of government boats, laden with ammunition and military stores, and bound for the same destination as ourselves. The appearance of these boats, with their several crews, checking them along, as seen across the narrow point of land which separated us from them, was extremely interesting; and the number of people, with their shouting and cheering each other in their laborious work, entirely shook off the gloomy sensations which the dull prospect of the preceding day's voyage had in a manner engendered. A short time before leaving the side branch, our attention was directed to an event of rare occurrence, and which

was not at all anticipated by us, viz. an eclipse of the sun; some of our party first descried the phenomenon about seven in the morning, and it continued visible for at least an hour. The lower part of the sun's orb only was obscured to the extent of nearly a third of the whole surface. Nothing could be plainer than the figure of the interposed object, to which a foggy state of the atmosphere greatly contributed. This morning fog, I understand, is a common occurrence during the cold weather in India; and before leaving Calcutta, a slight appearance of mist was hailed as the harbinger of that invigorating season. We already experience a marked change in the state of our feelings, in regard to the heat of the atmosphere, and the thermometer in the morning is as low as 73 or 74. This day it rose to 84 by

noon. The evenings are cool and pleasant, and we are not subject to the relaxing perspiration which proved so troublesome in the beginning of the voyage. It is toward morning that the cold is principally felt; and an additional quantity of bed-clothes is now necessary before day-break. The boatmen, too, for some nights past, have equipped themselves in their winter or cold weather garb, which consists of a waistcoat of coloured cotton of various patterns, and a fold of cloth surrounding the head and neck, in addition to their usual *habillemens*. The appearance of these people towards evening when the chill comes on, and in the morning, is sufficiently indicative of the change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and that their feelings are not yet in unison with their new climate.

We were detained a short time this morning in waiting for milk to breakfast; upon inquiring the cause, we were told by our servants that the natives would not sell their milk to them on any terms, and that it was not only necessary to offer them a large price for it, but often to use threats, and actually force them to provide what was wanted. The delay, they said, might be occasioned by a refusal of this sort; and the truth of this assertion, and the former information, we were by and bye assured of, by the arrival of three men who had been dispatched for the milk, and now brought it along with them, after having exerted the necessary authority. Such a mode of procuring our supplies appeared to me quite repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and, in fact, as an application of the right of the strongest, by no means consistent with the character of Britons, and in direct contradiction to the spirit of those protecting laws, whose influence extends equally to lords and servants, and to display the superiority of which has ever been the Englishman's proudest boast. I resolved not to give a sanction to such exactions by my own example, and endeavoured to convince my companions to the same effect; but my rhetoric proved too weak, in opposition to necessity, and I was compelled to wink at this system of petty plunder, which, were it not from my reluctance to interfere with the peculiar prejudices of the Hindoos, I should perhaps be inclined to regard as lightly as these do, or as the agents of op-

pression themselves, who seem by their smiles, when relating their adventures with the poor natives, to relish the business highly. Were the practice confined to so trifling an article as a little milk daily, and that too regularly paid for, there would not be so much reason to hesitate in permitting its continuance; but from what I saw at Sooty of the tricks of the dandies [boats] in purchasing fish, and the conduct of some sepoys afterwards in the bazar of Rajmal, I have a strong suspicion that these fellows lord it over their poor countrymen in the most unwarrantable manner, not only obliging them to give whatever is wanted, but allowing them in return merely one-half the sum demanded as an equivalent, while they themselves pocket the remainder and charge their masters the full amount. The instance alluded to at Rajmal was that of two sepoys who had purchased a fish, the price of which was four pice; but these fellows, on the strength of their being Company's servants, had seized the fish from the poor woman who was selling it, and threw her down only one-half that sum. They were in the act of walking off with their booty, when our appearance in the bazar alarmed them, and made them take to their heels, leaving the fish to the original owner.

Rajmal is situated at a small distance from the junction of a narrow stream (mentioned before) with the Ganges, and we found our budgerow in a short time placed in front of this once flourishing, but now decayed and ruinous city. The name of city, indeed, is as little applicable to it as to any of the Indian towns we have hitherto observed in our route, judging from the present figure they make. We were upon the whole much gratified with Rajmal, notwithstanding it is but the shadow of what it once has been. Temples, mosques, and lofty archways attest the former grandeur of this place, and, even in ruins, give an interest to the spot, which could never be excited by the humble edifices, and no less humble condition of its present inhabitants. Here our eyes were again refreshed with the soft verdure of the plantain and bur (or banian) trees; and the numerous climbing plants which entwined their tender branches round every shrub and bush, delighted us by the elegance of their pliant shoots, and the beauty of their variously coloured flowers. There

was nothing in the appearance of the native huts that differed from those of the other towns: they have, in general, a small veranda sort of portico, in which the humble Hindoo exposes the particular articles he makes or deals in; and the interior or middle of the hut is a low ill-ventilated apartment that one cannot stand upright in, and which, in point of comfort, would hardly serve for a cow-house to a European.

After looking over the houses near the landing place, we rambled about, surveying the remains of Musselman power and priesthood. We saw two or three places of worship, which are fast going to decay, but in some parts of their structure still exhibit traces of the magnificence that had once distinguished them. One of these buildings, more remarkable than the others, was of a square form, the middle being surmounted by a dome, and small turret-shaped ornaments rising at each corner above the common level of the roof. Some pilasters in front were executed in a superior style of workmanship, that would do honour in that respect to the first European builders. The design, however, cannot be much commended, indeed it is faulty in the extreme. In place of being constructed on the proper principle of strength, it is contracted close to the pedestal, which is somewhat fantastically ornamented, and swells out immediately above this contraction; it then gradually becomes narrower to the capital, which is of considerable breadth, without any particular ornament. Some leaves which we noticed over the middle of the doors were admirably finished, and presented, as far as could be judged, a correct representation of the natural object. The arches in these buildings, if one were to describe them, I would say, partake both of the Gothic and Saxon style: for they are pointed at top, in manner of the former, and describe, towards the lower extremity, a sort of projection of the segment, which, if continued upwards in place of the sudden approximation, would have formed the complete old Saxon arch, as it is now exhibited in many of the ancient monastic ruins, both in England and Scotland. To these points of resemblance must be added one that is peculiar to the style at Rajmal, and, if I mistake not from my recollection of drawings of other Musselman temples, forms a kind of character of

Moorish architecture in general: it is the fringed or denticulated margin given to the interior of the arch, which certainly takes away from the heaviness of the latter of these styles and the stiffness of the former; but, far from compensating for these defects (and indeed viewed in combination in either case they are scarcely to be recognized as such), it produces in the general effect a sort of light airy appearance, not graceful enough to captivate, nor sufficiently imposing to produce any feeling approaching to the sublime in the mind of the beholder; it is entirely out of place and superfluous, like tinsel ornaments on the person of a beautiful woman, which serve only to obscure her charms, and to deform the figure they were intended to adorn. This fondness for ornament, and committant want of taste in the application of it, appears almost characteristic of the natives of India, whether Hindoo or Mahometan; they load their arms and ancles with rings of silver, or brass silvered over, that might serve as manacles for the stoutest malefactor; and the nose jewels, which hang from the alæ of the nostrils, produce so great a contrast with the small and delicate features of the women who wear them, as to make their appearance altogether forbidding. This seems to me one cause of the disappointment experienced on first viewing the celebrated dancing or nautch girls, whose exquisite symmetry and graceful movements of the body are so highly extolled by all the writers on India. We had this day an opportunity of judging for ourselves in this matter, and, as far as my observation extends, there appears no grounds for the exaggerated encomiums which have been bestowed upon them. The party that exhibited to us was very small, consisting only of two females besides the male performers, and it is not perhaps fair to decide from a single instance. But to mention the performance, which commenced with a song and a flourish on the tom-tom, and a pair of cymbals that were struck together by two of the male performers, the whole party occasionally joining in chorus, and each striving to outdo the other in making the greatest noise—for harmony, to my ear, appeared entirely neglected or despised by these *Musicanti*. After this preliminary ode, the eldest of the girls proceeded to display her skill,

and first mounting on the back of one man, she ascended a perpendicular pole, placed on the head of another, about four feet in height; on the top of this pole, she balanced her body lengthways, the stomach forming the *point d'appui*—the man running round all the while, and supporting his burthen with the utmost nicety. She also stood on notches, made in the side of the pole like steps of stairs, waving her hands and snapping her fingers, repeating, at the same time, some words, the sense which was entirely lost to us from our ignorance of the language. Her other performances were of a piece with this, and consisted chiefly in balancing herself in an erect posture on the man's head, with the intervention of a small pillar of wood and a kedgree pot, which formed the base of the structure, and was placed immediately over his turban; a pillar of wood was also formed by a series of smaller ones, about half a foot each in length, placed in the manner of a square one at each corner, and a cross piece constituting every stratum thus formed. The length of the pillar might have been about three feet, and on the summit of this, placed (as the other) over a pot, on the man's head, she balanced herself certainly with admirable skill. The person supporting her ran about as usual, in a circle, and two others followed, making a horrible concert with the rest, having their arms outstretched to receive the performer, should she by any chance be precipitated from her elevated position. Between each performance of this kind we were entertained with a dance by the two girls, accompanied by the tom-tom and the voices of the whole party: but neither the style of music, nor of motion, possessed any charms for me; dancing, indeed, it could not be called, as there was not one saltatory movement in the whole piece, which consisted merely in putting out the feet, and withdrawing them alternately, while they advanced a few yards, hardly lifting the toes from the ground. During the motion of the inferior members, the hands were turned outwards, or made supine in a slow manner, and the fingers gently snapped at the same time, which appeared to me the only part of the whole exhibition that was at all graceful or attractive. The body, however, was kept as stiff as a pollard, and none of the lascivious attitudes assumed,

which I had heard were in a manner characteristic of those entertainments in Bengal. The girl was young and handsome, and it must be confessed played off the artillery of her eye and side glances with tolerable art now and then. The performances of the other, who was a mere child, and as ugly as a baboon, consisted of the same sort of exhibition as her colleague's, but on a small scale, her noviciate not being yet completed. I suppose.

The amusement concluded, as might be imagined, by a demand on our purses, which was answered by tossing them what we considered an equivalent for their short exertion; but, as is generally the case in India, they were not satisfied with it.

Leading from a large archway to the right is the avenue to the Rajah's palace, or what had once been used as such. This building, which bears the appearance of being modern, has nothing remarkable about it except some pillars of a black stone, whose surface is highly polished, and looks uncommonly well. These pillars are disposed in two or three rows in the middle of a low building, and are finished according to the style already taken notice of, being small near the pedestal with large capitals. They are of a square form and plain, and have nothing to recommend them to the attention of a stranger excepting the material of which they are composed; this is a black stone resembling blue slate, and appears to be a variety of basalt: its polished surface is superior to any I have seen, and in point of hardness it may rank even with hypersthene rock. This beautiful, splendid, and admantine surface is remarkable about the middle of the shaft, but at either extremity the stone is softer, and more resembles slate. I have observed that this is the only kind of stone in use at Rajmal, and for the purposes to which it is applied, exclusive of ornament, it appears occasionally to supply the place of iron, which must be very scarce here. The steps by which the descent is made to a large well in the middle of the village are merely single stones of this description projecting from the side of the wall, and the very hinges of the principal gateway, leading to what had been in former days the fort of Rajmal, are composed of the same materials, perforated in the usual manner

We left Rajmal about 4 p.m., and crossed the river to an island on the opposite side, where we came to anchor after tracking along the shore for a mile or two.

10th.—The island at which we have been laying-to all night appears very barren, and there are few trees to be seen in its whole extent. The soil in general is a mere collection of sand; that which composes the interior, in some places yields a pretty fair crop of a leguminous plant, which appears to be much cultivated by the Indians. It has a broad coarse leaf, does not rise high above the ground, and bears a yellow flower. The soil of such productive spots contains a mixture of clay or argillaceous earth, and is more tenacious and harder than the others. The greater part of the day having been spent before we left our anchorage at the island, we could make but little way, nor were we able to cross the river as we wished, and come to at the bottom of the hills. We were charmed with the prospect of these, as the sun descended behind the ridge, and left a radiant glow to illuminate their summits, which ceased only when the moon presented herself in the heavens with her attendant planet. The mingling of her silver beams with the mellow hue of twilight, when seen contrasted with the dark shade of the foliage on the hill, produced a scene in a high degree pleasing, and had I possessed the genius of the painter or the poet, would have led me to describe it more to the life than in the cold dull language of prose.

In the course of our walk along the bank we passed a great many conical heaps of earth, about six or seven feet high and three or four broad, bearing most of them on the summit some herbage and a few small shrubs. On inquiring of the servants what purpose these were constructed for, thinking they might perhaps be connected with the funeral ceremonies of the Hindoos, we were told to our surprise that they were the habitations of the deemuck, or white-ant, and the work of these extraordinary creatures. We had observed them on the bank, a little way from the river's edge, ever since leaving the Hooghly, and even before entering the Ganges. The depredations of the white ant have furnished a theme for all writers

on India to expatiate on, and I am inclined to think they exaggerate greatly the inconvenience produced to the inhabitants by the presence of these insects. Hitherto I have seen none of them; but a small red species (red in body, with a black head) infests our budgerow at present, and annoys us very much. They are carnivorous animals, and seize upon every fragment of meat that is in their way with the greatest avidity; they may, indeed, be reckoned omnivorous, as they devour our sugar and biscuit with equal keenness, and the sugar-bason and bread-basket must be thoroughly searched and cleared of them previous to each meal, that our eyes at least may not be offended with the presence of these intruders. They bite, but I do not think wilfully; and were it not for their depredations in our larder, I should feel no inclination to disturb them. This is one instance of the effect of habit, for an ant formerly appeared to me a name for every thing horrid and venomous: now, I not only pick them from the table without the smallest uneasy feeling, but even take pleasure in observing their movements, and the admirable economy they display in the exertions which each makes for the common good. The bite of this small ant is trifling, compared to that of a larger red species which are found about certain trees infesting the bark. In the course of my shooting rambles one morning I stumbled on a colony of these insects, and was bitten in the leg by one of them, which caused a sharp, but momentary pain. This species was completely red (brownish red), and large and no less active than the other; they appeared to have no nest, but were lodged in the bark of the tree.

As we sailed along, we remarked that the face of the country improved as we advanced, although it had still an air of barrenness, compared with the banks of the Hooghly. The soil next the river at the village where we anchored was poor and sandy; but on the other side of a narrow jeel or creek, which ran parallel to the river, and about a hundred yards from its edge, we could perceive a flourishing crop of grass, and the fields around presenting an aspect of bounteous fertility.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ROHILLA WAR OF 1774.

(Extract of a Letter.)

It is now nearly fifty years since the occurrences I am about to state came under my notice; but I think they are worthy of being recorded.

In the Rohilla war, in 1774, the East-India Company were auxiliaries to the Vizier Nabob Sujah Dowlah. The Patan Government of the Rohillas was overthrown, and the country delivered over to the Vizier by the Council of Bengal. The battle of Bagga Nulla was fought on the 23d of April 1774, and a complete victory gained, mainly by the Company's army, the Vizier himself, and the principal part of his irregulars, remaining several miles in the rear. The Rohillas were commanded by Hafiz Khamut Khan, a gallant leader, and they bravely stood a cannonade of several hours before our infantry line moved forward and drove them from their position and encampment, which we took possession of. The enemy was dispersed in every direction, and lost many men in the pursuit; which the Vizier's irregulars continued for many miles, destroying vast numbers of their brave enemies. I well remember the tragic scene of the Vizier's visit to Colonel Champion, our commander in the battle, who was reposing himself after the fatigues of the day in a tent in the Rohilla camp. It was announced that Hafiz Khamut was killed in the action, and that the Vizier was about to present his head to the Colonel. Curiosity brought most of the English officers to the tent, and shortly the Vizier dismounted from his elephant, and one of his followers produced the head of poor Hafiz. It was wrapped in a dirty cloth; the countenance was placid; the beard, though Hafiz was an old man, was quite black. Some doubts as to its being the head of that chief were removed by the lamentations and assurances of a wounded Rohilla who was lying near the tent. There was not an Englishman present who did

not lament the fate of the brave Hafiz. Not so his implacable and ostentatious enemy, who could not conceal his joy at the spectacle exhibiting.

The army moved on. Some of the chiefs of the Rohillas escaped: one of them, Fyzoola Khan, reached the northern hills, when he entrenched himself in the jungles. Another chief, Maboob Ali Khan, reached his residence at Bissowly, and, on the faith of promises of safety from the Vizier, remained there until both armies reached that place. Maboob was a timid man, and had every thing to fear from Sujah Dowlah.

The following anecdote will shew that the European character, even at this early period, was held in some estimation by the natives. In our army was a Lieut. H—, who, besides possessing a perfect knowledge of the language, had acquired also the propensity of an Asiatic to intrigue. This gentleman found means to have an interview with Maboob, and so far to encourage in him hopes of better days, that the latter confided to Lieut. H.'s charge some valuable jewels, which, in the event of his (Maboob) surviving, were to be returned to him, otherwise to be retained by Mr. H., rather than fall into the hands of the Vizier. Lieut. H., judging that some one of superior rank to himself being joined in the intended trust, would add confidence to the Khan, solicited Major W. to accompany him to the palace. I was an eye-witness to the result, for, visiting Major W. in the evening, I found that he and Lieut. H. had just returned from the palace, and on the table was a silk handkerchief, which I supposed contained the jewels, to a great amount. Major W. described his reception in the palace as most heart-breaking: he assured me that the scene of sorrow, fright, and lamentation of the women, who on their knees supplicated his good

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to us to be able to state, that a more liberal and enlightened policy has been adopted by the Government of Cochin China since the visit of the Franklin and Marmion. The short period that has elapsed since 1819 has sufficed to open the eyes of the ruling powers to the impolicy of continuing a system of authorized imposition and vexatious delay in commercial transactions with foreign traders. This sudden change may be mainly attributed to three causes, viz., the death of the late king in 1820;—the opening of a free port at Singapore for the encouragement of the native traders;—and the friendly mission of Mr. Crawford from the Bengal Government in 1822. On the demise of the late sovereign the sceptre appears to have fallen into hands more worthy of awaying it; and the rapidly increasing trade that was carried on by the Chinese in the ports of the kingdom, owing to the newly-established emporium of Singapore, soon convinced the Government that their own immediate interests demanded the removal of all restrictions that were calculated to depress the spirit of commercial enterprise. Previously, therefore, to the mission of Mr. Crawford, such alterations had been made in their commercial code as were calculated to encourage the resort of foreign vessels; and four French ships of considerable burden had already availed themselves of the new regulations. Mr. Crawford found no difficulty in obtaining from the Government an express order in favour of the British trade. This document we published

in our journal for February last, page 154.

We are not very sanguine, however, in our expectations that any material direct advantages will immediately accrue to ourselves; but we do anticipate, that, at no very distant period, a considerable advancement will be apparent in the industry and general habits of all the native inhabitants in this distant quarter of the world.

By the latest arrivals from Singapore, we are informed, that, within the space of a single week, four vessels had reached that port from Cochin China, with various articles of merchandize. This is a good beginning, and proves that the laws of Cochin China are not regarded as immutable, but that one of long standing, prohibiting the subjects of the state from embarking for foreign ports, can be suspended at least when deemed expedient.—We confidently trust that the commercial spirit of the Chinese, and other traders in the same quarter, will speedily stir up this hitherto torpid nation to more active enterprise, and thus render them, in arts, industry, and general intercourse, useful to mankind at large.

P.S. A writer in the Quarterly Review has furnished a very entertaining analysis of Captain White's Journal; but, strange to say, his article contains no intelligence of a later date than is supplied by the volume itself. He seems to have been entirely ignorant of Mr. Crawford's mission, as well as of the liberal system that has been lately adopted by the Government of Cochin China.

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VOLCANOS AT PRESENT IN ACTIVITY IN AFRICA, ASIA, AND ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH SEA.

(By M. Arago.)

Islands near the Continent of Africa.

No volcano, strictly so called, is with certainty known to exist in Africa; but Asiatic Journ.—No. 106.

the islands which geographers consider as the dependencies of that continent contain several volcanos.

El Pico.—Island of El Pico, Azores.

Peak of Teneriffe.—Island of Teneriffe.

Fuego.—Island of Fuego, Archipelago of Cape Verd.

Les Trois Salaises.—Isle of Bourbon.

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Zibbel-Tier.—Island of this name, Red Sea.

Ascension Island.

El Pico.—This mountain is the only one of the Azores which rises in the form of a cone; the only one entirely composed of trachyte, and the only one in which there is a vent always open. Geologists are agreed in the opinion, that the great currents of lava which flowed in 1812 in the Isle of St. George were the results of a lateral eruption of the volcano of *El Pico*. They explain in the same way the sudden formation of an isle in the neighbourhood of St. Michael in 1811. This isle was taken possession of in the name of the King of England, by the Captain of the *Sabrina*, who witnessed the event; it has since totally disappeared. The part of the sea in which this isle arose is not less than 80 fathoms deep.

Peak of Teneriffe.—This volcano appears to be much more agitated on its sides than at its summit; neither flames nor lava have issued from it from time immemorial, nor any smoke which could be seen at a distance. The last eruption, that of 1798, took place laterally in the mountain of *Chahorra*. It continued for more than three months. Various fragments of rocks, of very considerable size, which the volcano projected from time to time into the air, occupied, according to the observations of M. Colloguan, from twelve to fifteen seconds in falling. *Teneriffe* had suffered no eruption for 92 years, until that of 1798, which began suddenly on the 9th of June.

Immense torrents of lava flowed upon the island of *Palma*, 25 leagues distant from the peak, through new volcanic openings which were formed in 1558, 1646, and 1677. The isle of *Lancerote* was also destroyed by an eruption in 1730.

Fuego.—Scarcely any details are known respecting the isle of *Fuego*. It would appear, in opposition to an opinion formerly adopted, that no other active volcanos exist in all the Archipelago of Cape Verd.

Volcano of Bourbon.—There are few volcanos which are in a state of greater activity than that of *Bourbon*. Its last eruption occurred on the 27th of Feb. 1821. It formed three currents of lava, which opened a passage in the summit of the mountain, a little below the true crater. One of these currents did not reach the sea till the 9th of March. Some time after the explosion there fell in many parts of the island, a shower composed of black ashes and long flexible threads of glass, resembling golden-coloured hair. This phenomenon, which was chiefly noticed in 1766, has been considered as peculiar to the volcano of *Bourbon*; but *Hamilton* states that he found similar glassy filaments mixed with

the ashes by which the atmosphere of *Naples* was obscured during the eruption of *Vesuvius* in 1779.

Those persons who have not particularly studied volcanic phenomena will probably be surprised to learn, that in 1821 the ignited lava of the volcano of *Bourbon* should be six whole days in traversing, upon inclined ground, the short distance from the crater to the sea. But it ought to be observed, that lavas are not perfect fluids, and that in proportion as they cool, their progress must slacken. In 1805, M. de *Buch* observed a torrent of lava issue from the summit of *Vesuvius*, and reach the sea-shore in three hours; but the history of volcanos offers few instances of similar rapidity.

In general the motion of lavas is slow; those of *Etna* are whole days in flowing a few feet in the flat lands of *Sicily*. The external part is sometimes fixed and stationary; while the central mass, still fluid and incandescent, continues to flow. The great viscosity of the lavas, when slightly cooled, occasions them to be extremely thick on the edges even when they flow in a level country.

Zibbel-Tier, according to *Bruce*, is in 15½ degrees north latitude. The summit of the mountain has four openings, through which there issue thick columns of smoke.

Few details are known respecting the volcano of *Ascension Island*. As to that of *Madagascar*, which is stated to project immense columns of aqueous vapour visible at a distance of ten leagues, its existence has not appeared to me sufficiently proved to induce me to insert it in the catalogue.

Volcanos of Asia.

Elburs, in *Persia*.

Tourfan, central region of *Asia*; latitude 43° 30'; longitude 87° 11'.

Bisch-Bulikh.—*Ibid*. Latitude 46° 0'; longitude 76° 11'.

Avatschn.—*Kamtschatka*.

Tolbatchick.—*Ibid*; and three other volcanos more considerable than the two last.

Kourile Islands.

Nine active volcanos, according to *Kraeheninnikou*.

Alutian Islands.

Four volcanos at *Ouminga*, *Ounalaska*, *Omnak*, and *Oucimack*. The last made a great eruption in 1820.

Islands of Japan.

Ten volcanos. The island of *Nippon*, which is the most extensive, contains three. According to the evidence of *Koempfer*, several of the volcanos of *Japan* are subject to very violent eruptions.

Islands of Lieou-Kieou.

The Sulphur Island emitted a thick sulphureous smoke, when the *Lyra*, com-

manded by Capt. *Badli Hall*, passed near it on the 13th of Sept. 1816.

Elburs has been mentioned by several travellers as a volcano in activity; but the fact is doubtful, and at any rate there is no evidence to prove that it has recently made any eruption.

The mountains of *Tourfan* and *Bisch-Bulikh* are represented as continually emitting flames and smoke. It is stated that the *Kalmucks* collect sal ammoniac there, which they export to the different countries of *Asia*.

Avatschn made an eruption in 1779, while Capt. *Clerke* was in the harbour of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. In 1787 *La Peyrouse* and his companions saw flames and smoke continually at the summit of the same mountain.

An eruption of *Tolbatchick* occurred in 1799. A third volcano, and more considerable than the two others, but of which Capt. *Clerke* does not give the name, ejected a permanent column of smoke from its summit. Since this, two new volcanos have made eruptions at *Kamtschatka*.

Philippine Islands.

Five active volcanos. Travellers have hitherto given only vague accounts of the volcanos of the *Philippines*. *Albay* is the name of that in the island of *Luçonia*; *Toal* is situate to the south of *Manilla*; *Fuego* to the south of *Luçonia*; *Mindanao* also contains a volcano.

Borneo.

Geographers agree in assigning volcanos to *Borneo*, but without stating either their number or situation with precision.

Barren Island.

Barren Island contains a very active volcano of nearly 4,000 feet high, which frequently ejects immense columns of smoke, and red-hot stones of the weight of three or four tons. Its latitude is 12° 15'. Its distance from the most eastern of the *Andaman Islands* is fifteen leagues; the island is not more than six leagues in circumference.

Sumatra.

Four volcanos are marked by *Marsden* in his map of *Sumatra*; but as the interior of the island is very little known, there probably exist a greater number.

Java.

The island of *Java* contains a great number of volcanos arranged in right lines; their names and the dates of their eruption are the following:

Salak, 1761; eruption.

Tankuban, 1804; sulphureous vapours.

Guntur, 1807; eruption.

Gagak, —; partial combustion.

Cbernai, 1805; eruption.

Lawn, 1806; sulphureous vapours.

Arjuna, 1806; permanent column of smoke.

Dasar, 1804; eruption.

Lamongan, 1806; eruption.

Tasher, 1796; eruption.

Klut, 1785; eruption.

Arjuna is 10,614 feet high; this mountain is not, however, the most lofty in the island.

Mount Papandayang was one of the principal volcanos of the island; but it is no longer in existence. Between the 11th and 12th of August, 1772, after the formation of a great luminous cloud, the mountain totally disappeared in the bowels of the earth. It has been estimated that the land thus ingulphed was 14 miles long and 6 miles broad.

Sumbawa.

Tomboro, in *Sumbawa*, made a violent eruption in 1815. The detonations were heard in *Sumatra* at places 300 leagues distant from the volcano in a right line.

Flores.

The volcano of this island was seen by *Bligh*.

Daumer.

Daumer contains a volcano.

Dampier, in 1699, saw a volcano constantly in combustion on a small island between *Timor* and *Ceram*.

Island of Banda.

Goenoung-Api, in *Banda*, made a violent eruption on the 11th of June 1820, during which it ejected red-hot stones as large as the habitations of the natives. Several of these stones rose to a height double that of the mountain.

Moluccas.

In the island of *Ternate* there is a burning volcano. *Tidore* is the name of one of these islands; and of an active volcano, which it contains.

According to geographers, *Celebes* contains several active volcanos; they do not mention their situations.

Sanguir.—Between *Mindanao* and *Celebes* is one of the greatest volcanos of the globe.

New Guinea.

Two volcanos were burning, in 1700, in the island of *New Guinea*, when *Dampier* explored the coast of it.

New Britain.

There are three volcanos in the Archipelago of *New Britain*. *D'Entrecasteaux* saw an eruption of that which is situated in latitude 50° 32', and 145° 44' of east longitude, the 29th of June 1793. A torrent of lava flowed into the sea, and formed different cascades. *Lemaire* and *Schouten* formerly saw an eruption of the same volcano.

The Archipelago of l'Espritu Santo.—The island of Ambrim, in this Archipelago, which Bougainville called the Great Cyclades, and Cook the New Hebrides, contains an active volcano. That of Tanna is also volcanic. In Aug. 1774, Cook witnessed one of its eruptions. The volcano cast forth flames, ashes, and stones of a size at least equal to that of the great boat belonging to his ship. In April 1793, d'Entrecasteaux and his companions saw a thick column of smoke on the top of the mountain.

Archipelago of the Ladrões.

There are nine volcanoes in this archipelago; but I do not know if they are all to be placed in the class of those which are still burning.

Sandwich Islands.

The Mouna-Roa, in Owhyhee, appears to be, or at least to have been, a volcano; but it is the same as the mountain of Mowee, which Vancouver has called the Volcanic Mountain.

The Island of Amsterdam.

The island of Amsterdam was burning when d'Entrecasteaux saw it in the month of March 1792. Some attribute this phenomenon to the effect simply of a great fire; others have concluded that the island contains a volcano.

The Islands of the Marquis de Traversé.

The islands lately discovered by the Russian navigators, between New Georgia and Sandwich Land, contain an active volcano. There exists one equally so in Sandwich Land.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, Chowringhee, on the evening of Saturday, the 6th March, when a variety of interesting subjects were commented on, and elucidated by valuable observations from several members. A sample of Croton oil, and specimens of the plants *akkund* and *asclepias gigantea* were exhibited to the Society for the purpose of shewing wherein the latter differs from the former, with which it has frequently been confounded, to the no small disparagement of its powerfully medicinal virtues. This plant has been used very successfully in some of the leprosy affections of India, and we hope soon to see it exhibited in those diseases very generally. Though its appearance at first sight seems to bear a strong resemblance to the inefficient *asclepias gigantea*, yet on a careful inspection it will be found to be very dissimilar, especially in the flower. The petals of the *akkund*, point upwards and form cup-like; those of the *asclepias gigantea* are reflected downwards and towards the calix:

the leaves of the former are also more acuminate than those of the latter, but this difference is very trifling. The subject of *dracunculus* or guinea-worm, was also ably discussed, and an excellent paper explanatory of its causes, properties, and the treatment of its effects, read to the Society. The facts contained in this essay went to prove, that the *dracunculus* is a living worm produced by certain qualities of soil and water; that the minute ova of this worm, finding their way into the sub-cuticular cellular texture, are hatched, and give rise to inflammatory effects frequently of a most distressing character. The discovery of a *dracunculus* on the surface of the human liver, in a post-mortem examination, led the author of the essay to suppose that *dracuncular* ova may pass into the general circulation and become deposited in internal organs without the destruction of the vital properties of the eggs. Some well-preserved and excellent specimens of the worm, were presented to the Society by Dr. Adam. A letter was also read from a member, containing thoughts on the action of calomel, and we hope to see, through the exertions of the Society, this very useful medicine confined to its proper boundaries; for we feel no hesitation in declaring it as our own opinion, that its use at present is too extensive and empirical.

A letter also was read from Messrs. M'Intosh and Co., accepting the agency to the Society, which was offered by the unanimous vote of a former evening to that respectable firm.

Amongst the members admitted on Saturday evening, we can only recollect the name of Dr. Annesley of Madras.—[*Scotsman in the East.*]

LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CEYLON.

This Society held its monthly meeting on Monday the 18th May, at the Vice Admiralty chambers. His Exc. Sir Edward Barnes was pleased to honour the meeting with his presence in the Chair as Patron of the Society.

Very favourable reports were read stating the progress of the plantations of potatoes established in the Kandyan provinces under the direction, and at the expense of the Society; those planted in December already shew every prospect of an abundant crop; particularly those at Maturate, under the immediate inspection of Lieutenant Forbes, and at Fort M'Donald, under that of Lieutenant Myllys. It is expected that by the end of this month the potatoes may be gathered in, and but for the unavoidable expense of carriage they might be sold at Colombo at a considerably cheaper rate than it would be possible to obtain them from the coast;

under all circumstances, however, they will be comparatively cheap.

Perhaps the most pleasing fact attending this experiment is, that it has excited a desire amongst the natives to enter very generally into the cultivation of a root which they see is so productive with little trouble, and to the use of which none of their customs or prejudices offer any impediment.

His Excellency having given his permission for having the transactions of the Society printed at the government press, a committee was appointed to select from the papers offered since its formation such as may appear most fit for publication.

A number of eggs larger than those of a wren, and bearing every external appearance of a bird's egg, were sent to Mr. Lourensz, the magistrate of Matura, and upon several of them being opened, about half the space of each egg was found to be occupied by a house-snail. Snails are well known to be oviparous, but we were not aware that there was any species which produced eggs of this very considerable size.—[*Ceylon Gaz.*]

ORIENTAL LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

The following Report, sanctioned by the approbation of the king, is given in the *Moniteur* of the 29d of August:—

Official Part.—Report to the King.

Paris, Aug. 20, 1824.

"SIRE—At the time of the revival of letters, when the nations of Europe, scarcely emerged from barbarism, gave themselves up with enthusiasm to the search after the precious remains of antiquity, Francis I., eager to favour the movement of his age, established the royal printing-office, and caused it to publish a great number of ancient MSS. preserved, but forgotten, in the monasteries. The example of this great prince was imitated by his successors. The royal presses did not cease to form important and precious collections, when the munificence of the kings could draw from oblivion. In our days a new direction has been given to the minds of the studious. The study of antiquity no longer suffices for the insatiable ardour of the learned. One would say we had exhausted those fruitful sources from which all modern literature has issued. We desire to know other arts, other systems, other languages; we demand from the old nations, placed at the extremities of the earth, the numerous writings which they possess, and which we are impatient to enjoy; it is the spirit of all the people of the earth that we seek to know and to judge. The governments of Europe vie with each other in seconding this impulse; the King of Prussia has founded at Bonn a university dedicated to the study of the languages of Asia; the King of Bavaria, the Duke of Gotha, and the King of Denmark, sent

into Africa to collect MSS.; Holland gives successors to the Schultens, and Russia lavishes on the learned encouragements and rewards.

"In this general movement the first rank ought to belong to France. The treasures of its libraries, the advantage which it has of possessing the most precious collection of oriental types in Europe[?], the number and the personal merit of the French literati, all insure it this useful and flattering superiority.

"But the individual zeal of the laborious men who have devoted themselves to these arid studies is not enough: it requires to be favoured and seconded by a powerful hand. Why should that not be done now for Oriental literature, which was done in the 16th and 17th centuries, for the study of antiquity and classical literature? Might not a collection of the principal Oriental works be undertaken, which should be published under the auspices of your Majesty; also the great Byzantine collection, the collection of the council and of the historians of France, formerly executed at the royal printing-office? It would be easy for the royal printing-office to execute this undertaking without interrupting the ordinary course of its labours, and even without incurring any considerable expense. Pupils are maintained in that establishment to be instructed in the typographical management of Oriental characters. The desire of hastening and extending their instruction caused a very useful article to be added to the decree which established them, but the execution of it has unhappily been neglected.

"The 8th article of the decree was in fact conceived in these terms:—'Our chief Judge, Minister of Justice, may authorize the printing of the necessary works in the Oriental languages, as well for the instruction of the pupils, as to keep up in the compositors the knowledge and habit of that work.' And the 9th article provided for the reimbursement of the expenses, by means of sale.

"These regulations suffice for the accomplishment of the plan, the object and advantages of which I have just pointed out. I therefore propose to your Majesty to grant your approbation to this plan, and to order that article eight of the decree of the 22d of March, 1823, may at length be carried into execution.

"The French literati will, I doubt not, be eager to concur in this important enterprise, and to contribute, by their attention and their councils, to the new monuments which your Majesty will consecrate to the glory of letters and of France.

"I am, Sire, &c. &c.

"C. De PEYRONNET, Keeper of the Seals, &c. &c.

(Approved by the King) "Louis."

Appointments.—By a royal ordinance, dated the 13th of July, M. Abel Remusat is appointed keeper of the Oriental manuscripts in the King's library at Paris; and M. de Chezy, assistant keeper. The latter gentleman is also appointed Professor of the Persian language at the Royal School for the Eastern languages. These situations have been vacant since the death of M. Langle.

The Almagest.—M. the Abbé Halma is now publishing at Paris, from the Arabic, a French version, with the Latin text, of Ptolemy's great Mathematical composition called the Almagest. This work was extremely rare, and considered as *omni auro pretiosior*, from its illustrating many curious points in astronomy and sacred and profane chronology.

Asiatic Society.—At a late sitting of this Society, the President, M. de Lasteyrie, announced the Chinese text, and the Latin translation, of a Philosophical Discourse of Mericeus, who lived in the fourth century prior to the Christian era, as being nearly completed in its lithography and printing, and that it would speedily be ready for publication. The Asiatic Journal of this Society is proceeding successfully.

ITALIAN NATURALIST.

The celebrated naturalist Giovanni Brocchi writes from Balbec in Syria, that since his return from Nubia, he has stopped in that city, to direct the working of a coal mine which has been discovered near Mount Lebanon. His herbarium is rich in rare plants; and his mineralogical, or rather geological collection, is no less considerable. On Lebanon and Antilebanon, however, he has not found any rare plants; the vegetation seems to differ but little from that of Sicily and Southern Calabria. He had travelled constantly by land, and his journey from Nubia to Syria was very fortunate.

SAGO TREES, &c.

More than 200 sago trees are in a course of culture and vegetation at the French plantation of Cayenne. This herb is not only used in medicine, but forms a wholesome and abundant article of food to most of the islanders in the great Asiatic Archipelago. There have been also imported thither the varnish tree from China, the strelitzia anis, the Chinese mulberry-tree, the abacas, and the pepper-tree; the betel and the coffee-tree are in a thriving condition.

ROPE BRIDGES IN INDIA.*

These bridges are called Portable Rustic Rope Bridges of Tension and Suspension,

* Our readers know that they are the invention of Mr. Colin Shakespeare, the present Post-Mas-

ter-General, whose anxious attention to the speed and security of the dock has been so amply rewarded in the success of his measures. and they are exactly what the name describes. A few hackeries will carry the whole materials, and the appearance of the bridge is rustic and picturesque. They are distinctly bridges of tension and suspension, having no support whatever between the extreme points of suspension independent of the standard piles, which are placed about fifteen feet from the banks of the nullah, or river, except what they derive from the tension, which is obtained by means of purchases applied to a most ingenious combination of tarred coir ropes of various sizes, lessening as they approach the centre. These form the foundation for the pathway, and are overlaid with a light split, bamboo frame-work. The whole of this part of the fabric is a fine specimen of ingenuity and mathematical application. One great advantage it possesses is, that if by any accident one of the ropes should break, it might be replaced in a quarter of an hour, without any injury to the bridge. It is impossible in this article to give so particular a description as to render its minute parts clear, nor in fact can any description do so unaccompanied by the plan.

The chief principle of its construction is the perpendicular action of its weight, a principle obviously of paramount necessity in this country, where the soil is so loose, and offers so little resistance—and more particularly in relation to the specific purpose for which they were invented. The whole weight of the bridge, therefore, resting on two single points, so far separated, and unassisted either by pier-head or abutment, rendered its construction a matter of extreme delicacy, and it has been effected in a manner reflecting the highest credit on the genius of the inventor. The combination of lightness with security, and the adaptation, to the utmost nicety, of the required proportionate strength to the parts, form its chief characteristics. The tension power is wholly independent of the suspension.

The bridge which was placed during the last rains over the Beraï torrent was 160 feet between the points of suspension, with a road-way of nine feet, and was opened for unrestricted use, excepting heavy loaded carts. The mails and banghees passed regularly over it, and were by its means forwarded when they would otherwise have been detained for several days. The last rainy season was the most severe within the last fifty years, and yet the bridge not only continued serviceable throughout, but on taking it to pieces it was found in a perfect state of repair. The bridge intended for the Caramnassa is 320 feet span between the points of sus-

ter-General, whose anxious attention to the speed and security of the dock has been so amply rewarded in the success of his measures.

pension, with a clear width of eight feet. It is in other respects the same as the Beraï torrent bridge. A six-pounder passes over with ease, six horsemen also passed over together, and at a round pace, with perfect safety.

We have no doubt but that these bridges will eventually become general. During the rains there will be three of them on the great military north-west road to Benares, and we feel satisfied their utility will be finally established at the conclusion of the season.—[*Col. John Bull.*]

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.

(From a letter addressed to the editor of the Calcutta John Bull.)

Few professional men who have seen a case of this description can hesitate in deciding that all the symptoms arise from the action of a direct powerful sedative, and that all who die from the bite of poisonous serpents die from want of excitement. The strongest diffusible stimulants have accordingly proved the most effectual antidotes, and it is probable that they all act in virtue of that stimulant quality alone. Ammonia, for instance, hartshorn, eau-de-luce, or whatever be its form or name, has proved eminently successful, and solely as a stimulant, not (according to the old idea) as a corrector of poisonous acidity.

But this valuable medicine has disadvantages which long ago made me desirous of fixing on a substitute; it varies exceedingly in strength, according to age, preparation, &c.; it is not always at hand; and lastly, I believe its use to have been attended with fatal consequences in one case which came to my knowledge a year ago, and which finally determined me to try the strongest narcotics, should I have an opportunity. Of these the most convenient are laudanum, and ardent spirits; brandy I have constantly used; and they have answered my warmest expectations. Without a single auxiliary besides external heat, they have cured at least nine cases within the last six months. As my patients were nearly all sepoys of the Gorruckpore light infantry, on duty with the different guards, and the poor fellows were generally bitten at night, some minutes necessarily elapsed before I could see them, so that I have had opportunities of watching the effects of the remedies in all stages of the symptoms, even to spasms of the back, total insensibility, and cessation of every pulse but that of the heart; and in every instance I have to attribute the cure to these two remedies given internally, and rubbed on the throat and chest. Only one man died, and he was pulseless, and of course incapable of swallowing before I saw him; ammonia, ether, &c., were applied, but in vain; so rapidly had the venom been diffused through his frame.

The natives hardly ever use the simple, but effectual precaution of tying the limb with a cord above the wound; and by this and the delay caused by their attempts to exercise the evil spirit, many deaths are occasioned; several of the townspeople have this year died of snake-bites.

From causes already mentioned, I have only once ascertained the species of snake; it was a large cobra de capello, which bit a man twice in each foot, and then fixed on his side, in open daylight, and the man running away. This snake is more frequently the aggressor than any other; and although we have here a plentiful variety, this appears to give more trouble than all the rest. The essential differences in the symptoms following the bites of different snakes are not satisfactorily ascertained, and it is very probable that such elucidation will lead to much diversity of treatment.

It is obvious that the doses given must depend on the age, sex, and apparent constitution of the patient, and on the degree in which the venom has acted. None of my patients had less than 100 drops of laudanum and two glasses of brandy, given in two or three doses, with a little peppermint, sugar, and water—warm when it could be had—and many of them had double that quantity; how much more I will not venture to say, as in urgent cases the quantities were not very precisely ascertained. Except one man, who had headache and blood-shot eyes for a few hours, every one of the patients was at his duty next day, a circumstance which powerfully corroborates the idea of a direct sedative action, and consequent expenditure of the vital principle; for what sepy could otherwise bear unharmed that quantity of stimulus?

Following up the same principles, it is proper to keep the patient walking about, if he can move his limbs; and the ligature should not be removed till the medicine has unequivocally shewn its action by the returning pulse and heat, which, in my experience, has always happened in less than an hour. I have used no applications to the wounds, as they are apt to degenerate into troublesome ulcers when irritated by caustics, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Discoveries.—Mr. Oxley, Surveyor-General, in surveying part of the coast to the northward, has succeeded in discovering a river in Moreton Bay, lat. 28. (which he has named the Brisbane), superior to any yet known in New Holland. He ascended it for 50 miles, and saw its course from an eminence for 30 or 40 farther, being compelled to return from further examination from want of provisions. It is three miles broad at the entrance, and has usually from three to nine fathoms

water up to where he left off the survey; but about twenty miles from the sea it is crossed by a ledge of rocks, over which there are only twelve feet at high water. At the distance to which he penetrated the tide rose four feet and a half, and ran upwards of four miles per hour. The country all around was an undulating level, abounding in very superior timber; the soil rich, and well covered with grass, but rather stony. The river came from the S.W. in the direction of the Macquarie marshes, of which it may probably prove the outlet, being, at the termination of Mr. Oxley's survey, about three hundred and fifty miles in a direct line from where he lost the Macquarie river among reeds in his former trip into the interior. The country around was not subject to flood, no marks of it having been seen higher than seven feet above the then level of the river, which was considerably within the banks. It contained abundance of fish, and several parrots were shot in the vicinity, of the same species as have hitherto been found near the banks of the Macquarie. A river of tolerable magnitude, called the Tweed, was also discovered behind Mount Warning, a little to the southward of the last, with a fine bar harbour of fourteen feet, and the country seemingly good around. A smaller one, called the Byone, was also found in Port Curteis.

Mr. Archibald Bell, junior, of Richmond Hill, has also discovered a new route over the Blue Mountains, to Bathurst, by way of Richmond, which passes through a fertile, well-watered, brushy country; and besides considerably reducing the distance, the road will be comparatively level, and free from nearly all the obstacles which render the bleak and barren one now used so uninviting to the traveller, and ill adapted for the passage of carriages and cattle. The veteran corps, lately disbanded, is to be settled along this line.

Improvements.—A stage coach with four horses has recently commenced running daily between Sydney and Parramatta, leaving Sydney in the morning and returning in the evening; while a handsome two-horsed spring caravan, fitted up for passengers, leaves Parramatta in the morning and returns in the evening. These conveyances were paying so well, that a second caravan was preparing to run between Sydney and Parramatta daily; a third between Parramatta and Liverpool, and a stage-coach between Parramatta and Windsor; so that now travellers may proceed by daily stages to all the well-settled parts of the colony. The five hives of bees taken out by Capt. Wallace, of the *Isabella*, were thriving well, and had thrown off many swarms, the greater part of which had escaped into the woods,

where they will multiply fast, from the climate and country being so favourable to their propagation; so that wild honey and wax may hereafter become objects of interest to the colonist for domestic purposes and exportation, besides what will be produced from the bees in their tame state.

Mr. Hannibal M'Arthur, some time ago, imported six young olive trees from England, from five of which eighty-three young plants have been raised by means of layers, while the parent stems have added a full third to their growth. The soil is a very sandy light loam, of which Mr. M'Arthur was clearing several acres with the view of planting an olive-grove, from this soil appearing so congenial to them. Should the production of the olive progressively increase at this rate, Mr. M'Arthur will be able in a few years to disseminate this valuable tree over the whole colony, where all attempts at propagating it have hitherto failed.

A tread-mill for grinding flour has lately been erected in Sydney by Government, which answers so well as an object of terror to criminals, and as a means of making their punishment a source of profitable labour, that others were about to be established on a more extensive scale. A quantity of New Zealand flax had also been imported, which the female convicts in the factory were taught to dress in the New Zealand manner by two natives of that country, after which it is spun and manufactured by the female convicts into various descriptions of cloth. Should this manufacture be properly encouraged and conducted, it may not only prove a profitable way of employing the female convicts, whose bad characters unfit them for family servants, but by encouraging the New Zealanders to raise a commodity which they can barter for useful European articles, may, in the end, allure them from acts of murder and cannibalism to that of raising an article by which all their various wants may be supplied. Tobacco has this year been so extensively cultivated, that the colonists will be independent of all foreign supply, a duty of 4s. per lb. having been laid upon imported tobacco, to encourage that of colonial growth. This measure has put a complete stop to the cultivation of tobacco in Otaheite, where it had lately been produced of very superior quality. Had the duty not exceeded four pence per pound upon the Otaheitan it would have afforded a sufficient protection to the New South Wales grower, without annihilating its cultivation in Otaheite, which may be considered a dependence of New South Wales, and on that account ought to be entitled to some consideration.

The country is rapidly clearing by means of the clearing gangs, the former

offices, quite overcame him. I shall never forget the impression the recital made upon my own feelings. This was, however, a transaction which the wily Vizier soon discovered. The jewels were demanded and given up; Lieut. H. was removed from the army, and Major W. was reprehended for meddling: Maboob was instantly sent as a state prisoner to the fortress of Allahabad.

The chief Fysoolah Khan, with the remnant of his nation, escaped to the mountains and jungles, and entrenched himself there. Notwithstanding the rainy season had commenced our army marched towards him, and, after much and tedious negotiation, brought him to terms by leaving him an independent territory. He then came out of his fastnesses, where he had been entrenched for several months, and submitted to our commander. Curiosity carried many of us to view the spot

where these wretched people had suffered so much. It was said that two-thirds of them had died of famine and disease; and truly the number of graves, and the limbs and offal of dead cattle and horses, which were strewed about, were ample proof of the assertion. It was a sight most distressing and sickening. We were glad to remove to a more open country, for we had lost a considerable number of officers and men from the swampy ground and pestiferous air of the hills. Our encampment was only a few miles to the eastward of the *Hurdwah*, or what is vulgarly called the *Cow's Mouth*.

Rohilcund, when our army entered it in 1774, was a garden; in a few years afterwards it was rendered a desert by the Vizier's government. I am happy to learn, however, that it has been gradually recovering since it was ceded to us.

Review of Books.

A Voyage to Cochin China. By JOHN WHITE, Lieutenant in the United States Navy. London: 1824.

Our American brethren of the United States have latterly made great advances in every branch of literature, and have forced the illiberal feeling that has been harboured against them by many of our countrymen, to give way before acknowledged merit. For our own sakes as well as theirs we rejoice in this happy change, and shall never allow ourselves to be influenced by a petty spirit of national pride when the literary productions of the transatlantic Britons pass in review before us.

Consistently with this general avowal, we do not hesitate to venture an opinion, that the publication mentioned at the head of this article furnishes by far the most full and satisfactory account of the countries of Cambodia and Cochin China that has ever yet appeared.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 106.

Our information respecting these countries has been hitherto very scanty, for until the last year or two almost every attempt of Europeans to establish a commercial intercourse with the singular people who inhabit them, has been met, as in the present instance, with every possible discouragement. Almost all their foreign trade is conducted by Chinese, and the only particular account of Cambodia, the southernmost province of the kingdom of Cochin-China, was, previously to the publication of Captain White's journal, by the pen of a Chinese author. Of Cochin China Proper, however, we have not been destitute of information. In 1778, Mr. Chapman was despatched from Calcutta for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse. He arrived in Cochin China at a most inauspicious season, viz. the termination of a civil war, which had produced a general famine, as well as the multi-

plied evils which always accompany intestine commotion: a usurper, moreover, had obtained possession of the crown, and the whole system of government was disorganized. That the British envoy should have been ill-received at so unfavourable a conjuncture can occasion no surprise. Not only did he fail in every object for which his mission had been undertaken, but he was plundered in every possible way, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he ultimately succeeded in making his escape. Batteries were erected at the mouth of the Huè river, already sufficiently obstructed by a dangerous bar, and every expedient was resorted to to capture or destroy his vessel. Mr. Chapman's own account of his mission was published in several successive numbers of our Journal in the year 1817. The style in which it is written is bad, but the circumstances related are interesting.

In our number for August 1823, we furnished likewise an abridged account of Mr. Crawford's mission, which took place in the preceding year, as also certain particulars descriptive of the country and its inhabitants on the authority of an individual who visited Cochin China in 1819.—To these several articles we refer our readers, and proceed to the more copious and particular relation which is now before us.

Capt. White left the American port of Salem in January 1819, in command of the Franklin, with a cargo chiefly consisting of specie. The destination of the vessel was the port of Saigun, a city situated about fifty or sixty miles up the river Donnai, which empties itself into the China Sea at the southern extremity of Cambodia.

In passing the straits of Banka, off the north-eastern coast of Sumatra, they were attacked by Malay pirates, in three large proas, each with "two banks of oars, with a barricado built across their forecastles, above a man's height, and projecting out several feet beyond the gunwale, or top of the

vessel, on each side in the centre of which was a round perforation or embrasure, through which projected the muzzle of a large cannon. One of these vessels was larger than the others, and acted as commodore." She was rowed by seventy-two oars. The three proas approached the Franklin in the most determined manner, the oars moving "without the least regularity," and resembling "the legs of a centipede in rapid motion." The Franklin was a ship carrying very few guns; a broadside, however, of three six-pounders was given to the pirates as soon as they had advanced to within a proper distance. One of the shots struck the water a few yards short of the commodore, and bounded over her barricado. The damage occasioned by this shot caused the pirates to suspend their attack, and it was happy for the Franklin that it did, for the next broadside completely disabled her, by breaking the gun-carriages, which were made of too brittle a wood to bear the recoil of the guns. Her best course under existing circumstances was manifestly to take refuge in Mintow, a Dutch settlement in the island of Banka, which place she reached in safety.

After refitting at this port, and taking the best precautions against a similar adventure, Capt. White proceeded on his voyage to the coast of Cambodia without encountering further obstacle.

On reaching the Donnai river, and commencing their negotiations with the Cochin Chinese authorities at the village of Vungtau, a most ludicrous and provoking scene immediately took place, affording, however, a fair sample of the manners of the people with whom they had to deal. The vessel was boarded by a party of officers, at the head of which was an old mandarin named Heo.

After having visited every part of the ship, the old mandarin began to court my favour with the most unyielding pertinacity, hugging me round the neck, attempt-

ing to thrust his dirty betel-nut into my mouth from his own, and leaping upon me like a dog, by which I was nearly suffocated. I finally succeeded in extricating myself from the ardour of his caresses, and getting to the windward side of him, which I maintained, notwithstanding his reiterated efforts to dislodge me. At first we could not account for this sudden and violent fit of unsolicited friendship, but in a short time the mystery was completely unravelled.

Mixed as we had been by the accounts which we had had of this country, and totally unacquainted with the real character of the people, we had taken no precaution to keep any articles out of their sight, which it would have been improper or inconvenient for us to part with; and on this occasion we suffered severely by our ignorance. One of the inferior chiefs intimated a wish to descend to the cabin, which was granted. No sooner had we entered it, than, pointing to the looking-glass, he gave us to understand that he must have that for the old chief; being somewhat surprised at the demand, we smiled, and, endeavouring to divert his attention, presented him a bottle of brandy and a glass to help himself, which he did not hesitate to do most abundantly; and then, giving us to understand that he considered the vessels as a present, passed them to his attendants, who, after swallowing the liquor, deposited them under their robes. The mandarin then renewed his solicitations, nor was there a single article in sight that he did not demand, and in a manner to impress us with an idea that a refusal would give great umbrage to the chief on deck. Our curtains, glass-ware, wearing apparel, arms, ammunition, spy-glasses, and cabin furniture, were successively the objects of his cupidity. We had, however, determined to be very limited in our donations; at the same time keeping in view the importance of conciliating these people, and gaining their good-will, on our first entrance into their country: he was therefore presented with a shirt, a handkerchief, and a pair of shoes for himself, with an intimation that nothing more would be bestowed; on which he went on deck in a very ill mood. We followed him shortly, and found the aspect of affairs materially changed; from an excess of gaiety and good-humour, old Heo (for that we discovered was his name) had fallen into a very ill-humour, and scarcely deigned to speak. We had discovered their insatiable love of spirits, and with a view to conciliate them, we ordered a bottle full to be brought, which was dispatched with great avidity. Still the lowering frown sat on their brows; and, finding us inflexible, the chief made signs that we could not proceed, and ordered his boat alongside for the purpose of leaving

us, signifying, at the same time, that if we persisted in ascending the river, our heads would be the forfeit, and intimated that we must return to sea. Being now within two or three miles of the village of Canjeo, and fearing that our persisting in a refusal of their demands would induce them to put their threats of leaving us into execution, it was thought expedient to yield in some measure to their rapacity. A treaty was accordingly set on foot, and we were fain to purchase peace and good-will at the expense of a pair of pistols to the old chief, with twenty-five pistol cartridges, twelve flints, one six-pound cartridge of powder, two pair of shoes, a shirt, six bottles of wine, three of rum, and three of French cordials, a cut-glass tumbler, two wine-glasses, and a Dutch cheese. To the other chiefs we gave each a shirt, a pair of shoes, a tumbler, and wine-glass, and a small quantity of powder. Nor were his attendants neglected in the general amnesty, and each of them received some trifling article of clothing as a propitiatory offering.

Old Heo was now in high spirits again, and, in the wantonness of his benevolence, took off his old blue silk robe, with which he very graciously invested me; at the same time shrugging his shoulders, and intimating that he was cold. I took the hint, and sent for a white jacket, which I assisted him in putting on; at this attention he appeared highly gratified. A demand was now made for some refreshments, and we spread before them some biscuit, cold beef, ham, brandy-fruits, and cheese. Of the biscuit and cheese they ate voraciously, seasoning their repast with bumpers of raw spirit; the other viands they did not seem to relish; neither did the brandy-fruits suit their palates, till it was hinted to them that they would produce the same effect as the rum, on which they swallowed them with great *goût*; nor were they disappointed in the effects which we had promised them would be produced by their debauch, and by the time we had anchored opposite the village, they were in a state of great hilarity.

Old Heo now thought it necessary to be hospitable in return. The officers of the Franklin were therefore invited on shore, and were ushered into a room which proved to be "the usual hall of audience." This room was filled with the most ludicrous assemblage of odd things imaginable; viz. immense *tom-toms*, on which the hou was benten; "two miserable-looking objects undergoing the punishment of the *caungne*, or yoke;" a wattle screen hiding from "view the women,

children, and pigs behind it, who were amicably partaking together of the contents of a huge wooden tray; carved figures which it "must have cost the wildest and most prolific imagination no small effort to invent;" and "a little bronze Joss, or God," together with a censer, and a quantity of matches used in worshipping him; but the most entertaining object of all shall be described by our author at full length.

Directly in front of the altar, as we afterwards found it to be, and contiguous to it, was raised a platform, about six feet square, and two feet from the floor, covered with coarse grass mats. On the platform were several square leather cushions, painted red and stuffed with rice husks; and on these was seated, in all the dignity of good behaviour, his head erect, with his chest inflated, his arms a-kimbo, and his legs crossed like a tailor's, a venerable looking object, with a thin grey beard, which he was stroking most complacently; on his head was mounted a large white European felt hat, exactly in the style of those worn among us by the most broad-brimmed Quakers; he wore a robe of black embossed silk, surmounted by a garment, which I immediately recognized as the jacket that I had presented to the old chief. On each side of him were ranged several military officers and soldiers, in party-coloured uniform, who were anxiously watching his countenance, and sedulously attentive to all his motions. We were led up directly in front of the throne, and received by this august personage with great pomp, and a most gracious inclination of the head. He then waved his hand towards two clumsy antiquated chairs, placed on his right hand, on which we seated ourselves. He then addressed us in their language, not a word of which could we understand; but the voice sounding familiar to us, on a nearer scrutiny we recognized our recent merry guest, but now most dignified host, old Heo!

This redoubted personage, being naturally a buffoon, soon descended from his dignity, and strutted about the apartment, surveyed with great complacency his motley habiliments, and looked confidently towards his guests for expressions of admiration, "while his whole frame was agitated and dilated with importance." After witnessing their astonishment, he proceeded to discharge the duties of the

table. The dinner that was now served up consisted of a large dish of boiled rice, a piece of boiled fresh pork, very fat and oily, and another of boiled yams. This was not much amiss, but the style of eating was not so tolerable. "The old chief began tearing the food in piece-meal with his long claws,"* and thrusting it into the mouths of his guests, between every thrust holding to their lips a bowl of tea made very sweet. So pertinacious was he indeed in this cramming sort of hospitality, that to avoid suffocation, prayers and entreaties being found of no avail, Capt. White resorted at length to the handle of his dirk, "darting at him at the same time a look of high displeasure." This was considered by all parties a good joke; the cramming ceased, and the guests being "sufficiently gorged with fat pork and black rice," regaled upon some sweetmeats "prepared in different ways, mostly fried in pork grease."

After dinner "a bottle of rum, and another of cordial (a part of the pillage from the ship) were produced," and these appear to have been considered by the guests as the best part of the entertainment. The host himself was of the same opinion; for without offering a single drop by way of libation to the little Joss God behind him, he soon put an end to the feast by sinking under the table.

Entertainments of the above description, whether given or received, are very amusing by way of novelty; but when often repeated they become stale. Accordingly, when old Heo made his appearance a second time on board the vessel, asking for every thing he saw, he was not so welcome a guest as he had been; and his third and fourth visits were very possibly still more irksome. Hospitality is very well in its way, but as the visit of the Franklin had a commercial as

* The length of the finger-nails is a test of rank in Cochin-China, long nails being incompatible with manual labour.

well as friendly object, Captain White looked very naturally for something more than a good dinner and a hearty welcome. From the first moment of his arrival he had repeatedly demanded a pilot to conduct him up the river to Saigon. Old Heo, however, was not at all disposed to aid the departure of his good-natured guests. He cajoled them from time to time with promises and excuses, repeatedly assuring them that he had despatched a messenger to Saigon to announce the arrival of a strange vessel, and to obtain an order for its progress up the river. It soon turned out, however, that he had despatched no messenger at all; and it was, moreover, suspected, from the great anxiety manifested to induce the Americans to draw their guns, and to entice the whole of the crew on shore to a buffalo hunt, that he intended to carry his hospitality so far as to seize the vessel and its cargo on the first favourable opportunity.

Determined to submit no longer to such vexatious conduct, Capt. White weighed anchor, and skirted the coast of Cochin China as high as Turon Bay. On arriving in this quarter, he learnt that there was little or no prospect of obtaining there a return cargo on advantageous terms, the country having been devastated during the civil wars, and being at that time "slowly emerging from a state of poverty."

Captain White resolved, therefore, to proceed to Manila, hoping to find at that place some person acquainted with the language of Cochin China, who might be disposed to accompany him to Saigon to aid in the final accomplishment of his commercial objects.

Manilla, and the Philippine Islands generally, are described by our author in a very interesting and lively sketch. The political condition of this colony has since his visit, however, undergone a change, the colonists having imitated their South American brethren by establishing an independent government. The revolution to

which we allude, was almost predicted by Captain White; and the transition from haughty state to active enterprise that has been the consequent result, is very creditable to his foresight.

We extract from this portion of the volume the following passage, as illustrative of the degradation of every humane disposition, which a long residence amongst a depressed race is calculated to engender.

Impelled by a very common, and, perhaps, excusable curiosity, I rode out with some friends one day to witness the execution of a Misteza [half-caste] soldier for murder. The parade ground of Bugambayan was the theatre of this tragic-comedy, for such it may be truly called; and never did I experience such a revulsion of feeling as upon this occasion. The place was crowded with people of all descriptions, and a strong guard of soldiers, three deep, surrounded the gallows, forming a circle, the area of which was about two hundred feet in diameter. The hangman was habited in a red jacket and trousers, with a cap of the same colour upon his head. This fellow had been formerly condemned to death for parricide, but was pardoned on condition of turning executioner, and becoming close prisoner for life, except when the duties of his profession occasionally called him from his dungeon for an hour. Whether his long confinement, and the ignominious estimation in which he was held, combined with despair of pardon for his heinous offence, and a natural ferocity of character, had rendered him reckless of "weal or woe," or other impulses directed his movements, I know not; but never did I see such a demoniacal visage as was presented by this miscreant; and when the trembling culprit was delivered over to his hand, he pounced eagerly upon his victim, while his countenance was suffused with a grim and ghastly smile, which reminded us of Dante's devils. He immediately ascended the ladder, dragging his prey after him till they had nearly reached the top: he then placed the rope around the neck of the malefactor, with many antic gestures and grimaces, highly gratifying and amusing to the mob. To signify to the poor fellow under his fangs that he wished to whisper in his ear, to push him off the ladder, and to jump astride his neck with his heels drumming with violence upon his stomach, was but the work of an instant. We could then perceive a rope fast to each leg of the sufferer, which was pulled with violence by the people under the gallows; and an additional rope, or, to use a sea term, a *preventer*, was round his neck, and se-

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cured to the gallows, to act in case of accident to the one by which the body was suspended. I had witnessed many executions in different parts of the world, but never had such a diabolical scene as this passed before my eyes; and no little disgust and resentment was harboured by our party against the mass of spectators, among whom, I am reluctantly compelled to say, were several groups of "man's softened image," who seemed to view the whole scene with feeling not far remote, I fear, from that kind of satisfaction which a child feels at a ræce-show.

During the stay of the Franklin at Manilla another American vessel arrived at the same port, having met with a similar disappointment in the Donnai river. "This was the ship Marmion, of Boston, commanded by Oliver Blanchard."

It was now suggested, that two vessels of the same nation appearing together might command respect, where they had separately failed of success. After making, therefore, such arrangements as were deemed expedient, they returned in company to the river Donnai.

The two captains were right in their supposition, that two vessels would be more successful than one in obtaining a pass to Saigun. Delay and imposition were of course experienced, but at length they obtained permission to proceed up the river.

The Donnai appears to be one of the finest navigable rivers we have heard of. There is deep water to the very banks all the way up to Saigun. The only danger attending the navigation arises from occasional hurricanes combined with the winding course of the river. Our vessels weathered one of these storms, and the Franklin sustained some injury. The banks on each side of the river were clothed with the richest variety of verdure all the way up to the city, being, as we have already said, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles.

A forest of masts, and numerous other indications of a dense population, at length proclaimed to our voyagers their approach to the city of Saigun, where little profit but an ample

measure of vexation, delays, and impositions awaited them.

Immediately on their arrival they were accosted in good Spanish by a man named Pasqual, a native of one of the Philippines, and a Roman Catholic. During the last twenty years he had resided in Cochin China, and had married the daughter of a mandarin of considerable rank. This individual invited the officers of the Franklin to his house, and was frequently useful to them during their stay at Saigun.

A negotiation was now set on foot to arrange the proper mode of appearing before the Governor, a ceremony that was indispensable, although the business of the Americans was purely mercantile. As soon as this preliminary was settled,

We walked directly up in front till we arrived at the entrance of the central vista, between the ranges of platforms on each side of the throne, when we doffed our beavers, and made three respectful bows in the European style, which salutation was returned by the governor by a slow and profound inclination of the head. After which he directed the linguists to escort us to a bamboo settee on his right hand, in a range with which were also some chairs, of apparently Chinese fabric, which the linguists told us had been placed there expressly for our accommodation. A motion of the governor's hand indicated a desire that we should be seated, with which we complied. The linguists then proceeded to the foot of the throne with the presents, which they held over their heads, in a kneeling posture, while the different articles were passed to him by several attendants in waiting. After attentively viewing each article separately, with marks of evident pleasure, he expressed great satisfaction, and welcomed us in a very gracious manner, making many inquiries of our health, the length of our voyage, the distance of our country from Onan (Cochin China), the object of our visit, &c. After satisfying him in these particulars, he promised us every facility in the prosecution of our views. Tea, sweetmeats, *areka*, and betel, were passed to us, and we vainly attempted to introduce the subject of *sagoudies*,* and port-charges for anchorage, tonnage, &c. (the rate of which we wished to have established), all recurrence to these subjects being artfully waived by him for the present; and, he promising to satisfy us at the next interview, we took our leave.

* Presents.

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and, as it was still early in the day, we proceeded to gratify our curiosity by a walk through the city.

The following paragraphs contain an account of some of the observations that were made by them in the course of their ramble, as also of the annoyances they experienced.

We passed through several bazars, well stocked with fresh pork, poultry, fresh and salt water fish, and a great variety of fine tropical fruits. Vegetables, some of which had never before been esteemed as edible, were exposed for sale. The Onamese, like the French, eat many legumes and herbs which we generally reject.

Our attention was excited by the vociferations of an old woman, who filled the bazar with her complaints. A soldier was standing near her, loaded with fruits, vegetables, and poultry, listening to her with great nonchalance. She finally ceased, from exhaustion, when the soldier, laughing heartily, left the stall, and proceeded to another, where he began to select what best suited him, adding to his former store. We observed, that in the direction he was moving, the proprietors of the stalls were engaged in secreting their best commodities. On inquiry, we found that the depredator was authorized, without fear of appeal, to cater for his master, a mandarin of high rank, and his exactions were levied at his own discretion, and without any remuneration being given. This, we afterwards found, was a common and universal practice. There was, however, great partiality observed in the exactions; for we had frequent opportunities to notice, that poor old women were the victims of their extortion, while young girls were passed by with a smile or salutation.

As a proof of the abundance which reigns in the bazars, and the extreme cheapness of living in Saigun, I shall quote the prices of several articles, viz. pork, 3 cents per pound; beef, 4 cents per pound; fowls, 50 cents per dozen; ducks, 10 cents each; eggs, 50 cents per hundred; pigeons, 30 cents per dozen; varieties of shell and scale fish, sufficient for the ship's company, 50 cents; a fine deer, a dollar and a quarter; 100 large yams, 30 cents; rice, 1 dollar per picul, of 150 pounds English; sweet potatoes, 45 cents per picul; oranges, from 30 cents to 1 dollar per hundred; plantains, 2 cents per bunch; pampinuses, or shaddockes, 50 cents per hundred; cocoa-nuts, 1 dollar per hundred; lemons, 50 cents per hundred.

During our walks we were constantly annoyed by hundreds of yelping curs, whose din was intolerable. In the bazars

we were beset with beggars; many of them the most miserable, disgusting objects, some of whom were disfigured with the leprosy, and others with their toes, feet, and even legs, eaten off by vermin or disease. Nor were these the only subjects of annoyance; for, notwithstanding the efforts and expostulations of the officers who accompanied us, and our frequently chastising them with our canes, the populace would crowd round us, almost suffocate us with the fetor of their bodies, and feel every article of our dress with their dirty paws, chattering like so many baboons. They even proceeded to take off our hats, and thrust their hands into our bosoms; so that we were glad to escape to our boats, and return on board, looking like chimney-sweeps, in consequence of the rough handling we had received.

One of the taxes levied by the Government on foreign traders is a measurement duty on their vessels; and the ceremony of collecting it is both vexatious and expensive. Captain White found that it was indispensably necessary to provide an entertainment for the "gang of spongers" which came on board the Franklin for this purpose. So far, however, were the hearts of these harpies from being softened by the good cheer they received, that, including presents, the whole amount paid on the Franklin alone was upwards of 2,700 dollars.

But the Americans were not yet at liberty to commence their purchases. There were presents for the King, and various other matters to be first arranged; and the Acting-Governor of Saigun, for reasons best known to himself, seemed determined to procrastinate every thing excepting the presents to his Majesty. A letter was therefore written to Monsieur Van-nier, a Frenchman, and the King's admiral at Hué, the capital of Cochin China, requesting his good offices. This letter was sent by the messengers who conveyed the present to the capital. The two principal articles composing the present were an elegant sabre, and twelve bottles of mustard, which latter article was said to be highly esteemed by his Majesty. They were now visited "by a bevy of women," whom they discovered to

be "merchants, or rather merchandise brokers." After drinking a glass of brandy a-piece at the expense of their new connexions, this respectable body of merchants opened business by "offering sugar, silk, cotton, and other articles for sale, but produced no samples." It now appeared that sugar had risen from 80 to 100 per cent. since the arrival of the Americans. The latter became therefore more particular in their inquiries for other articles. The merchants requested time to consider, and on the following day returned with the unpleasant news, that each of the commodities enquired for had suddenly "advanced about fifty per cent. in price." This was too much for the patience of the Americans; but their complaints to the authorities in the city, respecting this as well as other acts of imposition, were never of the least avail; in fact the Government itself, from the highest to the lowest department, practised in a most shameless manner the meanest impositions.

When the Americans proceeded to pay the government dues at the custom-house, nothing could induce the Governor "to receive the Spanish dollars at par, he affirming that they were worth but eighteen mace in copper sepecks." They offered, therefore to pay him in the latter coin, knowing that it could be purchased "in the bazar at the rate of nineteen mace to the dollar." To this he reluctantly assented.

A day being appointed for the payment of this unwieldy coin, weighing nearly two and a half tons, "the Mar-mion's boat was freighted with it and despatched to the custom-house." The next operation to be performed, was for the government-officers to count it. This they provokingly postponed to the next day. It was necessary, therefore, to station a guard to protect it during the night. An enormous serpent, probably a *boa constrictor*, "at least fifteen feet long," somewhat disconcerted the guard; it glided,

however, very quietly between the stacks of money, and eluded all search. The sailors at once concluded that it was "either the Devil in his primitive disguise, or a real serpent trained by the natives, and sent in among them to frighten them from their post, and compel them to leave the treasure unguarded."

In the course of the day the officers counted the money, rejecting every piece that had the slightest flaw. A more serious defalcation, however, appeared by the time they had counted 100 quans than the rejected coin would account for. The Americans "insisted therefore on searching the soldiers who were counting," and on them was "found secreted the balance of the loss." So far, however, from manifesting the least shame, they "laughed in a most provoking manner." It soon became evident that something must be sacrificed to the cupidity of the officers, for complaints were of no avail. At length, therefore, the matter was adjusted.

From this time every indignity was offered to the Americans by the populace and government-officers; and although the Viceroy of the province, who arrived at Saigun at this juncture, was favourably disposed towards them, and is described as a man of firmness and ability, he was unable to protect them from these repeated insults. At one time they were pelted with stones, at another an empty cask was rolled down at Captain White, and just before the departure of the vessel a trap was laid to involve them in the commission of a capital crime against the laws of the country. It is needless to add that the ships took in their cargoes with all possible dispatch, and escaped from their hazardous situation with no small degree of satisfaction.—We have reason to believe that this is the last commercial adventure of the Americans in the ports of Cochin China.

After the gloomy picture that has just been drawn, it is most gratifying

paying five bushels of wheat per acre to make it fit for the plough. A large distillery has recently been erected in the vicinity of Sydney, to distil from grain, and all the coarse earthenware required by the colony is now manufactured by two Staffordshire potters, who say that the New South Wales clay is very superior to the English for these purposes.

MANILLA.

M. Marion has found in the island of Manilla, a species of reptile, of the family of the Agamoides, which has the faculty of changing colour, like the camelion. Its head is triangular, pretty large in proportion to the body; the tail long and slender; along the back, the crest or rid is formed of soft scales, and under the throat is a goitre. The feet have toes, detached, and very unequal; the scales are mostly triangular, imbricated, and especially those of the tail. The iris is blackish, bordered with a little white circle about the pupil. The animal is very active, and feeds on insects. When the author first came into possession of it, its colour, for twenty-four hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark or exposed to the sun, whether kept motionless or in a state of agitation: but next morning, on removing it from the inside of a bamboo, where it had been placed, its colour throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this colour gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible. The animal was then replaced in the bamboo, but on drawing it out it had acquired a blueish green colour, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned; and at length, without any variation of form or position, the brown colour gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, with some brownish streaks. When laid on green or red substances, no grain of colour was observed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The population of Cape Town, according to returns in January last, is as below; but, including new settlers not enumerated, it is thought not to fall short of 30,000.

White inhabitants	8,246
Free blacks	1,870
Apprentices (or prize slaves) ..	956
Hottentots	520
Slaves	7,076
	13,668

The number of wine farms in the Cape District, and in Stellenbosch district, and their produce, is as follows. We have turned the Cape measures into English, estimating the leaguers at 150 gallons each. If it is wished to convert the guil-

ders into English money, we find they are estimated by Mr. Pringle at 1s. 6d. each, and the calculation may be made accordingly.

	Cape.	Stellenbosch.
Farms	41	354
Value according to the latest transfers	2,873,942	14,566,784
	(guilders.)	(guilders.)

Number of vine stocks planted thereon	2,395,448	21,362,400
Gallons of wine produced	250,800	2,477,500
— of brandy	7,300	149,000
Prize negroes on the farms ..	116	54
Hottentots ditto	108	863
Slaves ditto	1,075	4,955
Horses, oxen, and mules ditto ..	1,590	15,116

But in addition to the produce mentioned above, there were about 150,000 gallons of wine produced on farms not exclusively wine farms.

The quantity of wine brought into Cape Town was, in 1806-7-8, about 4,000 leaguers on an average; and in 1820-1-2, about 11,000 leaguers, or 1,650,000 gallons; and the quantity exported in each of the three years last mentioned was about 5,500 leaguers, or one half.

Of the 376 wine farms in the two districts, 57 have 100,000 vine stocks or upwards; 165 have 50,000 or upwards; and 154 have 20,000 or upwards. We may infer from these statements, that on an average each ten vine stocks produce about a gallon of wine, besides a quantity of brandy.—*Scotsman.*

OBTUARY OF THE LATE MR. BENTLEY.

This gentleman died at Calcutta on the 4th of March last, aged 67 years. His essays in the Asiatic Researches deservedly attracted the attention of men of letters in Europe, as having been the first attempt to overthrow one of the favourite strong holds of the scoffers at the Mosaic revelation. of the scaffolds at the Mosaic revelation. Astronomical tables, commencing from a period that can scarcely be expressed in spoken language, were adduced as inconspicuous evidence of the unfathomable trovertible evidence of the people by whom they were antiquity of the people by whom they were framed; an antiquity compared to our sacred that of the world, according to our sacred history, was but as yesterday. It was Bentley's glory to dispel the illusion, to show that the pretended tables were fictitious; that the observations recorded were inconsistent with the dates assigned to them, and that their errors increased in an exact ratio to their alleged antiquity. In-fidelity, however, is not easily abashed; and although astronomers of the first reputation in Europe admitted the force of Bentley's arguments, and the justice of his conclusions, some pretenders to the science endeavoured to confute his reasoning, and balist up the cause of Hindoo antiquity by plausible but sophistical explanations.

In a work, of which he corrected the concluding sheets on his death-bed, and which will very shortly be published, he has placed the whole subject in so clear a light, that it is supposed we shall hear no more of the incalculable antiquity of civilization among the Hindoos. Taking an historical view of their astronomy, both ancient and modern, he gives from their own data the precise dates of their principal epochs. That which their most ancient astronomers assign to the creation is precisely coeval with the deluge. He has ascertained that their first step towards reducing astronomy to the state of a science, founded on observation, the formation of the lunar mansions, was taken about 1486 years only before Christ. The monstrous periods into which the history of the world is now divided by the Hindoos, appear to have been invented so late as the sixth century of the Christian era, and were then in all probability introduced with the view of throwing discredit on the Christian religion, which was at that time making considerable progress in India.

The same indefatigable industry which enabled Mr. Bentley to throw so much light on these obscure subjects, was also successfully directed towards decyphering the ancient inscriptions of Dendera. These, instead of being possessed of an antiquity of 15,000 years, attributed to them by some authors, he finds are nothing more than "Hieroglyphic representations of the Roman calendar for the year of Rome 708, which was that of the Julian correction, or, as some have called it, 'the years of confusion.'"

This may serve to give a faint idea of the object and success of his literary pursuits. In private life, he was universally esteemed as a man of sound judgment, and of the most unblemished integrity.—[*Calcutta Paper.*]

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Van Dieman's Land.—A rock above water is said to have been discovered by the Russian ship *Rurick*, in 1822, situated in lat. 44° south, and in long. 147° 45' east, distant nine leagues E.S.E. from the Eddystons.

Dangerous Reef in North Pacific Ocean.—The ships *Pearl* and *Hermes* (whalers), were totally wrecked on a great reef not previously known, situated in lat. 27° 46' north, long. 176° west. A bank of soundings supposed not dangerous, is said to have been discovered by a south sea whaler in lat. 30° 30' north, long. 177° 30' east.

Island discovered in the North Pacific Ocean.—Captain White, of the *Medway*, on his passage from the west coast of America, March 5th, 1824, discovered an island, named by him *Roxburgh Island*, which is high land, is distant from east to west about twenty miles, and he made it in

lat. 21° 36' south, long. 159° 40' west, distant about 160 miles W. by N. from the island *Mangoo*.

JAMES HOBBSBURGH.

MR. DENNIS'S PLAN FOR A MERCHANT SEAMAN'S INSTITUTION.
(Extracted from the London Journal of Arts and Sciences.)

This institution, though promising very many advantages both to science and trade, does not appear to have yet met with patronage in that quarter from whence a plan of such national importance should emanate. The insular situation of Great Britain, and its extensive commerce, appears to demand some permanent mode of uniting the seamen of her merchant service, of encouraging their enterprise, of promoting them according to their abilities, and of attaching them to their mother country. The plans proposed by Mr. Dennis, which have been very extensively circulated, appear to embrace this object in an eminent degree. The design is to form the seamen into a society, and to equip all merchant ships therefrom with officers, petty officers, and men, rising in their different stages according to their proficiency in scientific knowledge and practical seamanship. The want of such regulation has often been productive of the most lamentable consequences; and the loss of lives and property, from the unskillfulness of persons who, through interest or accident, have had the command of vessels, has much too often obtruded itself upon our notice. A case in point, selected from many others, presents itself to our recollection, which is set forth in the following notice from Lloyd's list, 10th of October, 1823.

"Batavia, Island of Java, May 31, 1823.
"The *Transit*, whaler, of Bristol, Dickson acting master, arrived here on the 14th instant, in charge of a military guard, from Amboyna, at which place she had touched for the purpose of settling disputes which had arisen among the crew, subsequent to the death of Mr. Alexander, the master, who was killed by a whale, near Christmas Island. Neither the mate, nor any of the crew being competent to take charge of the *Transit*, Captain J. Coffin, who was then at this place, has been appointed to the command of her, and will sail without delay."

From this and similar statements, it appears to be absolutely necessary that the merchant sea service should be managed differently, by which a recurrence of such palpable incompetence may be avoided, more especially as foreign states are inviting the best of our seamen into their service, which invitations are gladly accepted from want of encouragement here.

We understand that Mr. Dennis's plan has obtained between two and three thousand signatures of approval from persons

best qualified to appreciate its merits, and we strenuously recommend it to the consideration of ship-owners, and indeed to the government, as a most important subject, which it appears to us will be productive of many benefits, in a national point of view, beyond those which it has for its immediate object.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF SUTTEES UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL, FROM 1817 TO 1821, INCLUSIVE.

Calcutta Division—1817, 428; 1818, 559; 1819, 388; 1820, 337; 1821, 364.
Cuttack Commission—1817, 14; 1818, 11; 1819, 33; 1820, 33; 1821, 28.
Dacca Division—1817, 52; 1818, 58; 1819, 55; 1820, 51; 1821, 52.
Moorshedabad Division—1817, 42; 1818, 30; 1819, 25; 1820, 21; 1821, 12.
Patnah Division—1817, 49; 1818, 57; 1819, 40; 1820, 42; 1821, 69.
Bareilly Division—1817, 19; 1818, 13; 1819, 17; 1820, 20; 1821, 15.
Benares Division—1817, 103; 1818, 137; 1819, 92; 1820, 103; 1821, 114.
Grand Total—1817, 707; 1818, 839; 1819, 650; 1820, 597; 1821, 654.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Acting Register.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On the evening of the 10th March, a meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee; J. H. Harrington, Esq., President, in the Chair.

At this meeting Mr. E. V. Schalee was elected a member of the Society, and Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, and Dr. Wallich, members of the Committee of Papers, in the room of Mr. Bentley, deceased, and Captain Lockett, who has left the Presidency.

A letter was read from Mr. Keating, the Secretary to the American Philosophical Society, acknowledging the receipt of the fourteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.

A specimen of the *Serpula Polythalamia*, from Sumatra, was presented by Mr. Gibbons.

Dr. Wallich presented, in the name of Sir Stamford Raffles, two interesting publications recently printed at the Bencoolen press, viz. an *Essay on Malayan Orthography*, by Mr. Robinson, and a collection of papers regarding the formation of the Singapore Institution.

Dr. Wallich also presented, on the part of the respective authors, copies of the following four works:

Edda, the elder, translated by Professor Finn Magnussen.

On the Cuneiform Inscriptions at Persepolis, by Bishop Münster.

On the Religion of Odin, by the same author.

Mukhzun-ul-Adwye, a Persian Medico-botanical Dictionary, compiled by Akber Alee Khan.

In the name of Lieut. G. H. Robinson, attached to the Residency Escort in Nypal, Dr. Wallich presented to the Museum the horn of an animal from Thibet, where it was found in a jungle called Olungdhan, lying in a north-westerly direction from Degah, and distant about two days journey, or twelve miles from that place. It was brought to Nypal by a *dhungy*, from the neighbourhood of Lassa, together with a rude drawing of the animal, which is represented in the form of an Unicorn, but Dr. Wallich conjectures that it will be found to be a species of *Antelope*. Two copper coins, and a copper dagger, from Capt. H. Cox, found some years ago in the plains at Muttra, were presented at the same time by Dr. Wallich.

The following articles were transmitted to the Museum of the Society by Major General Charles Stuart.

A stone bull from Java.
A stone bull from Calinger, with Sanscrit inscriptions.
A stone slab from Ajai-gurh, in Bundelkhand.
A ditto from Burro-Petari, near Bhilsa.
A ditto from Oudaeppoor, near ditto.
A ditto from Mohoba, in Bundelkhand.
Two ditto from Bobun-Esur, in Orissa.
A suttie slab from Ajai-gurh.
All the slabs have inscriptions upon them.

Dr. Adam presented a box of volcanic specimens from Java, sent round for the Museum by Dr. Tytler. It appears that the Dutch Government would not permit Dr. Tytler to proceed into the interior for the purposes of personal observation, but had the specimens collected from the several volcanoes through the medium of Count de Bocarme, an amateur geologist. Dr. Tytler's communication does not contain any remark relative to the nature of these productions, nor whether he believes them to partake of the character which distinguished the *Aerolites* which fell near Alahabad, the great object, it is understood, of his researches on the island.

A specimen of the king crab, and the tooth of a saw-fish, was presented by Mr. Kyd.

The following presents were laid before the Society:

The fortieth volume of the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c.*

The *Philosophical Transactions* for 1823, Part 1.

The *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, Part 1, vol. 45.

The *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. 60.

A new translation of the Goolistan, by Mr. Ross, presented by the translator.

Three numbers of the Vienna Review, and three numbers of the Mines of the East, were presented in the name of M. Von Hammer.

Various Nypal and Thibet manuscripts, by Lieut. Robinson, through Dr. Wallich. Fac-similes of the two inscriptions at Rajoo were presented by Col. Agnew.

A translation of one of the inscriptions was read, with critical and historical remarks by the Secretary. Besides the historical notices furnished by this inscription, observed Mr. Wilson, it has some value in the history of Hindoo literature, and the mention of the Puranas, at any date that can be well assigned to the inscription, fixes their composition prior to a period at which their existence has been called in question.

It is impossible to advert to this subject without noticing the death of the staunch and able antagonist of Hindoo antiquity. In Mr. Bentley the Society have lost an old and respectable member, whose researches were industriously prosecuted, and whose conclusions, however much their accuracy may be questioned, possessed the merit of independent judgment and originality of thought. They have derived importance, also, from their results, and have become of moment from their forming the basis of a belief very widely disseminated in Europe, unfavourable, perhaps, in the extreme, to the notion of the early civilization of the Hindoos.

The loss of Mr. Bentley has happened in the course of nature, and whilst it has excited feelings of regret, it must have been received as an unavoidable dispensation. But it is not thus with another of the members of the Asiatic Society. Capt. Fell died on the 15th of February last at Belaspore, of a violent fever, induced, it is apprehended, by exposure to the effects of a noxious climate whilst engaged in investigating, with his usual zeal, the antiquities of Chuteesghur. The loss of Capt. Fell, as a public servant, can only be estimated by the authority whose approbation he was ever anxious to deserve; but as a profound Sanscrit scholar, as a zealous investigator of Hindoo history and antiquities, and as an ardent candidate for honourable distinction, the Asiatic Society has had occasion more than once to recognize his worth, and to deduce from his past labours, considering them as the first trials of his strength, anticipations of the highest promise: but these anticipations have, alas! been disappointed. Captain Fell is withdrawn from us in the dawn of his opening career, and we have to lament, not only the loss of ability and learning, but that they have not been permitted to effect what they so fully promised to achieve—the literary fame of their posses-

sor, and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Several members of the Society being desirous of forming a Committee for the special prosecution of geological research, it was resolved that a Geological Committee should be accordingly instituted, and the regulations under which the Committee are to act, will be generally those in force for the Physical Committee, of which geology may be considered a branch.

Dr. Abel was nominated Secretary to the Geological Committee.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

PERSPECTIVE OF A MAP OF CALCUTTA.

It is proposed to publish, in Calcutta, an engraved map of that city, on the best English drawing paper.

The size of the map will be five feet four inches long, by two feet ten inches broad; comprehending an area of about twenty square miles, and including, besides the town itself, all that portion of the adjoining suburbs which is inhabited by Europeans. The boundaries of the map will be to the north, the Chitpoor Bridge, to the south, the Calcutta Militia Lines, to the east, a line drawn nearly parallel to the circular road, at a distance of 2,000 feet, and to the west, the opposite bank of the river, with all the dock-yards, dwelling houses, and estates in the immediate vicinity.

From the abrupt turn in the course of the river at Kidderpoor, it will be impracticable to include the whole of Garden Reach in the body of the map; that portion, therefore, which would otherwise fall without the area of the map, will be annexed in a distinct compartment. The cantonment of Ballygunge will be introduced in a similar manner.

The map will contain every street, lane, and road in the town, and the included parts of the suburbs. It will shew every public building, public office, and private dwelling, with their several courts and offices.

Each public building will be distinctly named, or contain a reference to a marginal explanation; a similar plan will be pursued with regard to large dwellings and estates, whether they belong to Europeans or natives, which will further contain the names of the present proprietors, as far as they can be ascertained. The numbers of all buildings will be inserted.

To render the names of the streets clear and distinct, their breadths have been drawn on somewhat larger scale than that of the map. The difference is, however, trifling; and as the same proportion is adhered to throughout, the relative breadths will consequently be known.

The names of the streets will be engraved in the English and Bengalee characters.

As it would produce confusion to insert, in the body of the map, the names of the

numerous divisions by which the town is distinguished by the natives, and by which alone the different parts of it are known to them, a book of reference will accompany the map, containing the English names of the streets, squares, &c., arranged alphabetically, and opposite them the appellations by which they are distinguished among the natives.

This arrangement, it is hoped, will remedy the inconvenience to which stran-

gers are exposed, by their inability to find out or to direct servants to the different parts of the town.

The map will be ready for delivery within twelve months from the present date (March 1824).

The price of each copy, plain, will be 40 rupees, or 45 rupees if attached to cloth, and furnished with rollers, or folded up in a case in a portable form.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH.

Instructions by Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., to Officers acting under his Orders in Central India. A.D. 1821. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

India Bonds, &c.—A New Set of Tables of Interest at 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent.; with Decimal Tables, 1 per mil, ½ per cent, and other Rates. By R. Pohlman. 8vo. 6s.

Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem: a picture of Judaism in the Century which preceded the Advent of our Saviour. Translated from the German of F. Strauss, with Notes and Illustrations by the translator. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Directions for Acquiring a Knowledge of the Principal Fixed Stars, with Tables. By David Thomson. 8vo. 1s.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, embellished with nearly 150 Engravings. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, at Easter, A.D. 1607. By Henry Maundrell, M.A. A new edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Preparing for Publication.

A Grammar of the Coptic, or Ancient Egyptian Language, by the Rev. H. Tatham, A.M.

A Lexicon of the Syriac Language, in Syriac and English, by the same.

A Series of Lectures on the Hebrew Language, so arranged as to form a complete and easy system of Hebrew Grammar, by the Rev. S. Lee, A.M., of Cambridge.

Tales of the Crusaders. By the author of Waverley, Ivanhoe, &c. Post 8vo.

FRENCH.

Arabes (les) en Espagne. Extrait des historiens orientaux, par M. Grangeret de Lagrange. 1824. In-8o.

Carmen Abu'l-lajib Ahmet ben Alhossain Almottanabii, quo laudat Alhossainum ben Ishak Althanauchitam, nunc primum cum scholiis edidit, latine vertit et illustravit pro dissertatione ad impetrandos ab illustri philosophorum ordine in Acad. Borussiae Rhenana summos in philosophia honores, A. Horst. Bonnæ, 1824. In-8o.

Grammaire Arabe-vulgaire, suivie de Dialogues, Lettres, Actes, etc., à l'usage de l'Ecole royale et spéciale des langues orientales vivantes, par A. P. Caussin de Perceval, professeur d'Arabe vulgaire, 1824. 1 vol. in-4o.

Mémoires sur la vie et les ouvrages de Lao-Tseu, philosophe Chinois, par M. Abel-Rémusat, 1823. 1 vol. in-4o.

Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie, contenant des Recherches Historiques, Géographiques et Philologiques sur les Peuples de l'Orient, par M. J. Klaproth, Membre du Conseil de la Société Asiatique de Paris. Ouvrage orné d'une Carte de l'Archipel Potocki et de trois autres planches. Un vol. in-8o.

Meng-Tseu vel Mencium, inter Sinenses philosophos, ingenio, doctrina, nominisque, claritate Confucio proximum, edidit, latina interpretatione ad interpretationem tartaricam utramque recensita, instruxit, et perpetuo commentario, e Sinicia deprompto, illustravit Stanislaus Julien. L'ouvrage paraîtra en quatre livraisons in-8o, de traduction et de texte; la première est en vente.

Notice sur le Voyage de M. A. Duvaucel dans l'Inde, 1824, in-8o.

Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de M. L. M. Langles, Membre de l'Institut, Professeur de Persan, &c., par M. A. R. 1824. In-8o.

Recherches sur l'Initiation à la Secte des Ismaéliens, par M. Silvestre de Sacy. 1824. In-8o.

Sur la conformité de l'Arabe occidental ou de Barbarie, avec l'Arabe oriental ou de Syrie, par M. James Grey Jackson, 1824, broch. in-8o., avec un fac simile Arabe.

Voyage d'Orenbourg a Boukhara, fait en 1820, à travers les steppes qui s'étendent à l'est de la mer d'Aral, et au-delà du sir Der'a (l'ancien Jaxartes). 1824.*

In the Press.

Mélanges de Littérature Orientale, par M. Abel-Rémusat. 2 vol. in-8o., avec planches.

* A translation of this journal has already appeared in our publication.

Account of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandise of The East-India Company, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof;

RECEIPTS.		POLITICAL AND	
	£.	s.	d.
Bills on Account of Supplies to the Public Service	64,855	10	1
Produce of Spices received from the Moluccas, sold on account of Government	33,060	0	0
Unclaimed Prize-Money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over, in conformity to the Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund—less Claims allowed thereout	2,423	8	7
	£100,338	18	8
COMPANY'S GOODS.		COMMERCIAL.	
Charges on Private-Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company	£5,260,680	16	6
Customs on Private-Trade	146,587	1	11
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	3,290	1	5
Interest on the Annuities	4,835	16	5
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies furnished them Abroad, and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments	36,226	15	10
Private-Trade Goods sold	10,555	0	0
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses	2,443,893	15	1
Widows Funds for Officers of House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c.	83,577	0	2
Charges on Spices sold for Government	14,155	2	9
Almshouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed	1,939	0	0
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name	24,713	6	9
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments	56,519	9	8
Money borrowed of the Bank	32,849	8	10
	1,500,000	0	0
	£9,619,822	15	4
Balance in favour 1st May 1823 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	2,516,126	8	4
Territorial Receipts	£100,338	18	8
Commercial ditto	9,619,822	15	4
	£12,236,288	2	4

Accounts.

Company, in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and together with an Estimate of the same, for the Current Year.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.

Bills of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of Indian Debt, viz.		£.	s.	d.
Principal	£2,965,332	16	7	
Interest	620,131	12	10	
Effects of deceased Officers, and other Remittances	44,932	8	2	
Bullion imported from India, remaining Charges on Importation of 1822-23		1,459	5	0
Freight of Stores, &c. chargeable to Government		44	13	9
Spices imported from the Moluccas, payment to Government on account of Proceeds		112,303	5	4
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England:				
On account Military and Marine Stores exported and to be exported		349,922	14	7
Officers Pay on Furlough and Retirement		332,813	14	8
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on Voyage		41,538	16	1
Political Freight and Demorage		131,298	9	2
Carnatic Debts, Interest on Claims adjudicated	£93,717	11	5	
Salaries of Commissioners, and Current Charges of the Commission; the part chargeable to the Carnatic Fund	5,456	0	6	
Charges on account of St. Helena, Bills, &c. paid	£46,551	19	2	
Exports provided	30,792	4	0	
Ditto Bencoolen Exports provided		2,281	18	9
Ditto P.W. Island, Bills, &c. paid	£206	6	4	
Exports provided	796	8	6	
Political Charges General		392,003	13	2
Payments under the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71, on account Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of King's Troops serving in the East-Indies		120,002	5	0
	£5,291,586	3	0	

BRANCH.

Customs	£.	s.	d.
Freight and Demorage	15,976	2	3
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported	738,490	7	2
Commander's Certificates, and Bills of Exchange from China and the Cape	1,071,602	1	6
Charges General	185,401	8	4
Interest on the Bond Debt	411,093	1	10
Dividends on Stock	140,139	11	2
Almshouses at Poplar	626,564	12	11
Private-Trade	16,166	4	0
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses	2,527,141	19	2
Widows Fund for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c.	84,820	16	8
Bonds paid off under the Advertisement for Reduction of the Interest on the Bond Debt, to 3½ per cent.	8,574	17	11
Unclaimed Prize-Money paid in on account Poplar Fund, &c.	75	0	0
Claims allowed thereout, Charges defrayed	64	6	9
	£5,826,110	9	8
Territorial Payments	£5,291,586	3	0
Commercial ditto	5,826,110	9	8
Balance in favour 1st May 1824 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	1,117,606	12	8
	£12,236,288	2	4

GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the ACTUAL REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advances: with the ESTIMATES of the same for the succeeding Year; shewing the NET REVENUE, the Amount paid for Interest on DEBTS, and the remaining SURPLUS REVENUE.

	Revenues.				Charges.				Net Revenue, or Net Charge.*			
	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	Estimate, 1822-23.	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	Estimate, 1822-23.	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	Estimate, 1822-23.
Bengal.....	12,187,570	13,487,218	13,340,502	13,713,520	8,950,160	8,750,757	8,540,182	8,871,332	3,237,410	4,736,461	4,800,320	4,842,188
Fort St. George.....	5,407,004	5,403,506	5,557,129	5,483,292	5,694,844	5,572,489	5,405,592	5,104,302	287,840C	168,983C	151,537	378,998
Bombay.....	1577,932	2,401,312	2,855,740	2,965,264	2,395,844	3,197,366	3,609,894	3,752,587	817,912C	796,054C	754,154C	793,323C
Bencoolen.....	8,018	8,183	8,177	6,645	125,799	101,131	90,909	90,177	117,781C	92,949C	82,732C	83,528C
Prince of Wales Island.....	49,938	52,022	41,659	44,898	76,476	61,412	85,939	77,297	+26,538C	+29,390C	+44,980C	+32,339C
Total.....	19,230,462	21,352,241	21,803,207	22,213,623	17,243,128	17,703,155	17,732,516	17,901,695	1,987,339	3,649,083	4,070,691	4,311,928
INTEREST ON DEBTS:—												
Bengal.....									1,798,798	1,751,044	1,809,300	1,729,096
Fort St. George.....									111,444	130,495	107,352	178,871
Bombay.....									29,671	26,941	16,535	9,668
Bencoolen.....									414	373	203	222
Prince of Wales Island.....									—	—	—	—
Total.....									1,940,327	1,908,853	1,935,390	1,917,169
NET REVENUES after paying Interest on Debts.....												
NET CHARGE..... do..... do..... do.....												
Expense of St. Helena.....												
NET SURPLUS REVENUE IN INDIA.....												
NET SURPLUS CHARGE IN INDIA.....												
Total.....												

East-India House,
13th May, 1824.

(Errors excepted.)

James C. Mervill,
Dr. Aud. of India Accounts.

* Those sums to which the letter C is attached, constitute the Net Charge.

† Exclusive of the Expense of Detachments, the same being charged in the Bengal Account.

‡ These sums include the Charges incurred on account of his Majesty's Government, which were settled by the Act of the 3 Geo. IV. c. 98.

1824.)

East-India Accounts.

401

AMOUNT of Bond and other Debts owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, on the 30th April 1822; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

TERRITORIAL.

BENGAL.

Debts at Interest:

Loans, &c. at 6 per cent.....	Sa. Rs. 23,28,75,282
Do. from Vizier, at do.....	1,03,82,094
Deposits, at 6 per cent.....	3,368
Bow Begum's Stipend Fund, 6 per cent.....	55,98,436
Promissory and Treasury Notes, at do.....	3,22,016

24,91,81,196

Batta, 16 per cent. 3,98,68,991

28,90,50,187

Interest estimated on the above.....	18,90,475
Treasury Notes not bearing Interest.....	27,86,900
Bills outstanding on account other Presidencies.....	38,83,806
Deposits.....	1,35,12,956
Bonds, &c. ordered for payment, but not demanded.....	5,17,207
Rohilla Donation.....	57,787

Arrears and Debts:

Civil Department:

General.....	36,18,328
Judicial.....	23,54,441
Revenue.....	83,41,499
Marine.....	3,49,810

1,46,64,078

Military Department..... 1,26,33,991

2,72,98,069

Batta, 16 per cent. 4,99,47,200

79,91,552

5,79,38,752

Current Rupees 34,69,88,939

MADRAS:

Debts at Interest:

Loans at 8 per cent.....	Pagodas 44,000
Do. . . 6 per cent.....	3,25,205
Deposits, at 6 per cent.....	46,15,634
Due to the Government Bank.....	11,50,805

Pagodas 61,35,644

At Rs. the pagoda..... £2,454,258

Interest estimated.....	5,758
Loans, &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased.....	1,11,922
Deposits.....	7,44,846

Arrears and Debts:

Civil Department:

General.....	26,294
Revenue.....	25,995

52,289

Military Department..... 5,83,387

6,35,676

Pagodas 14,98,202

At Rs. the pagoda..... £259,280

£3,053,538

BOMBAY:

Debts at Interest:

Deposits, at 4 per cent.	Rs. 6,10,738	
Promissory Notes, at 6 per cent.	1,80,100	
Deposits, at 6 per cent.	13,14,533	21,13,671

Loans, &c. advertised for payment, but not yet demanded	1,23,149	
Deposits	12,90,341	
Demands not bearing Interest	47,177	

Arrears and Debts:

Civil Department:

General	2,32,253	
Revenue	5,74,597	
Judicial	39,187	
Marine	6,13,124	

Military Department	14,59,161	
	19,56,191	

31,15,355
44,76,322

Rupees 69,89,993

FORT MARLBRO':

Promissory Notes	Ct. Rs. 2,7,859	
Deposits	96,644	

Current Rupees 1,26,503

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:

Deposits, &c. bearing Interest	Drs. 94,915	
Interest on the above	8,195	
Deposits not bearing Interest	15,104	
Arrears	42,587	65,896

Dollars 160,802

COMMERCIAL:

BENGAL:

Commission due to the Agents .. Sa. Rs.	5,29,773	
Debts due on sundry Accounts	1,80,168	
Arrears of Allowances, &c.	1,52,853	8,62,794
Batta, 16 per cent.		1,38,047

Current Rupees 10,00,841

Total Commercial Debts at Bengal £100,084

MADRAS:..... None.

BOMBAY:

Arrears	Rupees 41,235	
Total Commercial Debts at Bombay, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee		4,638

FORT MARLBRO' Cr. Rs. 465

At 2s. the Current Rupee.... 46

£104,768

ABSTRACT.

Total Territorial Debts at Bengal, at 2s. the Current Rupee	£34,698,894
Do.....do..... Madras	3,053,538
Do.....do..... Bombay, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee	786,374
Do.....do..... Fort Marlbro', at 2s. the Current Rupee ..	12,650
Do.....do..... Prince of Wales Island, at 5s. the Dollar ..	40,201

Total Territorial Debts in India	£38,591,657
Total Commercial Debts in India	104,768

Total Debts in India..... £38,696,425

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

	Principal.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Interest.	£.
BENGAL:				
On Loans, &c. Sa. Rs.	24,91,81,196	6 per Cent.	1,49,50,871	
Batta, 16 per cent.	3,98,68,991		23,92,139	
Current Rupees ..	28,90,50,187	Ct. Rs.	1,73,43,010	1,734,301
	£ 28,905,018			
MADRAS:				
On Loans, &c. Pagodas	44,000	8 per Cent.	3,520	
Deposits, &c.	*60,91,644	6 do.	3,65,498	
Pagodas	61,35,644		3,69,018	
At 8s. the Pagoda .. £	2,454,258		At 8s. the Pagoda	147,607
BOMBAY:				
On Deposits	Rs. 6,10,738	4 do.	24,429	
Promissory Notes, &c.	15,02,933	6 do.	90,175	
Rupees	21,13,671		1,14,604	
At 2s. 3d. the Rupee .. £	237,788		At 2s. 3d. the Rupee	12,893
FORT MARLBRO':				
Promissory Notes .. Cr. Rs.	29,859	10 do.	2,985	
At 2s. the Current Re. £	2,986		At 2s. the Ct. Re.	299
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:				
Deposits. Dollars	94,916	6 do.	5,694	
At 5s. the Dollar .. £	23,729		At 5s. the Dollar.	1,424
Amount bearing Interest £	31,623,779		Annual Interest thereon. .. £	1,896,524

* The difference between this Amount and that specified in the Accounts presented last year, arises chiefly from the correction of an erroneous mode of Statement hitherto adopted in respect of the Carnatic Deposit.

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House,
13th May, 1824.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Dy. Aud. of India Accounts.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, September 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street. The Court was made special for a variety of purposes.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read—

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) informed the Proprietors, that a list of superannuations granted since the last General Court should be laid before them.

At the request of Mr. Hume, the list was read.

It contained the names of Mr. W. E. Powell, who had served the Company for fourteen years; of Mr. E. Gibson, who had served the Company for eleven years; and of Mr. Bartholomew, who had served the Company for twenty-nine years.

Mr. Hume wished to know the ages of the parties, and the cause of their retirement.

The Chairman said, the ages were not stated; but each of these cases had been duly considered. Mr. Powell, who was

a most respectable man, and had served the Company for fourteen years, was entitled to one-half of his salary on retiring. Mr. Gibson, who had served for eleven years, retired from ill-health; and Mr. Bartholomew, who he believed was seventy years of age, had served for twenty-nine years, and was, under the Act of Parliament, entitled to two-thirds of his present salary.

Mr. Hume observed, that three years ago a discussion took place on this subject, and it was agreed, that where superannuations were granted, an account of the length of service, the age of the parties, and the cause of their retiring, should be laid before the Proprietors. There was no man who knew any thing about their service that must not feel that, where an individual retired after eleven years, there must be some peculiar circumstances in the case; and it would be very convenient if, on all occasions of this nature, some specific information were laid before the Proprietors.

Mr. S. Dixon said, the suggestion was so proper, that he hoped in future it would be complied with. The ages of the parties, and the reason of their resignation, ought to be given; nothing could be more simple and easy.

Mr. Lowndes said, he would propose a mode still more simple and easy than that of the Hon. Proprietor; a mode by which an end might be put to corruption, in that and every other corporation. He conceived that the power of granting pensions was one of the greatest sources of corruption. Was there any thing more absurd than giving a man a thousand a-year because he retired from a situation of £1,500? His cure was, that something should be taken out of the salaries of every individual to form a sinking fund; and by these means the servants of the Company would become honourable characters, instead of creeping sycophants to the Directors and Proprietors. His Hon. Friend Mr. Hume was the best man in the world for things of this sort; he had objected to the same system in another assembly, without caring whether the people were pleased with him or not. He (Mr. Lowndes) scarcely ever attended meetings of Proprietors, but pensions were brought forward for the widows of persons who had held lucrative situations for many years, with little employ, and who ought to have laid by money. However, he should not make his motion today, because, perhaps, he might not be seconded. He wished, however, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) would play first fiddle, and he would willingly take second on this occasion. Let him make a motion on the subject, and he (Mr. Lowndes) would give it his best support.

Mr. Rigby hoped it would not be con-

sidered improper to notice papers of this description. As those accounts were formally laid before the Court, it was to be presumed that the Proprietors would exercise their judgment on them.

Mr. Hume.—“Are we in future to have these accounts in the form I have stated? Three years ago I gave up a motion on this subject, with the understanding that thenceforward the age of the individual, the period of his service, the cause of his retiring, and the amount of his salary, should be stated. If there be any objection to this course, I shall submit a motion on the subject.”

Mr. Lowndes.—“Does my Hon. Friend approve of my plan, that of providing for retired servants by a percentage deducted from their salaries? Why should not the servants of the Company be subjected to the same restrictions as the officers of the army and navy? they are obliged to give up a portion of their pay—and certainly a soldier or a sailor undergoes much more labour than a civilian, who sits quietly at his desk.”

The Chairman.—“I beg leave to remark, that the proceeding in this case is strictly according to what the Directors are called on to do by the Act of the 53d of Geo. III. They must lay this list before Parliament, as well as before the Proprietors. As to any wish for concealment, I must say, that no such desire exists. If information be required as to any of these items, I am ready to enter into the necessary explanation. As to the mode of drawing up the list, if the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) will favour us with a memorandum on the subject, due attention shall be paid to it.”

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The Chairman.—“I have now to lay before the Court, an account of the expense incurred, during the last year, for the maintenance of the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe. In every respect, the proceedings at those institutions are extremely satisfactory. The expense, I am happy to say, is considerably diminished.”

Mr. Hume wished to be informed of the number of pupils, and the aggregate expense.

The account relative to Haileybury College was then read. From this it appeared, that between the 1st of August 1823 and the 31st of July 1824, the number of pupils was 172. The general expense was £18,012. 3s. 1d.; deducting from that sum receipts to the amount of £10,698. 19s. 6d., the net expense of the Company was £7,313. 3s. 7d.

Mr. Hume inquired whether there was any report, as was usual, of the state of discipline in the College?

The Chairman.—“I have no report, and I believe it is not usual to produce one. I can however state generally, that the College is going on in the most satisfactory manner.”

An account of the expense of the board, lodging, and education of the pupils at the military seminary at Addiscombe, from Midsummer 1823 to Midsummer 1824, together with an account of the number of cadets on the establishment, the petitions agreed to, and those rejected during the same period, was then read. From this it appeared, that in the last year sixty cadets had been appointed, and two rejected: the number of students was 97. The expense of educating each student was £39 15s. 8d. annually.

Mr. Hume said, no individual in that Court would wish to see the establishment of the army in India unnecessarily increased; but within these few months he had received letters from the north-west part of India, stating, that in most of the native battalions there were scarcely five or six officers to a thousand men. He was quite satisfied he spoke the sentiments of the ablest officers, when he stated, that the number of military officers with the native corps were far too limited in case of service or exertion.

The Chairman stated, that the Court of Directors received with satisfaction any information a Proprietor might furnish them with, but the present matter was not unknown to them. In November last the whole subject was reviewed, and no difficulty would now be likely to arise in case of war.

SHIPS CHARTERED.

The Chairman.—“I have to inform the Court, that from the necessity of the case, the Court of Directors have been obliged to take up two ships without the ordinary process of advertisement. They found it necessary to procure tonnage for the exportation of 700 tons of heavy machinery, for the erection of a new mint at Bombay; they had therefore contracted, without public advertisement, for such vessels as would be best adapted for the purpose. They had been only taken up for the voyage out, and the freight was very moderate. The ships were, the England, of 426 tons, at £3. 16s. per ton; and the Florentine, of 452 tons, at £3. 15s. per ton.

Mr. Hume said, he certainly did not object to the rate of freightage, which was even below the estimate he had made some years ago, when he argued that the price of freight would be very much reduced. This, however, was a case which, he thought, did not come within the exception that authorized the Directors to depart from the established rule, that of taking up ships by public competition.

When ships were to be hired without public advertisement, it ought to be where the urgency of the case (as in the sending out troops, for instance) admitted of no delay: but these ships were taken up for the transport of machinery, which of all other things could be kept; and as it must have been necessary to order it some months previous, surely ships might have been procured in the ordinary way. It was a dangerous precedent, and he thought the Court ought not to agree to it easily.

The Chairman said, that the objection which the Hon. Proprietor made was not a valid one. The Directors were authorised, by the 8th clause of the 53d of Geo. III., to exercise their discretion on these occasions. The machinery was of such a nature, that it was necessary to engage ships of a peculiar construction. The owners of ships of value would not allow the hatchways of their vessels to be cut up for the purpose of taking those heavy articles on board.

Mr. S. Dixon thought it improvident to separate the machinery into two ships; for if one were to be lost, the machinery in the other would be useless.

The Chairman.—“That would be an inconvenience, but not so great as if the whole were lost together.”

Mr. Hume thought that no satisfactory reason had been assigned for this proceeding. Ships of a certain size or construction could as well be advertised for, as copper nails, or any other article. What he objected to was, that it opened the way to abuse. He knew nothing of the parties, but he held it to be a violation of the act without a sufficient motive.

The Chairman.—“The great object of the Hon. Proprietor seems to be to guard against corruption. Now I must inform him, that though in this case there was no advertisement, yet there was a warm competition between half a dozen of ship-owners.”

PENSION TO MRS. FRANKLYN.

The Chairman.—“I have to state, that this Court is made *special* for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 7th July last, granting a pension of £300 per annum to Mrs. Franklyn, formerly the widow of Major-General Stevenson, of the Madras establishment. This lady was the widow of General Stevenson, one of the most distinguished officers on the Madras establishment. He died in 1804, and a pension of £300 a-year was, by an unanimous vote, conferred on Mrs. Stevenson; she however, married Mr. Franklyn, a gentleman of fortune, and her pension, which she had only enjoyed for one year, ceased of course. Unfortunately, the property of Mr. Franklyn, who died in

1812, was in the West-Indies. At the time of his death he left sufficient for the maintenance of his widow, but the great deterioration of West-India property since that period had entirely changed the prospects of this lady, who is now penniless. Under these circumstances she applied to the Court of Directors, and they have agreed to revive her pension. I hope I have said enough to induce the Court to approve of this grant, more especially as the Company have saved the pension of £300 a-year from 1805 to the present time."

The report on which the resolution was founded was then read; and the *Chairman* moved, "That this Court do approve of the said resolution of the Court of Directors of the 7th of July last, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

Mr. Lowndes hoped, that when a lady pleaded she would never plead in vain; but here they were not to look to a female. (*A laugh.*) When this lady, on the death of her first husband, married again, and thereby lost her pension, she should have got Mr. Franklyn to settle another £300 a-year upon her. Every lady should have her *quid pro quo*. (*A laugh.*) He lamented that Mrs. Franklyn should have suffered from the depreciation of West-India property; but the storm which threatened the destruction of the West-Indies was not new, it was bursting over their heads for thirty years, ever since the revolution of St. Domingo, which stood so near our islands that Jamaica could be seen from it with a good glass. The tranquil state of the West-Indies during this period, till within these two last years, when the missionaries went amongst them, only proved how kind and clement their masters must have been, notwithstanding all the saints said to the contrary. It became Mrs. Franklyn to secure the £300 a-year which she forfeited on her second marriage. The widows of officers, on their second marriage, had not been entitled to their pensions, till they were lately indebted to the beneficence of George the Fourth for being able to enter into that happy state again without a forfeiture of their pensions. This lady liked love better than money, and she sacrificed the latter to enjoy sweet liberty in the arms of a husband: she did it to please herself, and she had now no claim upon the Court for a second grant. He asked any of the Hon. Gentlemen themselves, if any of their daughters should forfeit an annuity to get a husband, would they consent to give her a sum equivalent to that which she had lost? They would do no such thing. They should not, then, put their hands into the public purse, to do that which they would not do as private individuals. Ladies ought to be more provident in their marriages, or else they should

make up their minds not to marry at all. (*A laugh.*) Mrs. Franklyn preferred love to money, and was a free agent, to marry or do as she pleased; but she was like the Scotchman, who, when asked by George the Second which he preferred, the bishoprick of Bath or Wells, replied "faith, please your Majesty." She, too, liked both love and money. Perhaps the ground of her claim was the sufferings of the West-India planters; and on that ground alone could he be induced to vote for it, for he believed them to be the most abominably ill-used people in the world. They talked of the treatment of the negroes, but what was it to the slavery in which the publicans were held by the brewers? He was convinced that the only object of nine out of ten of those who pretended to be animated with a holy zeal, was, by exciting a revolution in the West-Indies, to cut off that colony from us, that they might the more easily produce a revolution here.

Mr. S. Dixon had no objection to granting this sum of £300 a-year to an individual, who, as it had been truly stated, was reduced by circumstances which she could neither controul or foresee; still he hoped, that if ever this lady should be restored to affluence, it should cease, and not continue for her life. The Hon. Member did not do justice to the brewers, for he remembered a time when beer was so potent, that the widest street was not large enough for a man who had drunk a single quart of it: but the brewers had certainly found out the means of diminishing this intoxicating effect in their present mode of brewing. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Hume said, if any gentleman, who was ignorant of the merits of General Stephenson, would look over the papers, he would find that that gallant officer was one of the most valuable servants the Company ever had: he could not tell if there was any man with whose character the interests of India were more intimately connected than General Stephenson; if he were to refer to any period in which the most valuable services were rendered to India, it would be during that in which General Stephenson was in the Company's service. The question now appeared to him not to be so much whether the annuity should be granted to Mrs. Franklyn during her widowhood, as whether, a pension having been granted to her on account of her widowhood in 1804, and she having again become a widow, she was not entitled to it, without the intervention of this Court? He conceived that she had a right to claim the pension on the death of her second, third, fourth, or even fifth husband, if his facetious friend (Mr. Lowndes) desired it. He wished to know from the Hon. Chairman, 1st, if any opinion had been taken upon this point; 2d, whether there was any precedent of a pen-

sion having been withdrawn on a second marriage and then subsequently granted; and 3d, whether any other applications had been made to the Court for the renewal of a pension after the death of a second husband. If this lady were entitled to her pension on the death of Mr. Franklyn, she certainly had a claim for arrears.

The *Chairman* read the resolution of 1804, which first granted a pension, and this stated that she was to enjoy it as long as "she remained in widowhood," she therefore forfeited the condition upon which it was to continue by marrying. He had no hesitation in stating, that all the matters to which the Hon. Proprietor alluded formed a subject of deliberation with the Court of Directors, and it was decided, as the safest course, and, at the same time, the most respectful to the Proprietors, to lay the subject before them. The question of granting the arrears had been under consideration; but, as they would extend from 1812 to 1824, the sum appeared so large, that the Directors did not feel themselves justified in granting them. Whatever liberality the Court bestowed on this lady, would be bestowed, as the Hon. Proprietor had stated, on the widow of a most distinguished officer.

The Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

GRANT TO MR. MARJORIBANKS.

The *Chairman* said he had farther to inform the Proprietors, that the Court was also made special for the purpose of laying before them, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th July, granting to Mr. James Marjoribanks, of the Bengal Civil Service, the sum of 69,026 rupees, upon the grounds stated in that resolution. The reports required by the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19 and 20, together with the documents upon which the said resolution had been formed, were placed in the proprietors' room: for the information of those gentlemen who had not an opportunity of reading the documents, it might be necessary to state the circumstances under which the Court of Directors recommended the payment of the money. Mr. Marjoribanks, with two other gentlemen, Capt. Saunders and Mr. Parry, were allowed to go to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, for the benefit of their health, on the voyage, the small-~~boat~~ ^{ship} came out in the Orient, the ship in which they were, and when they arrived at the Cape they were interdicted from landing. The ship and all sailed for St. Helena, where they met a similar refusal, from the same cause. In consequence of these refusals, they were under the necessity of coming to England. As soon as they arrived, they addressed a memorial to the Court, praying that they might have the same allowance as if they had continued

at the Cape. The Court of Directors, thinking their case a just one, as the proceeding to England was no fault of theirs, wrote to Bengal to ascertain what sum would be due to these gentlemen if they had continued at the Cape, and returned to Bengal in the limited time. On receiving an answer, they were made acquainted with the circumstances, and Mr. Marjoribanks at once acquiesced to return within the two years; that gentleman waited for the second ships of the season, in one of which he returned, and was now doing duty for the Company. Under these circumstances, the Court of Directors felt that the coming to England was not a voluntary act on the part of Mr. Marjoribanks, but one over which he had no controul; and therefore they proposed that he should not be placed in a worse situation than he would have stood in, had he been suffered to land at the Cape. They recommended that he should be paid 69,000 rupees, being the amount of his claim, after deducting a sum for the payment of those who performed his duty during his absence; it was not the act of the individual, and he had actually returned to Bengal within the time which he would have consumed if he had gone to the Cape of Good Hope. The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving, "That this Court approve of the said resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th of July last, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

Mr. S. Dixon asked how the persons who performed Mr. Marjoribanks' duties in his absence were paid? Would Mr. Marjoribanks receive this sum of 69,000 rupees, without being subject to any charge?

The *Chairman* said, the regulation of the Company was, that a portion should be deducted from the salary of the individual during his absence, to remunerate the party who performed his duty *ad interim*. This sum of 69,000 rupees was due to Mr. Marjoribanks; the gentleman who performed his duty had received his share.

Mr. Lowndes said he would vote for the grant; Mr. Marjoribanks had a right to claim it. As he could not land at the Cape of Good Hope, no fault was attributable to him: he hoped, however, that the Deputy Chairman (Mr. Marjoribanks) had not taken any part in this proceeding.

Mr. Hume wished to know if any allowance was granted to Mr. Parry; and if there was any precedent of an allowance being granted to a person who was brought to England against his will?

The *Chairman* said, that his Hon. Friend (the Deputy Chairman) had taken no part whatever on this occasion: during the whole of the discussion to which the claim gave rise, he had abstained from inter-

fering in the business, though he might have done so, for it was a public affair and not at all of a private nature. With respect to the question of the Hon. Proprietor, he must observe, that the Court of Directors had resolved, in the first instance, to make an allowance to Mr. Parry as they had done to Mr. Marjoribanks, provided he returned to the service within two years. He was at first prepared to go; but subsequently his situation became very different from that of Mr. Marjoribanks: that gentleman did go back within the stipulated time, and was now in Bengal; but Mr. Parry, on account of urgent private affairs, requested to be allowed to stay in this country, not for six months, or twelve months, but for the prescribed term of five years, being the whole period of absence allowed by the Act of Parliament. Having, therefore, failed to complete the condition of the allowance, by returning within the two years, the situations of Mr. Parry and Mr. Marjoribanks were not analogous; and as Capt. Saunders was not now in the Company's service, no application was made by him for a similar grant. He was not aware of any precedent in this case; it stood on its own grounds.

Mr. Hume was desirous, as a great deal depended on precedents in that Court, to make a few observations on that which they were now called on to establish; but before he did so, he felt himself called upon to state, that the Hon. Chairman had, according to his (Mr. H.'s) view of the case, omitted to state the most important parts of the case. Great stress had been laid upon the fact, that those gentlemen had certificates of ill-health from medical men in India. Now, without meaning any thing disrespectful to the medical servants of the Company, he must state that which was well known to every man who had served in India, that the difficulty of obtaining such certificates was not so great as persons who never had been in India generally thought. He contended, that no man who should read the papers presented to this Court, could come to the conclusion that the Court of Directors had made out such a case as justified them in calling upon the Court of Proprietors to grant this grant. Unless it could be established that Mr. Marjoribanks was necessarily obliged to leave the Cape of Good Hope, this grant, according to the shewing of the Court of Directors, must fall to the ground. As the regulations at present stood, officers who obtained leave to go from India to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of their health, received certain allowances, which they lost if they came to England; and he was afraid, if this vote were carried, officers who received permission to go to the Cape, would never want a pretext to shew that

they had been compelled to proceed to England. Nothing was easier than to get certificates of ill-health, and if the precedent were established, it would operate to induce officers who did not like a residence at the Cape to find their way home. He would himself engage a vessel chartered for the Cape (for one-quarter of the allowance now called for), the Captain of which, under pretext of storms, or some other pretext, should always be able to make out a good compulsory case for passing the Cape and coming to Europe. He had looked at the documents submitted to the Court of Directors, and he saw no case of necessity made out: the Court of Directors stated these gentlemen were obliged to proceed to England, but the statement was not borne out. On the passage of the vessel from Calcutta, which she left in January, the small-pox, it appeared, broke out; and on her arrival at the Cape, on the 2d of April, *pratique* could not be procured on account of the infection: the passengers would not be allowed to land until they had performed quarantine. It did not suit the convenience of Capt. Wallace, who commanded the *Orient*, to remain so long as this required; and therefore Mr. Marjoribanks and the other passengers wrote to Lord C. Somerset, the Governor of the Cape, requesting leave to proceed to some other ship, there to perform quarantine. Lord C. Somerset, it was true, could not allow them to land, but he treated them with every kindness and attention, and wrote a letter himself, giving them permission to tranship themselves into any other vessel in the bay, except one, the *Voyageur*. Now, if those gentlemen were really in search of health, he did not know a mode by which they were more likely to recover it than by remaining for some time in the bay, at the Cape. If they had transhipped themselves, and waited for ten or twelve days, till there was no longer any danger of infection, there was no doubt that they would have been allowed to land: but the Governor, in the reply granting this permission, stated that it was given under the express reservation, that he could not then decide how long it might be before they would be suffered to come ashore. They wrote on the 7th of April, in answer to Lord Somerset's letter, saying they would be glad to take advantage of his Lordship's offer to allow them to transship themselves, if he would suffer the vessel to remain in such a situation as would enable them to receive the necessary supplies from the Cape or *Simmond's* town. Now did any body ever hear of a vessel being in a situation where supplies could not be had, and particularly when performing quarantine? No answer was returned to this letter, and it was clear, from the manner in which it was written, that none was

expected. The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of April having passed over, and nothing having been done, Capt. Wallace began to grow impatient: he said, "Gentlemen, I cannot stay; you must either go into another ship, or proceed to England with me." They would not take advantage of the liberty given to tranship themselves, but they came home, preferring a trip to England to a residence at the Cape. Was there any thing like compulsion in this? most assuredly not. He thought there could be no real objection to remain on board a ship there; it was precisely what he would recommend to gentlemen coming from India for the recovery of their health. But it was his opinion these gentlemen did not want to stop at the Cape. They made an application to tranship their servants, who had engaged only to accompany them to the Cape, which shewed, Mr. Hume contended, an intention on their part to come to England. They proceeded to St. Helena, where they found the Company's ship *Orwell*, and another. They applied to be taken on board the *Orwell*; but could they expect, in common reason, that the captain of the *Orwell* would take them to the Cape, knowing that he would be subject to the same proceeding that had been adopted towards Capt. Wallace? On their arrival in England, they applied to the Court of Directors for leave to return, and though the Court required that they should return by the first ship that sailed, in order to entitle them to the allowance, they granted a further leave of absence of six months to Mr. Marjoribanks, to whom this grant was now proposed to be given; that leave of absence being contrary to their own resolution, which stipulated that their return should take place immediately. He denied that any case or overwhelming necessity had been made out: their coming home had been voluntary. If this vote, therefore, were agreed to, it would open the door to a great abuse, and he should call on the Court of Proprietors not to sanction it: he should agree to Mr. Marjoribanks being paid his allowance up to the time of his reaching the Cape of Good Hope, but not for all the time he was in England till his return to India. He had but one other observation to make: Mr. Marjoribanks, he understood, held three situations; he was a judge and magistrate in the northern division of *Bundelcund*, and as he (Mr. Hume) had served in that quarter, he knew, unless the system was changed, that those offices afforded plenty of employment; he was also a junior member of the Board of Revenue in the middle provinces. These situations had been kept open for Mr. Marjoribanks, to the manifest detriment of those who were performing the duties. He might be supposed to have taken too unfavourable a view of this case; but that view was en-

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tirely founded on the documents before the Court. He saw no degree of necessity, he could perceive no foundation for this grant: it could only have the effect of placing temptations before their servants, and before themselves. They were now called on to give the sum of £7,000 to Mr. Marjoribanks, as his absentee allowance for a period of sixteen months: this was an enormous sum, and afforded another reason for rejecting the proposition. Under all the circumstances, he felt himself obliged to oppose this grant, as one that was calculated to form a precedent of a most dangerous nature.

Mr. Trant said, that after a very attentive perusal of the papers connected with this case, he had come to an entirely different conclusion from that of the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down. He must say, before he proceeded farther, that what had fallen from an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), relative to an Hon. Gent. (Mr. C. Marjoribanks) who had recently left the Court, appeared to him to have been rather indelicate. The Hon. Proprietor must have seen that the Deputy Chairman had abstained from signing this paper, and therefore he ought to have inferred that he had also abstained from taking any part in the discussion. He ought to have known, that by the By-Laws of the Company no gentleman can proceed or interfere in his own personal case; but in the case of a friend he undoubtedly might interfere. He (Mr. Trant) openly avowed himself to be the private friend of this individual, who, he was satisfied, was too honourable and too respectable to come to this Court for the purpose of claiming money under false pretences. With respect to the merits of the question, he contended that a clearer case of necessity never was made out. As to Mr. Parry, he did not return at the specified period; and Capt. Saunders, whose case had also been mentioned, it had been stated was not in the service. He had been an officer, and he (Mr. Trant) did not know whether he had resigned.

The Chairman.—"I was misinformed. I understand Capt. Saunders has since gone back to the service."

Mr. Trant.—It appeared that Mr. Marjoribanks proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and they had been told of the applications for leave to land which had been made to the Governor: a compliance with the request could not be granted. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) was undoubtedly much better qualified to give an opinion on the medical part of the question than he was; but when he said that the Cape of Good Hope was the best place in the world for an invalid to remain kicking about at, he ought to have recollected that the stormy season was about to come on. For his own part, having been much

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at sea, and greatly afflicted as an invalid, he would not recommend tossing about in Table Bay as a remedy for a broken constitution. Mr. Marjoribanks had been labouring for a considerable time under a liver complaint; and he thought that the rolling of a ship in Table Bay was not calculated to assuage the acute pain which attended that disorder. Many observations of an illiberal nature had, he thought, been made on this occasion. Mr. Marjoribanks was a gentleman, and he ought not to be accused, unless on the strongest proof, of a wish to shirk his duty, which was now done. He was, in fact, charged with telling lies. These gentlemen expressed their readiness to put themselves on board another ship, inquiring whether there was any probability that the quarantine would terminate in a reasonable time; and, as they were in bad health, requesting that the ship might be so stationed, as to afford the necessary facilities for procuring medical aid and proper refreshments. This application he did not think at all extraordinary; but no answer was given to it. The captain of the *Orient* said, "as the stormy season is approaching, I must go on;" and these gentlemen were obliged to proceed with him. As they were not very expert swimmers, they did not think it prudent to throw themselves overboard for the purpose of reaching another vessel. They however wrote to the Government, stating their determination to put themselves on board another ship at St. Helena; in that hope they were also disappointed. Such having been the case, it was very hard to charge on this gentleman any unfair, improper, or sinister conduct.

Mr. *Rigby* rose to order. It was very unfortunate when gentlemen, in reply to the observations of others, placed a wrong construction on what was said. He thought, in this instance, that a very wrong construction and interpretation had been placed on the words of his Hon. Friend; and they must all perceive that serious consequences might ensue from such a line of proceeding.

Mr. *Trant* said, he had merely expressed what occurred to his mind in consequence of the speech of the Hon. Gent., which, as it appeared to him, if it meant any thing, meant that Mr. Marjoribanks had not taken such a course as he might and ought to have done; that he had not, in fact, availed himself of circumstances which would have afforded him an opportunity of landing at the Cape instead of proceeding to England. If this were the meaning of the Hon. Gent.'s observations, they certainly involved a charge, which he (Mr. Trant) would not like to have levelled at himself. He thought that Mr. Marjoribanks did use every effort to land, both at the Cape and at St. Helena, but found it impossible. He was then obliged to come to England;

and having come here, the Directors had done nothing but their duty in recommending this grant. It was, he repeated, a simple act of duty, and if they had not done it, he, for one, would have brought the matter before this Court. He certainly would vote for the grant, with the best conscience in the world. With respect to the question generally, the Hon. Gent. set out with alluding to the extreme easiness with which medical certificates could be procured. He (Mr. Trant) having been in the civil service, could, however, assert, that he did not find it so very easy to obtain such certificates. He stated the fact as it had been stated to him, over and over again, by some of the most skilful and respectable gentlemen of Bengal (who would not make such a statement for any consideration unless it were true), that so far from finding persons in the civil service constantly applying to them for certificates, they had, on the contrary, found the greatest difficulty in obliging gentlemen to accept of certificates for the purpose of saving their lives. This he stated boldly, and he defied any gentleman to contradict it. How were certificates procured? In the first place, the surgeon of the station must grant the certificate, which must be backed by two Commissioners, at least, of the Medical Board: he therefore thought he did not state too much, when he contended that sufficient precaution was taken against the improper issue of certificates. The Hon. Gent. had alluded to the circumstance of Mr. Marjoribanks holding the situations of judge and magistrate, and he supposed that that gentleman also held the office of Junior Member of the Board of Revenue; the fact was, that when he left India he did not hold the latter situation. He was a man of great ability, and he was promoted to that post during his absence; in that appointment there was nothing irregular or improper. He really believed that Mr. Marjoribanks brought on his illness by his excessive attention to the service of the Company, a thing which was by no means uncommon. Undoubtedly some persons thought that the civil service was a very quiet, easy, pleasant life; but he, from experience, drew a very different conclusion. When the Hon. Gent. remarked on the circumstance of Mr. Marjoribanks holding different places, he ought to know that it was not incompatible to hold four, five, or six situations at the same time. (*Hear!*) He hoped the Court of Directors, having most wisely and justly admitted Mr. Marjoribanks to resume his situation, with all the allowances he would have been entitled to if he had remained at the Cape, would receive the support which they deserved from the Court of Proprietors. By remaining for some time in this country, Mr. Marjoribanks had recovered his health,

and a most valuable servant had been restored to the Company; whereas, if he had staid at the Cape of Good Hope, his health would have been but imperfectly established, and on his return he would have relapsed into ill-health, as was ordinarily the case. It should be observed, that it was stated on the record, that Mr. Marjoribanks returned to Bengal four months within the time originally calculated. He left Calcutta under a certificate which extended to two years; and he knew it to be the opinion of the Medical Board, that two years was the smallest time which most cases similar to that of Mr. Marjoribanks required for a cure. He should support this grant, because he was firmly persuaded, that, by rejecting it, the Court would check that ardour and energy which characterize the servants of the Company. He repeated, that if Mr. Marjoribanks was charged (and he certainly understood the Hon. Gent. so to have charged him), with any unfair conduct, with having shirked his duty by withdrawing himself unnecessarily from the Cape, there was, in his conscientious opinion, no grounds for such an accusation.

Mr. *S. Dixon* could not suppose that the Governor of the Cape would ask any thing improper or unnecessarily inconvenient of individuals who proceeded to that place for the benefit of their health: what was demanded was, he conceived, a rational precaution on the part of the Government for the preservation of the health of the colony. In his opinion, Mr. Marjoribanks did not act correctly in coming on to England, when he might have gone on board any other ship in the bay but one. This appeared to him to have been a very reasonable proposition on the part of the Governor, and should have been complied with; if an unreasonable proposition were made, the case would have been very different. He required further explanation before he voted for the grant.

Mr. *Lowndes* said he should vote for the present grant. When Gentlemen talked of those individuals remaining at Table Bay, they ought not to forget that the stormy season was coming on. It was, he conceived, impossible to lay down any general rule, with respect to absence. There were cases where allowances ought to be made, even though the individual remained beyond the stipulated time, provided the act was not voluntary. Suppose, for instance, a person were kept at sea much longer than the average period, ought not the time, thus lost, to be made up to him. It was said that riding in Table Bay was an excellent remedy for infirm health: he could not, however, conceive, that to be knocked about for a month in that bay during stormy weather, when you could not raise a knife or fork to your mouth without danger, was very

likely to improve any person's health. It had been observed, that Mr. Marjoribanks remained for six months in this country, and that proceeding was censured. Now, in considering a question of this kind, they ought never to lose sight of the feelings of human nature: he had no doubt but that if his Hon. Friend himself came home from India, he would have done the very same thing. If he were allowed an absence of fourteen months, he would be anxious, when he got amongst his friends, particularly if he were in an ill state of health, to extend the term. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Trant) had alluded to the custom of one man holding five or six situations, whilst another poor devil could not, perhaps, procure one; this he thought a very bad system, and ought to be remedied: he believed it prevailed, in some instances, under Government. Only that the air of St. Stephen's Chapel did not agree with him, he would have been in that chapel long ago: he would have raised his voice against that system; and he was sure he would have done more good than all the saints, as they were called, had ever done. He believed there was a great deal of dissimulation and Jesuitical conduct amongst them.

Mr. *Rigby* said, it was necessary, before the Proprietors came to a decision, that they should read the papers; and, when they proceeded to investigate the grounds on which this or any other similar claim was made, it became imperative on them to give an impartial judgment on the subject, without reference to the persons concerned. In the course of the debate, some allusions of an unpleasant nature had been made: for his own part, he should always set his face against anything that tended to wound private feeling; but, at the same time, it was most desirable to preserve freedom of debate and integrity of discussion, for unless they did that it was impossible to do good. To preserve these, it was necessary that all parties should consider the subject in a liberal point of view; and that whatever observations were made should be received without any feeling of unkindness, when they arose out of the papers now before the Court. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) who espoused the cause of Mr. Marjoribanks was that gentleman's friend; and he must say, that he suffered his zeal to outstrip his prudence. He would appeal to all the Court, whether any personal disrespect was intended by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) towards Mr. Marjoribanks. He should be very sorry to cast any thing like obloquy on Mr. Marjoribanks, whose whole family were honourable men; but it was most obvious from these papers, that Lord W. Somerset, the Governor of the Cape, wrote a letter, with his own hand, to these gentlemen,

granting them leave to tranship themselves, of which permission they did not avail themselves. Now as this grant was to be reviewed and canvassed by this Court and by the Board of Controul, it was essential that every thing material connected with it should be thoroughly sifted. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) said, that if this grant were refused, it would tend to lessen the zeal of our servants in India. He heartily concurred in the encomiums passed on those servants, but he did not think that an adverse decision in this case, founded on views of justice, could impair the zeal and ardour of those servants. After Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends had made this application to the Governor, he signified his ready acquiescence to their going on board any ship in the bay but one; and no reason appeared on the papers for their refusal to accept of this considerate offer: perhaps the Directors were acquainted with some reason; and if so, he should be glad to hear it. The question therefore was, whether this was a compulsory refusal; if it were, if a storm prevented them from going to another ship, or if there were no other vessel to receive them, there was an end of the matter; but at present their conduct was not satisfactorily accounted for. He believed that 50,000 rupees of this claim was on account of a situation, that of Junior Member of Council in the Central Provinces, which had been conferred on Mr. Marjoribanks during his absence; this also required full explanation, before the Court agreed to vote so much money.

* Mr. Buckingham.—The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant), in order to shew the reasonableness and propriety of the return of those gentlemen to England, had stated, that the motion of the sea in Table Bay was bad for an invalid; that the stormy season was coming on, and that the pitching of the ship being very violent, must have been prejudicial to their health, therefore he thought it but reasonable to expect that they would act as they had done. Now, in speaking on this point, he (Mr. Buckingham) would not presume on any nautical knowledge, he would merely state that which was known to all those who had been in India; namely, that nothing was more usual than for persons in ill-health, who resided at Calcutta, to go down to the sand-heads, where the water was as rough as in Table Bay, for the purpose of being shaken about there; and in proportion to the roughness of the water, and the violence of the motion, was their health improved. It was also an opinion generally entertained in India, and in England, that the greater the length of time which was consumed on the sea, in the passage between India and England, the greater was the benefit derived by the invalid. If this grant was agreed to, it

would open the door to abuse, as it would be very easy for any persons to get certificates from medical men, under the pretext of ill-health, set out for the Cape, and then contrive the means of prolonging their voyage to England. It was said, that advantage was seldom or never taken of the facility by which such certificates could be obtained: he would, however, beg leave to mention one case, which was popularly known, that of Mr. Wilkinson, who started four or five times successively from Bengal for the Cape, and always returned in time to receive the allowance as if he had been performing his duties; this done, he returned again to the Cape, after a certain period had expired: thus he received several lacs of rupees from the Company, without doing any thing whatever for those allowances. The high character of Mr. Marjoribanks was put forward as a guarantee that he could not have acted under false pretences; but it was a fallacy, by which human events were generally guided, to suppose that personal character ought to be a guarantee for any thing. Instance Mr. Fauntleroy, who a few years ago would have been held up as a man of honour and unblemished character.—(Some marks of disapprobation.)—He only mentioned this to shew that no man was so bad or vicious as not to have been, at some period of his life, a good man. No man's character should be put forward as an argument against scrutiny. If Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends had been prevented from remaining at the Cape by insuperable difficulties, if the elements fought against them, if the captains of vessels had refused to take them on board, then he should have no objection to grant the whole sum called for, but this was not the case; a distinct leave to tranship themselves was asked for and given. No advantage was, however, taken of the permission, and therefore he should oppose the motion.

Mr. Pattison said this case, in his opinion, resolved itself into a very simple point; it came to this clear and definite consideration: were the circumstances such as compelled these gentlemen to depart for England, or were they not? (Hear!) This case had been argued almost to the extent, that Mr. Marjoribanks was not prevented from landing at the Cape of Good Hope; but he believed there was an armed ship, or some such force, employed to prevent any communication with the shore; and, in his opinion, it would be found, on looking at the papers, that a strong disposition was manifested, on the part of these gentlemen, to land, if they possibly could. Remaining in the bay was talked of as a course that would be greatly conducive to their health; but his facetious friend (Mr. Lowndes) had placed this matter in a proper point of view, when

he argued, that to tranship a man at the Cape of Good Hope in tempestuous weather, and to leave him there for perhaps a considerable time, was not at all a desirable proceeding: it was surely better for him to risk the chance of receiving this gratuitous allowance from the Court, than to undergo so much suffering. He conceived that Mr. Marjoribanks had made out a very strong case. (Hear!) He did not mean to say that the compulsion was absolute; but it was such as would influence every reasonable and prudent man. (Hear!) That was all he asked for; because this was not like a court of law, where every fact must be strictly proved before the jury gave a verdict: they should rather consider this as a question of equity; and if the circumstances appeared to be of a nature sufficiently compulsory to justify Mr. Marjoribanks in coming home, they ought to give him that allowance which, if he had received *pratique* at the Cape of Good Hope, he would have been entitled to. Personal matter had, he thought, very injudiciously been introduced on both sides. (Hear!) The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) asserted, that the act of Mr. Marjoribanks was not compulsory, but rather voluntary; (hear!) he, however, thought it was not. When Mr. Marjoribanks arrived here, he shewed the greatest willingness to return at the earliest day; but, overtaken by sickness in this country, was it surprising that he wished to recover his health amongst his relations and friends? (hear!) it would have been madness, on his part, if he had gone back at once, instead of remaining here for some time, until his health was restored. He admitted that an absolute compulsion, to the extent contemplated by those who were unfriendly to the grant, could not be proved; but he thought a sufficient degree of compulsion had been shewn, to induce gentlemen not to persist in their opposition.

General Thornton said it would have given him great pleasure to assent to this proposition, but the arguments against it were so strong that he could not agree to it. From these papers it appeared that Mr. Marjoribanks might have landed after a short time, as Lord C. Somerset had given him leave to tranship himself; his coming to England was therefore voluntary, and on that ground he was not entitled to this grant. If it were allowed, it would be opening, as had been observed, an immense door for the admission of abuse. This was not a case of confinement, like the last; Mr. Marjoribanks held many places, and certainly could not stand in need of this £7,000.

Mr. Pattison.—It was proposed to tranship those persons under the supposition that there might be infection amongst them: they were not admitted to land, lest

they should infect the population of the colony; but it was humanely said, "O, put these infected persons on board another ship." This restly appeared to him to be rather an inhuman way of going to work; and it was not shewn whether any captain agreed to tranship those gentlemen. When they arrived at St. Helena, the Captain of the *Orwell* did not like to receive such a company. The small-pox, every one knew, was a very scabby disease, and although the distemper itself might, in effect, have gone off, yet some remains of it might have been in existence, sufficient to create danger.

Mr. Stuart said, that a precedent of this nature, for it was admitted that there was no case in point, would have a most dangerous tendency. If, as had already been observed, such a door to abuse were thrown open, numbers of persons would perhaps take advantage of it, and great inconvenience would result, both to the Company's finances and to the duties which their servants were bound to perform. He hoped the Proprietors would pause long before they opened so wide a door. Now, he would ask, was this gentleman obliged to come to England? He understood the rule to be, that if any officer of the Company returned to England from ill-health, he lost the whole of his emoluments, but if he remained at the Cape of Good Hope he retained a considerable portion of them. Now this gentleman had leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on account of his health, it being clearly understood that if he continued there he would secure a part of his salary. During the voyage the small-pox broke out on board, and the ship would not be allowed *pratique*; and they all knew that in many parts of the world the small-pox was considered as dangerous as the plague itself, and precautions were taken against it. Under these circumstances, was it utterly impossible for these gentlemen to remain at the Cape; were they compelled to proceed to England? If they could not go on shore, or procure another ship in which they might perform quarantine, then of course they must come to England. How, then, did the case stand? Why, it appeared that they were not subject to any such impossibility; they made application to the Governor of the Cape, who gave them leave to go on board any ship in the bay except one. They might have gone on board forty vessels; all but one was open to them. Now it appeared that those gentlemen did not place themselves on board any of those vessels; it appeared to him that, knowing the rule with respect to allowances, and being aware of the consequence if they came to England, they ought to have made application to every one of these vessels. If they were refused, they might have shewn to the

Court that it was utterly impossible for them to take any other course. They might have written to the captains, and their answers would have been in proof before the Court. (*Hear!*) It did not, however, appear from the papers that any such application had been made. If Mr. Marjoribanks was serious in his wish to remain at the Cape, the evidence did not, at least, lead to that conclusion; and perhaps it would be better to postpone further proceeding till he had an opportunity of producing stronger evidence of his intention than at present appeared before them.

An *Hon. Proprietor* contended that the Court ought, in justice, to agree to this proposition. What was the situation of these gentlemen? They arrived at the Cape, every one admitted, with a *bona fide* intention of landing there. They applied to Lord C. Somerset, who, though he permitted them to tranship themselves, could give them no assurance as to the time they were likely to be detained. In four days' time the ship sailed, and they proceeded to St. Helena, in the hope of procuring a vessel there. In this object, however, they failed, and they came to England. Now, considering the horror with which the population at the Cape regarded this disease, it would be very difficult to say how long those gentlemen might have been called on to remain in the bay, under very disagreeable circumstances. The *Hon. Proprietor* (Mr. Hume) had said a great deal about the abuses which an acquiescence in this motion was likely to create; he could not view the question in the same way. The *Hon. Proprietor* said he would be able to induce a captain, ostensibly bound to the Cape, to pass that place and proceed to England. This might perhaps be done; but it would, he believed, be a very difficult matter to effect such an object. The gallant general (Thornton) observed, that this was not, like the last, a case of commiseration. Certainly it was not: it was an appeal to the justice of the Court, not to their commiseration! If any man in that Court called for this grant on the score of commiseration, he would not give his vote for it. (*Hear!*) He trusted that the motion would be supported by every liberal-minded Proprietor.

Mr. S. Dixon said, there was one word in the speech of the *Hon. Gent.* who had just delivered his sentiments which ought to be softened down. He hoped the *Hon. Proprietor* did not conclude that any man who opposed this grant was therefore illiberal.

Mr. Wedding asked, whether there was not a moral impossibility of success in the application of these gentlemen for another ship? It was admitted that the small-pox was considered as destructive as the plague

in the colonies; it was therefore impossible to say when they would have been liberated from the operation of the quarantine laws. How were they to communicate with the shipping in the harbour, except through the Government? Were they not to be allowed the common comforts of gentlemen in the Company's service labouring under sickness? Were they to proceed in a common boat round the harbour by themselves? But even if they wished to do so, they would not have been allowed. He contended that there was a moral impossibility of their getting on board any ship in the harbour, where they could procure the necessary aid and attention they required. He considered the offer made by the Governor to Mr. Marjoribanks was one of which that gentleman could not avail himself, and therefore his voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to England was unavoidable. As a proof of the sincerity of those gentlemen, what did they do? Why, when they arrived at St. Helena, they applied there for a ship, and were unsuccessful. He should cheerfully vote for the motion.

The *Chairman* said, after the great length of this discussion, he felt it would be wrong to reply to many of the arguments advanced by those who opposed this grant, and which had already been answered by other gentlemen; but he was anxious, on the part of Mr. Marjoribanks, whom he had not the honour of knowing, to make a few observations in vindication of that gentleman's conduct. He was astonished to hear it said (for he thought it had been said) that Mr. Marjoribanks had come home under false pretences: his *Hon. Friend* (Mr. Trant) had, however, promptly repelled that imputation. This grant, he begged leave to say, was not asked as a boon, but was brought forward by the Court of Directors as a matter of right: (*Hear!*) and he thought that every gentleman who believed that the visit of Mr. Marjoribanks to this country was a compulsory act, would agree in the propriety of the step adopted by the Court of Directors. The *Hon. Gent.* (Mr. Hume) was afraid that this vote would hereafter be established as a precedent: if that were likely to be the case, he would be the first man to hold up his hand against it. (*Hear!*) When, on looking into this case, he saw documents which proved that it was the act of Providence, and not of this gentleman, he could not but accede to the proposition. He believed that those civil servants, when they came to the Cape of Good Hope, would willingly have remained there, and the documents before the Court were sufficient to convince him that it was the act of Providence which brought them to this country. Lord C. Somerset, on application being made to him, said, "you may

go on board any ship but one;" and the learned civilian (Mr. Stewart) had found out, he (the *Chairman*) knew not how, that there were forty ships in the bay. There was nothing in the documents to bear out such an assertion; but suppose there were 400 ships, where was the vessel willing to take these gentlemen on board? The Governor did, when applied to, state to those gentlemen, with his own pen, that much as he commiserated their situation, still private feelings must give way to those of a public nature. He said, "you may go on board any vessel except one, but I can give you no assurance as to the time you may be detained: you must wait till the quarantine is at an end." They then proceeded to St. Helena, and applied for a passage to the captain of the *Orwell*, outward-bound to Bengal; but were refused. What, then, could he do, but come home to England? It was not a voluntary act; and if it were not, he had a right to call on the Court for their unanimous approbation on this occasion. With respect to the sum of 50,000 rupees, relative to which a Learned *Gent.* (Mr. Rigby) wished for explanation, it was Mr. Marjoribanks' proportion of salary arising out of an office that had been conferred on him. He had held the situations of public judge and magistrate, and agent to the Governor-General; but he was not, when he left India, a member of the Board of Revenue. In his absence that office was conferred on him, and he received the emoluments from the time of his appointment, as was the common practice every day. The question was, did Mr. Marjoribanks do all he could to remain at the Cape of Good Hope? In his opinion he had, and was therefore entitled to this grant. The resolution was signed by twenty-one Directors (the Deputy-*Chairman*, the brother of Mr. Marjoribanks, not being one of the number), and he trusted the Court of Proprietors would so far put confidence in the executive body, as to believe that they would not recommend the grant unless they were conscientiously convinced of its propriety. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume said he would shew, in a few words, how completely those gentlemen who supported this resolution were in error. If it could be shewn that Mr. Marjoribanks was obliged, against his inclination, to come to England, he would cheerfully vote for the grant. If it could be shewn, that he and the other gentlemen could not get comfortable accommodation at the Cape of Good Hope, he was ready to forego his opposition; for there was no man more anxious that the servants of the Company should be liberally treated than he was. He would not, however, if a case of necessity were not clearly made out, assist in establishing a

precedent of so dangerous a description as this resolution was likely to create. The *Hon. Proprietor* (Mr. Trant) had spoken of his experience as a civil servant, as he usually did, being determined that they should not forget that he had been in that service. The only argument used by that *Gent.* which appeared to apply to what had fallen from him (Mr. Hume) related to the mode of procuring certificates; for as to talking about abuse levelled at this person or at that person, it was a mere waste of words; the truth must be told, and an act could only be described by proper epithets. He would now say, that in his opinion Mr. Marjoribanks did come under false pretences to demand this money. He wished to avoid saying this, but being accused of having uttered such a sentiment, he would take advantage of the accusation, and by a reference to the documents prove that this was the fact. The *Hon. Gent.* (Mr. Trant) had spoken of his (Mr. Hume's) superior opinion as "a medical man." He knew very well the meaning of this; but he would tell the *Hon. Gent.* that he prided himself on the appellation. He was not nursed in the lap of ease; whatever he possessed he owed to himself; he was not obliged to his friends for the rank he held in society, as perhaps the *Hon. Proprietor* was. The *Hon. Proprietor*, instead of offending, really did him a favour when he spoke of him as a "medical man." Mr. Hume then shortly adverted to the fact, that by remaining in the bay, or off Rocket Island, where the water was as smooth as in a pond, the health of these gentlemen would have been improved, not impaired. He then proceeded to argue from the letter of Lord C. Somerset, penned by his own hand, and from the subsequent conduct of Mr. Marjoribanks and his party, that they did not wish to remain at the Cape. Lord C. Somerset said in his letter, "it is extremely unpleasant for me to refuse you the liberty of landing, but the responsibility of my situation as Governor prevents me from agreeing with your request. I wished to have procured a retired spot for you on *terra firma*, but the medical gentlemen are against such a proceeding. The moment, however, the quarantine is over, every attention shall be paid to your comfort on shore." His Lordship, in the first instance, permitted the parties to do as they requested, namely, to hire a vessel, in which they might remain during the time of the quarantine, although he could not suffer them to land. In their representation, the parties gave three reasons for not having adopted this course; 1st, that their health was not sufficiently recovered to endure the inconvenience to which they would be exposed; 2d, that they could not calculate, with any certainty, whether the quarantine

would or would not last for more than forty days (that time, observed Mr. Hume, being the outside of any quarantine ever known); and 3d, that by private information they were given to understand, that they could not hire a vessel to hold eleven persons, including servants, for less than twelve guineas a-day. If they had hired a ship for thirty days, it would have cost between £300 and £400; but they would not do that; they came to England, and the Court was now called upon, contrary to the rule of the service, to pay to Mr. Marjoribanks £7,000. Such were the reasons given for not agreeing to the liberal offer of the Governor; and these were so weak and inefficient, that every unprejudiced mind must agree with him in thinking that he had made out a clear case against the proposed grant. So far from Mr. Marjoribanks being obliged to come to England, so far from its being the act of Providence and God, it appeared, from his own shewing, that it arose from an unwillingness to meet a charge of twelve guineas a-day. Mr. Marjoribanks had not dealt fairly with the Court. Could it be believed, after the letter he had read, informing the parties that they were perfectly at liberty to hire a vessel; could it be believed, that, in their representation to the Bengal Government, they actually stated that the Governor at the Cape took no notice of their application? Such, however, was their statement in the letter, addressed by them to W. H. Bailey, chief Secretary to the Government. So far, however, from this being the case, he knew not what a distinct answer was, if the answer of Lord C. Somerset to the application of these gentlemen was not a plain and distinct one: it certainly appeared so to him; and he was in the habit, as much as any man, of examining documents. The Hon. Proprietor next adverted to a letter sent to Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends by Col. Bird, the Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, in which he informed them "that the convenience of the vessel must rest with their own agents." In remarking on this letter, the parties observed, "that it did not give them even the necessary authority to pass the guard-boat, by which their ship was vigilantly watched; and the intimation that their agents must provide for their comfort, was only what they already knew." He thought the case, when he first addressed the Court, sufficiently strong to take no notice of these points; but here it was clearly proved that these gentlemen could, if they pleased, have hired a vessel by their own agents. Who were their agents? Why two gentlemen at the Cape, who would have done everything for their comfort. When they received the answer to their application, they should have got their friends to have hired a vessel for them, and to have

chosen the most convenient situation for her to be moored in. As to the weather, he must observe, that in June and July it was unfavourable, but in April and May it was as fine weather as could be desired. Viewing the case in this light, he felt it would be improper for him to let the vote pass without taking the sense of the Court upon it.

Mr. Trant said the Hon. Gent. entirely misunderstood him, in supposing, that when he alluded to the Hon. Gent.'s having held a medical situation in India, he meant any thing disrespectful towards him; (hear!) on the contrary, he deferred to him, where the question was one of which a medical man was confessedly the most competent judge. As for himself, he had not on this occasion, or on any other, endeavoured to put himself forward as a member of the civil service. The duties of the situation which, as a civil servant, he had filled in India, he had endeavoured to discharge correctly, as, no doubt, the Hon. Gent. had endeavoured to perform his; and he (Mr. Trant) had always been most happy to procure the approbation of his superiors. The present, he contended, was as fair and honourable a case as he ever recollected. The Hon. Gent. had referred to the correspondence with the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and had particularly dwelled on the point that these gentlemen were at liberty to hire a vessel. Now what was their situation? Here were two honourable servants of the Company, compelled to quit their posts, under the advice of gentlemen of the Hon. Proprietor's own profession; and here he must distinctly assert, that it was not so easy to procure certificates of ill health as the Hon. Proprietor had stated. On this point the Hon. Proprietor had made an accusation against those who granted certificates, which was something very like fraud, and it was quite right that it should be roundly and boldly repelled. These invalids said, "we are willing to hire a vessel at our own cost," and they mentioned, at the same time, that the charge was very high; but he (Mr. Trant) defied the Hon. Proprietor, or anybody else, to shew that they stated the rate of twelve guineas a-day as the reason which induced them not to hire a vessel. (Mr. Hume—"that was one of the reasons.") They said, "we will go on board another vessel, provided she may be so situated as to allow us to procure necessary supplies from the Cape or Simon's-town." To this representation, and the proposition was a most reasonable one, he denied that any answer had been returned. The captain of the *Orient*, in which they were, then said, "my vessel will sustain injury if I remain longer; I must proceed on my voyage." They, as he said before, did not throw themselves overboard and

swim ashore, but proceeded to St. Helena, and endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to procure a vessel there. He would appeal to the Hon. Proprietor, as a gentleman of feeling and humanity, whether he could fairly expect Mr. Marjoribanks to take any other course but that which he had pursued. He knew that by coming home he risked the loss of this large sum; but prudence counselled him to run that risk, rather than endanger his life. The documents before the Court did not justify the Hon. Proprietor in accusing a most respectable gentleman with the offence of coming before them under false pretences.

Mr. S. Dixon expressed a wish that the question should be adjourned until something more in the way of explanation could be brought forward. From the part taken by some gentlemen this day, it appeared to him that some personal friendship acted too much on the feelings of individuals in that Court.

The Chairman saw no advantage from delay: the question had been so amply discussed to-day that nothing new could be added, and though it were carried in the affirmative now, it might be rejected at a future day. He was about to put the question—when

Mr. Rigby moved, as an amendment, "that the farther consideration of this subject be adjourned to this day fortnight."

General Thornton seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hume took this opportunity of referring to the letter of Colonel Bird, Colonial Secretary at the Cape, as being an answer to the second letter of Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends. They were there told, that "their own agents, who could hire a vessel, must look to their convenience."

Mr. Trant—"That letter is quite unofficial."

The amendment was then negatived, and the original motion was agreed to by a very large majority.

Mr. Hume gave notice that he would consult the sense of the Proprietors by ballot on this case, as he never knew a more flagitious attempt to dispose of the Company's money.

STEWARD AND PURVEYOR AT ADDISCOMBE.

The Chairman said he had next to inform the Court that it was made farther special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, in conformity with the 17th section of the 6th chapter of the by-laws, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 31st July last, appointing Mr. Robert Martin Leeds Purveyor at the Military Seminary, and Steward of the Company's estate at

Addiscombe, with a salary of £400 per annum. It was within the last two years deemed necessary to re-model, in some respects, the establishment at Addiscombe. The new system, that of employing a steward and purveyor, had been in probation for the last six months. The Directors were anxious to see whether the scheme would answer, and it was found to answer perfectly; they therefore came forward to the Court of Proprietors to sanction the measure with their approbation. The expense consisted of one item of £400, part of which was defrayed by the cadets. He need not expatiate farther on the subject, as he was sure the measure would stand firmly on its own intrinsic merits.

The report on which the resolution was formed was then read, and the Chairman moved, "That the Court approve of the said resolution, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

Mr. Hume expressed himself highly gratified with the plan, which was economical in practice and sound in principle. He would take that opportunity of again impressing on the Court the propriety, nay, the necessity of not allowing any of their servants to go out to India without receiving a proper education. Any pecuniary expense which might be incurred was nothing in comparison with the benefit which the Company must derive from having their cadets efficiently educated. He hoped that they would soon see the propriety of calling on every one of their cadets to learn the Hindoostanee, at least, if they made themselves masters of no other oriental tongue. Learning of that description doubled, nay tripled the value of a man in India.

Mr. Lowndes objected to the union of the situations of purveyor and steward in the same person. A purveyor, if he understood the word, was a person whose duty it was to contract with the different tradespeople; and, if he understood what a steward meant, he was the individual who was to check the accounts: so that in this case the person who purchased was invested with a very extraordinary power, that of auditing his own accounts.

The Chairman said that in this instance a Committee of the Court of Directors checked the accounts. With respect to what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), the Court of Directors had not been inattentive to the subject. The cadets were now much better educated than they used to be, and he believed there were very few of them that had not some knowledge of the oriental languages.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairman said, he had to acquaint the Court (a matter of which he supposed the greater part of the Proprietors were aware) that the papers ordered to be printed on the 3d of March last were in the course of delivery; and further, that certain documents moved for and ordered to be printed on the 23d of June last, were in the course of printing. But there were other papers which had been called for which the Directors could not lay before the Court, because they were in the Secret Department. Application had been made by the Secret Committee to the Board of Commissioners for leave to produce them, but the Board did not think proper to comply with the application.

Mr. Edmonstone said, as he was the individual who moved for the papers alluded to by the Hon. Chairman, he would state in a few words the consideration which induced him to take that step. He stated, on that occasion, that he should concur in the production of the narrative of the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, under the condition that the documents now refused by the Board of Control should be granted; those documents containing the views and sentiments of other members of that administration, with regard both to the political state of India at the time when the Marquess of Hastings acceded to the government, and also with respect to the disposition, intentions, and proceedings of the various states of India subsequently to that period, and antecedently to the adoption of the Marquess of Hastings' military plan of operations, the effect of which had been so vast an extension of territory and of our foreign relations. The views and sentiments described in those documents differed essentially from the representations contained in the Marquess of Hastings' narrative of his administration: he therefore thought it consistent with the object of the Court of Proprietors, in calling forth the mass of papers now laid before them, that, if the document purporting to be a Summary of his Lordship's administration were treated as official, the recorded deliberations of the Government on some of the most important transactions mentioned in that statement should also be accessible to the Proprietors. This purpose had been defeated, in consequence of the Board of Control, in the exercise of its legal functions, not thinking it proper to lay those documents before the Proprietors. He should only say, that the Summary of his Lordship's administration was now in their hands, with other documents; while those papers which he had moved for, and the sentiments contained in which were at

variance with those contained in the Summary, were withheld.

Mr. Hume.—In what situation, he asked, would any candid man consider the Marquess of Hastings to be placed, by conduct so extraordinary on the part of his Majesty's Government? Here was an individual high in character and rank, holding an exalted office (for there was no office under the Crown more exalted than that of Governor-General), and discharging the duties of that office for many years, with the full approbation of the Company, the Government, and the country. He came home, and he found himself assailed, from some quarter or other, by base attacks on his character. What, under these circumstances, did the Marquess of Hastings do? Like an honourable man, he turned round, and gave a fair, candid, and correct statement of all that occurred during his stay in India. This he considered highly honourable to the Marquess of Hastings, and he gave him much more credit than his counsellors, from whom he always differed, for he would not follow counsels which must have ruined India. They owed it to justice, as well as to the character of the Marquess of Hastings, to produce all these papers: without them the true situation of India could not be known. Such a man's character should not be thus murdered or assassinated. He lamented that all the papers were not produced. At present he was not prepared to say what course ought to be pursued; but he must say, that he considered the whole of the proceedings in this case as very extraordinary. He would ask the Chairman if he had any objection to lay before the Court a copy of the letter of the Directors to the Commissioners requesting these papers, and also a copy of the answer refusing the application, otherwise they could not judge if the Court represented to Government the immense importance of these documents.

The Chairman.—"I have not the least objection."

The letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Board of Commissioners, and the answer of the latter, were then read. The former merely conveyed a copy of the resolution of the Court of Proprietors which called for the information; and the answer contained a refusal, on the ground of the impropriety of giving too much publicity to the secret information of the Company's administration.

Mr. Rigby.—Whatever his opinion of the Marquess of Hastings might be (and he certainly considered the character of so great a man as forming part of the history of his country), he was not, nevertheless, prepared to censure or condemn the Commissioners for refusing information upon

the Government of India: for, high as was the character of the Marquess of Hastings, they still had a higher duty to perform to the country.

Mr. Lowndes thought that they were bound to say whether these papers would be of use to the Marquess of Hastings or not, for it may happen that a variety of papers, which would be of no service to him, might cause a great deal of mischief if they were to meet the public eye, particularly at a time when India was not in a state of complete peace. There was no man whose public or private character stood higher than that of the Marquess of Hastings. On all occasions his conduct was consistent, and he had no doubt that he would pass through the fiery ordeal without singing a hair of his head.

Mr. Hume said, he would at the next Court submit some proposition (as we understood) relative to these papers.

INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. Hume said that at a late Court, the result of which he should ever deplore, as foreboding ignorance and slavery to India, by suppressing the liberty of the press there, an Hon. Director stated that the case of Mr. Arnott, who had been banished from India, was not under consideration then, as the Court of Directors had received no documents respecting it. He now begged leave to ask whether the Directors had received any documents relative to that gentleman's banishment, or to his treatment on board of ship: if they had, he wished them to be laid before the Court.

The Chairman.—"The Court of Directors knew nothing more than this, that Mr. Arnott was a passenger in the ship *Fame*, which was burned to the water's edge; that Mr. Arnott, with the other passengers, arrived at Bencoolen, where he chose to remain in preference to proceeding on his voyage to Europe; and that he presented a memorial to the Bengal Government, stating his misfortune, and praying for a remission of his sentence."

Mr. Hume said he understood, from what was formerly said, that the Court of Directors were entirely ignorant of the transaction. He had seen a letter, stating that Lord Amherst had issued a strict order not to allow Mr. Arnott to go out of the ship. This was an act so tyrannous and unwarrantable, that he could not but shudder at it. He wished to know whether the Court of Directors had any information on this point.

The Chairman said he had already given all the information in his power relative to Mr. Arnott.

Mr. Hume.—"Have the Directors the exact regulations by which the press in India is governed?"

The Chairman.—The Court of Directors are in possession of the original ordinance; but as there is an appeal now before the King in Council (the matter being *sub judice*), he did not think that question at present a fit one for the public discussion of the Proprietors.

Mr. Hume.—"Whenever the information as to Mr. Arnott's case arrives, I shall bring that subject forward."

Adjourned.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.
COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPT. P. P. MORGAN, 38th BENGAL N.I.
Head-Quarters, Camp, Fulteghur, 26th
March 1824.

At an European general court martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1824, of which Lieut. Col. M. Boyd, 1st bat. 33d regt. N.I., is President, Capt. P. P. Morgan, of the 2d bat. 26th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in a letter, dated Cuttack, 30th Sept. 1823, addressed to Lieut. T. Roberts of the same corps, introduced the name of his immediate commanding officer, Major Watson, in a manner highly disrespectful and insubordinate; and in having, in the said letter, most unwarrantably thrown out various insinuations

or aspersions derogatory to the character of his said commanding officer, particularly in the following instances, viz.—"You must long ere now be aware that this apprehension was groundless, inasmuch as the information on which it was founded was itself false, in as far as the residents are concerned; as also with regard to the great majority of the officers of the battalion, it is likewise false in their case, they having all called on me whilst I was yet in my bungalow, or subsequently to my having left it for my own."

2d. "We shall now proceed to investigate the origin of this false and malicious libel, and to inquire to whom it is to be attributed. In answering this query, Col. Carpenter's name must be left entirely out of the question. To whom then can it apply but to Major Watson, Capt. Stewart, or Lieut. Auberjonois. Having now reduced to the cabalistic number three, those from amongst whom it is to be

sought the libeller, who has had the audacity to dictate to you with whom it is his pleasure that you should associate, I will ask now what possible objection even these three persons could have to calling on you, there being a possibility of meeting with me at your house? To this it is impossible to offer any but one answer; namely, that his conscience pricked him, and told him that he had been guilty of injury (or at least endeavouring to injure me), and he dared not look me in the face, through dread of betraying his conscious guilt; and one thing which low and grovelling minds can never forgive, is to see the person whom they have traduced rise, through the force of conscious integrity, superior to their malevolent aspersions. But how, I will ask, are these calumniators, or perhaps I should say is this calumniator, to avoid meeting with me elsewhere? for, as far as I can observe, you are the only person whom they have dared to insult by their dictation. How can he or they be certain that they will not meet me at the house of any other person, when he or they may call; or what security have they that I may not come in where there may be one, or two, or all three? And one thing is certain, namely, that I will never take the trouble to avoid them or you, nor any other man who may blindly lend himself to their calat. Those alone whose deeds are evil seek the shade; I, on the contrary (conscious of my own integrity), have ever sought the light, and ever will."

3d. "We will now appropriate a few lines to the objections of these persons to meeting with me (as I can conceive none others), to whose opinions you appear to bow with so much reverence. And first to Major Watson. What has he to complain of? Why a great matter, truly: I required of him to act like a gentleman! An unreasonable request, doubtless, and perhaps not so easily to be followed as recommended." The whole or any part of such conduct being subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

A. T. WATSON, Major,
Commanding 2d bat. 26th regt. N.I.
Cutlack, the 11th Oct. 1823.

Additional charge preferred against Capt. P. P. Morgan, by Brigadier Carpenter, commanding at Cutlack: For having, while under arrest on the foregoing charges, addressed a letter to Brigade Major Faithful, dated Cutlack, the 21st November 1823, conveying highly offensive and unjustifiable imputations on my conduct, particularly in the following, viz. "I do, however, submit solemnly protest against such denigration, as well as the depriving me from resistance to the superior authority, as acts of the utmost cruelty. This is, I believe, the first time of an officer under arrest

being placed at the mercy and discretion of his declared and professed enemies; for such, and unprovokedly such, do I conceive Major Watson and his staff officers to be: and it is well known that no enmity is so implacable as that which is gratuitously adopted. From these officers I do expect nothing but indignity and oppression; and whilst impressed with such an opinion, I cannot refrain from expressing abhorrence of the cruelty and injustice of subjecting me to their authority." The same being subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

G. CARPENTER, Lieut. Col.
Commanding in Cutlack.
Cutlack, Nov. 24, 1823.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, having maturely weighed the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does sentence him, Capt. P. P. Morgan, 2d bat. 26th N.I., to be discharged the service of the Honourable Company.

Approved and confirmed,
EAW. PAGE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

The sentence of the General Court Martial is accompanied by a recommendation of the prisoner to clemency, on the grounds of length of service, and the Commander-in-Chief would be well inclined to attend to it, if he did not feel imperatively called upon to mark by a severe example, to the army, the sense he entertains of the conduct of those who, instead of employing the influence resulting from mature years and long service to direct the minds of inexperienced youth in the straight path of duty and reverence for legitimate authority, avail themselves of it to teach them the lesson of insubordination and disrespect to their superiors. Capt. Morgan is to be struck off the list of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Dinapore, and directed to proceed without delay to Fort William. On his arrival there, the Town and Fort major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Mr. Morgan with a passage to Europe.

ASSIST. APOTHECARY J. EVERARD, M.C.
EUROPEAN REGT.

Head-Quarters on the river Ganges, above Dalmow, 11th March 1824.

At an European general court martial, assembled at Nagpoor on the 17th of February 1824, of which Major Gall, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is President, Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Everard, Hon. Company's European Regiment, was ar-

raigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

"For being repeatedly in a state of shameful intoxication, but particularly on the evening of the 10th instant (February).

2d. "For bleeding Private Ward, of the Rifle Company, European Regiment, and cutting his arm in an highly improper manner on the evening of the 10th instant (February), whilst in the above state of shameful intoxication."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court, having duly considered the evidence that has come before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges exhibited against him, and sentence him to be dismissed the service."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) EAW. PAGE, General,
and Commander-in-Chief in India.
James Everard is to be struck off the list of subordinate medical officers from the date on which this order may be published at Nagpoor.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

March 4. Mr. John Inglis Harvey, Assistant to Secretary to Board of Revenue in Central Provinces.

Judicial Department.

March 4. Mr. C. Cardew, Assistant to Salt Agent at Bulloah and Chittagong, and Joint Magistrate at Noakhalee.

11. Mr. J. H. Patton, Assistant to Commissioner in Cutlack.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 11, 1824.—10th Regt. N. I. Ens. H. M. Graves to be Lieut. from 21st Feb. 1824, vice Armstrong, killed in action.

Lieut. H. Gordon, 13th regt. N.I., to be an Assist. Barrack Master for executing duties of District of Cutlack.

Assist. Surg. James Graham, M.D., to be Medical Officer at station of Mehidpore.

Head Quarters, Feb. 20.—Lieut. Smith to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 18th regt. during absence of Lieut. Barstow, employed on a special duty by Col. Adams.

Feb. 21.—Ens. J. S. Brown, 1st bat. 33d regt., directed to do duty with 2d bat. 31st regt. at Berhampore.

Feb. 23.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Grant to have medical charge of detachment of European artillery under orders for Dacca.

Capt. Bunbury, 20th regt., to continue to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. and as Station Staff at Prince of Wales' Island, until arrival of his successor.

Lieut. and Adj. Gordon to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 13th regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. Hodgson; dated 5th Jan.

Feb. 24.—The whole of the young officers now doing duty with detachment of European regiment at Dinapore ordered to be struck off that detachment from 1st March, and directed to proceed and join corps to which they stand permanently posted.

Feb. 25.—Capt. G. Snodgrass and Lieut. M. Smith, 4th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regiment.

2d-Lieuts. of Artillery (recently admitted to service), posted to bats. and companies as follow:—2d-Lieut. G. Campbell to 8th comp. 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. A. Cardew to 6th comp. 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. G. Ellis to 1st comp. 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. J. Abbott to 7th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. H. L. White, 18th regt., to join and do duty with 2d bat. 20th regt.

Feb. 26.—Lieut. Geo. Thompson, 1st bat. 20th N.I., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to corps, vice Bunbury, promoted to a company.

Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson directed to proceed and join corps to which he stands appointed, viz. 1st bat. 3d N.I. at Assegurh.

Capt. T. Taylor, 3d N.I., to officiate as Fort Adj. at Agra during Capt. Turner's absence, instead of arrangement notified in G. O. of 10th inst.

Assist. Surg. Jasper Wilson to do duty with Artillery at Dum Dum.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Inglis posted to 1st bat. 23d N.I. from 14th inst., vice Hickman.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Child, posted to 2d bat. 16th regt.

Feb. 27.—Regt. of Artil. Capt. Pereira removed from 6th to 2d comp. 1st bat. at Agra, and Capt. C. P. Kennedy from latter to former.—Brev. Capt. R. Roberts, horse brigade, removed to 4th comp. 1st bat., and directed to proceed to Benares and take command of it.

Feb. 28.—Ens. Abbott, Engineers, appointed to corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join Head-Quarters at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. J. Leslie posted to 2d bat. 30th N.I. at Bhopaulpore, vice Hamilton, appointed Surgeon to Political Agency at Bhopaul.

March 1.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunliffe posted to 2d bat. 26th N.I.

Major E. Simons posted to 1st, and Capt. C. R. W. Lane and Lieut. P. Goldney posted to 2d bat. 1st regt.

Capt. C. Taylor removed from 2d to 1st bat. 1st regt.

Lieut. W. Fraser to act as Adj. to left wing 1st bat. 33d regt. during its separation from Head-Quarters.

Capt. White, 18th N.I., to do duty with

1st bat. 23d regt. proceeding to Chittagong, and Lieut. Johnstone, 2d bat. 20th regt., to do duty with same corps until it reaches its destination.

March 2.—Corporal and Quart. Mast. Rocks to act as Adj. to detached wing of 5th regt. L.C., and Brev. Capt. Burgess to act as Quart. Mast. during Corporal Rocks's absence from Head-Quarters of regiment.

Fort William, March 18.—Assist. Surg. James W. Grant to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Cawnpore, vice Harding, who resigns.

Lieut. David Sheriff, 13th N.I., returned to duty without prejudice to rank.

Ordnance Com. Depart. Assist. Com. J. Whale to be Deputy Commissary; Dep. Assist. Com. A. Cameron to be Assistant Commissary; and Conductor A. Beatty to be Dep. Assist. Commissary, from 1st March 1824, in succession to Moran transferred to Invalid Pension establishment.

Capt. H. Nicholson, 11th regt. N.I., to be Deputy Paymaster to Bengal div. of troops under orders for foreign service.

March 20.—Medical Officers nominated to accompany expedition now under equipment for foreign service:

Assist. Surg. Wm. Jackson, Civil Station of Sylhet.

Assist. Surg. James Ronald, Salt Agency, Jessore.

Assist. Surg. Benj. Burt, Civil Station, Moorsheadabad.

Assist. Surg. G. Waddell, Salt Agency, Barripore.

Capt. John Canning, 27th regt. N.I., to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Governor General.

Head-Quarters, March 3.—Assist. Surg. Nicoll to embark for Chittagong along with left wing of 1st bat. 23d regt.

Lieut. Dunbar to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 15th regt. during absence of Lieut. Gordon, and as Interp. and Quart. Mast. during absence of Lieut. Hodgson.

Garrison Assist. Surg. Wyatt directed to do duty with 1st bat. 29th N.I. until arrival of Surgeon Grierson.

March 5.—Lieut. Campbell to act as Adj. to detached wing of 1st bat. 14th regt.

Brev. Capt. J. Hicks, 2d bat. 11th N.I., appointed Adjutant to corps from 12th ult., vice Davidson deceased.

March 6.—Lieut. Simpson to act as Adj. to detachment of five corps. of 2d bat. 28th regt. proceeding with treasure to Indore.

Capt. H. L. White, 18th, at present attached to 23d regt., to act as Major of Brigade to Troops on Chittagong frontier.

March 8.—Major Weston posted to 2d, and Major Bird to 1st bat. 2d N.I.

March 10.—Ensign Grealey, 1st bat. 28th, to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt., and Lieut. McCreath, 1st bat. 36th, to do duty with 1st bat. 31st regt. until 1st of June.

Lieut. J. Bunyon, 1st bat. 12th regt., appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to corps, in succession to Gordon appointed to Army Commissariat.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 11. Capt. J. Brod-hurst, of Artillery, for health.

To Mauritius.—March 18. Lieut. C. Smith, 13th N.I., for ten months, for health.—Lieut. and Adj. H. Macfarquhar, 2d bat. 20th N.I., six months, for health. Cancelled.—Capt. Everest, to Bombay.

1115 MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 25.—Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Light Inf. Ensign J. Jones to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Rothe deceased, 18th Nov. 1823.—R. W. Croker, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Jones promoted, ditto.

20th Foot. Lieut. Chas. Connor to be Capt. by Brevet, from 22d Feb. 1824.

GENERAL ORDER.

ASIATIC SAILORS AND LASCARS.

Fort William, General Department, 11th March 1824.—Whereas in and by certain regulations made by the Directors of the East-India Company, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 54th George III. cap. 124, relating to the care during the voyage to England and return to India of Asiatic sailors and lascars, it was among other things ordained and directed as follows:

"Every ship or vessel having on board any Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, and which, from and after the first day of January 1815, shall clear out from any port or place in any territory, country, or island under the government of the East-India Company, or belonging to his Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said Company, and every ship or vessel having on board Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the said Company, which shall arrive at any port or place in the said united kingdom, shall be provided with an expert surgeon of ability and knowledge: and in all cases of ships or vessels clearing out from any port or place under the government of the said Company, or belonging to his Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, such surgeon shall be previously examined by the medical board, or such medical person, or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by the government of the

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port or place from whence such ship shall clear out; and no surgeon shall be deemed a fit surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such board, or such medical person or persons, to be duly qualified; and such surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such ships during their whole voyages (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expense of the owners or owner thereof, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, during the voyages on which such ships or vessels shall be bound; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished, at the like expense, with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines fit for the said Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives."

Public notice is hereby given, that the regulations before-mentioned must be complied with, and that every ship or vessel clearing out from any port or place in any country or island under the government of the East-India Company, or belonging to his Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said Company, having on board Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the said charter, shall be provided with an expert surgeon of ability and knowledge, in conformity with the directions contained in such regulation, and that in case such regulation cannot be complied with, the owners, master, or commander of any ship or vessel having on board such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives as aforesaid, and intending to proceed with any ship or vessel on such voyage as aforesaid, shall represent in writing to the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council the cause or causes by which such owners, master, or commander, have or hath been prevented from procuring a surgeon in conformity with such regulation, together with the means that have been adopted to procure such surgeon, which representation is to be verified by the oath of the person or persons who may make or sign such representation, in order that it may be determined whether the provision of such regulation in that behalf shall be dispensed with.

The owners, master, or commander of every such ship or vessel having on board such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, are also hereby required to state in writing (such statement to be verified in the usual manner), that every such ship or vessel has been furnished with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines, fit for the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, in conformity with the said regulation.

Every application that may hereafter be made to the Right Hon. the Governor Ge-

neral in Council, by any owners, masters, or commanders of vessels for licenses to proceed with a less proportion of British seamen than required by law, must be accompanied either by an affidavit, that a surgeon has been provided in compliance with the regulation before-mentioned, or by such representation as aforesaid, shewing that such surgeon could not be procured in the manner herein before directed, and also by a statement shewing that medicines have been provided for the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives intended to proceed on such ship or vessel as aforesaid.

By command of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to the Govt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE PHILANTHROPY.

[The following document is particularly worthy the attention of our readers, from the circumstance of its having been drawn up by natives.]

Appeal to the Public, for the Relief of the poor Natives of the Southern Provinces of the Deccan, who are suffering under a severe Famine.

Famine, one of the greatest calamities that the Almighty Disposer of events inflicts on mankind, desolated but a short time ago the fair plains of Ireland. No sooner was this event known in Britain, than its generous inhabitants opened their purses for the relief of their brethren in distress, and even distant colonies were not found backward to imitate the noble example set them by the parent country. The destroying power has now changed its theatre of action, and, shifting the scene of havoc from Europe to Asia, wastes with his blasting breath the devoted regions of the Deccan.

The whole of the country in the south, from Terechinopoly to Vengole, and from Madras to Bangalore, including a space of nearly 40,000 square miles, has been this year visited by a dearth that has reduced its wretched inhabitants to the most deplorable condition.

The poorer classes of society, in many of these districts, even in times of plenty, can scarcely manage to earn even a bare subsistence for their families; their condition, therefore, in the hours of scarcity, is unhappy beyond what imagination can conceive. There are now no more, as formerly, of those chiefs and noblemen in that place, who perform acts of munificence and largesses; none who will feed thousands, for the sake of the reward that charity and virtue will bring to itself: the poor, therefore, have no hope to be saved from starvation, despair, and death, but from those who pity their distress, and who sympathise for their misfortunes. The famine, even allowing it the shortest period,

season last until the next year's crops are gathered in; a period, therefore, of ten months of want and privation is still hanging over the heads of the unhappy and despair-struck natives, and should the rain unfortunately fail next season, the poor sufferers will be sunk to the last pitch of wretchedness.

We, therefore, whose names are hereunto subscribed, impressed with the sense of the high philanthropy and universal benevolence, which is one of the leading features in the character of the inhabitants of this metropolis, intreat them in charity to contribute money or grain, according to their pleasure or means, in order that the same may be applied to relieve the want of the miserable victims of hunger, who are groaning under the severest woes and misfortunes.

Messrs. Palmer and Co. have undertaken to be treasurers, to receive all contributions made, and to forward donations of all kinds to their agents, Messrs. Binny and Co. at Madras, who will apply the same as may be most expedient towards the relief of the unhappy sufferers.

We beg the friends of humanity to take this appeal into their consideration, and to remit the cash and grain as early as possible to Messrs. Palmer and Co., as the fair season will soon pass away, after which it will be very difficult, if not impracticable, to transmit any rice to Madras.

It is in contemplation, should the contributions render it possible, to establish *charnams* or charitable inns, wherein food will be distributed to the poor; separate ones, however, will be appropriated to the Bramins distinct from the other classes of natives, where food cooked by Bramins will be served out to them.

Should any person, either Hindoo, Mussulman, or Christian, wish to have charitable inns, peculiarly established to give victuals to those of the same religion as himself, he shall have his wish gratified, if his contribution, individually, or jointly with others of the same opinion and religion, is adequate to carry it into effect.

Those who wish to have rice or victuals distributed in their own name exclusively, shall have their intention fulfilled (if their contribution be of sufficient importance), by having *shouleries* particularly adapted for that purpose, provided by the friends of the undersigned, without any charge for rent being made, as it is a national and charitable concern.

We thus implore the Christians, as rulers of the country, to yield relief to the famished natives in the name of the blessed Redeemer (who repeatedly commands us to give to the poor, and tells him who has two coats to bestow one on him that hath none), to give some part of their superfluity of luxury towards the object of this appeal; the Lord will reward the wise steward,

who lays out his talent for the benefit of his Master.

To many in the higher and middle classes of society a small retrenchment of some expense that can be easily spared will no doubt be cheerfully made, when it is considered that by this *elemosynary* act the existence of many human beings is prolonged; and though no human eye can perceive the exact object which individual contribution serves to remove from death, yet the all-seeing and merciful God above can discriminate and reward the donor accordingly.

The Mussulmans we conjure to contribute to the relief of the sufferers, in the name of their holy prophet, who taught that prayer carries man half way to heaven, that fasting lays him at the threshold, and that charity opens the gates of paradise; and in the name of the virtuous Ali, who seven times divided his property among the poor.

To Hindoos it is only necessary to mention the many sublime doctrines of charity inculcated by our holy books.—Krisna said, "I will make obedience to those who bestow food in the time of famine."—Bhisma said, "No donation is equal to that of victuals and water;" and by the Hindu ethics we are taught, that "a thousand elephants and horses, a herd of kine, the whole of a man's estate, gold and silver utensils, as far as the earth and ocean extends, and a crore of decorated virgins or daughters, cannot counterbalance the virtue of bestowing food to the poor."

We conjure those of the three faiths of Christians, Mussulmans, and Hindoos, in the name of our common Creator and God, to show the affection that man as a commoner of nature should bear to his fellow-man, by relieving so many individuals of those three religions, who are daily dying for want of their usual sustenance; and we make this appeal with the more confidence, well knowing that the same benevolence that has so often been exerted in this metropolis towards the relief of the distressed, will be now extended to so large a portion of human beings, who are groaning under the severest calamity that can befall mortal man.

Baboo Kumarwami Pandit.
Baboo Woonundun Tagore.
Baboo Sibchunder Doss.
Baboo Radhacanta Majumdar.
C. Soobish.
Viswanathbhatt.
Vishwar Sastri.
Nrisimha Somagaji.
Soreevadhani.
Soochavadhani.
Ramakrishnamah Pandit.
Gunga Veravadhani.
Nookala Veekappa.
Malladi Vankiah.

Ind. Gaz., March 11.

WET DOCKS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA.

It is in contemplation to establish Wet Docks in some convenient situation in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. We understand that a Committee, combining all the requisite talent and judgment, has been appointed to take the subject into the most minute consideration in all its details. Against the principle of the proposed measure we hardly conceive any feasible objection can be offered. The paramount advantages to the revenue, the commercial community, and the shipping interests, are so evident, that they scarcely need be pointed out. In a matter of such importance and magnitude, and where such extensive and various interests are concerned, it can scarcely be expected that opinions should be unanimous, but we certainly do expect to find that the measure will meet with general support and countenance. The chief point of difference, we imagine, will be the site; three places we have heard specified as likely to come under consideration: first, at Kidderpore, where the docks of General Watson were begun; secondly, it has been proposed that a canal should be cut from Kidderpore round Calcutta, to again enter the river by Chitpore-bridge, having at its centre a large basin for the wet docks; and thirdly, if, on boring, a foundation can be obtained along the extent of the Sumatra Sand, that the space to the westward of it shall be enclosed, thus forming an extensive dock which can be enlarged with ease to any extent, by excavating inland. This latter plan, which at first sight appears the least desirable, is in our estimation on every account to be preferred. But as the subject will be submitted to a competent committee, it will undoubtedly meet with every consideration its importance demands.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 18.

APPREHENSION OF NATIVE FORGERS BY THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The active Magistrates, Messrs. Blaquiere and Alsop, have been successful in seizing a gang of forgers, who have for some time eluded the vigilance of the police. It appears that the forgers have been principally on the Bank of Bengal, and to a considerable amount. There are four or five in custody, on whom were found, when seized, notes of their own manufacture. One of them, originally genuine, for ten rupees, they contrived to circulate for one hundred, by cutting out the former amount which is in German text and substituting the latter amount; they then in a similar manner changed the Persian and Bengallee characters, and afterwards tore the note and put it together again, by pasting pieces of paper on the back, taking care that the pieces on the

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back covered the amount they introduced in the note, the more easily to evade detection.

There is reason to fear that a number of similarly manufactured notes are in circulation, as there was one of them for five hundred rupees stopped at the Bank a few days ago; but the natives concerned in this transaction, together with the party first alluded to, are under examination at the Police Office.—*Beng. Hurk.* March 18.

RAPIDITY OF THE DAWK.

We have again to record a wonderful rapidity in the transmission of the Dawk. An express arrived from Madras, since our last notice on this subject, in the extraordinary short period of ten days and one hour, being five hours less than ever before known.

An express from Chittagong also arrived on the 11th instant, in the short period of three days, seven hours and three quarters; having to navigate the Megna from Tipperah to Dour. The distance is three hundred and forty-nine miles, which at four miles per hour gives three days fifteen and a half hours, being a gain of seven hours and a quarter on the above.—*Cal. John Bull* March 15.

FESTIVAL OF THE HOOLY.

For the last two or three days the festival of the Hooly appears to have turned the heads of the native servants. Tumultuous bands of saturnian revellers might be seen in all directions, stained with henna, waving garlands, bearing torches, mock muskets, and fantastic bunches of flowers. The vocal powers of several Asiatic Bramins also found mellifluous exercise in the most exquisite bravura strains of the Indian muse. In the Chitpore Bazar, in particular, the impetus of Hooly gaiety seemed at its height; and the Bow Bazar, Lall Bazar, Mutchwa Bazar, and Busta Bazar, poured forth all their chivalry—we cannot say beauty. The denseness of the mob in all these quarters was quite surprising. It was said of the French Revolution, that it called forth, out of the bowels of Paris, multitudes of strange beings and squalid half naked desperadoes never before heard of or seen. The same observation, *cum grano salis*, applies to the festival of Doorgah Poojah and the Hooly in Calcutta. In some of the processions were worthies of the most strange and extraordinary appearance and accoutrement. It is pleasing to see that the natives begin to evince a marked taste for European music, of which some desultory bands of minstrels, blowing an asthmatic fife or two, thumping a cracked drum, and occasionally puffing a split trumpet, gave gratifying proofs. Pleasing as it is to see industry exerted, we confess we had

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rather see Indo-Britons labouring for their hire any where else than in such processions. Whatever their presence there may add to the temporary gains of the individuals themselves who figure in such pageants, it can add none to their respectability—whatever it may take away. Of this class, we also observed some maskers and harlequins, and we regretted it for obvious reasons. We merely allude to the thing, in hopes that our remarks may meet the eye of some person who may know the buffoons in question, and who may prevail upon them, for the sake of a respectable portion of the community, to abstain from making such degrading exhibitions of themselves in future.

The excitement of the Hooly did not appear confined to the bipeds of the city. Whether they were emulous to rival the vocal strains of their superiors, or whether the hilarity of the scene stirred up their powers of harmony, we cannot say; but certain it is that hosts of wandering quadrupeds opened forth their jaws in a most ambitiously cloral style. Between the music of the bipedal and quadrupedal hands many might have a difficulty in fixing 'which of the two to choose.' A fastidious professor might object that the canine amateurs were not nice as to time, that the assinine assistants were *forte* where it would have been desirable they should be *piano*, and so forth; as for us, we only contemplated the whole as a grand concert, remembering that harmony itself is but a conjunction of discords and factitious noises.

Considering the obstinacy with which the natives crowd in the very middle of the streets, and the number of ravening masterless and houseless dogs, we were struck with a circumstance that often struck us before, *viz.* the few number of accidents that occur, and the rare instances of hydrophobia that we hear of. The propensity to walking in the very middle of the road appears so rooted in our native peripatetics, that we despair of ever seeing it eradicated; it even extends to the hackery and kuranchy drivers, who will either rush into the middle or towards the wrong side. If the law of the road were rigidly enforced among us, it might be the means of preventing accidents, or the fear of them; but how can we expect to see a reform among our native Jehus in this matter, unless our European ones shew them the example. Perhaps the most frequent instances of wilfully perverse and execrable driving are to be met with on the Calcutta course. Since our remarks have tended to that point, we must not omit noticing what we consider the improper conduct of some stable keepers and others, who appear to consider the course a proper place to break in horses to the saddle, &c. to the risk of others, who are of a

different way of thinking.—*Ind. Gaz.*, March 18.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 16. At the house of General Arnold, at Upper Saugor, the lady of Major Logie, of a daughter.

26. At Sohtah Factory, in Mirzapoor, Mrs. Thomas Sheehy, of a daughter.

March 4. At Jessore, Mrs. Ann Thomas, the wife of Mr. Wm. Thomas, Missionary, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. J. Landeman, of a son.

13. The lady of A. Agabeg, Esq. of a son.

20. Mrs. James Jacobs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. George Gregory, Esq. to Miss Oseum Sarkies, daughter of the late J. Sarkies, Esq.

4 Mr. C. A. Satoor, to Miss Mary Ann Malchus.

13. At Dinapore, Capt. Fred Hemming, H. M. 44th Regt. to Miss Ellen Gregory, daughter of Major Gen. Gregory, commanding Dinapore Division.

DEATH.

March 19. Mr. Charles Morgan Shaw, of the Territorial Department, aged 24.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAUSOLEUM TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE POPE.

On receiving the afflicting intelligence of the death of his Holiness, a meeting of the principal parishioners of the church of No. S. de Saude Kavel, at Bombay, was convened to take into consideration the best means of manifesting some high and distinguished mark of esteem for the eminent virtues of this most pious father of the church. A committee having been appointed, it was determined to commemorate this event by a grand mass and sacred oratorio. Preparations suitable to so high an occasion having been made, this superb and magnificent ceremony commenced on Friday the 26th, and finally ended on the 28th.

It is impossible to describe the grandeur and effect of this sublime spectacle, but it will long be remembered and cherished with the sweetest associations by those present. A superb mausoleum was erected in the church corresponding to the office of the deceased, supported by stately pillars at each angle; over this were four arches resting in a similar manner upon four angles emblematical of the holy and pure support of the church, and each arch,

forming a distinct side, bore the following inscription.

"Quis est homo, qui vivet et non videbit mortem, Sancta et salubris est cognitio pro defunctis exoritur,
Hic Homo in Domum Biennatis Sux,
Uta peccatis solvatur."

EDUCATION.

Extracts from a Report of the Native Free Schools in Bombay, and its vicinity, under the direction of the American Missionaries.

Our schools are at present twenty-six in number. The number of children belonging to them is 1,454. Their adverse habits, and light esteem for education, unavoidably render their attendance very irregular, and consequently but 1,195 of the children belonging to the schools are customarily present at the same time. This irregularity in their attendance presents an almost insuperable obstacle to the introduction of the Lancasterian system as it is pursued in English schools. We have therefore as yet only introduced some improvements upon their own mode of teaching, which is well known to contain the elements of Mr. Lancaster's plan.

In the schools are taught, in the *Mahratta* language only, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and some of the most simple parts of astronomy, and other scientific and general knowledge. It is, however, cause of deep regret, and a main barrier to their proficiency in these higher branches, that they leave the schools, in compliance with custom and necessity, at so early a period.

Great pains have been taken, and with very encouraging success, to draw their attention to the art of reading, and to give it that importance in the scale of education which it obviously merits, but of which the natives themselves have no adequate conception. The christian scriptures are a principal class book in all our schools, and such other ethical compendiums as are commonly used in English schools.

We do not attempt to teach the English language to any of the scholars, because we fully believe that, while it might prove advantageous to few, it would prove a real injury to many; since the number of native youths, who, in shameful neglect of their own language, spend their time and money to acquire a smattering of English in hope of obtaining situations in European employ, is probably four times as great as the number of those situations. The greater part, therefore, must of necessity incur the most vexatious and paralyzing disappointments, and sustain inevitable and irretrievable loss. This evil, already extensive, would only be increased, we conceive, by a wider diffusion of the study of the English language.

Though the elements of divine revelation are taught in our schools in the most plain

and simple manner, the children are not required to yield their assent to them; yet the insensible, unseen, and ultimate influence of those principles on their youthful minds, can hardly be doubtful.

It may be interesting to some to be informed that our schools contain 136 Jewish children, and 54 females, of whom 29 are Jewesses. It is but very lately that we have made particular exertions to bring female children into a course of instruction, and the success of our efforts has far exceeded our expectations. We have recently established a school which we call the "Female School," in which there are seventeen Jewish girls, with a prospect of the number being increased.

The monthly expense of our schools, at present, is about 300 rupees. Towards defraying this large expense, we have received, since our schools were established in 1814, only 500 rupees as donations in this country: 300 of this sum were given by a gentleman in 1814—150 by another gentleman in 1820, and 50 by a third in 1823. With these exceptions, the whole expense of our schools has been defrayed by our friends in America.

It would be highly gratifying and encouraging to us, and beneficial to the great interests of learning in this part of India, we conceive, if the ladies and gentlemen of the presidency would extend to us their generous aid and enable us to multiply our schools. We state the simple fact. Applications are constantly pouring in upon us from various parts of this region, for additional schools, which we are obliged to refuse for want of larger funds. Our mode of conducting schools we have now plainly stated, and we now earnestly solicit, and, in behalf of the untaught natives, we beg the benevolent of this part of India to lend us their aid.

Five of our schools are supported by small associations, mostly female, in America, and receive a name significant of their benefactors. If in any similar manner, any individuals here should feel inclined to support any select school under our care, or a school in any particular place, we should with the greatest pleasure do our utmost to gratify their wishes.

Bombay, Jan. 1824.

Bombay Education Society.

On Wednesday the 7th April, the annual general meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held in St. Thomas' Church, at which the Honourable the Governor, the President of the Society, took the chair. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Warden, Lady West, and most of the Ladies-Directresses, by the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, Mr. Warden, Sir Edward West, Mr. Meriton, and others of the principal residents in Bombay.

The business of the day commenced
3 K 2

with the examination of the children of the two central schools, in which the proficiency displayed gave general satisfaction to the meeting. The medals annually allotted to the most deserving scholars, and some prize books, were then presented to the boys by the Honourable the Governor, and to the girls by Lady West.

With respect to the management of the schools, we need only remark, at present, that the general appearance of the pupils received the marked approbation of the visitors. For the particulars of their present state, and of the proceedings of the Society during the last year, we will refer our readers to the report which will soon be published, and which is calculated, we believe, to satisfy the public on every point respecting this important institution.

The report having been presented, and some parts of it read by the Secretary, a resolution was passed approving of it, and ordering it to be printed and distributed to the members of the Society. Several resolutions were then moved by the principal persons present, expressing the thanks of the Society to the persons from whom the institution had derived assistance during the year, and especially to the Ladies Patronesses and Directresses for their superintendence of the girls' school, and to the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Clergy, and the other members of the Managing Committee.

The usual business being thus disposed of to the satisfaction of all who were present, the subject of the buildings proposed to be erected for the accommodation of the two schools was introduced by the Archdeacon, who explained to the meeting the views and proceeding of the Managing Committee respecting it. The meeting had to regret the absence, occasioned by a domestic calamity, of the Engineer, who has, with great pains and assiduity, endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Society. There was, however, exhibited a sketch of a plan which is calculated to give ample accommodation for the numbers for which the buildings are desired, and which appeared to receive the approbation of the several persons who examined it.

When this subject was under consideration, we observed, that while it was admitted by every one present that the accommodation which is now afforded for the boys' school is totally inadequate, and that no suitable spot of ground can be obtained for building within the fort, some discussion took place respecting inconveniences apprehended from moving the girls' school into the country; and a question arose as to whether or not the resolution of a special general meeting, held in the month of September last, approving of the removal of both schools, was to be considered final. This having

been determined in the affirmative, we understand the conclusion in which the business rests to be, that the Society will avail themselves of the grant made by Government of a piece of ground at Byculla, affording ample space for both schools, and possessing every advantage in point of healthiness; and that provided a plan and estimate be finally arranged, with every assurance attainable that the expense will come within the means of the Society, the work shall proceed under the direction of the Building Committee, who were instructed to consult the Ladies-Directresses respecting the accommodation of the girls' school.

We trust that all friends of the institution will join in giving their cheerful support to the determination which has been come to, and cordially assist in carrying on a measure which has been judged upon the whole most advantageous to the charity.—[*Hon. Gaz.*, April 14.

SINGAPORE.

POPULATION OF THE SETTLEMENT.

We have been favoured with the following account of the population, and the number of houses at Singapore, at the end of last year. With the exception of the Malays, the Chinese total exceeds considerably that of any other people. Indeed, the latter exceed the former in their male portion by six hundred.

The enterprising character of that portion of the Chinese nation which is so much given to emigration, is a subject of considerable interest to the moralist, the philanthropist, and the politician; and we should feel highly obliged to any of our correspondents who would favour us with remarks on it, as well as on the most interesting settlement whose population is given below.

To the beauty of its situation alone are we enabled to speak from personal knowledge. Although we have heard that in the Eastern Straits, situations of a far more beautiful and romantic description are to be met with, yet no situation we ever beheld so completely realized our idea of a fairy scene, as the entrance from the Straits of Malacca to those of Singapore.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans.....	51	23	74
Native Christians..	57	17	74
Armenians.....	13	3	16
Arabs.....	9	6	15
Natives of the Coromandel Coast, &c.	345	45	390
Do. of Bengal, &c.	301	65	366
Malays.....	2,355	2,222	4,580
Buguese.....	1,019	835	1,851
Chinese.....	2,956	361	3,317

Total... 7,106 3,577 10,683

Abstract.

Total resident inhabitants.....	10,683
Military and followers.....	396
Estimated number of strangers ..	2,500
Total.....	13,579

Number of Houses.

Warehouses, brick with tile roofs...	17
Do....do. (building).....	9
European dwelling-houses of brick, with tile roofs.....	3
Do....do. (building).....	10
Do....do., plank, with thatch roofs	13
Native plank-houses with tile roofs..	52
Do....do. (building).....	63
Do....do., with thatch roofs....	200
Do. Cajang, do....do.....	400

Total number of houses.... 767

[*Cal. John Bull*, March 20.

PRICE CURRENT, Feb. 5.

The currency of Singapore is the Spanish dollars, divided into cents, represented by the copper money of Prince of Wales' Island. The common weight is the pikol of 139½lb. avoirdupois, divided into 100 catties. Salt, rice, and course sago, are sold by the koyan of 40 pikols nearly; and gold by the bungkal, which weighs two dollars, or is equivalent to about 742 grains troy.

Productions of the Archipelago.

	Drs.	Cts.
Bicha de Mar., 1 sort black and large, pr. pikol.....	50	
Benjamin, Sumatra Europe Head, 1st sort.....	87	
Ditto....ditto.... 2d sort....	40	
Ditto....ditto.... 3d sort 4 to 12		
Birds' Nests..... 1st sort.....	3,478	
Ditto ditto..... 2d sort....	2,100	
Ditto ditto..... 3d sort....	1,043	
Campbor..... 1st sort.....	3,478	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	2,013	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	520	
Cloves.....	83	
Coffee, Malay.....	17	
Dammer Boiled.....	1,30	
Ditto Matta Kuchim.....	2,17	
Dragons' blood in lump, 1st sort	21,70	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	16	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	6	
Ebony, Malay.....	150 to 260	
Elephants' Teeth, 2 to a pikol ..	78	
Ditto..... 3.... ditto....	67, 82	
Ditto..... 5.... ditto....	52, 17	
Ditto..... 3.... ditto....	48	
Ditto Scrivelloes.....	26 to 40	
Gambir.....	5, 87	
Mace.....	61	
Ditto, wild.....	13	
Mother-o'-Pearl shells.....	none	
Nutmegs in the shell round, per 10,000.....	52	
Ditto ditto long ditto.....	12, 13	
Pearls.....	none	

	Drs.	Cts.
Pepper, Calantan and Borneo ..	10½	
Ditto, other.....	9½	
Ditto, white.....	none	
Rattans.....	3, 17	
Sago, Malacca, pearl.....	6	
Ditto, Sumatra, per koyan.....	78	
Ditto Borneo.....	none	
Seawood, Agar, per pikol.....	none	
Sharkfins, black.....	12	
Ditto, white.....	22	
Tin Banca.....	24	
— of other parts.....	24	
Tortoiseshell..... 1st sort....	860	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	695	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	434	
Tobacco, Java, 1st sort pr 40 baskets	210	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	160	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	80	
Wax, yellow, per pikol....	30 to 35	
Ditto, bleached.....	40 to 44	
Wood Sandal, 1st sort.....	20	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	9	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	6	
Ditto Eagle, 1st sort.....	130	
Ditto ditto .. 2d sort.....	90	
Ditto ditto .. 3d sort.....	20	
Ditto Sapan.....	2	

Productions of Siam, Cambodia and Cochinchina.

	Drs.	Cts.
Benjamin, Siam, per pikol.....	45	
Elephants' Teeth, 2 to a pikol		
3 .. ditto	Same	
5 .. ditto	as	
8 .. ditto	Malay.	
Scrivelloes		
Gamboje.....	47 to 52	
Oil Cocoanut.....	5 to 6½	
Pepper.....	10 14 to 11	
Rice, Cambodia, 1st sort per koyan	none	
Ditto..... 2d sort....		
Ditto, Cochinchina, 1st sort....	87	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	78	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	61, 60	
Ditto, Siam..... 1st sort....	80	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	70	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	60	
Silk, raw yellow, Cochinchina.....	300 to 350	
Stielac, Siam, 1st sort, free from stick.....	14 to 15, 50	
Ditto..... 2d in lump do... 10 12		
Sugar Candy, Cochinchina, per pikol.....	9 12	
Ditto..... Siam ..	12	
Sugar Cochinchina.....	3 to 4, 75	
— Siam, 1st sort.....	7	
— ditto 2d sort.....	3	
Wood Eagle, Siam, 1st sort per pikol.....	300	
Ditto..... 2d sort....	100	
Ditto..... 3d sort....	70	
Ditto Sapan.....	2 to 2, 17	

Productions of China.

	Drs.	Cts.
Allum.... per pikol.....	3	
Arsenic, white.....	14	

	Drs. Crs.
Arsenic, red	10, 10
* Camphor	
* Cassia	
Naukeen, broad brown, Company's	
per 100 pieces	70
Ditto... narrow... ditto	30
Paper... per pikol	
* Silk raw, Taysam and Sutlee ..	
— Canton, 2d sort	313
— Ditto 3d sort	148
Tobacco	17, 40
Tutensagne	15, 65
Tea, Hyson.. per pikol	
Umbrella paper.. per hundred..	34, 73

Productions of Bengal &c.

Canvas	per bolt	7 to 9
Chintz, 12 cubits by 2, per corgie		13 to 19
Ditto 10	3	10 to 12
Cordage Coir	per pikol	7 to 9
Cotton, Cutchara		none
Ghee		17½ to 19½
Grain, Dhol		3, 90
Gram	per bag	2, 60
— Rice Moongy	2, 50 to 3	
— Table	3, 25 to 3, 50	
— Wheat		
Gunnies	per hund	6 to 3
Opium, Patna, per chest		1,090
— Benares		1,000
— Malva		none
Piece Goods, Gurrahs accord-		
ing to quality, per corgie	20 to 35	
Hummums	ditto	52 to 56
Mamoodies	ditto	40 to 13, 50
Sannahs	ditto	35 to 50
Rum	per gallon	70
Safflower	per pikol	
Saltpetre		5½

Productions of Europe.

Amber		none
Anchors	per ton	170
Canvas	per bolt	91, 2
Copper nails, per pikol		37
Ditto, Sheet		40
Cordage	10 to 15	
Flints	per hund	65
Iron, British flat		4
Ditto, Swedish ditto		4, 34
Iron nails	15 to 17	
Lead pig	6 to 7	
Muskets Tower second-hand, ea.	9 to 10	
Ditto Flanders	not saleable.	
Speltre in slab	per pikol	15½ to 16½
Steel British		4, 75
Ditto Swedish		5, 25
Tar American	per barrel ..	5
Ditto Swedish		

In consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining the prices of the following articles in detail, we have stated generally whether they are selling at an advance or discount on the market price, including charges of freight, &c.

Bombazeens, Bombazettes, Camb-	
lets	per cent.
(Scarlets) only wanted	15 to 23 ad.

Broad Cloth. Ladies Light	
Scarlet	10 to 15 ad.
do. all other colours ..	P. C.
Coarse Scarlet	10 to 15 ad.
Do. all other colours ..	P. C.
Camblets, scarlet only wanted	15 to 21 ad.
Chintz, single plates, prints	
and furnitures, 7-8th and	
6-4th in no demand	unsaleable.
Glassware in little demand	disc.
Handkerchiefs, Monteith, Tur-	
key-red, Bandannoes	16 to 20 ad.
Imitation pulicats	P. C.
Hardware, in little demand	15 to 20 ad.
Ironmongery, ditto in little	
demand	15 to 20 ad.
Long Ells, scarlet	10 ad.
all other colours	unsaleable.
Muslins, Jaconets, Mulls,	
Books, Fancy & Flowered	
White Goods, viz.	
Cambries .. 6-1	12 yds }
Shirting do. 9-8 to 6-4	24 do. }
Madapolams 9-8 to 6-4	24 do. }
Long Cloth 9-8	40 do. }
Wines, Liquors, &c. &c. in little de-	
mand, a large stock in the market.	

Rates of Exchange—Price of Bullion, &c.

Gov. Bills on Bengal	none
Private do. at 30 days sight,	
per hundred	sa. rs 40, 73
Ditto on Madras	none
Ditto on Bombay	none
Ditto on London	none
Gold dusts of 22 carats, per	
Bungkal	30
Guilders	per hundred 38, 61
Freight to Europe per ton	£7 to £9
Ditto to Bengal .. per pikol ..	, 50
Ditto to Madras	ditto
Ditto to Bombay	, 65
* Articles thus marked are only sent us	
from China, for transhipment to Europe.	

CHINA.

Extract of a Letter, dated Canton, January 27, 1824.—“There is little alteration in our Opium market since the sailing of the *Pascoa*. Patna and Benares have declined, and are declining in price, without the demand being in the slightest degree increased—new Patna 1170 to 1180, old 1150 to 1160. Benares one hundred dollars less. Bengal Malwa 940 to 950, and Bombay 900 dol. per chest.

Cotton maintains its price, and is expected to improve;—quantity of all kinds in Canton, from 40,000 to 45,000 bales—a large proportion of it Bombay.

The Bombay and Bengal are at the same price; but the latter, from being scarcer, is more in demand. Fair cotton, of either description, might be sold at from 12 to 13 or 13½ taels per picul.

Should the importation be moderate, the

price is likely to keep up during the greater part of the present year, though not so high, probably, as present quota.

Macao.—By the *Barretto Junior*, late accounts have reached us from Macao. We learn that great rejoicings had taken place there, when intelligence was received of the late changes in Portugal. This is not in the least surprising, considering that Macao swarms with monks, priests, and functionaries, who of course rejoice at the return of the system of civil plunder sanctioned by the old regime. Ariaga, the man who has been the ruin of the whole industrious community of Macao, was recalled from Canton, where he had fled during the constitutional government, and, to the great shame of the place, had been appointed to a post of authority. The most ridiculous rejoicings took place among the worthless majority of the inhabitants on his return, while respectable and worthy citizens were insulted and shamefully trampled upon. So much for the reaction of servility and priestianity: but the Macaoese Ultras would do well to remember, that the wheel of destiny is constantly revolving, and that the spoke of it which is now highest, may ere long be lowest.—*India Gazette*, March 18.

Summary.

BURMESE WAR.

THE scarcity of arrivals from India, in consequence of most of the vessels in the ports of the three Presidencies being engaged as transports for the expedition against Rangoon, prevents our adding much to the information communicated in our last number.

The cry of war appears to have produced a sensation in the minds of certain timid inhabitants of Calcutta, similar to what we recollect to have been the case in England when Buonaparte threatened us with invasion. It has been currently reported in our eastern capital, and even credited for several days, that a large fleet of Burmese boats, each containing fifty men, had entered the Sunderbunds, or mouths of the Ganges. It was known that a Burmese general had threatened to take possession of Calcutta, preparatory to his march to England, the sudden appearance of this armament was therefore a convincing proof that his menace was not a vain one!!

To add to the terror occasioned by this report, another, equally alarming, got into circulation about the same time. It was

suddenly discovered that about seven thousand Burmese were at large in Calcutta itself, and walking about the streets.

What became of the fleet of war-boats we are not informed, but the 7,000 Burmese, who had actually taken possession of the capital, very shortly made over their conquest to about five hundred poor Mughls from Chittagong, most of whom had probably been employed in clearing Saugor Island.

To be grave, however, an event shortly happened that could be better authenticated. This was the arrival of a letter from the viceroy of Pegue, in answer to the remonstrance addressed to the Court of Ava, by the Bengal Government in November last, on the subject of the outrage committed at Shuparce. The following is the substance of it:

The letters brought by the English ship were delivered, and on the petition being submitted to the Ministers of the most fortunate King of White Elephants, Lord of the Seas and Earth, &c. &c. &c., they observed that the English protect the Arracanese rebels, who have violated their oaths of allegiance, as well as Chujeet, Marjeet, the Cassayers or Munnipooreans, and the chiefs and people of Assam; and that Chittagong, Ramoo, and Bengal, form part of the four great cities of Arracan; but that as these were worldly matters they were not worth notice, considering the commercial intercourse carried on by sea-faring men!!

The letter then proceeds to state that Shien Mabu, or Shapoorree, is a dependency of the four great cities; and because British sepoy were stationed there, the Governor of Arracan requested, in the first instance, that they might be withdrawn, and afterwards caused them to be expelled by royal authority. The Governor having represented that three ships and three boats are stationed on the opposite side of the Naaf, and that a stockade has been erected on the island, and also that his messenger on arriving at Chittagong, was confined there; if this be true, the Viceroy observes, “know that the Governors on the Burmese frontier have full authority to act, and that until every thing is settled a communication need not be made to the Golden Fleet.”

The Rajah and generals of Arracan, Ramoo, Cheluba, &c. &c., it is added, will, on hearing these occurrences, rise like giants, and Mengee Maha Bandoola has been appointed to regulate all the state affairs: he is vested with full powers, and on all important occasions reference must be made to him, via Arracan. If the Governor-General has any thing to repre-

sent, he is advised to state his case to the Pandopla by petition.

On the Assamese frontier, our troops from Goyalpara had advanced some distance within the enemy's territory when the last advices were received; but had been obliged to halt for the arrival of the guns and the remainder of the force. A slight brush was expected on crossing the border, for the Burmese had constructed a small stockade on the bank of the Boorampooter, immediately opposite to Goyalpara. This stockade was attacked by Major Walker on the 10th March, but the enemy evacuated it without offering the least resistance. This stockade was doubtless intended as nothing more than an outpost for reconnoitring. It was set fire to by Major Walker, who then returned to Goyalpara. It is reported that the Burmese general, second in command at Gohati, had been ordered to advance to Goyalpara to try the effect of negotiation to prevent our troops from entering the Assamese territory, but had returned in consequence of our attack upon this outpost.—We believe that our army crossed the border on the 12th March.

At Silhet it was reported early in March that the Burmese had obtained reinforcements in Munnipore, and were about to invade Cachar a second time. By the 15th, however, this report was ascertained to be groundless.—It was expected, at Silhet, that a detachment of troops would be sent from that station through Jynteash, to co-operate with the Goyalpara force in the attack upon Gohati.

The Governor of Assam is said to be at Rosseli with the remnant of the army which had been driven out of Cachar by the British forces. Notwithstanding the hasty retreat of this portion of the vanquished enemy, they had contrived to carry off with them a thousand head of cattle.

The Burmese are already beginning to feel that they are in an enemy's country. We do not hear that the Assamese themselves have risen against them as yet; but the neighbouring mountain tribes, particularly the Koonkees, and the Sing Phoes, have eagerly seized the favourable opportunity which is now presented of avenging their past wrongs. They are said to have followed the Burmese even into Assam.

A letter from Rangoon, dated February

23, informs us that some anxiety existed, as might be expected, amongst the European residents at that port.—The following is an extract:

"We are quiet here, but daily reports come from Ava:—one says the Birmah army are on the frontiers preparing for war; another says that the English have been beat, and ran away;—another that all is quiet;—another that all Europeans are to be expelled the country, &c. &c. Every day brings fresh reports. I believe all is false: the Birmahs will certainly not go to such lengths. Mr. G. is at Ava, no doubt, in a funk, as the reports state Ava to be in great confusion; he is expected here daily if they will allow him to leave. The minister is gone to Ava with all his people. Produce is scarce and high, and nothing doing. Mr. L. is called up to Ava."

The Trade of Rangoon has been much increasing of late years. The mouth of the noble river Irawaddy forms an excellent harbour for shipping; and the town itself contains merchants and traders from almost every nation. Malahars, Moguls, Parsees, Armenians, French, English, and Portuguese, assemble daily on the exchange. The forests of Pegue produce the best timber for ship-building, and vessels of from 600 to 900 tons have been built at Rangoon in a superior style of workmanship. The Pegue timber is held in greater estimation by us than that which is procured in our own possessions, and much of it is annually imported into the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, particularly into the former. The commerce of Rangoon is not, therefore, to be despised. The port regulations are very favourable to the native traders, but exceedingly vexatious to foreigners. When a foreign vessel arrives at Rangoon, all the guns, ammunition, fowling-pieces, &c. &c. are obliged to be landed, and a petition must be presented for leave not to land the sails and rudder. Every part of the ship, and every parcel, is twice searched. Three hundred rupees are required as anchorage dues; and fifty rupees must be paid for permission to take away a female that may have arrived at Rangoon in the ship.—From all or most of these regulations and duties the native trader is exempted.—The Burmese are well aware that we prize their timber, and therefore think us in their power.

By this time, the arrogance of this haughty nation has probably been tamed.

The expeditions fitting out at Calcutta and Madras were in a considerable state of forwardness when the last vessels sailed for England from those ports; and the Bombay contingent was already on its way. The forces of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were to rendezvous at the Nicobar Islands, and thence to proceed to their ultimate destination. The 10th of April was the day fixed for the sailing of the respective expeditions of Bengal and Madras; and if nothing unforeseen prevented their sailing about that time, they would just be able to reach Rangoon before the commencement of the monsoons, which are so proverbially dangerous in the Bay of Bengal.

The resources of the Burman empire cannot be great. The population was estimated by Colonel Symes, about thirty years ago, at 17,000,000; Captain Hiram Cox, however, who visited the country shortly after, reduced this estimate to 10,000,000, and subsequently corrected his own calculation by reducing the number yet fur-

ther to 8,000,000. The towns only are inhabited; the country, fertile as it is, is for the most part a wilderness. The poverty of the natives is extreme, and they are taxed to the very utmost. The fixed revenue is entirely swallowed up by the officers of Government (who purchase their situations), and the coffers of the King, from whence it never issues to defray any extraordinary expenses occasioned by war, or any other national contingencies; whenever such occur, the provinces are compelled to support the additional pressure by being subjected to fresh contributions and exactions.

We believe that the Burmese are brave, and in the northern provinces we have already been made acquainted with their mode of warfare. It is not improbable, however, that the military practice in the southern districts is widely different, owing to the different character of the country.—But this is speculation; we shall shortly be able to furnish more correct intelligence.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUT one-half of the papers relative to the Administration of the Marquess of Hastings, ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the Proprietors of East-India stock, has issued from the press, and presents a bulk that is enough to terrify the stoutest heart. The subjects into which these papers are classed, are, 1st, The Nepal War—2d, The Mahratta and Pindarree War—3d, Finance—and, 4th, Certain Transactions at Hyderabad. The last will doubtless excite the greatest interest. The daily journals have already taken cognizance of them, and Mr. Russell, late Resident at Hyderabad, has deemed it expedient to publish a folio pamphlet. What may result from the perusal we know not: we have not time at present to scale the mountain; but when we can find leisure, shall probably enjoy an extensive prospect as much as others.

Steam Navigation.—A meeting of the Committee for commencing a Steam Navigation to India took place on the 22d of *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 108.

September. Several scientific gentlemen in the service of the East-India Company, who had been appointed to investigate the plan, were present, and reported favourably. It was finally determined to carry it into immediate execution. The route is to be round the Cape of Good Hope, and not by the Red Sea, as heretofore proposed.

New Netherlands Commercial Company.—Our neighbours, the Dutch, seem to have caught the prevalent mania for joint stock, or, as they term them, *anonymous societies*. They have compiled a very lengthy, ill-written prospectus, comprehended in six chapters, and 109 articles, for a joint stock company, for the improvement of the trade, navigation, agriculture, ship-building, and manufactures of the Netherlands. This project has received the sanction of his Netherlandic Majesty. The chief object which the projectors seem to have in view is, to regain that share of the East-India and China trade which they have confessedly lost. They purpose to have factories at Batavia and at Canton; to pay particular attention to the East-India trade, the South Sea fishery, the trade to the Americas and the Levant; to advance the half of the value of any East or West India produce lodged in their warehouses; Vol. XVIII. 3 L

and are not to speculate in any description of stock, or in exchanges.—A call of 10 per cent. on the subscription is ordered in six weeks from the 18th of August; transferable scrip certificates will then be issued; another call of 15 per cent. is ordered in three months from the 18th, and the entire capital to be paid up on or before the 1st of July, 1825. The capital, 37,000,000 florins. An annual interest of 4½ per cent. is guaranteed by the King; if there is any surplus profit, one-third is to be kept in reserve for contingencies; the other two-thirds divided as a *bonus* among the holders of the stock.

Emperor of Russia's Tour.—The Emperor of Russia left St. Petersburg on the 28th August, to visit some of his Asiatic states. The Emperor will stop the first day at Bomanstchino, the name of the place where the Marquess de Tracars, Minister of Marine, resides. He will pass through the Governments of Paskal Sino-lensko, Twer Kalonga, Moscow, and Toulia, without stopping. On the 2d September he will rest at Rezan, where he will remain till the 5th. On the 6th he will be at Tamboff, which place he will not leave till the 8th. On the 10th, being the feast of St. Alexander Newsky, his Majesty will halt at Pensa, and remain there till the 13th. On the 17th he will be at Simbirsk, and will not go thence till the 20th, when he proceeds to Crenbourg. Between the 28th and 30th he will go to Cufa; thence, on the 5th October, to Perm. On the 7th he will halt at Ekaterinbourg, a city of great importance; and taking his route by Tiarka and Vologda, his Majesty will arrive at Tzavskolo on the 5th of November. Lieutenant-General Baron de Diebitsch, and the Aides-de-Camp Generals Tchernicheff and Ojerowsky will accompany the Emperor on this excursion.

Copper Mines in Russia.—The Russian Government, according to recent accounts, has imposed a tax of three per cent. on the produce of all the copper mines in Russia, which will be productive of a considerable revenue, instead of the 300,000 roubles that used to be raised under the old system.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty.—A highly-finished monument (by Mr. Kirk) to the late Right Hon. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B., the late Commander of his Majesty's forces in Ireland, in Christ Church, Dublin, was unmasked on the 8th of September. The following inscription is placed on the tomb:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon. Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, G.C.B., Colonel of his Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, who died the 11th day of August 1822, ætat. 64, whilst commanding his Majesty's forces in Ireland. He was a brave, experienced, and successful Officer, and victorious whenever he had the com-

mand. He twice received the thanks of Parliament for his services. The capture of Monte Video, in South America, and of the island of Java, in the East Indies, added both to his fame and his fortune. This monument was erected by his relatives, as a tribute to his private as well as his public worth."

Dr. E. D. Clarke.—The marble bust of the lamented Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey is now placed in the vestibule of the University Library, among those fine specimens of ancient sculpture which that celebrated traveller brought from Greece. The bust bears a more striking resemblance to Dr. Clarke in his earlier years, than after his constitution had been impaired by unremitting application to scientific pursuits. With respect, however, to the exquisite beauty of the sculpture, there can be but one opinion, as it not only equals the other works of Chantrey, but adds one more wreath to the numerous and well-earned laurels of this eminent artist.

Their late Sandwich Majesties.—On Tuesday night, 7th Sept., at ten o'clock, the remains of the late unfortunate King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands were removed from the vault in St. Martin's Church, in which they had been deposited since their decease, and conveyed in two hearses to the London Docks, where they were next day embarked on board the vessel which is to carry the corpses back to the royal Residence at Wouhoo. The hearses were followed by two mourning coaches, in which were Poki, the Treasurer, and his wife; Rives, the Interpreter, and the other members of the deceased King's suite.

Order in Council.—An Order in Council, published in the Gazette of the 14th September, further prohibits the exportation of gunpowder or saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, without leave from his Majesty or Privy Council, for six months, commencing from the 19th inst., to any place or port on the coast of Africa, except to any place or port within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Discovery Ships.—The Blossom, 28, has again been commissioned at Woolwich, by Capt. Beechey, who, it may be recollected, was Lieutenant of one of the Discovery ships employed in the Northern Expedition. It is reported that Captain Beechey will be employed on a voyage to the South Pole, but the immediate object of the undertaking has not yet transpired. The Blossom is now in dock, undergoing a general repair, and it is intended she shall be doubled, with a view to strengthen her.

The Discovery, in which, accompanied by the Resolution, Captain Cook made his last voyage, and which, after his death, February 14, 1779, at Owyhee, arrived at Sheerness, September 1, 1780, is now the convict ship at Deptford. The inte-

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rior has undergone considerable alterations to adapt it for the purpose, but the hull and exterior remain, in a state of perfect soundness, in their original state.

The Russian vessel *Helena* has sailed from Cronstadt on a voyage of discovery round the world. She is commanded by Lieut. Ischistakoff.

Mr. Thornton.—By the *Philotaxe*, arrived from Java, we have letters dated April 10, at which time the British merchant, Mr. Thornton, was still in custody of the pirates, by whom he had been conveyed to Borneo, in expectation of a large ransom. As no direct communication has been made by that gentleman, his friends and relations are ignorant of the treatment which he receives. The *Philotaxe* was boarded off the West-India islands, by a privateer, professing to be from Buenos Ayres, and plundered of a considerable quantity of coffee and pepper.

Egyptian Cotton.—By the arrival of a gentleman of great respectability and intelligence from Egypt, we learn that the Pacha has declared, that he will this year raise fifty thousand bales of cotton. Whether he can accomplish this or not, it at least shews, that he has every inclination to effect that purpose.

APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Right Hon. Sir William A Court, Bart. and K.B., now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Faithful Majesty.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, now Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at that court.

The Right Hon. William Noel Hill, now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Naples.

The Right Hon. Augustus John Foster, now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

Henry Wain Williams Wynn, Esq., now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.

The Right Hon. Lord Erskine to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg.

Royal East-India Volunteers—Charles Mills, jun. Esq., to be Major, vice Raikes, who resigns.

Cape of Good Hope.—It is reported that Lord William Bentinck has been nominated to the Governor-Generalship of the Cape of Good Hope, vice Lord C. Somerset, who is soon expected in this country.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 4. *Lady Flora*, M'Donald, from Bengal and Bencoolen (bound for Antwerp); at Portsmouth.

7. *Philotaxe*, Rutherford, from Batavia 8th April (bound for Antwerp); in the Downs.

9. *Courier*, Mainwaring, from New South Wales; at Gravesend.

10. *Thalia*, Biden, from India, France, and Gibraltar.

20. *Andromeda*, Muddle, from Bengal, 29th March, Sand Heads 11th April; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

Aug. 30. *Atinical Cockburn*, Cooling, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.

Sept. 2. *Orynthia*, Thompson, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Deal.

5. *Hero of Midway*, Garriek, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

8. *Corsair*, Robinson, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.

— *Ann and Amelia*, Ayseough, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.

16. *Phanix*, Dixon, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.

17. *Houqua*, Nash, for China; from Portsmouth.

— *Albion*, Swainson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

18. *Florentia*, Wimble, for Bombay (with the Company's mint); from Deal.

19. *Portico*, Shephard, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

20. *Felicitas*, Campbell, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

24. *Sophia*, Barclay, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

— *Cyprus*, Rand, for the Cape, Mauritius, and N. S. Wales; from Deal.

Passengers from India.

Per Lady Flora, from Calcutta: Mr. Thompson and three children; Mr. Fieldwick, and Mr. Pope.—From Bencoolen: Dr. Imlach, formerly a passenger in the *Fame*.

Per Lady Nugent, (arrived at Gibraltar) from Calcutta: Mrs. Welden; Lieut. Col. J. Noble, C.B., Horse Brig.; Lieut. Col. Welden, 2d Bat. Artill.; Major W. Clapham, 4th Reg. Infantry; J. Annes-

ley, Esq. Surgeon; Lieut. J. Horne, 1st Bat. Artillery; Mr. John Gibson, Mr. Harbour Wright.

Vessels spoken with.

Princess Amelia, Williams, London to China, 14th June, lat. 24 S., long. 30 W.
—Thames, Havside, London to China, 6th June, lat. 8. S. long. 27 W.—**Exmouth, Owen. London to Madras and Bengal, lat. 7. 30. N., long. 16. 40. W.**
—Cornwall, Bunyon, London to Madras and Bengal, 19th July, lat. 21 N., long. 31. W.—**Pyramus, Brodie, London to Madras and Bengal, 29th June, lat. 5. 30. N., long. 22. W.**—**Upton Castle, Thacker, London to Bombay, 3d July, lat. 29. S., long. 24. W.**

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The Lady Nugent, Boon, arrived at Gibraltar the 2d September, with sugar and piece goods, having sailed from Bengal the 20th January, Madras the 15th February, and the Cape 25th June.

Letters from New South Wales state, that the purser of his Majesty's ship *Tees* had unfortunately fallen overboard there, and was drowned. Mr. James Starcke (of Portsea) had succeeded him.

The Colonial brig Elizabeth Henrietta, Kent, got on shore on Goulburn Island, to the south of New Zealand, on the 25th February.

The Elizabeth and Mary, with 3,500 seal skins, and 10 tons of oil; and the Wellington, with a cargo of skins, had arrived at Sydney.

The Commodore Hayes, Moncrieff, sailed from Calcutta on the 16th April and from the Mauritius on the 22d June.

The Mexborough experienced a heavy gale of wind in lat. 30. S., long. 38. E., and lost a new suit of sails; she was repairing at St. Helena. Capt. T. Skipton remained at Calcutta to bring home another ship. Mr. J. L. Cope, who was to have brought home the Mexborough, died at the Cape, and was succeeded in the command by Mr. H. Tarbutt, second officer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 29. At Dean House, near Edinburgh, the Lady of Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, K.C.B., of a daughter.

31. In Pall-mall, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Chelsea, the lady of H. D. Courtayne, Esq. of the 44th Regt., of a daughter.

5. At Dun, Lady Anne Baird, of
a daughter.

12. At Minto House, Roxburghshire,
the Right Hon. the Countess of Minto,
of a daughter.

20. At Hadley, Middlesex, Mrs. Aitken, Doughty Street, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 31. W. A. Hamilton, Esq., son of the late Vice-Admiral Thomas Hamilton, to Emma, third daughter of the late J. Clegg, Esq. of Liverpool.

Sept. 2. At St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, Major Mansel, youngest son of the late Sir William Mansel, of Iscoed, Bart. to Emilia, third daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, K.C.B. of Cottrell.

6. At Symington-lodge, Lanarkshire,
Alex. Wardrop, Esq. of Madras, to Jessie,
third daughter of the late Robert Burn,
Esq. Architect, Edinburgh.

8. At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Reade, to Agnes, eldest daughter of R. Clogg, Esq. of Longsight Lodge.

15. In Harley-street, Lord Ellenborough, to Jane Elizabeth Digby, only daughter of Rear Admiral Digby and Viscountess Andover.

23. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, G. A. Sheppard, Esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Dr. Shearman, of Northampton-square.

Lately. At Lewisham, the Rev. Thomas N. Stevens, B.A., of St. John's College, Chaplain to the East-India Company, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the late Capt. John Major.

— E. J. Smith, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Merriett Horner, daughter of the Rev. John Williams, of Marston Magna.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, H. C. Standert, Esq. of Taunton, in Somerset, M.D. to Euphemia, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. John Murray, late Lieut.-Governor of Demerara.

• DEATHS.

Aug. 26. At Londonderry, Ireland, at the house of Pitt Skipton, Esq., aged 4 years, Thomas Kennedy, third son of George Skipton, Esq., Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad.

29. At Great Malvern, Lieut-Gen. Dunn, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Sept. 1. In his 78th year, the Rev. John Sim, A. B., of a gradual decay of nature. He was a native of Kincardineshire. He had been the intimate friend of Sir W. Jones, Day, Mickle, and many other eminent literary men of that period.

2. At Hartpury, county of Gloucester, Mary Ann, the wife of Major John Canning, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and daughter of the late Sir John Meredith, Bart., of Newtown, in the county of Meath.

6. At his seat, Lynsted Lodge, Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Teynham, aged 57.

7. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth Anne,
widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Jones.

9. At Hastings, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Sophia Olivia Barclay, wife of Captain Andrew Barclay, and only daughter of the late Colonel B. H. Kelly of the Bengal Army.

— In Berkeley Square, the Right Hon. John Viscount Hampden, in his 76th year. He had enjoyed his title only a few days.

11. At Ipswich, Lieut.-General John Prince, aged 74.

— At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mrs Skerrett, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen Skerrett, aged 82.

16. In Baker-street, aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. Andrew Anderson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the Bombay establishment.

23. In Burton-crescent, Major John Cartwright, in his eighty-third year.

19. Suddenly, Emily Helen, youngest daughter of John Stevens, Esq., Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 3 years and one month.

Lately, At Marseilles, the celebrated German philologist, Frederick Wolf, in his 66th year,

— At St. Petersburg, James Gardner, formerly an Officer in the Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service.

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EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the Season 1824-25, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Officers, Time of Sailings, &c.

Ship.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Surgeons.	Parrots.	Conservators.	To be Grav. and.	When Sailed.
1. <i>Penelope</i>	1824. Joseph Hare.....	W. H. C. Dainton.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
2. <i>Albatross</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
3. <i>General</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
4. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
5. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
6. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
7. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
8. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
9. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
10. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
11. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
12. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
13. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
14. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
15. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
16. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
17. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
18. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
19. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.
20. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1824. J. W. G. Day.....	Thos. Hare.....						Bombay & China.....	1824.	1824.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE for September 1824.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochin nut.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Coffee, Java.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cherries.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Sumatra.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Malacca.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cotton, Surat.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Madras.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Bengal.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Bombay.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Dong, &c. for Dyeing.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Alces, Epine.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Amber, Star.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Borax, Refined.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Unrefined, or Final.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Camphor unrefined.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cardamoms, Malabar.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cassia, Benda.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Castor Oil.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
China Root.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cocaine Indica.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Culambo Root.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Dragon's Blood.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Gum Ammoniac, Bimp.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Acacia.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Assafetida.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Benjamin.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Galbanum.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Gambogeum.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Myrrh.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Olibanum.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Lac Lake.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Dye.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Sheet, Black.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Shivered.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Stick.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Musk, China.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Nax Comma.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Oil Cassia.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cinnamon.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Chick.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Mace.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Nutmegs.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Opium.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Indah.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Salt Ammoniac.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Senna.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Turnip, Java.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Bengal.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
China.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Zedoary.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Galls, in Sorts.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Blue.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Indigo, Blue.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Purple and Violet.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Fine Violet.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Good Violet & Copper.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Fine Violet.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Good Violet.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Consisting qualities.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Macra Fine and Good.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Rice, Bengal.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Safflower.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Sage.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Saltpetre, Refined.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Silk, Bengal.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Novi.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Ditto White.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
China.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Organic.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cinnamon.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Spice.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Cloves.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Mace.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Nutmegs.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Ginger.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Pepper, Black.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
White.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Sugar, Yellow.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
White.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Brown.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Sum and Java.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Tea, Bohea.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Congon.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Sambong.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Campol.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Taukay.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
P. Roe.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Hyson.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Tempowder.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Formosa.....	0	5	6	0	5	6
Wood, Sandalwood.....	0	5	6	0	5	6

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 6 October—Prompt 21 January.
Company's—Sugar.
Licensed—Sugar—Rice.
For Sale 16 October—Prompt 11 February.
Company's—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
For Sale 29 October—Prompt 14 January.
Company's—Indigo.
Licensed and Private Trade—Indigo.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, September 28, 1824.
SUGAR.—The market during the last week was very heavy, inferior brown sugars were 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower; the finer qualities were unvaried. For foreign sugars the inquiries were very considerable. Mauritius sugars, lately disposed of by public sale, command an advance.

Correa.—The public sales of last week went off heavily; St. Domingo and other foreign descriptions sold at a reduction.

Corron.—At the sale at the India House on Friday, the whole of the Company's Bengals, taxed at 5d. per lb. were refused; and the greater part of the licensed was also bought in, but rather above the previous market currency. The Surats being almost all of inferior quality, and unsuitable either for export or home consumption, there appeared no disposition to purchase them.

Silk.—The trade continues brisk; the premium on Bengal and China is maintained.

Spices.—Pimento continues to be much enquired after.—Nutmegs not so brisk.—White pepper has rather given way.—In other descriptions there is little alteration since our last.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September 1824.

1824.	Bank	Red. Cent.	Consols.	Disputed	New	Long	3 per Cent.	Imperial	3 per Cent.	Ditto	Assented	India	South Sea	Stocks.	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	3 per Cent.	India	Bonds.	3 per Cent.	Exchequer	Consols for	Accounts.	£. s. d.	1824.
Aug. 26	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Aug. 26
27	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	27
28	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	28
29	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	29
30	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	30
31	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	31
Sep. 1	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Sep. 1
2	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	2
3	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	3
4	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	4
5	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	5
6	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	6
7	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	7
8	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	8
9	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	9
10	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	10
11	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	11
12	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	12
13	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	13
14	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	14
15	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	15
16	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	16
17	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	17
18	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	18
19	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	19
20	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	20
21	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	21
22	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	22
23	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	23
24	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	24
25	265 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	25

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Original Communications,
Sec. Sec. Sec.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO OUR POLICY TOWARDS THE BURMESE.

No one who considers for a moment the repeated acts of aggression committed by the Burmese against the British Government, can doubt the necessity of the present war; but every one hesitates in regard to the most politic mode of prosecuting it, and bringing it to a termination.

The dominions of the Burman monarch constitute an extensive empire, with the interior of which we are almost wholly unacquainted; we know, however, that the natives are a warlike race, and pursue a system of military operations that is exceedingly troublesome to an invading army. The following is a brief outline of their military system.

They avoid with studious care a general engagement where the prospect of success is doubtful; the inhabitants immediately evacuate invaded districts, and lay them waste, as far as practicable, to a considerable extent around the enemy, whose foraging parties they harass by every mode in their power. They are exceedingly skilful and expeditious in forming stockades, and seldom remain an hour in one spot without entrenching themselves.

Their camps, indeed, are regular fortifications, and contain so many interior defences, that after the outer entrenchment has been carried, the capture of the stockade is far from being accomplished. If their position is chosen in a jungly country, a considerable number of spikes, and sometimes even spring-guns, are fastened amongst the bushes without the camp; pit-falls, and other snares, are also resorted to. In defending these stockades they generally fight most desperately, though they are seldom tangible in the field. They have a species of field artillery called ginghals, often capable of discharging a nine-pound shot. These ginghals are lashed to trees, and so fired against the enemy. This, however, is by no means a convenient weapon, and the Burmese are not expert in using it; in fact, they know scarcely any thing of the science and practice of gunnery. Every male in the empire above a certain age is considered as a soldier, and is liable to be called out at any moment. A most powerful expedient is resorted to by the Government, in order to secure the allegiance of the troops: their

families are kept as hostages, and their lives are held responsible. Shortly after the capture of Rangoon, a reconnoitring party sent out under Major Walker fell in with about three hundred armed men. Major W. endeavoured to persuade them to return to the city, which had been entirely evacuated, and take our protection. They replied that they were desirous of so doing, but that the slightest dereliction of duty on their part would doom their families to irretrievable destruction.

Such is the enemy, and such the system against which we are now contending; and this in a tract of country of vast extent, respecting which we are certainly not possessed of any accurate geographical information.

We have already admitted the justice and necessity of the war, and we likewise willingly admit the policy of a vigorous prosecution of it. It is right for our future security that we should strike such a blow as may seriously alarm the Government, and cripple its future power; we are fearful, however, that the plan of operations that has been chalked out is more extensive than is strictly politic. The apparently intended measure of marching to the capital will immediately convince the enemy, however erroneously, that we aim at the entire subversion of the country; and what brave and energetic people would tamely submit to such an indignity? Whatever may be the unpopularity of the present Government, we should undoubtedly excite by such a course the determined and vigorous hostility of the whole mass of a warlike population, and this would involve us in difficulties from which we might not be able to extricate ourselves. The conquest of the Burman empire we believe to be as little intended by the Indian Government as the force employed would be inadequate to such an undertaking. Is it prudent, then, to excite the patriotic feeling of a whole people, when our utmost object is to weaken the power of the nation

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by stipulating rigorous terms as the price of a cessation of hostilities?

We think it probable that our armament may prove successful in obtaining possession of the capital, should such a course be really intended; but this capital, let it be remembered, is situated in the heart of the country, and in the centre of a populous province. On arriving, therefore, at Amerrapoora, our difficulties will not be over. The Burmese, consistently with their ordinary practice, will probably devastate the country, and harass us continually. They will wish us joy of our empty conquests, and dare us to a further prosecution of them. Under such circumstances, situated as we shall be at an immense distance from all our resources, and with nothing really effected, shall we be in a condition to dictate terms? On the contrary, will not the very mention of terms be construed as an act of submission, and invigorate the hostility of a powerful foe?

It may be intended, however, that our armament should proceed no further than Prome, and this possibly may not be more than prudent. By the conquest of that portion of the Burman empire which formerly constituted the kingdom of Pegue, we shall have struck a serious blow against the haughty nation which had provoked our vengeance; we shall be near to our supplies, and be able to assume an attitude so imposing as may compel the Burman Government, assailed as it will also be in its northern and western provinces, to accept the terms we may think it right to dictate.

And now, what are the terms it will be most for the interest of the Indian Government to propose and to insist upon?

We hope and trust that it is not intended to keep in our own hands any portion of conquered territory. Such a course, instead of adding to our security, will probably involve us in future and expensive wars, by extending and thus weakening our frontier. There is a far more safe and

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efficacious mode of reducing the power of the enemy; a mode we formerly hinted at, and which we have reason to believe is intended to be carried into effect by the Indian Government. By restoring the former independent governments of Assam and Arracan; by taking these and all the mountain states in the north into our strict alliance and protection; by menacing the signal vengeance of the British

power in the event of any future acts of aggression on the part of the Burmese; and by assuming the character of mediators in all disputes, we shall reduce the power of the Burman empire within its ancient limits, and teach the haughty cabinet of Ava to observe in future a respectful demeanour towards a Government, whose national strength it has hitherto despised.

CHINESE DESCRIPTION OF RUSSIA.

(Extracted from M. Kuropat's Account.)

THE country of the *O lo su* (Russian) begins to the north of the Kalka, near the river Tchoukoo (Tshikoi). It extends on the S.E. to the banks of the Gerbitsi, and thence it stretches along the northern declivity of the mountains of Khinggan, as far as the eastern sea; there it borders on the government of the *He loong Kiang* (river of the Black Dragon, or Amoor). In the west it borders upon Europe, and in the S.W. on the country of the Toorgoot (Kalmucs of the Wolga) and the *Dzon-gar*: to the north it extends to the sea. Its distance from the Chinese capital is 20,000 *lee*. The road by which its tribute arrives at the imperial residence passes by Kiaktoo (Kiakhta), then across the country of the Kalka, and enters China through *Tchung keen Kheoa*.

The country is situated in the extreme north; it is difficult to say whether the ancients knew it. Under the *Thsin* and *Han* it was subjected to the *Heoong-noo*. The king of this people, *Me too*, according to the *Szu Kee*, extended his conquests in the north over the countries of *Hoen gu*, *Khin she*, *Tingling*, *Ke kooen*, and *Sin lee*, situated (according to the commentator of the above work) to the north of the *Kioong-noo*. These northern Ting-ling possessed the country of *Mahing*, and should not be confounded with the Ting-ling of the *Oo*

sun. It appears from historical documents that the king of the *Hioong nu*, *Tshee Tshee*, subjugated in the north first the *Ookee*, and then, turning to the west, the *Kian kooen*. Thus, it seems that the *Kian kooen* resided north of the *Oo sun*, and west of the *Oo kee*. The *Ting ling* lived still farther north, in the country now actually occupied by the Russians. Under the dynasty of the *Thang*, the *Ha kia su* (Hakas), the *Koo lee han* and other hordes were found there.

The *Ha kia su* and the *Kian kooen* lived to the west of the *Ee goo* (*Ooi-zoor* country, to the north of *Yan khee*, and towards the *Pe shan* (White Mountain). They were also called *Khin wor* and *Kee koo*. Their tribes were mixed with those of the *Ting ling*. They formed the western border of the *Hioong-noo*. The *Khian kooen* were once driven out of their country by *Tshee Tshee*; and when they subsequently returned to it, they assumed the name of *Kee koo*, and received the honorary titles of *He koo* and *He ko su* (Hekos). Their country was frozen, even in summer; in winter the snow accumulated in an extraordinary degree. The people were proud, robust, and tall, having carrotty hair, fair countenances, and green eyes. Black hair was disliked among them, and those who had it were considered as descendants of the

Ling. They had more girls born amongst them than boys. The water in the great rivers froze to half their depth. The people sowed various kinds of grain, such as millet, barley, wheat, &c. Their horses were tall and strong. Their prince was called *Aje*, in addition to his family name. He resided at *Thsing Shan* (blue mountain). Thence to the camp of the *Hoe* he was forty days' journey with loaded camels: 600 lee north of the camp of these flowed the *Sian go* (Selenoga), to the N. E. of which are snowy mountains. The country is full of springs. East of the *Thsing shan* is the *Kian*, a river which is crossed in boats tied together. It runs to N.E., and after having received all the other rivers, falls into the sea.

The *Kian Kooen* were originally a horde of the *Khiang*, and their country belonged to the *Thoo khiue* (Turks). In the east they have the *Koo lee han*, in the south the *Too fan* (Thibetans, who had extended their conquests far north); and in the S.W. the *Ko lo loo*. In 1648 they did homage to the Emperor of China, who gave to their country the name of *Kian kooen foo*, and placed it under the inspection of the military government of *Yan jan*. In 759 they were beaten by the *Hoei he*, who subsequently named them *Hakia szu* (Hakas), meaning in their language *yellow or reddish faces*.

The *Koo li han* lived to the north of the sandy desert. Their country produced many lilies.* They reared excellent horses. Their country stretched in the north as far as the sea. On crossing that sea, going towards the north, the days are so long, and the nights so short, that by putting a sheep's melt to the fire at sun-set, it would be done at the break of day. The cause of it is, that it is near the place where the sun sets.

Under the *The Thang* the *Kian kooen* dwelt to the west, and the

* Probably the *lilium martagon* or *Soranne*, the root of which is eaten by the Mongol, Turkish, and Samolede tribes who inhabit the southern borders of Siberia.

Koo lee han to the east, both on the actual frontier of the Russians. And the Chinese historian remarks, "We may find among the latter people, even now, many with carrotty hair, white countenances, and green eyes; who seem to be the descendants of the *Kian Kooen*."

In the time of *Yoon* there were in that country *O lo szu* (Oros, or Russians), *Kee lee kee szu* (Kirghees), *Kan ho na's*, and the towns of *Kian tshoo*, *Eelan tshoo*, and others.

The history of *Yoon* says: "The *Kirghees* country was more than ten thousand lee from *Ta too* (Peekin) going towards the south. Their country was 1,400 lee long, and half that breadth. It was crossed by the *Kian* (Jenisei) in the N.W.; S.W. of them flowed the *Opoo* (Obe), and N.W. the *Yu sin* (Iyooos), all the rivers of the country uniting in the *Angkaa*, which flows towards the north into the sea. The principal productions of the country were fine horses, and black and white falcons.

Angko is the recent name of a river near the *Kirghees* country, about 25,000 lee from Peekin, the distance to which, according to the history of the *Thang* dynasty, the country of the *Koo lee han* is placed.

Oo szu (Oos) is the name of a river east of the *Kirghees* and north of the Upper-Jenisei. The word *Han ho na* means a large bag with a small opening, which is the shape of their country. It lies to the east of the *Oo szu*, where the *Kian* has its source. There are but two defiles by which one can cross its borders, and the country is covered with mountains, water, forests, and brush-wood, and the roads are very bad.*

The town of *Kian tshoo* lay 9,000 lee from Peekin, in the south-eastern part of the *Kirghees* country, S. W. of the *Kiaa*, and N. of Mount *Thang-*

* This description entirely corresponds with the shape of the country of the *Ooriangkhai*, a Samolede tribe under the Chinese domination, who inhabit the banks of the rivers forming the *Kem*, or Upper-Jenisei.

loo. *Ec lan* signifies serpent; and it is said that it was so named from a large serpent which haunted the neighbouring mountains before the foundation of the town.

According to the map of the sandy desert, made under the *Yoon* dynasty, 3,000 lee from *Ho ning* (Khara khorin) is the lake *Atshee lee* (Ad-jeer); and 500 lee from these to *Khian khian tshoo*, and the plains of the *Kirghees*. A thousand lee farther is a great marsh or lake.

During the reign of the *Ming* dynasty, China had no relation whatever with the countries situated beyond the sandy desert.

In the beginning of the reign of the first emperor of the present *Mandshoo* dynasty (about 1645), the *Lo sha* (Oros or Russians) had clandestinely seized upon the country of *Yaksa*, near the *Heloong Kian* (Amoor). There they had built a town fortified with a stockade, and tried to subjugate the *Solons*, the *Dakhoors*, and other tribes, who inhabit the banks of the *Ergoon* (Argoon), and *Dzing-giree* (Tshikiri), near the Russian border.

In 1676 they sent an ambassador with the tribute. The emperor ordered him to take severe measures, in order that the Russians might keep themselves quiet. Nevertheless they still persisted in their attempts to subdue the *Dzinggiree* country, and other parts. An army was then marched against them; they were reduced to sue for pardon. Our army returned; but they still remained, at *Yaksa* (called by the Russians *Albazin*).

In 1685 this place was closely invested by *Sabsoo*, the general in chief of the *Amoor*. The following year the *Isakhan Khan* of their country sent an embassy to ask pardon for his crimes. They represented that it was by the lower ranks of the borders that these troubles were excited, begged that the siege of *Yaksa* might be raised, and that the frontiers should be clearly defined. The emperor agreed to their demand; and in 1689, a num-

ber of commissioners accompanied the ambassador *Fe Yao to lo* (Feodor Alexeiewitch Golowin) to the place called *Nibdshoo* (Nertschinsk). The course of the *Gerbitsei*, and the northern slope of the great chain of the *Khinggan* mountains, it was agreed should form the border line. Thus *Nibdshoo* was the first place found on their territory, and *Yaksa* and the other districts remained to the empire. An inscription was fixed up on the borders of the *Gerbitsec*, bearing this stipulation. They were permitted to come once a year for the purpose of bringing the tribute and for trade; and they have ever since kept to the treaty.

In 1693 they sent back two fugitives, and the *Lee fan Yoon* (department for the affairs of the Mongols and other subjugated tribes) sent them a letter, in which they praised their conduct. In the same year the *Tsakhan Khan* sent the tribute and an ambassador. On receiving his credentials the emperor deigned to say to the ministers of state: "The Russians send us tribute; it is an event which did not take place in antiquity. Their country is very far from my capital, and is said to extend 20,000 lee in every direction."

In 1700 another embassy came and offered presents to the emperor. The latter said: "The Russian country is very far from us; on the N. W. it is bounded by the sea. They are faithful and submissive to us. The *Galdan*, reduced to extremity, asked their assistance against us; but they did not even give them an answer. One of their former ambassadors regulated the frontiers. The country of *Nibdshoo* and its environs belonged to the hordes of the *Boorats* and *Ooriangkhai*. These hordes inhabit the forests, and occupy themselves with the chase of the *zabel-martins*. They are the aborigines of those parts; the Russians have subjected them by force, and have seized their country."

The king of the *Oros* in the *Tsakhan*

Khan (a Mongol expression, signifying white king); he resides in a city called Moskowa, which is not very far from the north-west sea. This kingdom is said to have been originally very weak. Anciently the *Oros* inhabited the country of *Keigeoo* (Kiew). They afterwards increased their army, and attacked *Sviesko* (Sweden), which they partly conquered.

Under Ivan Wassieliewitsh they obtained assistance from Sweden, viz. 8,000 soldiers, and provisions; so that they were enabled to unite all the hordes, and spread more towards the north-west.

Their Khans have reigned during twenty-three generations, or above 350 years. About 160 years ago they seized upon the territories of Kasan and Tobolsk, so that their country is now 20,000 lee long, and as many broad. It is divided into eight governments. * * * * *

Towards the southern frontiers of Russia are the Toorgoot, the Kharn Khalpa (k), the Khaak and other tribes; also the Kalka, who are subjected to China. Towards the north-west it has about ten states, of which Sweden and Turkey are the largest, from whom the Russians have taken some of their border provinces, and thus considerably weakened them.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

The country is cold and damp, and has much rain and snow, and seldom fine weather. Mountains and rivers render communication difficult, and the forests and jungles are thick and dark. The inhabitants live in small houses and huts. They have barges and carriages for the purposes of travelling. Those who cut off their hair and beard are considered elegant. They put their hair in curls, and think that very fine. The common people take off their caps, and bow before their superiors. Their clothes are made of woollen. They are fond of wine, but they are unacquainted with tea.* The bread is made of wheat

* Tea was not in fashion in Russia when Khang-hee reigned in China.

and barley; they eat no rice. They know how to sow, but they do not know how to clear away the weeds that grow in the fields. Those who reside near the river are fond of bathing, and are good swimmers. They have small and large coin in copper and silver. Their measures are different from ours: sixteen inches of ours make one foot of theirs; twelve ounces one pound; and one thousand paces one lee. They have no almanack; they are well acquainted with the seasons of the year, but they do not calculate the new or the full moon. They are strong and indefatigable people, of a proud and boastful disposition, and greedily to take other people's property. Although they live peaceably together, they are fond of making a noise; but they seldom fight amongst themselves. They have a decided taste for singing. The punishments are very severe. They follow the religion of *Fooothoo* (Buddha). They fast four times a year, from the king down to the least of his subjects, and their fasts last several tens of days.

This curious description is followed by an account of the topography and productions of the country, said to be taken from the papers of one *Toolec-shin*, who was sent by the emperor *Khan-hee* to *Toorgoot*, and on his journey crossed a part of Siberia. It seems in general tolerably correct, and shows that the Chinese are pretty close observers. We have omitted it, however, for want of room. That part, indeed, which we have given will suffice to show, that the Chinese are not so indifferent to the state of other countries, nor so deficient in geographical knowledge, as has been generally supposed. We may smile at their blunders, and the confidence with which they assert things which we know to be positive falsehoods; but how many nations might smile at us Europeans, if they were acquainted with the silly or false views we take of their customs, manners, and religion, and at the ignorance

we sometimes betray in the history and geography of their countries? It is only by a general increase of knowledge that errors can be removed; and we may yet learn many things from the Chinese. They seem to be better acquainted with the early histories and movements of the nations and tribes of central Asia, than any other people in the world, and we have no doubt, that by a closer inspection of

their historical works, we shall discover a solution of many phenomena in early history, even such as affected the western world.

We intend to give, in an early number of this journal, an account of the island of Formosa, as taken from Chinese books, which, we trust, will be found still more interesting than the present extract. Y. Z.

BURMAN MISSION TO COCHIN-CHINA.

THE last mission from the Court of Ava to that of Cochin-China consisted of Mr. G. Gibson, as chief, and two Burmans, as second and third members. Their train, including interpreters, secretaries, and servants, amounted to seventy persons. Mr. Gibson is the son of an English gentleman, born at Madras.

Tai-kun, the Governor of Lower Cochin-China and Kambojia, received the mission handsomely, but the present Government of Cochin-China, from the very first, viewed the intentions of the ambitious Government of Ava with much distrust. They declared that they could see no benefit which could result from an intimate connexion between two people so remote from each other; and they had evidently apprehensions of alarming the Chinese and Siamese, their immediate neighbours,

both of whom are known to entertain the strongest antipathy against the Burmans, whose restless ambition they have so frequently experienced.

After being detained nine months at Saigon, an unfavourable communication was finally received from the capital. This Burmese mission was not permitted to come at all to the Court. The presents which they brought, with the exception of a single ruby ring, were not received; and a war-vessel was directed to be immediately prepared to carry them back to their own country.

Upon this occasion a stronger reluctance has been evinced to enter into any close political connexion with the Court of Ava than has been shown even in regard to any European nation.—[Singapore Chronicle, April 20, 1824.

A THOUSAND CHRISTIANS CONVERTED TO MUHAMMEDANISM IN ONE DAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following is a translation of a singular story I lately met with among some Malayan MSS. which fell into my hands. It appears to be of Arabic origin, and was doubtless written to represent the Christians as incapable of defending their religion. It affords a tolerable specimen of the description of arguments by which the Musselmans, of this part of the world at least, attempt to demonstrate the correctness of their sentiments and belief. In conversation with the natives, many similar questions have been proposed by them, to ascertain the extent of my knowledge of the truth. The putting of these queries

into the mouth of the Christian doctor is a piece of Muhammedan chicanery; and as for the wonderful *coup-de-grace*, neither explanation nor comment is required. It is not improbable that the story is designed to refer to the sect of Christians, formerly in Arabia, called Nazarenes. But the appellation is, in India, applied to Christians universally: hence the Malay for becoming a Christian is *Masut Sarani*,* as for becoming a Musselman

* The Arabic word is نصراني *Nasrani*, which,

Maruden says, properly belongs to the Christians of St. Thomas (the Indian apostle); but I apprehend it must have become current, by the means of the above-mentioned sect.

is *Māsūt Islam*. The appellation *ruh-bān* signifies in Arabic, a Christian monk; hence it is probable that the church here alluded to was a monastery, and the chief *ruh-bān* an abbot; but the going at last to another church for a picture of the Saviour renders this somewhat doubtful. This circumstance, however, might be accounted for in the inaccuracy of the translator or transcriber. The copy in my possession is indeed so full of errors, that I found it impossible to give a literal translation. I have omitted many repetitions, and altered many forms of expression, which, had the piece been tolerably well-written, might have exhibited in no small degree the genius and style of the Malayan language. From this translation, which, though free, is faithful, these cannot be inferred, but it will serve in some measure to shew what is of more importance, *viz.* the ignorance, false notions, prejudice, and self-conceit the Christian missionary has to contend with among these people.

I am, &c.
C. E.

THE CONVERSION OF A THOUSAND
CHRISTIANS TO MUHAMMEDANISM
IN ONE DAY.

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

The history of Sheikh Abayazidu 'Ibistami relates that he performed forty-five pilgrimages, and that when he had completed the last, he stood upon the hill Arpat,* when he prayed and presented his adorations to the Most High God, humbling himself in his presence. Having finished his devotions, he said within himself, "where is the man who can be compared with me? Is there an individual in the world who, like myself, has performed forty-five pilgrimages?" Then giving himself up to intense thought, he became greatly affected, and said further within himself, "I have most assuredly flown from the concerns of this world: the

* Mount Arafat, which the pilgrims ascend before, and generally after the peculiar ceremonies of pilgrimage are performed, on the ninth and tenth days of the Dhu'l-hajja.

world is taking its own course, but I have turned my back upon it." He was at last completely overcome, and, standing upon the hill, cried with a loud voice, "O ye followers of Islam, who is there among you, gentlemen, willing to purchase my forty-five pilgrimages? I will sell them for a loaf of bread."† Now there was a clever, sensible man upon the hill, and he took a loaf of bread and gave it into the hands of the sheik, who received it, saying, "for this loaf I will sell you all my pilgrimages." The man then inquired, "who will witness it?" The sheik replied, "the Most High God, and all the angels, and all the prophets, and all persons who are upon this hill, are my witnesses that I have in very deed sold you the whole of my pilgrimages for this single loaf."

As soon as the sheik had thus disposed of his pilgrimages, he descended from the hill, saying to himself, "for what have I sold my pilgrimages? I am now quite destitute; not a single meritorious action remains to me." He then contended with himself whether he should eat the loaf; but receiving an impulse to refrain from it, and hasten immediately to prevent the religion of the prophet from falling a prey to the infidels, he threw the loaf away, and proceeded towards the city of Rome.

After travelling for some time, he arrived at a city called Kataniyah,‡ where he met with a learned Nazarene, called a *ruh-bān*. This man took the sheik to his house, where he remained unknown among the Nazarenes. After staying there three days and nights, he wished to remove, but felt extremely anxious to bring the *ruh-bān* to a profession of the Muhammedan faith; and it was the will of God that the *ruh-bān* should address himself to the sheik, saying, "O sheik, what is your name?" To which the sheik replied, "my name is Abayazidu 'Ibistami;" upon which the

* Or it may be rendered a cake. The sheik offering to sell his pilgrimages for this trifle is a small proof of the Musselmans believing they can perform works of supererogation, and of his great self-conceit, supposing he could again perform what was equivalent to his pilgrimages.

† There is, I believe, no city of this name in Arabia; the city of Catania, in Sicily, may probably be referred to: it certainly would not be much out of the way in going from Mecca to Rome, although it may be proper to remark, that when Rome is spoken of in any of the Malayan MSS. Constantinople is generally meant.

‡ "A father of progressive excellence."

ruh-bān observed, "that is not a good name; had your name been Abdu'ssalib (the meaning of which is, servant of an idol*), it would have been excellent." The sheik then inquired, "and what may your name be, O *ruh-bān*?" The *ruh-bān* answered, "my name is Abdu'lmesit;"† upon which the sheik remarked, "your name is not a good one, if it had been Abdu'ljadid‡ it would have been exceedingly good." A great solicitude then pervaded the mind of the sheik to exert his influence over the *ruh-bān* to induce him to embrace the faith, and become a disciple of Muhammed—upon whom be the blessing of God and peace—whose disciples are infinitely better than all others. He hoped the Almighty would incline him to change his sentiments, and prefer the religion of the prophet. He was at the same time anxious to depart, but the *ruh-bān* said to him, "you are now in my house, and under my authority, yet I have neither embraced your religion, nor have you embraced mine; tarry a while longer with me." And the sheik remained with him forty days.

After this the *ruh-bān* said to the sheik, "would you like to go to our church upon a festival, that you may hear the discourses of our great doctor? for we have sages of eminent learning to instruct us. When in their presence do not utter a word: after that I will embrace your religion; I will become a Musselman, and follow you, O sheik Abayazidu 'Ibistami." The sheik remarked, "God, and the prophet of God, who are acquainted with the converse of all creatures, are a place of confidence;" and then replied to the *ruh-bān*, "I will witness your festival." The *ruh-bān* said, "it is to the house of the great *ruh-bān* you will go." Now these *ruh-bāns*, *viz.* the Nazarene doctors, were a thousand in number, and renowned for their learning in every art and science.

The *ruh-bān* then proceeded to give his instructions to the sheik. "You had better," he said, "put on a Nazarene hat and neckcloth,§ and carry in your left hand a

* Literally, servant of the cross.

† The servant of Christ.

‡ A young servant, or novice.

§ These articles of apparel are considered by the Musselmans as badges of Christianity; and Malays expect that if they become Christians they must adopt them. I remember my Moon-shie once stated it as a serious objection against embracing the religion of Jesus Christ.

|| Asiatic Journ.—No. 107.

*moshaf**, and upon your head‡ the book of the gospel, and suspend upon your breast an idol,‡ that you may not be distinguished from the Nazarenes." This threw the sheik into great perplexity, until a voice from the presence of the Most High God came to his mind, directing him thus, "O sheik Abayazidu 'Ibistami do whatever the *ruh-bān* desires you. Help from God, and a knowledge of the Most High, shall rest upon you. I will preserve you by my wisdom and power." The sheik then followed the direction of the *ruh-bān*, putting on a Nazarene hat and neckcloth, and accompanied him to the church, where he sat down with the doctors, who were very numerous.

The most learned of the *ruh-bāns* now ascended the pulpit. His knowledge was pre-eminent, and his age 160 years. This was early in the morning, but he sat there till the sun was high in the heavens without saying a single word. His tongue was utterly incapable of utterance. Perceiving this, the Nazarene doctors present addressed him, saying, "O *ruh-bān*, we have seen among men no one who could instruct us, from the writings of the fathers and the various stores of science, as thou hast done: how is it that you remain silent? what is the cause, what the reason that you now withhold your instructions?" The chief *ruh-bān* replied, "in my opinion there is amongst us a disciple of Muhammed, who has confined my tongue, so that I cannot speak; my ideas are all gone; I feel that by his mysterious power I am prevented from uttering a word." Then said all the Nazarene doctors, "where is he? that we may now kill him." But the chief *ruh-bān* replied, "we should not slay him unheard; let him come forward and we will question him: if he is not capable of replying we may then kill him; but if he answer satisfactorily, we will release him." Then all the *ruh-bāns* cried with a loud voice, "O follower of Muhammed, stand up, that we may see thee among the numerous congregation." The sheik immediately stood up, at the

* A prayer book or missal is here probably alluded to: the word signifies a book or writing.

† The most respectful way among the Malays of carrying any thing, as raising the hands to the head is the most profound obeisance: the same word is used in both cases.

‡ A crucifix is here unquestionably meant, and it serves, among other things, to shew the injury Christianity has sustained from its corruptions.

same time repeating his devotions. The chief rubbân then addressed him, saying, "O follower of Muhammad, I wish to propose to you several questions: if you are able to reply to them we will assuredly follow your religion; but if not, we will certainly put you to death." The sheik replied, "inquire of me what you please concerning either revelation or tradition. The Most High God has the conduct of all his servants, and is thoroughly aware who fears him and who does not."

The rubbân then proceeded with his queries: "O disciple of Muhammad," said he, "who is the one that has not a second, who are the two without a third, the three without a fourth, the four without a fifth, the five without a sixth, the six without a seventh, the seven without an eighth, the eight without a ninth, the nine without a tenth, the ten without an eleventh, the eleven without a twelfth, the twelve without a thirteenth, the thirteen without a fourteenth, and the fourteen without a fifteenth?" When the rubbân had finished stating his questions, he wept; and the sheik replied to him, "O leader of the rubbâns, I will solve your questions." The rubbân desired him to proceed. The sheik then commenced: "there is one that has not a second, viz. the high and mighty God, who is one, nor is there another according to his word, 'declare thou, O Muhammad, that he who is God the Lord, is one.' The two which have not a third like to them, are day and night: if you wish another reply, there are the sun and moon; and if another, there are Adam and Eve. The three which have not a fourth, are the three times a woman may be put away by her husband, after which it is not lawful for him to take her again, although she is at liberty to be married to another man: if you wish another answer, there are the Arash, the Kûrsi, and the Kâlam,* the three greatest created existences. The four which have not a fifth, are the four friends of Mu-

* The first signifies the empyrean heaven, and the second a chair or seat, *im* is applied to the lower or crystalline heaven; both are called the throne of God, and are represented as being supported and guarded by angels. Kâlam is a reed or pen; the one here alluded to is that with which the decrees of God are registered, and which is of monstrous size, and is self-wielded, performing its operations at the command of the Almighty. To these three greatest of created existences a fourth is generally added, viz. the *loh*, or tablet, that contains the writing.

hammed, who are celebrated and approximate to him; these are Abubecker, and Omar, and Othman, and Ali, who by the will of God were his companions: if you require another reply, there are the four books, the Pentateuch, the Gospel, the Psalms, and the Koran. The five to which there is not a sixth, are the five seasons of prayer, according to the word of the Most High God, 'verily to pray five times a day is an indispensable obligation upon all the faithful.' The six to which there is not a seventh, are the six days in which God created the heavens and the earth. The seven which cannot have an eighth, are the seven days of the week: if you wish another reply, there are the seven heavens, the seven stones of the earth, and the seven regions of hell.* The eight to which there is not a ninth, are the eight angels which support the Arash to the day of resurrection: the cycle of eight years will furnish another reply. The nine to which there is not a tenth, are the nine months of a woman's pregnancy. The ten which have not an eleventh, are the first ten days of the month Dhû'l-hajja, in which the devotions of pilgrimage are performed. The eleven which had not a twelfth, were in the dream of the prophet Joseph—upon whom be peace;—according to the word of God, 'he saw in his dream eleven stars make obeisance to him.'† The twelve which have not a thirteenth, are the number of moons in a year. The thirteen which had not a fourteenth, were likewise in the dream of the prophet Joseph, who saw the sun, moon, and eleven stars make obeisance to him. The fourteen which have not a fifteenth,

* The Malays, or at least some of them, have rather singular notions of the heavens. They suppose the three lower heavens to be transparent, over these the sun passes during the day; the fourth they say is silver, and the sun re- turns over that in the night; and I have been told with great gravity, that the sun performs its constant employment in to draw it; and as the days [little] occasion for them to alter their pace. They suppose the earth to be a plain surface surrounded by immense hills, which they call the mountains of Kaf; and that it has seven stories, and that the lower ones are inhabited by genii and evil spirits; but this, as well as the Musselman rally known.

† This is, I presume, a mistake, as they would naturally refer the number eleven to the sheaves of Joseph's dream, which, unlike his own, made obeisance while he stood erect; especially as they bring the stars into the number thirteen.

are the fourteen days which elapse before the moon is at the full."

Thus were the queries of the rubbân answered by the sheik Abayazidu 'Ibistami, upon which the rubbân bowed his head to the ground, and raising himself again, said, "these are right, O Abayazidu; but I will question you further." To which the sheik replied, "inquire whatever you please."

The rubbân then demanded, "whom did the Almighty create from fire, and whom destroy with fire, and whom preserve in fire?" The sheik replied, "he whom God created from fire is the Devil; him will he destroy with fire; but the person he preserved in fire was the prophet Abraham—upon whom be peace."—The rubbân then inquired, "whom did God create from water, whom preserve in water, and whom destroy in water?" The sheik replied, "the prophet Adam and others were created from water; the prophet Joseph was preserved in water; and Pharaoh was destroyed in water by the Almighty God." The rubbân next inquired, "who was made from stone, who preserved in stone, and who destroyed by stone?" and the sheik answered, "God created the camel of the prophet Saleh* from stone, preserved Askaba 'Ikahapîr in stone, and destroyed by stone Ashaba 'Ifali." The rubbân proceeded, "whom did God create from wood, whom destroy with wood, and whom preserve in wood?" The sheik replied, "God created the rod of the prophet Moses of wood, destroyed the prophet Zachariah† by wood, and preserved in wood the prophet Noah." The rubbân continued, "whom did God create from wind, whom destroy by wind, and whom preserve by wind?" The sheik replied, "God created the prophet Jesus from

* The story of the camel coming out of the rock to confirm the mission of the prophet Saleh, is generally known.

† Respecting this and the following person mentioned there are some wonderful stories, but I can learn nothing, except that they were antediluvians.

‡ This person is none other than the father of John the Baptist, who is represented as contending with his son and several others for Mary, the mother of Jesus, in which dispute the candidates all repaired to the river Jordan, into which each cast a reed; the man whose reed stood perpendicular in the water, resisting the force of the torrent, was to obtain the lady. Zachariah was successful; but his competitors meeting him on a subsequent day, beat him so with a stick, that he died in consequence. This they considered a judgment from God.

wind, destroyed by wind the people of Ad,* and preserved by wind the prophet of God, Solomon—upon whom be peace." The rubbân then demanded, "what immense tree in the world is it that has twelve branches, and upon every branch thirty leaves, and to every leaf five fruits, three of which ripen in the night and never feel the influence of the sun, while the other two ripen in the day, nor will they ripen in the night to the day of resurrection? answer this, O disciple of Muhammad." The sheik replied, "that great tree is the year, the twelve branches are the twelve months of a year, and the thirty leaves are the thirty days in a month, and the five fruits indicate the five seasons of prayer; Fuhur and Asar, while performing, feel the influence of the sun; Subuh, Maghib, and Eshay do not, nor will they to the day of resurrection." The rubbân next inquired, "who are the lying people that shall go to heaven, and who are they that have told the truth and shall go to hell, O follower of Muhammad?" The sheik replied, "the lying people that shall enter heaven are the brethren of Joseph, for they said that he was devoured by a tiger; and those who have told the truth, but shall go to hell, are the Jews and Christians: the Jews say of the Christians, that they are entirely destitute of religion, and the Christians say the same of the Jews; both of them tell the truth, but they shall both go to hell, according to the word of the Most High God, 'the Jews have said the Christians have no religion, and the Christians have said the Jews have none, yet both read the book, and they speak truth, but they shall both be cast into hell.'"

After this the rubbân asked the sheik the following questions: "where in your body is the seat of the soul? what grave was it that travelled with its contents? whose blow first fell upon the ground? what did God create and afterwards enlarge? what did he create and afterwards inquire of? what woman did he multiply? what sea extend? what hill increase in size? what night and what day did he lengthen? who went on pilgrimage that was under no obligation to do so? what water was it

* It was to these people the prophet Hud was sent to reclaim them from idolatry; but they refused to acknowledge his mission, and were therefore destroyed by a hot suffocating wind.—Sale.

that neither descended from the sky nor arose out of the earth? who were prophets and not apostles, and who sustained both characters?"*

When the ruhbán had finished asking the above questions, he stood still, upon which the sheik said to him, "have you any more questions to propose?" and he replied, "I have not another." The sheik then said, "I will answer every one of them. Wilt thou believe on God and his apostle—upon whom be the blessing of God and peace." The ruhbán then replied, "if you answer them in a perspicuous manner we will follow you, and profess your religion, and do whatever you command us; but if you do not we will kill you." The sheik said, "with the permission and assistance of the Most High God, who gives both power and inclination, I will."

After the sheik had given all the answers, he again inquired, "is there another question yet remaining, O ruhbán?" The ruhbán replied, "there is not?" and, looking at the sheik, beheld in his eye a celestial effulgence. He then bowed his head, and was lost in meditating upon what the sheik had said. The sheik interrupted him, saying, "you have asked me many questions and I have answered them; I will now propose one to you, if you are able to answer it you are perfect in your religion. The ruhbán replied, "inquire of me;" upon which the sheik demanded, "what is written upon the gate of heaven, which is also the key of heaven, and which alone can give entrance into heaven?" The ruhbán was silent, upon which the Nazarenes exclaimed, "O chief of all the sages, thou hast proposed many questions to this sheik, and he has replied to them all; how is it thou dost not answer the one he proposes to thee? what prevents thee from replying?" The ruhbán said, "whatever it may be, I have lost all capability of answering him."

* These are a few of the queries proposed by the venerable ruhbán as a last effort to baffle the still more venerable sheik; but both queries and replies are, for the most part, so ridiculous, unintelligible, and indelicate, that I shall proceed no farther with the former; and as for the latter, suffice it to say, that with all his sagacity the sheik would not attempt to assign a seat for the soul; that the travelling grave was the fish that swallowed Jonah; and that the water which neither the earth nor the sky afforded, was the perspiration which fell from the prophet's fingers!!

They then said, "if it be thus, we had better follow him." To which the ruhbán replied, "truly, according to our agreement with him;" and then addressing himself to the sheik said, "we have heard your replies, and will follow both your example and precepts." The sheik then informed him, "that upon the door of heaven is written the following confession of faith: 'There is one God, and Muhammed is the apostle of God;' which confession is the key of heaven, and that admission into heaven is to be obtained by that confession alone." He then desired them to pronounce that confession, upon which the ruhbán, with five hundred of those present, embraced the religion of the sheik, and became in truth the disciples of Muhammed—upon whom be the blessing of God and peace.

There still, however, remained five hundred who had not embraced the faith; these said to the ruhbán, "we have not united with you, nor shall we till we see further reason for doing so." Upon this the sheik inquired of them, "what is that picture of Jesus which you paint?" They replied, "we paint the likeness of Jesus in our churches." He said to them "inquire you of that, and if he be able to answer you to that effect, you are correct in your religion." They replied, "it never speaks." Upon which he said, "if I inquire of it and it answer, will you then follow my religion?" They answered, "very good; we will go into the church, where you can inquire of it." So they all accompanied the sheik to the church, and when they had entered, he addressed himself to the likeness, saying, "O Jesus, son of Mary, hast thou said to all mankind, 'take me and my mother for two Lords besides the one God?' He then held the picture up in the church, upon which it shivered in pieces, exclaiming, "I have not said there are two Lords besides the one God." "By God, by God, by God;" three times he swore to it, and added: "the Nazarenes have belied God." Now when this declaration of the picture of Jesus was heard, the remaining five hundred pronounced the confession of faith, together with those who had previously done so, and thus were the whole number perfected in the religion of the prophet—upon whom be peace. They all then left their chairs and sat upon the ground around

the sheik. Thus they demolished their religion, as they afterwards demolished their church, upon the site of which they built a mosque. They moreover threw away their hats, and tore their neckcloths in pieces. A voice then came from the presence of the Most High God to the sheik, saying, "O, Abayazidu, thou hast broken the spell, but it was with my power, and not with thine own." At this the sheik was exceedingly rejoiced.

After this the learned doctors all said to the sheik, "thou art this day become our

teacher and leader; conduct us to the grave of the prophet, that we obtain forgiveness of the sin of our infidelity." The sheik replied, "you are my beloved brethren and friends; God will pardon your sins, and be gracious to you." The sheik and the chief ruhbán then departed for Mecca, where they visited the temple, and ascended the hill Arpah, and afterwards went to the tomb of the prophet and prayed, when the sheik implored the destruction of the religion of the infidels, together with their customs.

JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO SEVERAL OF THE NORTHERN PORTS OF SUMATRA IN 1823.

FEB. 27th. I sailed in Mr. Prince's schooner for the northern ports of Sumatra, that is, those between Tapanooly and Acheen, and chiefly under the authority of the King of Acheen. I had long wished to visit those parts for missionary purposes, and was induced, for various reasons, to take the present opportunity, but chiefly that I might obtain the assistance of a Battak instructor, who would give me more time at less expense than the one I then employed.

29th. This morning at nine o'clock the schooner anchored off Baroos, the next considerable port to the north of Tapanooly, about forty miles distant. From hence is the grand pass into the principal Batta country of Toba. Hither the Battaks bring down great quantities of benzoin, which they barter, chiefly for salt. At ten o'clock we went on shore, and walked about four miles, through beautiful paddy fields, to the Malay campong, to visit the Tuanku, a chief of considerable wealth and extensive influence in these parts. On entering the campong, which is surrounded by a very thick fence of living bamboos, about fifty feet high, I was struck with the good appearance of some of the principal houses; their style of architecture was a mixture of Malay, Neas and Battak; they were built of wood, in many parts neatly carved, and roofed with attop. One which

had not long been finished, belonging to a Pangulu, or "elder of the city," could not have cost less, I should suppose, than 2,000 dollars. Arriving at the Tuanku, I was met at the entrance by the young prince, a sprightly lad of seventeen or eighteen, who conducted me to the end of the audience-hall, a room measuring sixty feet by twenty, and like every other of the kind I have seen, uniting a certain kind of superiority with filthy meanness. The Tuanku soon made his appearance; and understanding that I was the white priest settled at Sebolga, of whom he had often heard, he seemed glad of an opportunity of seeing me (which indeed was the case with many of the people at Baroos). I made him a present of a writing desk, with which the young prince was greatly delighted.

Before we had been seated many minutes, from forty to fifty of the surrounding chiefs came to inquire what the master of our vessel had brought for sale, and seated themselves around us. I distributed among them a number of Malay tracts and Testaments, respecting which they made many inquiries, and seemed pleased to obtain them. In answer to the Tuanku's queries I endeavoured to explain to them the object of our settling at Sibolga and attaining the Battak language. All the Malays here speak Battak, but only one, a nephew

of the Tuanku, can read it. On producing the tract on the creation, in Battak, the Tuanku requested me to read it. They evidently understood it perfectly well, which afforded me much satisfaction. I asked the Tuanku if he would have any objection to our distributing tracts in the numerous Battak villages of the surrounding hills under his authority: he replied, that he could have no possible objection. Our commander now told me that he wished to depart for the next port; but the Tuanku detained us to partake of coffee and sweetmeats, which were immediately introduced, the former in large dirty silver kettles, and miserably bad; the sweetmeats excellent, in great variety, and neatly arranged on silver trays. On departing he sent after me the usual present of a fowl and bag of rice. On the whole, I was much pleased with the interview.

The next considerable port to the north of Baroos is Sinkel, but as we had a favourable wind, and our captain did not think there was a prospect of doing much business at that place, he proceeded to Tarumun, where we arrived on Sunday, at 2 P. M. On drawing near this place, we were a little alarmed by seeing two native boats pulling off towards us, when we had no wind. Mr. Prince, knowing that this part of the coast was infested with pirates, had taken the precaution of ordering the jeremoody to load his guns and muskets off Sinkel. We prepared, therefore, for action, as well as we could, but happily our fears were unfounded.

This is the principal pepper port on the coast, several vessels being laden in it every year. The season is just commencing, and there are five ships waiting for cargoes. On going on shore through the surf, I had a very narrow escape from a watery grave, but was preserved by a merciful Providence.

Seeing the Rajah seated in an open hall near the landing place, surrounded by a number of chiefs, I approached him to pay my respects. He received

me with distant politeness, and ordered me a seat by his side; but as he was dictating to his secretary, as well as entertaining the other visitors and attendants, I could not expect much conversation. I made several inquiries respecting the Battak Allus people, who inhabit the interior, but could obtain for answer little more than yes or no. I soon perceived that my object was already known to him, and did not meet his approbation. I presented to him, therefore, a couple of Testaments, and a few copies of each of the tracts, which he received with indifference. I then withdrew, taking with me a good number of books for distribution in the Bazar. There I was soon surrounded by a crowd of such fierce, daring, and insolent people, each carrying in his hand a long naked dagger, and looking as if he wished to use it, that I thought my situation seriously alarming. A malim, or priest, now called me to his door, supposing me in quest of pepper. I told him my object was to distribute the tracts I held in my hand, a few of which I gave him. Whilst he examined them, such a crowd of people gathered round his door, among whom were many other priests, asserting that they had previously seen the books, and that our object was to overturn their religion, that he soon found it necessary to order me from his house; and I confess I should have been happy of the assurance that *only* stripes awaited me. I took refuge in a neighbouring veranda, whither the crowd not being permitted to ascend, I felt more secure; but my alarm was again roused by discovering that the owner was himself one of the principal priests, and my most bitter opponent. He severely reprimanded every person that passed by with a tract, demanding of him whether it was his intention to change his religion. It was pleasing to observe, however, in the present instance, that opposition had its usual effect, of inducing many to request to see, and carry off, as by stealth, the book: they observed to be

so offensive to the priests. Taking encouragement from this circumstance, I began to interrogate the priests respecting the writings of Moses and David, and the contents of the Koran, in doing which it was not difficult to expose their ignorance to the common people. This turned the tide in my favour, and I had soon more petitions for books, particularly for New Testaments, than I could answer. The head priest now, therefore, made overtures of peace by requesting me to send him the whole Bible in Malay!

The country round Tarumun is very populous, and the quantity of pepper exported evinces that the villagers are in general more industrious than their Malay neighbours. In the town there are many rich native merchants, and consequently a numerous priesthood, and great depravity. The priests read Malay better than any I have met with.

The Rajah's Malay secretary came to me a short time before our departure, and seemed disposed to be very friendly, his brother having been some time in our employ, as a teacher in the schools at Bencoolen. He shewed me the Rajah's house, near which were twelve others for as many concubines. His wife is of European extraction.

From Tarumun we sailed for Tampak Tuan, about thirty miles further north, where there is a small Malay settlement surrounded with Achecnese. We remained here six days, to take in our cargo of pepper. The Malays received the books which I distributed amongst them with apparent pleasure; but the cares and enjoyments of this life seem to occupy every thought and feeling, and moment, leaving nothing for God and for eternity. On Sunday I got a few people to listen with a good deal of attention, to as plain and faithful a statement of the Gospel as I could give them, and I felt more hopeful than usual that this address would be thought of another day.

After talking, on one occasion, for some time with the Rajah's Juretoolia, or writer, in the presence of many people, upon various subjects suggested by my reading, and explaining to them a tract, he told me very coolly, that he supposed I must have been a risau, or vagabond, in my native country, and banished from thence for life, or I never should have settled among the Battaks. For a moment I felt a little hurt to think that I was viewed in this light by those for whom I have sacrificed all that is included in "kindred, and country, and father's house;" but I immediately after took shame to myself for such feelings.

At Tampak Tuan I had the pleasure of meeting with the vakeel, or minister of the King of Achecn, who was proceeding down the coast to the several pepper ports, collecting the money usually paid by the several rajahs as an acknowledgment of their submission to his Majesty's authority. I gave him some tracts for distribution amongst his friends, and made up a small parcel for the King. He requested me to accompany them with a letter "to give them weight," and to afford him an opportunity of mentioning to the King our engagements at Bencoolen, Padang, and Seholga.

The scenery about this place, is indeed all to the north of Sinkel, is peculiarly pleasing. The lofty mountains, never trodden by the foot of man, but clothed with the finest timber to their very summits, are sufficiently near the coast to afford the admiring traveller, as the morning sun seems labouring to surmount them, a distinct view of the beautiful and varied foliage with which they are adorned. On a lower range nearer the coast are the pepper vineyards, which, though very extensive, yet when viewed in connection with these immeasurable uncultivated forests, seem but like the narrow border to the long full robe. The low grounds in the vicinity of the sea-shore are

planted with paddy, sugar-canes, and other vegetables in use among the Malays. But alas! what a contrast is here presented, when we compare the moral with the natural scene. The Acheenese seem to be sunk deeper in vice than the inhabitants of any other part of the island. The most unnatural crimes are here universal, and committed without shame. From their very childhood they wallow in every vice, apparently without the smallest restraint from any quarter: in short, St. Paul's description of the heathen world, in the first chapter of Romans, seems hardly to reach the present actual state of these miserable people. The obstacles in the way of their melioration are also peculiarly great. They profess to have received the religion of Muhammed, and to believe only in him; but, with the exception of those residing at the principal ports, where there are numbers of Malay priests, the Acheenese, I imagine, know little more of Muhammedanism than that it countenances the vices to which they are most addicted.

Few of them, comparatively, understand the Malayan. They speak a language peculiar to themselves, but have no written character; nor have I been able to learn that they even write Achanese with the Malay character.

Previous to my visiting these parts, I had been used to consider the Acheenese as a tribe of Malays, and their language as a dialect of the Malayan; but I find them to be as distinct from the Malays as are the Battaks, or Rangs, or Lampongs, and their language to differ as widely from the Malayan as that of any of the other original tribes of the island.

In their persons the Acheenese resemble the Battaks more than the Malays; like the former, however, they do not flatten the nose, and many of them have very fine open countenances.

From Tarnat Tuan we proceeded to Muckie, a distance of about twenty-five miles, where we remained but an hour. There being no acknowledged Rajah at this port, the Jeux-moody requested me, before we landed, not to give any books till we were ready to depart, as such distribution might in some way cause us to be detained. I put a number, therefore, into the hands of a priest as I stepped into the boat; and as we pulled off I saw a crowd gather round him to examine his prize.

We now stood for Labuan Aji, with a fair wind, and reached that port in a few hours. The Rajah is a well-informed man, and familiar with most of the Malay books. I was disappointed in not finding him at home, but left a Testament, a hymn-book, and a few copies of each of the tracts, with his writer, who promised to deliver them to him on his return; I also distributed many amongst the priests and merchants. The Rajah's juretoolia is an interesting young man. It gave me great pleasure to hear him answer with propriety and clearness some of the objections which the priests made against reading our tracts. He told me that he had been three years in Sir T. S. Raffles' employ at Java. He spoke of that distinguished individual in very high terms, and intimated that he was sure Sir S. was a great admirer of their religion, as he took astonishing delight in collecting and reading Malay books.

Between this port and Acheen there are only two others of importance, Lusú and Nalabu, both of which it was the captain's original intention to visit, but the jure newady hearing that there was no market to the north for his goods, he resolved, after remaining here three days, to return to Tapanooly.—Five days' pleasant sailing restored me again, after an absence of twenty-two days, to the bosom of my family, in better health than when I departed.

MEMORANDA OF A VOYAGE ON THE GANGES.

(Continued from page 375.)

November 11th.—On our anchorage last evening being close to a steep bank, the depth of water was considerable; and a wind springing up from the north-west during the night, produced a commotion in the river resembling the billows of the ocean, though on a much smaller scale. Towards break of day the wind abated greatly, and by the time we started on our voyage it was completely laid. We had now a full view of the Rajemahal chain of hills, which terminates by rather an abrupt extremity, about a mile from the water's edge. To that side of the Ganges we shaped our course; and my companion and myself landed on an extensive flat of sand, without a single blade of grass or any other vegetable growing on its surface. After walking upwards of a mile, we came to a spot where a few rushes and tufts of coarse grass shewed at least some capability of production; by degrees these signs of vegetation increased, and we reached ultimately a complete jungle, composed of shrubs and grass that rose higher than our heads, and concealed each from the other's view. Our fowling-pieces being in bad order, though several excellent shots presented themselves, we could not take advantage of them. Of these one was real game, of the partridge kind, the first I had seen in the country, apparently the same as our English bird. We had now long preceded the budgerow, and feeling a little fatigued from our walk in the soft clay and loose sand, we sat ourselves down on the bank, and quietly waited the coming up of our vessel. Excepting the company of pariahs, whose barking, occasionally directed at us, proved rather annoying, nothing occurred during our halt that was in the least interesting, or could divert us from thinking eagerly of the budgerow and breakfast. In almost any other situation the view of a large river, with a fleet of boats passing over it, could not fail to have produced a high degree of satisfaction; but at this part of the Ganges there is no prospect seen from the Rajemahal side, and the ~~view~~ ^{as before stated,} has no particular intrinsical attractions during the day. It is only in the evening, when the sun has descended, and the fee-

ble rays of twilight display the glitter of the waters without exposing their turbidness, that the Ganges becomes what its size and vaunted superiority would lead the stranger to expect; and it must be confessed, that then it fully realizes every idea which these qualities, contemplated in the abstract, can inspire. When our boats approached the point of land nearest the hills we felt desirous to go on shore, that we might have a nearer view of objects so interesting to us after our long course over the dull, unvaried plains of Bengal. On learning that the village of Sacrigully, where it was the intention of the boat-Mangee to come to for the night, was distant only a coss or two, and that the road was quite clear, we resolved to proceed on foot, taking the servants with us and some refreshment, in case that should be required, from the distance, or any delay the budgerow might experience in arriving at the village. The road lay across a sort of peninsula, and was close to the eastern extremity of the hills. These hills are much less elevated than they appear to be when seen from a distance; to which deception, it is probable, the general flatness around, and the fog which has prevailed for some days past, must contribute. The most elevated point of the ridge, I should think, does not exceed six or eight hundred feet above the level of the ocean; and they rank only with the secondary hills of Britain in this respect. No hills in that, or perhaps in any other temperate country, can match them, however, in the exuberance of their varied vegetation, their sides being clothed to the summit with trees and underwood so thick set, that it appears difficult, and often impossible to ascend through them. Occasionally a taller and differently shaped tree rises out of the general dark shade, and gives a pleasing variety to the view. The general course of the range of the Rajemahal hills is from S.W. to N.E. spaking roundly; but from the northern side of the main one lateral ridges diverge, forming a number of beautiful projecting terminal points, and containing between them a wooded valley, which becomes narrower towards the bottom, and ends in a ravine at the angle

made by the junction of the two hills. The vista produced in some of these cases is very complete, a tall tree or a clump of smaller ones constituting the extreme point on which the eye rests, fully satisfied, as it were, with the limited scene before it. We tripped lightly on shore, and had nothing less in contemplation than ascending the hills, and feasting our eyes with the extensive prospect which the eminence must afford: but in this matter we soon found we had reckoned without our host, and we had scarcely ventured a foot among the long grass and bushes, when our servants repented from all sides "*Raghoopur*," "*Huthee*," "*Sootar*," and so many other names of terrific import, that we judged it advisable to defer our intended pleasure until we could obtain an assurance of its being altogether safe. The hills exhibit no bare rock; and I did not approach sufficiently near to their base to ascertain if there were any rolled pebbles, and their nature. The pathway from the landing-place to Sacrigully was very narrow, being scarcely sufficient to allow a team of oxen to pass, and edged with long grass, which obstructed the view. We indulged ourselves, however, with a full gaze on the hill at each bank in the grassy border, and examined every object of natural history that presented itself as we moved along. Of those which attracted our notice the nests of the black ant seemed the most novel and curious. At a short distance we took them for birds' nests: each was about the size of a man's head, and constructed on the stems of two reeds, near their summits, of dried grass and leaves. This ant is larger than any I have yet seen, and appears to be no less active than the others mentioned. As we proceeded we were delighted with the appearance of one of the wooded ravines, or valleys, formed by a side branch of the hills, which ran off more to the north. We felt a strong desire to ascend this branch, as it appeared to be less steep than the others, and the path to the summit not so much obstructed with underwood; but the old tale of the "*Raghi*" by our servants sounded in our ears each time we proposed it, and the appearance of a new character on the stage seemed to give confirmation to their assertions on this point; this was the *Daukman*, followed by a *Schicari*, or guard, whose business, as we

understood, it was to defend him from Decoits and wild animals, the latter of which are said to abound in these forests, and have been known more than once to carry off the poor post-boy when unprotected. We could not help remarking the inefficacy of this *Schicari's* means to the end of his employment, as his whole armour consisted of a bow and a couple of arrows, which, one would think, formed a miserable defence, either against the attack of a strong man or a ferocious tiger. Towards Sacrigully the grass had recently been cut down, and we came upon a comparatively open country, having a field on one side, some hundred yards in breadth, terminated by the wooded margin of the hills and a flat of sand on the other, the river serving as its boundary. A beautiful view now presented itself in the hill which immediately overlooks Sacrigully, and a low ridge receding from it westward and to the south: there the palm, towering above the other trees in its native baroness of trunk, and spreading forth its wide branched leaves, gave a truly picturesque effect to the scene, and made it assume the Indian character, which we had almost forgot, from its resemblance to some of the wooded hills of our native land. Notwithstanding the rich and luxuriant display which the country presents here, it is far behind that land in general attractions; and the scenery of India wants all those associated circumstances of active life which form the principal interest in that of Europe. During the heat of the day few of the feathered tribes look abroad, or are silent, not even sounding the harsh notes they possess: but there are no musical birds that I have yet heard, comparable to the meanness of that description at home. Add to this defect, from the absence of the voices of the sweet songsters, the insipidity of the flowering plants, which although beautiful as to colour emit no fragrance, and one may easily conceive how listless and vapid the most favoured spots of India must appear, to a person accustomed to European scenery; and this, too, without taking into account the influence of society. We have seldom been on shore in the neighbourhood of any considerable village, and having demands made upon our bounty by a sort of beggars, who are styled *fakcers* by our servants. These are in general sturdy for-

ows, well clothed, and ornamented with beads round their necks and waists of a larger size than common, and their beards are allowed to grow. They are not such men as I had conceived the term to express from the perusal of works on India, where the authors inform us that the *fakcer* is a devout person, and though supported by the gifts of his lay brethren, does not demand that support, which is not only voluntarily bestowed, but even pressed upon him, from a high opinion of his sanctity. Those *fakcers* whom we met, however, had no regard paid to them by the natives, but, on the contrary, appeared to be despised in the same degree that our beggars are at home. Some oxen which had just been released from the yoke, and were led along the road by a native, gave us an opportunity of remarking how intractable these animals sometimes are: in general they move slowly and steadily, but they take occasional starts, and run away for many yards from their proper course, to the great annoyance and vexation of their conductor. The appearance of a European is at once recognized by them, as well as by most of the other Indian domestic animals, and never fails to disturb them. Close to the village of Sacrigully, in one or two spots, the ground is cleared of the brushwood and shrubs, forming delightful little glades, that recall to the mind of the Englishman many much loved scenes of his native land. Here too, for the first time, we experienced a fragrance in the atmosphere, exhaled from the shrubs that surrounded the paddock, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the objects of the visual sense. It is surprising the influence impressions on the olfactory nerves produce under these circumstances, exciting, in proportion to their agreeableness, either the greatest disgust or the highest feeling of pleasure. A honeysuckle, sending forth its balmy odour and perfuming the grove, goes farther to make us delighted with the scene, than all the other associated circumstances of still life which may be connected with it. Every one must feel the effect, although it is not always obvious as it arrived at length.

We at two o'clock, having concluded our day's journey, found that the distance by

means equalled three coss, as we had been told on leaving the boat: it might have amounted to one and a half, or two, at the most. Sacrigully is a neat little spot, and in point of situation and scenery superior to any village we have hitherto seen on the banks of either river. The native population appears small, and there is only one bungalow built after the European fashion, which we were told belonged to the Company, but was not at present inhabited by any one. The site of this bungalow is extremely well chosen, being an elevated platform on the bank of the river, at a point where a sort of angle is produced by the jutting in of the land on the water. A fine green square lies immediately behind the house, and the steep, but not very high bank and sandy beach in front. Rising from the piece of ground behind is a small perpendicular hill, wooded completely to the summit, which is surmounted by a Musselman mausoleum, deemed highly sacred by those of this persuasion. The appearance of the hill with the building on the top at once attracted our attention, and we never stopped until we had fairly seated ourselves on a raised brick platform at the door of the mausoleum. There was nothing very interesting in the style or materials of this, being, like all the other Moorish structures, ornamented with corner turrets and arches, having denticulated borders. The tomb of the peer or holy man whose remains rest within its precincts is a small circular building, with a dome at top, placed within a surrounding wall, which forms the conspicuous object from the plain below. In the inside of this circular erection is placed, in three platforms of different breadth, forming so many projections like steps of stairs, the proper tomb of the length of a man, and semicylindrical, with a breadth not exceeding a foot and a half. No attention appeared to be paid to keeping the walls clear, and an air of neglect was conspicuous throughout the whole, very different from the condition of one we afterwards visited at the next village in our route. To recompense us, however, for the disappointment experienced from the state of the mausoleum, we were gratified with the finest view we had beheld since we set foot in Hindoostan. The wide Ganges, the extensive plains before, and the Rajmahal hills on each side, their dark mu-

brage beautifully contrasting with the reflection of the sun's rays from the river, formed altogether a prospect of the noblest kind, and filled us with a consensual impression of its sublimity. After making a repast on a little biscuit and brandy and water which we had provided, we walked about and surveyed the village until the arrival of the budgerow. I should have remarked, that while we were seated at the door of the *mausoleum* a great many natives passed us and entered the building, but stopped only a very short time, and we conceived they had been paying their devotions at the shrine of the saint, whose mortal mould was deposited within. Of these some were *sepoys*, and bore a cord, similar to the *Brahmins*, over their left shoulders; but what was the nature or object of their visit to the tomb we could not ascertain. If *Hindoos*, as their insignia appeared to indicate, it is not likely that veneration for a departed *Mahometan* priest formed any part of these. The hill at *Sacrigully* is composed of a brittle crumbling rock of the basaltic order, having a dark bluish ground as the principal matter, and interspersed in it many small points of a yellowish quartz.

12th.—This day's voyage proved rather barren of incidents, as we did not go on shore in the morning, and the banks of the river in our progress were destitute of trees and herbage. We were gratified, however, with a spectacle of much novelty, in the appearance of eight or ten alligators, which we passed on a shelving bank on the right side of the river. These animals remained as motionless as if they had been so many logs of wood, and each preserved his place relatively to his neighbour, without altering one inch of the distance during the whole time we observed them. This fixedness seems a character of these creatures, and may be said to be in unison with that of the stream they inhabit, whose dull banks and slow muddy waters perfectly correspond with the lurid, unvarying aspect of the reptile. Of some of these the lower half of the body remained immersed in the water, and the upper was conspicuous in the air, while of others the whole body rested on the dry sand. They did not exceed ten or twelve feet in length, and were proportionally broad, the back covered with dark scales, and the belly with those of a lighter colour; but

I remarked that the snout was pointed, and very narrow from the head to its extremity, in this respect differing from the single alligator which we saw on the island soon after entering the Ganges; their expression also was less ferocious, and indicated a less formidable animal. I fired two or three shots at them, which did not take effect; and had they struck, the reptiles would not have been injured by them, as the boat was too distant to allow an efficient shot. They sank slowly into the water from the sloping bank, and gradually disappeared: one of them did not regard the shot, but remained in the same position all the time the boats were passing. The dandies seem to dread these animals when they see them; yet they do not scruple at all times to go into the water above their middle, and track the boat when necessary. We had, however, a melancholy story told us of a poor man who was carried away by one of these monsters about eight days ago, at *Sacrigully*; but as the natives are so prone to exaggerate every circumstance which occurs, I am inclined to doubt the truth of this narration altogether. It appears (if credit be given to it) that nobody was in company with the man; and the presence of their companions, I doubt not, gives a confidence to the boatmen, which they would not possess if single. We observed a bird of the gull kind standing within a foot of an alligator, and once it appeared as if it rested on his neck, without his being in the least disturbed by it. Whether this bird may not be a sort of appendage or attendant of the reptile, supplying perhaps some of his wants, or ridding him of nuisances, as noxious insects, I cannot say; but it seemed on very familiar terms with the scaly herd. That the natives in general dread the alligator very little, we had a proof afforded to us, soon after passing those mentioned. A man and young lad swam completely across the river with a herd of twenty oxen before them, which, as well as themselves, must have incurred some hazard if these creatures were really so formidable as they are represented. The passing the river in this manner was somewhat new, and continued all the time with our *ghat* bank: a *Raj* until they reached the stream into two, and then of the remission in their exertions.

There was something interesting in the way in which the man directed the oxen through the water, waving to the foremost with his stick, and pointing out their proper course. Advancing a little further, we perceived two more oxen, as we conceived, in the water; but they proved to be buffaloes, enjoying themselves in their favourite pleasure of immersion up to the neck. These animals were of a dark brown, almost black colour, longer than the Indian ox, but more lank in proportion to their size, with a narrow long head, and sharp piercing eye; their horns very large, slightly annulated, and turned back with their flat sides in front, both together making nearly a complete circle. The horns of the oxen are turned also back at the base, but project forwards again towards the extremity; while those of the buffalo entirely incline backwards and outwards, the very reverse of the English ox. They made a peculiar low sound in breathing, expressive, as it were, of the great satisfaction they enjoyed.

We still kept on a line with the *Rajmahal* hills during this day's sailing; and in different parts of the less elevated of these I could observe the wood cleared away, and the interval presenting an appearance of being cultivated, and bearing some kind of crop. When viewing these open spaces attentively, I saw a kind of hut in the middle of one of them, and the appearance of a man at a short distance sitting quietly on the ground, his body being almost concealed by a tall plant which grew around. What the purpose of this hut could be I was not able to discover until we reached *Peerponity* the following day, where we saw many similar erections in the cultivated ground, and were informed they served to shelter men who took their station in the field, in order to prevent the deer and other animals from committing depredations on the crop.

13th.—My sudden appearance this morning among the long grass caused great alarm to two poor *Hindoo* females, one of whom roared out most lustily on perceiving me within a short distance of her, and in the act of running in the same direction, for the purpose of taking aim at a waterfowl in the neighbouring marsh. The women generally run off on receiving a European approaching, especially the younger ones, nor do they appear to

possess that degree of curiosity which is reckoned common to their sex, all the world over: they seem to be employed chiefly in the laborious office of carrying water, and other domestic drudgery. In passing the village I observed one of them busily engaged in pounding some material in a wooden mortar, with a pestle at least five feet long, and tipped with brass, which she moved up and down in a very regular manner. On inquiring the nature of this damsel's occupation, I was told she was pounding rice, which certainly appeared to me a most tedious method of effecting her object. The village which I allude to is named *Peerponity*: it appears very populous, and, next to *Rajmahal*, is the largest we have seen since our entrance into the great river. It is no less pleasantly situated than *Sacrigully*, and, like it, is overlooked by one or two wooded hills, which form not its smallest attraction: of these, the principal is not so high and perpendicular as that at *Sacrigully*; but it is larger in extent, and has a much more elegant shrine surmounting it than the one described at that village. Here also are deposited the remains of a *Mussulman*, who, to judge of his sanctity and importance when alive by the veneration paid to his memory, and the substantial offerings granted to the minister in attendance, must have been a person of great moral purity, and no small worldly consequence among the followers of the prophet. The wall forming the enclosure is lower here than that described at the other village; but it is more extensive, and ornamented with a pointed battlement over the entrance. On the opposite side is placed the tomb in the centre of the enclosure, without any covering, and twice the size of the one at *Sacrigully*; but in the style of figure and design completely resembling that structure. The style of the wall and tomb is very heavy, which even the addition to the former of the light Moorish battlement cannot remove; but the whole is kept so clean, that it produces a very pleasing effect on the mind of the beholder. At one extremity of the tomb there is a round pillar in a niche, on which a small lamp burns day and night, for what object I cannot say. While our party were examining this structure, a number of the worshippers of the faith came to present their offerings to the

Padre, or Mussulman minister, which offerings consisted of pice, or a few cowries, in proportion to the means of the donor; and the priest in return prayed for their prosperity, and besought a blessing on them for their pious gifts. Mussulmans appear to form a considerable body in Hindoostan: their religious ceremonies, though not altogether so singular as those of their Hindoo neighbours, must certainly, some of them, excite the ridicule of the European, whose mind is not, like their own, under the trammels of a bigotted superstition. We passed a party of Mussulmans in the village engaged in performing the last offices to a deceased friend: * the body was buried in the centre of a small enclosure, and a tumulus, as is customary, erected over it. Within the enclosure three people were seated, who watched constantly the consecrated spot. Alongside them there was a small lamp burning, and when we came up they seemed about to prepare for their evening meal. The enclosed space was kept very clean, and its protection appeared to form their sole care. On our approaching very near they made a motion to us, as if signifying it would be improper, and inconsistent with their rites, to suffer us to pass beyond the temporary fence. We were informed that they had watched the tomb after this manner during three days, and that they would continue to do so for seven more, in order that the ten after the new moon, required by the Mohammedan discipline, might be completed. This connection of the new moon with the religious observances of these people was exemplified in the conduct of our dandies the other evening, who, as soon as they perceived the crescentic luminary in the heaven, turned towards her, and made their salaam with the utmost devoutness, repeating at the same time some words, among which that of "Allah" could alone be distinctly heard. The rock at Peerpointy is much of the same nature as at Sacrighully, but harder and more compact; it is of a blackish colour, with many chrySTALLINE points, and appears as if about to become a compound rock: it exhibits a number of pores on its surface. The general aspect of the stone would incline one to pronounce it of the pumice, or lava kind;

* This refers to the Moharrum, the celebration of which had been commenced.

but it is extremely heavy, notwithstanding its porosity. At the shore, no very regular stratification is visible; but the position, such as it is, appears vertical. A softer rock, which is in all probability of the same nature, but in a state of decomposition, lies over this harder one, on the elevation at the shore, the position of which, in a general view, seems horizontal. On the neighbouring hillock, however, I found the same kind of stone as the forementioned at the shore, and even harder: it does not observe any regular stratification, but is thrown together in round pieces of great size. Limestone must also be found somewhere in this neighbourhood, as there is a sort of lime-work for its reduction to the quick state, and no shells are to be seen to furnish materials for the operation. The quantity made appeared to be small; and, being unable to understand the language of the people employed, I could not obtain the requisite information on this point. Besides the rocks mentioned, I met with a sort of *brecchia* in considerable masses, consisting of roundish red pebbles, embedded in a hard clayey medium. The appearance of the country beyond the first elevation on the shore is extremely pleasing for the extent of several miles, reaching to the summit of the hills. A few spots are cleared and cultivated, and bear at present a very promising crop. We found in the middle of the field a small hut, or erection for sheltering a *chokrydar* (or watchman), to protect the crop from the depredation of the deer, and seated in it a poor wretched looking dwarfish old man, who informed us that the hills were inhabited by innumerable hogs, and that they often came down to pasture on the crops during night. We saw also several sheds of the same kind, elevated on high poles, which furnished a more safe watching-place, and afforded the man an opportunity of driving off the animals without any personal risk. A company of sepoy, whom we had first met at Sacrighully, again presented themselves to our notice at this village. These men are a better looking class of people than the peasantry in general; but off the parade, and out of the presence of their *ikrope* officers, they appear to be subject to the same prejudices, and to follow the same customs as their countrymen in civil life. Their appearance below the trees, each man with his

separate fire and cooking apparatus, was particularly interesting, and gave us, for the first time, a specimen of Indian bivouacking, from which we might judge what a spectacle would be presented by an army of seventy thousand (the number said to be now in the field), all engaged in the same occupation. Hitherto I have not observed much difference in the features and general expression of the people on the banks of the river, compared with those lower down the country. The only instance of a departure from the common standard in this respect which I have met with was that of three *Shicaries*, who came up to our budgerow yesterday morning with some bows and arrows for sale. These fellows were not very tall, but stout built, and presented a peculiarly hardy appearance: their heads seemed larger than is commonly observed; their lips were thicker, and their *ale nasi* more expanded, approaching, in all these points, nearer to the character of the African than the Asiatic; their heads also appeared rounder, and their general complexion darker. Besides bows and arrows they were armed with long clubs, which our servants very coolly told us they knocked men on the head with, and finished by literally bestowing on them the odious epithet of *Decoits*.

14th.—We shall very soon become acquainted with the alligators. We passed ten or twelve of them this day, lying, as the former ones, on the sand-bank without motion, and presenting the appearance of what I should suppose an animal affected with catalepsy would exhibit. This extreme fixedness, as alluded to before, seems to give a character to the individual, but is perhaps equally referable to all the tribes of the reptile order, or at least to many of them, being only more conspicuous in the alligator from his greater size. Among the larger alligators to-day we saw several of the smaller size, and white colour, or dirty grey, which I imagine were young ones, not having yet attained their full growth. The eyes of these were much more prominent, and they appeared altogether like a large one skinned, so great was the projection of particular parts, and so meagre their general aspect. The appearance of a number of alligators at a distance is not unlike that of so many pieces of ordnance, especially when looking in different directions, as those reptiles which we saw

to-day, some with their sides, and others with their snouts to the water, the body being immovably fixed to the spot which they had first occupied. We have hitherto had demands made on our bounty, as *bal-latties*, by male beggars only; but to-day a female mendicant appeared on the stage with the usual instrument of sympathy, a young infant in her arms. The babe, which was held up in her arms to excite our commiseration, could not have exceeded a month old; and the unnatural-like manner in which the mother exposed it tended rather to raise our disgust. At first we would not listen to her reiterated intreaties for money; but her ceaseless importunity became so troublesome, that we were glad to shut her mouth by a few pice which were thrown her from the budgerow. Some projecting rocks, and the white walls of a temple erected upon the summit of the adjoining elevation, attracted our attention, and induced us to go on shore earlier than usual in the afternoon: the rocks lie on the beach in large rounded blocks, detached from the elevated ground, to which, evidently, at a former period they had united. Two-thirds up the mount is situate the temple, which is very conspicuous, from its exalted position and the snowy whiteness of its walls. I found it to be a Hindoo *Deval*, and like all the other erections of a similar kind, heavy in style, and devoid of graceful proportions: it was a square, surmounted by a convex tetraedral pyramid; the outer part, surrounding the building, was carefully swept; and in this several persons were standing, as if in attendance on the sacred edifice, and ministers of the deity whose image it contained. There was indeed apparently no image within the temple; and I saw only a black stone, in the shape of a jug, standing in the middle of a sort of basin excavated in the stone floor, from which a small channel extended to the door of the building, and seemed intended for carrying off the water made use of in their ceremonies. Around the stone were spread a number of flowers, and, depending from the roof immediately over it were fastened several chaplets, and different ornaments cut out of the rind of some fruit, or a similar material, which I concluded had been presented as a votive offering by the worshippers of the god. In the wall of the

temple were arched niches, like those of the Mussulman tomb mentioned yesterday, but which did not contain any object. I saw the images of some of their gods, carved on squares of stone, and placed against the rock in a sort of platform; these were sufficiently numerous, and from the similarity of the figure appeared to represent the same personage. I cannot give a correct description of this image; but its principal character consists in the head-dress, which is somewhat like a Persian bonnet, being small at the two extremities and large in the middle: the ears are ornamented with large ear-rings, and the arms describe a large curve. This god, the servants state, is *Siva*, whom the Hindoos worship under the symbol of a black stone. As soon as we turned the point of land on which the temple is situated, a most beautifully varied and picturesque scene presented itself to our view. The river is here divided into two, and the hills which rise from the borders of the small branch in six or seven different points, and separated each by a lower ridge, gave a character to the prospect we had not before beheld. These hills are the termination of the Rajmahal range, and, like them, are wooded to the summit, but of a much smaller degree of elevation. On the highest eminence, a tree rises much taller than any of the others, which at a distance appears like a round tower crowning the hill, and on most of the others are similar trees which seem isolated, and complete the conical figure of the whole.

15th.—We anchored last night on a small island formed by the division of the river, and in consequence of the absence of wood and the small number of huts, we were not disturbed by the usual yellings of the jackall. The winged bugs, whose feter annoyed us so much, have now disappeared; and, from without, we have only to complain of one nuisance, that has broken my rest for several nights past; it is a waterfowl apparently, which takes great delight in flying round the boats and emitting a shrill peaking noise, particularly harsh and grating on the ear when heard in the still of the night. The rats, which form part of our own establishment, leave us small reason to congratulate ourselves on escaping from such nuisances without, as they make more noise than would disturb the soundest sleeper;

sometimes imitating the notes of birds, and at others the mewing of cats, or the squalling of infants, they produce a concert of discordant sounds, that sets at defiance any Dutch specimen of the kind ever attempted. After sailing along the island, we came again to the main river. On the left hand, immediately at the junction with the principal stream, there is an English-built house with many low buildings around it, which we concluded to be an indigo factory. On this side the country looks rich and well cultivated, and ever since we left Rajmahal has worn a very different aspect from what it did lower down, where the other presented an appearance indicative of fertility; now this is dry, barren, and sandy in its turn. We had entered the great river but a little way when we perceived two rocky islets in the distance, and in a short time we were abreast of them, opposite the village of Colgong. The manglee, or boat captain, declared that the budgerow and the other boats would be endangered by approaching close to these islets, on account of the rocks which lay concealed below the water; and we were obliged to hire a boat at the village for the purpose of visiting them. These islets, or rather rocks, produce a very pretty effect when seen at a small distance, with their huge projecting blocks of stone, surmounted by tall trees, which the eagle has fixed on for his abode. Their appearance on a nearer view is perhaps grander than at a distance, as the eye looks up with astonishment on the masses of solid rock, piled one upon the other in all directions, and resting, in many instances, on a narrow and invisible base. We found, however, on getting nearer to them, that there were in all three islands, and that in the position in which we first beheld them the central one appeared to form a part of the upper. We first steered our bark to the middle island, whose height and general appearance was more striking than those of the other two. Besides the general pleasing and picturesque character of these spots, thus placed, like so many giants defying the power of the stream, we had another source of attraction in the geological novelties which the trip promised to supply us with. The boatmen from the village first landing and showing the way, we pulled off our shawl and scrambled after them, armed with hammers

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in hand, and provided with a good Joe Manton, in the event of our falling in with any noxious animals. Respecting these, if we might believe our attendants, there was sufficient ground for apprehension; and they told us a story of a Captain — being killed in this very spot by a large serpent about ten years ago, and that his remains were interred in the adjoining island: the same serpent, they declared, still existed, and another which it had produced of equal size and ferocity; the length of the largest they stated to exceed three times that of my fowling-piece. This account, whether true or not, made us at least cautious in choosing our steps over the rock and amidst the long grass and shrubs; and so far in confirmation of it, we found the skin of a snake lying on the very first ledge we ascended, which, although large, was not to be compared with the dimensions they had stated. The rock on this island appeared to consist chiefly of gneiss, with some porphyry: the upper island is less than the central or the other; its general aspect is not so bold, and there is a path to the summit, on which is built a brick mausoleum of mean appearance. In the centre of the enclosure is a tomb, in which, the boatmen told us, the unfortunate Captain — was interred; but I rather think it is the burying-place of a Mussulman, probably some priest. On the summit of this island, not far from the mausoleum, there is a sort of carved chair cut out of the solid rock, on one extremity of which a figure is sculptured, of the same appearance as the stone at the temple mentioned yesterday. There is more soil, and vegetation is more luxuriant here than in the other islands; and no noxious animal, we were told, inhabits it. On the highest point of the lowermost island there is a small temple, mean and ruinous in its appearance, and close to it a hut inhabited, I suppose, occasionally by the priest, when he resorts thither to perform the functions of his office: the temple contained the usual black stone, and was dedicated to the worship of Siva. The rock of this island possessed more of the granitic character than of the others, and the gneiss was more distinctly stratified than any I had met with before. Great numbers of pigeons flew from the different rocks as we approached them; and in the lowermost, an eagle of the Osprey kind

had taken up its residence, having built its nest on the only tall tree which grew there: this bird appeared very large with a white head and breast, and brown wings and back, as seen from the rock below. Having carried off specimens of the rocks and plants which we found on the island, we sailed across to the village of Colgong, where the budgerows were laying at anchor, and landed for a short time to survey the objects on shore. A European-built house, or bungalow, on the point of land, looked very well; but we could not command sufficient leisure to walk into the village, and the only thing that attracted my attention was a man purifying water on the beach, as it appeared, for the purpose of washing clothes. The purification was accomplished by suspending a cloth on two sticks at some distance from each other, the extremities of the cloth being drawn together so as to form a bag: in this bag was placed a quantity of black powder, and the muddy water filtering through it, dropped from the lower part, and was received, as clear as crystal, into a pot placed for the purpose. This powder, I am informed, is made from the seed of some plant (spinage?) burned, or rather reduced to the condition of charcoal by slow combustion. The character of our dandies (or boatmen), begin to appear by degrees: notwithstanding they were ordered by the manglee to-day to get into the village boat and row us over to the island in the river, they could not be prevailed upon to accompany us until the promise of *burshies* (a present) was repeatedly made to them, exhibiting the same unaccommodating sort of temper as I had experienced on board the Indiaman from England; and which indeed is to be found, in some degree, in all ignorant and unpolished men. The ploughmen of Scotland are, perhaps, as remarkable for this unaccommodating spirit as any class of people on the face of the globe; and it doubtless arises from their being placed in the same circumstances to which seamen must necessarily be subjected. Living as a distinct body, without the humanizing influence of female society, whether at sea or on shore will always be productive of brutish and unamiable manners.

16th.—The cold of the morning air is now very great; and is equally manifested by our sensations and the thermometer.

The poor dandies and servants shiver and creep towards the dying embers, or cover their bodies closely with such slender clothing as they possess: the herds of cattle too are always seen gathered together in the morning in a body, and appear to be no less affected by the cold than their keepers. The temperature of the atmosphere this morning was fifty-four, while that of the river exceeded it by nineteen degrees, being seventy-three, which, I confess, rather surprised me. The consequence, as may be supposed, of so great a difference is, that while the hand feels cold in the air, the sensation experienced by immersing it in the water resembles that produced by the hot-bath, and is extremely genial and agreeable. We had been looking out for Bhaugulpore for two days, and at last our vessel was safely anchored there this afternoon. Bhaugulpore, like most of the Indian towns we have seen, occupies much ground, and on that account seems larger than it really is: in the appearance of the houses and general aspect of the place, it is more prepossessing than most of those which we have visited in our progress up the river. Mussulman tombs form a conspicuous feature in the buildings here; and as it happens that the festival of the Mohurram is now celebrating, all who can afford it, light up and decorate those structures in a very gay and fanciful manner. Ranges of lamps are placed in front of the tombs, composed of plates of mica, and painted of various colours, also structures, resembling towers* of the same material, ornamented with figures of dromedaries, camels, and a fantastic one resembling a horse in the body and legs, with the neck and head of a fowl. I have seen an effigy of the same figure made of bamboo and paper, but cannot conceive the object of it, or of what it is symbolical. These tombs have many of them a white cloth thrown over them, and, by way of canopy, is another coloured cloth, sup-

ported on poles or strings, with fringes, which hangs immediately over the tomb. At the four corners of those which appeared to be most recent, I observed that a tall plaitain shoot, stripped of its under leaves, had been placed in the ground for the purpose of ornament merely. In front of the many ornamented tower-like structures were placed a great number of small earthen pots filled with water, which, we were told, was delivered out gratis to any person, of whatever persuasion, who might demand it. In several of the houses, before which stood the ornamented structures, there was a man, styled *Imaum*, whose sole employment appeared to consist in instructing the others: he was continually repeating from a book some discourse addressed to his hearers, who, on their parts, listened with the greatest attention, and seemed deeply impressed with the truth and importance of his proceedings. The number of tombs and the prevalence of Moorish architecture in general in the buildings, induced me to conclude that Mussulmans are more numerous in Behar than in Bengal. I find that it is usual here for the European inhabitants to have fires in their houses by the first of this month, and that the present season has furnished an extraordinary exception in the mildness of the weather, not requiring this additional comfort. We learned at Bhaugulpore what I had suspected, that the story of the boatmen at Colgong, respecting the unfortunate Chaptain, — was altogether a falsehood; at least no such event had been known to have occurred for twenty years back, nor was it understood that any serpent of the size mentioned inhabited the island in the river. I learned here that the population of the district is not increasing (contrary to what I have hitherto understood to be the case generally in India), the number of people at present in Bhaugulpore not being greater than it was after the severe famine in 1769.

(To be continued.)

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

THE contagious diseases which at different periods have desolated Europe came, with very few exceptions, from the east. They have usually been introduced by Levant travellers, or bales of merchandize; but some-

times they have originated in remote corners of Asia,* and have gradually proceeded towards the west, depopulating countries in their progress, until their fury has been arrested by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Such was the frightful malady which visited Asia and Europe, during the middle of the fourteenth century, and which is mentioned by the chroniclers of the period under the appalling appellation of the *Black Death*.

It is recorded that it first broke out in China, in which extensive empire it is said to have destroyed about thirteen millions of inhabitants. Thence it travelled through Central Asia. As early as 1346 this disease raged in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea and the Bosphorus, then in Armenia, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Greece. Genoese vessels brought it to Italy, whence it spread over Germany, France, and England, in which latter countries whole cities were depopulated by its baneful ravages. In London alone, 50,000 individuals are stated to have been buried in one spot. In Paris the exasperated mob demanded the massacre of all the Jews, who were accused of poisoning the wells.

In 1349 the mortality began also in Scandinavia, whence, or from Germany, it was conveyed to Pskow and Nowgorod. In the former city (says Karamsin, in his History of Russia) it broke out during the spring of 1352, and continued raging so terribly, that by the winter, not one-third of the inhabitants were left. The symptoms of the disease were the appearance of tumors in the soft cavities of the body, accompanied by spitting of blood; these were succeeded by death on the second or third day. It is impossible, observe the historians of the time, to imagine the shocking spectacle presented on this occasion. Youths and old men, parents and children, were laid together in the same graves; nu-

merous families disappeared in one day. Every priest found in the morning thirty or more corpses lying in his church; and mass was read over the whole at once. But the church-yards soon lacked space for new graves, and holes were dug in the woods outside of the cities. At first, covetous individuals were found to wait on the diseased, in hopes of becoming possessors of their wealth; but as soon as it became evident that the disease was communicated by the touch, or in other words, that the property of the victims contained the sting of death, even the rich looked in vain for help; for even the son fled from his father.

There were, however, some individuals who showed the most extraordinary magnanimity and self-devotion; they carried to the church, not only their immediate relations, but even strangers; assisted at their funerals, and prayed for their souls with generous fervour in the midst of the pestilential tombs.

Numbers fled from the world, shutting themselves up in convents, and bequeathing their property to the church; or by feeding and clothing the poor they prepared themselves by good works (following the tenets of the national faith) for their passage to eternity. In short, it was believed that the end of the world was come, and that no one would survive.

Under these circumstances the unfortunate inhabitants of Pskow invited the Archbishop Wassilij to come to their city and bless them, and assist them in offering up their prayers to the Almighty. This faithful pastor, disregarding every personal danger, instantly obeyed the call of his distressed flock. Received by the people with feelings of the most lively gratitude, Wassilij put on his sacerdotal robes, and taking a cross in his hand, he led the whole population in a solemn procession round the city. Priests sang hymns to the praise of God, monks carried the bones of their saints, the people prayed aloud; "and

* The cholera morbus took its rise in Cochinchina, and has now advanced as far as the Bosphorus.

there was not a heart so hardened," says the chronicle, "but was melted into tears before the all-seeing eye of the Almighty!" But death was not yet satisfied with the number of its victims; the Archbishop, however, had calmed the minds of the inhabitants of Pskow; tasting, therefore, the sweets of Christian submission, they awaited now more patiently the termination of their sufferings, which took place at the beginning of the winter.

"About the same time as at Pskow, the pestilence made its appearance at Nowgorod, and also in other provinces of Russia, where the numbers that died were immense. At *Gluchow* and *Bjeloserk* not an inhabitant was left.* At Moscow, the metropolitan, the Czar, with two of his sons and his brother, are known to have died about the same period, which makes it probable that that city suffered from this disease in common with the country in general."

Two observations have been made on this pestilence by the historians of all countries: 1st, that more young people died of it than old; and 2d, that wherever the disease had raged, the human race multiplied after it in a most extraordinary degree. Thus nature is ever on the watch to close the breaches that are made in any of her quarters.

In the year 1364 the pestilential disease visited Russia again. It was brought by travellers from *Beadesk* to *Nishnynowgorod*, *Kolonna*, *Peresslawl*, and *Pikow*, carrying off from 20 to 100 victims daily. This frightful disease is described in the following manner: "A pain, like the stab of a knife, ran suddenly through the heart, shoulder-blades, or between the shoulders; the veins became burning, blood flowed from the throat, attended by a strong perspiration and shivering. In other persons tumors appeared

* By this we are probably to understand that those who escaped the plague, had previously departed these cities from panic.—*Ed.*

about the neck or hips, under the cheek-bones or breasts, or between the shoulders. The result was the same: unavoidable and speedy, but painful death."—"There was no time," observe the annalists, "to bury the dead; there remained scarcely ten healthy individuals to a hundred that were sick; the unfortunate victims breathed their last without any one attending them in their dying hour. Seven, eight, or more corpses were buried in one trench. Many houses became quite deserted, in others one babe perhaps was left."

In 1365 the malady broke out in *Rostow*, *Twer*, *Torok*, and other places; in 1366 it desolated Moscow. In some places it ceased for a time, in order to return with renewed fury. Thus it raged four times in Pskow and Nowgorod, and twice in the districts of Moscow, Twer, Smolensk, and Rjasan. In Nowgorod alone (according to the German historian, Kranz), 80,000 individuals were swept from the face of the earth in the short space of six months. "The people," he relates, "fell down in the streets and expired in a moment; persons in health, engaged in burying the dead, died suddenly, and were interred in the graves they had just dug." Smolensk was visited three times, till at last (in 1387) five individuals only were left alive of the whole population, and these, in the words of the chronicles, "went forth from the city of death, locking its gates behind them." It seems, indeed, that from its first appearance in that ill-fated country (in 1352), it scarcely ever left it till about 1427, mowing down successive generations, and almost rooting out some of the princely families, under whose sway the country at that period seems to have been divided.

The excessive virulence of this disease may be entirely attributed to the circumstance, that the people took no effective means for its cure wherever the malady raged, or against its recurrence where it had once disappeared.

ed.* Superstition was then at its height; prayers, fasting, processions, charities, &c. were resorted to as means to appease the anger of the Almighty, whilst the remedies which God had placed in their power were disregarded. But, unfortunately, it was not

* This plague was very destructive to the whole of the old world; it seems, however, to have disappeared at a much earlier period in every other part of Europe than in Russia.

only in acts of piety that the superstition of a benighted people displayed itself: in those times fanaticism, the close ally of superstition, led them also to the commission of atrocities. The populace of Pskow actually devoted twelve unfortunate females to the stake, and burned them as reputed witches, in order, as they said, to propitiate a God of mercy! Y. Z.

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF "FRAGMENTS OF A JOURNAL," INSERTED IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

On the 6th of April, by the kindness of Mr. Warden, I was accommodated with a passage on board the *Antelope*, one of the Company's cruisers, commanded by Captain T. The party with whom I proposed to travel through Persia had preceded me in an Arab ship, but having had the good fortune to meet with Major M., an officer of the Madras engineers, who had long been employed in the country, and who politely invited me to join them, I could not regret a delay which ensured me under all reasonable probabilities, a safe, rapid, and agreeable journey to the frontiers of Russia. Our voyage was tedious, and were I to adopt the same mode of proceeding to Europe again, I think I should prefer embarking in a private merchant vessel, rather than accept the very indifferent accommodation of the cruisers. They are safer, to be sure, being well manned, and commanded by experienced officers; but they are considered ships of war; and the traveller is at the captain's table by sufferance, and he is not certain of reaching his destination, for all the cruisers are under the senior officer of the Gulf; and it may so happen that a second passage must be taken, after paying somewhat exorbitantly for the first. This very nearly occurred to us.—We were sixteen days in crossing from Bombay to Muscat.

This latter place appeared to me to be remarkable for nothing but its extreme heat, and aridity of aspect; and though I landed out of curiosity, I rejoiced, for the first time in my life, when the signal-gun recalled me to the vessel. The streets of the town are so narrow that a palanquin could not pass them; the bazars more

filthy even than at Bombay; the provisions bad and dear. To this list of objections to Muscat as a residence, may be added a more important one derived from the temper of the people, who are not remarkable for their civility to strangers, or their general amenity of deportment. It is not wise, therefore, to land unarmed, or to remain late in the town at night, even with this precaution. The imam's police is not very efficient, and although the imam himself expresses a high degree of consideration for the British name, he was not supposed to regard with much pleasure the erratic propensities of writers of journals within his territories. The Arabs are dirty in the streets were women that we met in the streets were covered with long veils; an open net work concealing the features of the countenance, but enabling the wearer to see without being recognized. If this costume is adopted out of pity to the inflammable or tender-hearted sojourners of the desert, I suspect the precaution is quite unnecessary. Beauty in either sex is either very rare, or very carefully concealed at Muscat; and as most of the females are descended on the mother's side from Africans, much admiration cannot be expected from a cold inhabitant of the north. The situation of the town is commanding, and its defences from the sea appeared to be respectable: but what can be said of a country so entirely denuded of trees? I sailed from the Indian ocean to the entrance of the Persian Gulf, within sight of land for nearly the whole distance; and though I repeatedly examined the coast, I never once saw a tree, applicable from its size, to

any useful domestic purpose. The inhabitants, however, are proportioned in number to the means of their subsistence, and are not likely to increase in a country which agriculture has long since deserted. Many villages, however, yet remain, which, though ruined or only half inhabited, certainly attest the existence of a period when the energy of man gave fertility to these barren wastes, and supplied all that nature has denied to them. Muscat is extremely unhealthy, and the ophthalmia is so prevalent, that few of those who are exposed to the sun, and to the glare of the buildings in the town escape the disorder. Leprosy is not uncommon, but I did not learn that the natives had suffered much from cholera; the former disorder is esteemed contagious, and precautions are adopted to prevent any individual infected with it from having intercourse with the residents of the town. This fact is not undeserving of attention, when it is considered how frequently this complaint obtrudes itself on our notice in every city of India. It is well known, that in England, charitable foundations for lepers were common as late as the reigns of Henry and Elizabeth, though the disorder is now of very rare occurrence, and may have been eradicated by precautions similar to those which I found observed at Muscat.

We sailed on the 20th from these arid and inhospitable shores; and after a passage of seven days, during which we were constantly in sight of the coast, both of Arabia and Persia, we landed at Rusool Khyma, once the celebrated capital of the Joassamee pirates. This place is a very remarkable one; and its general appearance struck me as being different from the abodes of any of those nations among whom the course of my service has brought me. From the sea it might be considered a fortress of the first class, both as to its natural and artificial defences; but approach it, and the delusion ceases. Rusool Khyma is a miserable town; the fit abode of lawless violence and unrelenting cruelty. It had lately experienced the law of the conqueror, and presented all those appearances which proclaim that "grim-visaged war" had been active, and that a short period only had intervened since man and man had met in mortal conflict within its walls. On every side the remains of ruined buildings, shattered doors, and

broken windows; weapons of offence and defence scattered profusely around us; walls which fire had darkened; all these met the eye, and recorded alike the valour of our troops, and the desperate resistance opposed to them. I entered some of the huts which are flat-roofed, and built of stone. Their appearance is therefore more respectable than those of India, but their interior accommodation is decidedly inferior, and every arrangement suggested very forcibly the mode of life pursued by the inhabitants, and the necessity of being prepared to offer instant resistance to sudden and repeated violence. The sea nearly washes the bastions, and a backwater, in which we found many of the Joassamee prows, further protects the approach to the town from the high land of Arabia. There was no good water within the walls; and as this was to be brought from a distance, the town could not offer any protracted resistance against superior force. From the commanding officer we experienced much civility; but we were soon alarmed by a proposal made to us by Captain Mailliard, the officer commanding the Company's naval force, to remove to the Vestal, a much smaller cruiser, and one whose accommodations were calculated to suggest to us the distinction between bad and worse; but this arrangement was politely set aside at my request, and on the 1st of May we resumed our voyage, and stood over towards the coast of Persia. Nothing could be more tedious or uncomfortable than this part of the voyage. The weather in the gulf, at this season of the year, is beyond measure hot and sultry; and the north-east winds blow with such violence, that we often lost in one or two hours, all that we had gained in as many days; the sea also rocked our little bark so incessantly, that it was difficult to do any thing, but eat, drink, and sleep; and even these necessary operations were not effected with any pleasure or convenience. We passed close to the islands of Angar Kishme and Inderabia. I landed upon Khenn, and thought it the most picturesque of the islands I had yet seen in the gulf. There is more vegetation; the trees are not stunted in their growth; and I observed some palms and banyans which would not have disgraced the plains of Hindoostan. The water on the island is bad, and I tasted it from several wells to

ascertain if none could be obtained that was not brackish, but it was all equally indifferent: I was particular in my inquiries, as I learnt that government proposed to obtain possession of Khenn as a naval station. I have not learnt if the arrangement has been carried into effect, but it appeared to me that Kishme or Angar would afford a more efficient protection to the trade in the gulf; and the pirates themselves were sensible of the advantages of the anchorage of Angar, which, by means of its channel, may be entered or quitted with either of the prevailing winds of that sea (south-east or north-west). Angar is altogether uninhabited, but Kishme once contained two or three large towns, and several villages; and some of these are yet in existence. But though the soil is good, the people neglect agriculture, and scarcely raise a limited supply for their own consumption. I add the longitude and latitude of Angar and Khenn, as some variation is observable in the maps:—

Angar..... Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$; long. $56^{\circ} 20'$.

Khenn ... Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$; long. $55^{\circ} 58'$.

Angar bears from the great Quoin W.N.W., thirty miles from Rusool Khyma N., half distance sixty miles. Khenn is about three leagues from the main land of Persia.

On the 6th we fell in with H. M.'s ship the Eden, Captain L., and although the wind was blowing violently, and the sea very high, Captain T. went on board with the despatches. He found there Mr. B., the Company's resident at Bushire, to whom he delivered a letter from me, requesting information as to the possibility of landing at any of the towns of the Persian coast, so as to curtail the voyage to Bushire. Mr. B. informed me that I might land at Ashaloo, or Congoon; that the English name was respected all over the country, and that a letter which he enclosed me would ensure me attention from the chiefs on the coasts, and between any of their towns and Shirauz. I accordingly requested Captain T. to put into Ashaloo; and on the 8th, in the evening, we came to an anchor, fired a gun, and communicated with the shore. We were informed that I could travel with facility; that horses and servants were easily procurable, and that the road was an open one to Shirauz. My baggage was accordingly lowered into the shore-boat, and

Captain T. and myself proceeded to the town in the cutter. Our first disappointment, after landing through a very disagreeable surf, was occasioned by the delay on the part of the chief of the town in attending us, as it was already late, and Captain T. did not consider the anchorage secure. We were informed that he was at prayers, and could not be disturbed, but after waiting half an hour, I walked to the mosque, accompanied by a vast multitude of the inhabitants, who, one would suppose, had never yet seen an Englishman. We found the chief in the musjed; and I then acquainted him with the object of my landing, and desired to be informed of the possibility or otherwise of proceeding to Shirauz. I showed him also Mr. B.'s letter. His conduct contradicted the statement of that gentleman's letter to me in every particular; horses, he said, were to be had, but at an enormous price; there were few in the town, and their prices, from one to two thousand rupees. One servant only could be procured, and all this after five or six days delay. I determined in consequence, to proceed to Bushire; and after experiencing considerable difficulty in getting off the baggage, which we were obliged to take off in the ship's boat, Captain T. and myself again returned to the cruiser, and thus ended my first attempt towards locomotion in Persia. I did not regret, however, that my plan was unsuccessful; Captain M. was ill, and unable to accompany me; and I was sure that a journey of 150 miles lay before me ere I could overtake the party, who had preceded me (as I learnt from Mr. B.) about ten days' march.

On the 9th we weighed and stood towards Cape Verdison, and after experiencing violent north-west winds, which compelled us often to lay to almost under bare poles, we came to the anchorage in the open roads of Bushire on the 14th of May. I landed the same evening and proceeded to the residency, where I was received by Mr. D., a gentleman acting as Resident during the absence of Mr.—, and by whom I was hospitably entertained during the short period that I remained in the town.

I now commenced my arrangements for my journey. By the advice of Major M. I assumed a military dress, and provided arms; and having nourished during the

voyage a patriarchal beard and most pugnacious mustachios, I had all the external appearances of the belligerent. A light camp cot, two trunks, a table and chair, and portmanteau were all carried on four mules. I purchased a horse for my own use, and my fellow traveller having also completed his preparations, we determined to leave Bushire on the 18th. It so happened, however, that Major M.'s arrangements were not complete on that day, and I determined, in consequence, to make the first march without him; for we had already experienced great delays in procuring mules, servants, &c. &c. I thought (as I found afterwards to be correct) that, one march completed, our difficulties would cease. I left Bushire, therefore, early on the evening of the 18th, and proceeded to Alec Chungée, a village distant about sixteen miles from that place. As the mules could only go a foot-pace with their loads, I did not reach the village until one in the morning; and my servants then provided me a shelter under a hut which was made tolerably comfortable with skreens and perdahs for my accommodation. I ought to add that I advanced my servants each a month's wages, at the rate of 20 rupees per mensem, and I engaged three, viz. two personal attendants, and a cook. They all rode on mules, and received their food which was supplied from that which remained after mine had been provided. I was much incommoded by the heat at Alec Chungée; and I found a difference of ten degrees Fahrenheit between this place and Bushire: at twelve o'clock the mercury stood at 110 in the hut which I occupied; and I felt a hot wind which I had not before experienced among the islands, or on the coasts of Persia. The night, however, was cool, and at 7 P.M., finding that Major M. did not arrive, I resumed my journey.

I arrived at Beraajoon about three in the morning; and established myself in a little garden-house belonging to a Mr. B., which I found more comfortable than the hut of the preceding day. The march, which was a long one (about twenty-five miles), over a very stony road, presented no objects of interest; and I experienced some pain from the inflammation of my eyes, occasioned by the heat and dust. We met several large kafilas, both of camels and mules, coming from Sherauz, and one of

them was so numerous, that I was detained nearly half an hour until it had passed. The appearance of the country is more pleasing than the immediate neighbourhood of Bushire; though the cultivation was evidently impeded by the pernicious effects of large quantities of salt, which were constantly perceptible on the surface, and which appeared to prevail throughout the low country of Dushtestan: the palm appeared to flourish; and some few vegetables were procured, which, however, our sea voyage could alone recommend. I remarked that the mode of drawing water was the same as that in general use in the northern provinces of Hindoostan; the bullocks being attached to a rope, at the end of which a large mussuk is fixed, and the draught facilitated by causing them to move down an inclined plane. The thermometer as yet gave no indication of an improved climate; it stood during the greater part of the day at 102.

20th.—After a march of about fifteen miles, I arrived at Daulkee, and proceeded to a large caravanserai, which, though spacious, was nearly filled with travellers like myself. I had undertaken this march in opposition to the advice of the people of Beraajoon, who stated that the road was dangerous, on account of depredations of the Mahmensence tribes. My servants, however, and myself, were well armed; and though all the travellers we met on the road had matchlocks with matches ready lighted for action, we passed on without molestation. The situation of Daulkee is picturesque: the town is placed immediately under the rugged and precipitous mountains which form the boundary of the Dushtestan; and in front of it, a plain of many miles is covered with extensive plantations of date trees, with frequent patches then in cultivation with barley, wheat, and tobacco. At a short distance from the town a stream rises from a rock, the water of which is very warm at its source, and from which is exhaled a strong and disagreeable sulphureous smell: from this stream, a substance resembling pitch, both in appearance and properties, is collected in such quantities as to constitute a considerable and valuable export. The water, which is clear excepting when this bituminous substance floats upon it, I found sufficiently cool, when at a short distance from its source, to

admit of my bathing in it without inconvenience: it had a strong bitter taste, and on quitting the stream, I found that portions of the black naphtha had attached themselves to my arms and legs, which it was very difficult to remove. The thermometer, even at the source of the hot stream, stood at five degrees below the boiling point: in the little apartment of the caravanserai which I occupied it ranged from 96 to 100; I was glad, therefore, to seek the top of the building, where I placed my mattress, and slept till midnight, when the noise in the enclosed area below, the bells of the mules, and the glare of the lights used in the preparations for the difficult march which lay before us, obliged me to get up, and prepare like my fellow travellers for the journey. At about one in the morning I was joined by Major M., and a few minutes after his arrival we joined the kafila of mules, and commenced the ascent of the steep and dangerous pass leading into the province of Fars from Daulkee. The road was tremendous, and as there were upwards of a thousand

mules in company, our progress was extremely tedious, and except for the moon, without whose light we should not have commenced the ascent, our progress could not have been free from accident. I was continually obliged to dismount and lead my horse up the rocky and precipitous acclivity, and as some kafilas had been plundered by the marauding tribes that inhabit the mountains, I was compelled to make convenience yield to security; and for eight hours, during which time we remained on horseback, it was impossible to quit the main body, whose motions were slow, and attended by clouds of dust. I was in some degree consoled, however, for the fatigues of the night, by the beauty of the scenery which the morning gradually unfolded to us. The sun rose over the pass in unclouded majesty, and as each succeeding ray of light struck upon the rugged and precipitous masses of sand and limestone, their summits were brilliantly illuminated, while their bases yet remained in the deepest shadow.

(To be continued.)

SACONTALA—A TALE.*

[The following short poem is extracted from a very elegant little work published by Mr. Ackermann, entitled "Forget Me Not;" and designed for Christmas Presents.]

I. THE BRAHMIN'S GIFT.

It was a day of joy and revelry,
Of joy unfeigned, of revelry unforced,
Through India's hundred realms; for Sacontala,
The beautiful, the noble, and the good,
Th' imperial sharer of Wickrama's throne,
Upon her natal morn kept holiday.
Sylph-like her form, yet stately as the pine
That grows upon the mountain-top and woos
Heaven's kisses to its brow, her long dark locks
Fell rich and ripe, like the vine's clusters, down
Her snowy neck; her forehead high and pale
Beneath the shade of those ambrosial curls
Rose like a throne; broad spread her soft smooth brows,
And her long lashes shaded two sweet orbs,
Which, black as night, yet brighter than night's queen,
Showered noon-tide radiance round—and then her face—
Oh! 'twas a thing for fervent bards to dream of—
Bright and yet dark—not Europe's red and white,
But the still lovelier glow of her own clime;
All sun and shadow, like the burning close

* The original of this tale will be found in the parables of Dr. F. A. Krummacher, translated from the German by Mrs. Shoberl. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the unfortunate Queen of Prussia is here portrayed under the character of Sacontala.

Of summer's eve, yet 'twas a shadow like
That which Love's wing o'er his own Psyche throws
When he broods o'er her slumbers.

So she sat
Upon her golden throne, and all around
Was joy and gladness. Some brought costly gifts
And spread them at her feet, rare gems, rich fruits,
Odours, and gold; and some looked up to Heav'n,
And called down Brama's blessing on her head.
Her heart with gratitude and happiness
O'erflowed, and feelings high and eloquent
Spoke on her changing brow: sometimes a smile
Like lightning ran across her features; then
A burning blush would mantle o'er her cheek,
Sudden and beautiful as the sun-set glow
Upon the Alps, when all their summits burn
Like one magnificent evening sacrifice
Before th' eternal throne; and oft a tear
Gathered in her dark eye, but dimmed it not;
Its brightness, like the glow-worm's lamp, seemed fed
By that ethereal dew.

At length a Bramin
Approached the joyous throng assembled round
The palace gates, and in his hand he bore
A basket formed of plaited rushes, filled
With flowers, and bordered round with simple moss.
The servants of the palace gazed in wonder
Upon the Bramin's gift. "And will he dare?"
They asked each other, "will he dare approach
The splendour of the throne with his rush basket
Bordered with crisped moss?"

The Bramin passed
Undaunted on to Sacotala's throne,
And placed his basket at her feet. "Behold,
Kind mother of thy people, this rush basket,
This tender moss, and these few simple flowers—
These are the produce of that distant valley,
Far from this gorgeous palace, where thy feet
Walked in life's sweet spring morning; these, as thou
Grew up beneath the showers and sunshine there,
And these, thy sister flowers of that sweet vale,
I offer up, no unmeet gift, to thee,
The fairest of them all."

Then did the Queen
Bow down her gracious head, and cast her eyes
On the rush basket, edged with moss, and smile
Upon her sister flowers of that sweet vale.
In gladness did the Bramin bend his steps
Back to his distant valley, and it seemed
More beautiful and happy in his eyes,
For he had gazed on Sacotala's smile.

2. THE DIAMOND.

It was a day of sorrow and of sighs,
Of heartfelt sorrow, and soul-searching sighs
Through India's hundred realms, for Sacotala,

With weeping and with silent prayers to Brama,
Kept now her natal day. War's iron foot
Had trampled on her realm and laid it waste,
And even the sweet flowers of her native vale
Felt its unhalloved pressure. Far from her
Wickrama sought the fight; begirt with foes
He waged unequal and unprosperous war;
His bravest and his truest fell around him,
While treachery filled his camp, and ingrate friends
Forgot the hand that raised them, and proved false
And recreant to their Lord. Therefore did tears
Stream plentifully down Sacotala's cheek,
And sighs and sorrow marked her natal day.

The Bramin came again. He bowed his head
Before his sovereign's throne. "Fair Queen," he cried,
Sorrow and suffering have not changed the hearts
Of those who in my valley dwell; they still
Cherish unaltered loyalty and love
To thee. No fragrant flowers I bring thee here;
Trampled and trodden under foot, they strew
Our valley now; but they will bloom again.
More beautiful than ever, when the Spring,
By Brama sent, shall chase away the clouds
That darken round us yet. Behold, I bring thee
The rarest wonder that our vale produces,
A diamond bright as India e'er beheld."

The Queen gazed on in silent wonder, while
The Bramin thus proceeded: "While yet youth
Unsullied by a tear, and cloudless joys
Sat smiling on thy brow, I gave thee flowers.
Now has grief, like a sullen canker-worm,
Eaten the roses on thy cheek. I knew
That thou wouldst greet thy natal day with tears,
And tears are to the virtuous spirit like
The dew that falls from Heaven upon the blossoms,
Expanding their sweet leaves, and drawing all
Their fragrance out. Thus Brama sacrifices
His favourites, and therefore have I brought thee
The noblest work of nature."

Thus he spake,
And reverently at Sacotala's feet
Laid down a casket of rich ebony.
The lid unclosed, the precious gem flushed forth
A ray so bright, the faces of the Queen
And all her weeping maidens, who had stooped
To gaze upon it, suddenly became
Brightly transfigured, and their white breasts shone
Like waves that heave and sparkle in the sun,
While the sad tear down Sacotala's cheek
That stole, grew brighter even than her smile.—

In sorrow did the Bramin bend his steps
Back to his distant valley; and it seemed
Happy and lovely in his eyes no more,
For he had gazed on Sacotala's tears.

3. THE TOMBS.

Once more throughout the hundred realms of Ind
It was a day of joy and revelry;
Trumpets and cymbals filled the once sad vales
With their sweet minstrelsy, and from the hills
Rose up to Brama sacrificial fires,
For he had blessed Wikrama's righteous cause
With triumph, and the foeman's basilisk eye
Glared ruin on the peaceful plains no more.
The Bramin heard the shouts of victory
And songs of peace—and gladness filled his heart.
He bowed his aged face down to the ground
And worshipped; then arose, and on his head
Poured holy ointment. "Ere I die," he said
"I will behold the triumph of the just,
And gaze once more on Sacotala's smile."

Then with the fairest spring flowers of the vale
He filled his small rush basket once again,
And covered them with young shoots of the palm tree,
And of the olive, and with fragrant sprigs
Of tender myrtle—then in haste he turned
His face to the great city, and amidst
Th' exulting crowds passed on silently.

Joy on his aged features beamed serenely
As he approached the palace gates and saw
The servants of the King. "Open your gates,"
He cried, "that I may offer up once more
My gifts to the good Queen, for I have lived
Seven weary years a stranger to the world."
The servants gazed upon him as he spake,
And wept, and answered not. "Why do ye weep?"
The old man said, "and wherefore are your faces
Thus changed?"

"And art thou then a stranger here,"
They said, "and know'st not what has come to pass!"
And they showed him Sacotala's tomb.
"Behold," they cried, "her heart is broken!" and
They leant their heads upon their breasts, and wept.

Then were the features of the aged man
Glorified; and his eye gleamed like a youth's.
He lifted up his head to Heav'n and said,
"Do I not see immortal Brama's throne,
And the eternal light that circles it?
Do I not smile on Sacotala's smile
Again, as on a cloud? tinged with the hues
Of morning she reposes, and looks down.
Pure victim of her suffering country!—now
She shines the priestess of celestial peace.—
See, sainted spirit, these terrestrial flowers
I dedicate to thee!"

He bowed his face
Over the grave and flowers,—a gentle rustling
Arose, and Brama had released his spirit.—

H. N.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY
SEMINARY FOR CADETS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Formerly writers proceeded to India at a time of life when they could have been little more than half educated, and were in no respect qualified to discharge the arduous political and legal duties about to be allotted to them; and moreover, without that previous knowledge of the native languages which is essential to a true acquaintance with the laws, customs, and manners of the natives themselves. Haileybury College has happily obviated such defects, rendering the future governor of thousands, and tens of thousands, qualified to rule and administer justice even before he has gone through a requisite routine of civil duties at the presidency to which he belongs. By dint of hard labour and close study, civil servants were able, perhaps, before the establishment of this excellent institution, to repair in some measure the deficiency of their original education: but still officers of engineers and artillery were seldom blessed with opportunities of supplying the want of more early instruction in abstruse branches of knowledge. I arrived in India forty-four years ago, and though I had received a university education, inclusive of some knowledge of mathematics, gunnery, fortification, and surveying, I found that a subsequent application did not bring me up to the standard of what I deemed the measure of the acquirements of an officer, aptly termed by the French "*le corps de génie*." Here again, the military institution of Ad-discombe fortunately provides for the theoretical and practical instruction of officers of engineers and artillery. So far is well; but it is far otherwise when we consider the case of cadets of infantry and cavalry: these proceed to India from a grammar-school, and generally with a very superficial know-

ledge of the branches of education essentially connected with their future profession.

We frequently hear it remarked by such as are not conversant with the subject, that a youth who evinces no talent for the other liberal professions, may at any rate make a good officer in the army: in no station of life, however, is knowledge in almost every department of science more indispensably necessary than in the army. Cadets of infantry and cavalry rise to the rank of commanders of armies; and on their talents, natural or acquired, the future fate of India may depend. Practice and experience, aided by intuitive genius devoid of cultivation, have doubtless achieved acts of great military renown: moreover, uninstructed but sagacious military characters in command have not unfrequently been guided voluntarily by the counsels and advice of men of talents below them: but, on the other hand, where discretion and good sense have been wanting, the public service has in very many instances been seriously injured by ignorance and obstinacy, arising from defective education.

Enough has been stated to shew the necessity of providing for the early instruction of the class in question, in order to leave in the system of civil and military education of the East-India Company's service nothing farther to be wished for. For obvious reasons, however, the plan must be cheap and simple, as well as efficacious, and must not occupy much time at a period when active life ought to be entered on.

For whatever line of life a youth may be intended, if he belongs to the middle rank in society, he, of course, will receive a classical education, and will be instructed in French and geo-

graphy; he will be taught arithmetic, inclusive of vulgar and decimal fractions, and mathematics, limited, perhaps, to the six first books of Euclid; dancing, and occasional riding, are matters of course. All this may be acquired before a boy attains the age of fifteen, and it is precisely at this age that the military and finishing part of his education is to commence, if he has been appointed a cadet of infantry or cavalry for the service of the East-India Company.

It would not be desirable, I think, to blend the academy proposed with that of Addiscombe, as the course of instruction must be of a different, and less scientific nature. Not nearer to London than at least twenty miles, a sufficient building might be erected, or a suitable mansion purchased. The academy should be capable of lodging a certain number of cadets, ascertained by the average number appointed during the last ten years, exclusive of such as have been sent to Addiscombe. The academy should of course afford the usual accommodations to the masters or teachers, and it ought not to be in the immediate vicinity of any considerable town. The rules and regulations for its efficient government might safely be left to the judgment of the Court of Directors, as well as the salaries of the masters, and the annual payments by the cadets. A residence of two years would fully suffice for the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the various branches of instruction I am about to specify; and it would be highly desirable to have only one vacation, viz. in the summer, and that somewhat longer than usual. The cadets nominated for the different establishments in India should rank relatively according to the month and year of appointment. Every act of misconduct or delinquency, distinctly proved, should be recorded against the culprit, leaving it to the Court of Directors to punish the offender by the loss of a proportionate number of grades of rank at

the arrival of the period of his proceeding to India; minor offences might be punished by extra tasks, impositions, or standing sentinel a double space of time: more grave and serious misconduct would call for rustication, two instances of which, in addition to recorded previous offence against rules, might justly be punished by a loss of appointment. Conduct highly exemplary should also be put on record, and rewarded in such manner as the Superintending Committee of Directors may deem expedient. A simple and unexpensive uniform, costing little more than ordinary habiliments, would be appropriate, particularly as mounting guard, or doing duty as posted sentinels, would enter into the physical discipline of the Seminary.

A mere outline of management is of course all that can be given here; the Court of Directors are most competent to draw up a proper code of regulations for an institution, respecting whose formation there can scarcely be two opinions, on the admitted principle that every nation possesses such an indispensable establishment.

The ground being thus prepared, we now come to the branches of the plan. I propose that the youths enter at the age of fifteen, and remain two years. The degree of classical knowledge previously acquired may possibly be sufficient in general, and two lessons during each week will keep it up. Independently of valuable military publications in French, I have always found that language prevalent in the several countries I have visited; the cadets should, therefore, learn it, and be required occasionally to converse in it, no matter how imperfectly; the Persian language, though the court and diplomatic tongue of India, may be left to future acquirement at leisure periods; but not so Hindoostanee, the *Lingua Franca* required for immediate use on setting foot in the country. A thorough knowledge of minor tactics in the

amended work of *Field Exercise*, and of cavalry rules of discipline, must be inculcated and practically explained. It is erroneously said, that "any thing will make a common cadet;" whereas he ought, from his greater liability to be called to command, to be at least some judge of the duties of engineer and artillery officers, whose places he may be frequently called on to occupy. Cadets of infantry and cavalry, therefore, ought to possess a competent knowledge of trigonometry, practical geometry, topographical surveying, fortification, and gunnery. They can easily be taught to take the latitude by means of an artificial horizon, and the longitude by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. *Algebra*, and the abstract branch of mathematics, termed *fluxions*, may be omitted. Drawing, as connected with topography and surveying, is requisite. Lectures on history, particularly as bearing on India, are very desirable. A stud of horses must be attached to the institution, in order to instruct the cavalry-cadets in their duty, and to teach the infantry future-officers to ride. Swimi-

ning is generally taught in foreign military academies, but most of the British youth acquire this useful art as an amusement.

What I have stated may perhaps suffice to form tolerably accomplished officers; and I am sure that all who, like me, have not been thus educated, will join with me in recommending to the Honourable Court so grand a desideratum as the institution I propose. The expense of its formation has hitherto stood in the way; but this ought not for one moment to be put in competition with the incalculable advantages that will accrue to the service, and to our Indian empire, which may be justly styled the brightest gem in the British diadem.

Yours, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S. There can be no necessity for detaching our cadets to Chatham to learn *sapping and mining*, for the Company's officers are at least equally competent to the task of instructing in such arts, for practising which, the use of some rough and dry soil may be required.

Review of Books.

Reise zum Tempel des Jupiter Ammon in der Libyschen Wüste, und nach Ober-Aegypten, in den Jahren 1820 und 1821. Von HEINRICH FREIHERRN VON MINUTOLI. Herausgegeben von Dr. E. H. Toelken. Mit einem atlas. Berlin, bey Rucker. 1824. 4to.

Journey to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan Desert, and in Upper Egypt, in the years 1820 and 1821. By BARON DE MINUTOLI. Edited by Dr. Toelken. Berlin, printed by Rucker, 1824. Imported by Bohte.

THERE is scarcely any quarter of the world which has, within late years, benefited more by the spirit

of classical research than the south-eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Egypt has been overrun with travellers of every rank, and indeed of every sex, for a French voyager* seriously complains of being pestered in his examinations of the pyramids by the presence of English waiting-maids. The result of this investigating industry has been a great many bad books and some few good ones. England has unquestionably maintained her fair station in the better class of these publications, in spite of the boasted pre-eminence assigned to the *Description de l'Egypte* by our Gallie neighbours; a work, we may venture

* Count Forbin.

to say, is, notwithstanding the labour and expense it has called forth, unexampled for its imperfections and inaccuracies. Germany, too, has more recently furnished her *quota* to the general mass of Egyptian knowledge. The expedition; of which the volume before us contains a narrative, has been much talked of abroad, and has excited considerable expectation. Several of the members have already published separate details, but the present volume must be regarded as the more authentic and official account, coming from the principal personage himself, Baron Minutoli. We shall give as brief a notice of it as its importance will permit.

The original plan of Baron Minutoli's route appears to have been far more extensive than he was able to execute; it comprehended not merely the whole of Egypt, but likewise all Asia Minor, the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, and Southern Germany. To perform such a journey after the ordinary mode of German travelling would have required a very large portion of human life; and, judging from the German way of making books, how many goodly quartos would have been filled with the account? The present volume embraces only a small part of this stupendous project; it contains the Baron's travels over the Libyan desert, and an excursion into Upper Egypt. Its chief value is the account of Siwah, and the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, which have never before been satisfactorily described. Browne and Hornemann penetrated to Siwah, but they were prevented by the fears and superstitions of the Arabs from making any survey of the ruins of that famous temple. General Minutoli, as we shall presently shew, was more fortunate in this part of his enterprise.

The preparations and outfits of the expedition were of the most ample and complete kind. The Prussian Government sanctioned the under-

taking, and with a liberality which habitually marks its conduct in regard to the interests of science, furnished the Baron with various scientific instruments, and appointed three highly distinguished professional men to attend him. These were Doctors *Liman* (an architect), *Hemprich*, and *Ehrenberg* (naturalists). Others were subsequently added to the number, and altogether we do not recollect any instance of an expedition more adequately and completely prepared for a scientific and learned survey. The result, however, has by no means satisfied our expectations.

Alexandria was fixed upon as the place of general rendezvous, and the Baron himself arrived there, from Trieste, early in September 1820. His description of the place is tolerably full, and yet not very new. Our literature is rich in Egyptian travels, and of Alexandria little remains untold. Its first appearance on entering the harbour is by no means prepossessing. The houses are low, many of them roofless, and others in complete ruins. The walls are decayed, and the groves of palm trees which once surrounded the city have been entirely destroyed. "It resembles," says the Baron, "a conflagrated town rather than an inhabited one." Nor was the interior of Alexandria much more attractive. Narrow unpaved streets crowded with camels, asses, and men of every complexion and caste, all exhibiting the marks of great misery and want. The public squares, unornamented, full of dust and sand, without trees or awnings to protect the passengers from the rays of a burning sun; carcasses of famished animals to be seen in almost every street; houses in many places fallen down; and those that were inhabited, wretchedly built. Such is Alexandria in the dry season; but when the rainy periods commence, the streets are almost impassable, and the other disagreeable parts of the picture are immensely heightened.

Of the warlike capabilities of this place General Minutoli speaks more favourably. His notice of the celebrated siege in the beginning of the present century, is sensible and brief; but we cannot extract it. The classical antiquities of Alexandria consist of the famous Pompey's Pillar, and the obelisks of Cleopatra. These are sufficiently well known to the English reader to save us the necessity of any quotation. The catacombs near the town are curious for their construction and vastness, but they have not as yet been found to contain any other relics of antiquity than a few fragments of decayed mummies. General Minutoli obtained permission to make excavations for ancient monuments near the Rosetta gate, but his investigations were not attended with any great success: some ruined walls and a quantity of marble and glass fragments were all that he discovered. The country round Alexandria is singularly desolate. Our traveller believes that the completion of the great canal, which has been commenced by Mehemmed Pacha, will tend to change the character of the Alexandrian district, and render it fertile and productive.

The notice of that extraordinary man is not without interest. Obscurely born and carelessly educated, he has succeeded by the strength of his natural parts in resisting the power of the Turkish despotism, and in establishing a government independent in all but the name, and likely to be strong and lasting. His military abilities are very considerable, but it is for his internal policy that Mehemmed Pacha is most justly celebrated. Agriculture and manufactures have both derived from his care and diligence the greatest advantages. Ingenious men of every country are sure to meet with his protection and patronage, and what is more than all, his unremitting efforts for the general improvement of the country have sensibly succeeded in exciting the ancient

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and proverbial sluggishness of the Egyptians into something like activity. To the objects of General Minutoli's expedition the Pacha with his usual policy lent a willing ear, and promised the most liberal countenance; which he in some degree performed.

After providing himself with a firman,—letters of recommendation to various Arab sheiks,—a guide in the person of Scheik Hadschi, and a numerous and well-appointed caravan,—the Baron had to contend with many jealousies and hindrances on the part of the Europeans in Egypt before he could set out on his expedition through the Libyan deserts to Cyrene. All was at length achieved, and the caravan left Alexandria. Nothing can well be more tedious than travelling over an African desert. Our traveller had to encounter the additional vexation of quarrelsome and faithless Arabs, and their captious and dishonest scheik. It is sometimes quite ludicrous to read the lamentations over his own distresses, and his anger against Arab perfidy.

The Arab tower and ruins of Abousir (the ancient *Taposiris*) were the first remains of antiquity which crossed the route of our travellers. The former the Baron believes to be part of a mausoleum; underneath it is a catacomb, hewn out of the rock, containing several chambers communicating with each other. Such, however, is its decayed condition, that no accurate notion can be formed of its original disposition. The account of what remains is not interesting, nor does the monument in any way illustrate the history, arts, or manners of former ages. Of the ruins of Abousir he says:

The most considerable of these ruins belongs to a temple or palace, the general disposition of which resembles that of the monuments in Upper Egypt. The whole is of a long quadrangular form, with two columnar gateways in the front, which is turned towards the north; they do not, however, as in general, extend the whole breadth of the building, but only over about half of the façade. The walls are

formed of sand-stone, regularly hewn, and cemented with mortar: the sea-air has had such a destructive effect upon the stones, that in many places they have crumbled away into mere sand. I had occasion to remark something very extraordinary here, which was, that the smooth surface of the stone was often nothing more than a kind of hard shell, whilst the interior was a fine dust. No doubt this acted as a cover, but whether it retards or accelerates the crumbling of the stone I cannot pretend to decide; probably it has both effects but at different times. It preserves the stone so long as the moisture is kept out; but the moment it finds an entrance, the outward cover hastens the decay of the stone by preventing the evaporation of the water. The same thing may be remarked in some of the German edifices of the middle ages; for instance, in the cathedral at Cologne, the moisture corrodes the stone so much, that it peels off like leaves.

In the eastern and western walls of the principal edifice are two doors which are opposite each other. The interior is greatly decayed, and I felt a strong desire to make some investigation, but the Bedouins were averse to the labour, notwithstanding the offers of payment; even the orders of the Scheik were insufficient to induce them to engage in it. I made a beginning with the aid of our servants; but we discovered nothing except some strong foundation walls. Neither hieroglyphics nor sculptures could I any where meet with; some wells within the building appeared to communicate with subterranean chambers or *hypogeas*. Dr. Ehrenberg endeavoured, by means of a rope, to penetrate one of them; but he found the bottom completely destroyed.

The only circumstance which enabled us to form any conjecture as to the age when this monument was erected, was the number of Doric capitals which were found amongst the ruins. These are convincing proofs that the building could not have been erected earlier than the Ptolemæan dynasty in Egypt, and this is confirmed likewise by the absence of all hieroglyphics.

From the middle of the edifice a substruction wall stretches out for a considerable distance towards the south, which is, no doubt, part of the foundation of some destroyed portion of the temple. Beyond the walls, several subterranean passages are to be seen, some of which may have been connected with the temple, and others probably led to the catacombs. Subterranean apartments were probably a luxury in this torrid country, or indispensably necessary to the preservation of provisions. Near the temple I found some small coins, but, unfortunately, none of the impressions were sufficiently distinct to enable me to distinguish their character: further

on I met with a great quantity of marble fragments, coloured glass, glass-mosaic, and several pieces of different kinds of earthen utensils. A comprehensive excavation would, no doubt, bring to light many valuable relics, and richly repay the labour and expense of it. I have already expressed my regret at not being able to carry such excavation into effect.

Not far from the principal ruins on the plain, are some other relics, which appear to have been part of a stadium or circus. A little further inland, are some considerable stone quarries, which furnished materials for building the temple, monument, and (to judge from the extent of the quarries), for several other edifices. There is a carriage-way, cut in the rock, leading to the largest of these quarries, in which, as at Pompeii, the traces of the wheels are still clearly discernible.

That these monuments belonged to the ancient city *Taposiris*, the Baron considers to be not a matter for question. The local topography accords certainly with the account of Strabo, and as it is not a point of any great importance, we are unwilling to contest the accuracy of his opinion. Ten centuries hence will it be of much moment whether a mass of shapeless ruins be ascribed to Highgate or Hampstead? This, we take it, is a fair illustration of such disquisitions on the original names of unimportant fragments of past ages. Similar ruins, that is, ruins of just about the same degree of importance, were met with by our travellers very frequently in their route. As they will interest none but the most inveterate scholars we shall pass by them entirely.

The journey was made extremely unpleasant from the perfidious conduct of the Arabs, and it was at last found necessary to divide the caravan into two parts, one of which under Professor Liman, proceeded on towards Cyrene, the other with the Baron crossed to Siwah. His is the first full account we have had of this capital of the desert. Browne was there in 1792, and a French officer (Col. Butin) penetrated so far some years afterwards. Other adventurers have since visited Siwah in the train of the Pacha's army, but no one has

ever published any description of its remarkable antiquities. Siwah is a large town, or rather a collection of villages, inhabited by about eight thousand Arabs of a rude, turbulent, and warlike character. It lies in the middle of an oasis six or seven miles in length, and four to five in breadth. The oasis is fertile and productive. Its chief wealth is derived from a commerce in dates. When the Pacha was there he imposed a tax of 12,000 Spanish dollars on the inhabitants. One mode of acquiring wealth with them is familiar to most of the people of those deserts—the plunder or guiding of caravans. Their administration of justice is uncommonly harsh for rude tribes: if one Siwaher kills another he is fined 1,400 dollars, or he may be put to death, according to the choice of the murdered man's relations. Theft is punished with cutting off the hand; rape with eighty lashes, a fine, and marrying the female.

Siwah was formerly inhabited by the Ammonians, a colony of Egyptians and Æthiopians. Here are the remains of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon. There are many other relics of ancient architecture which possess much interest for the scholar and antiquary. The temple itself is called *Umebêda* by the inhabitants of Siwah. It lies in the midst of the small villages which cover the oasis. What remains of this temple is surrounded by a wall which is not so much concealed with earth but that its original plan may still be discerned. Its breadth is about seventy, and its length about six hundred paces. There is likewise an inner wall, but so sunk under the soil as to leave the traveller in doubt as to its form and purpose. The description of the Temple of Ammon is sufficiently minute, both with regard to the interior and exterior. Baron Minutoli has accompanied his notice with several explanatory engravings, without reference to which the reader could form no idea of the nature and present appearance

of the ruins; our notice, therefore, must be extremely brief. The hieroglyphics and sculptures which formerly decorated the edifice have long since been obliterated and destroyed from the outside. The inner walls, however, still present some tolerably well preserved specimens of painting. We must pass over the conjectures of the Baron and the learned dissertations of Dr. Toelken, editor of the volume: the essay is absolutely weighed down by the mass of erudition with which it is encrusted.

In a palm grove not far from the Temple is that Fountain of the Sun which has been so much celebrated by the poets. After all it is a little pond of some sixty or seventy paces in circuit. The changeable temperature of its waters, which are warmer at night than in the day, appears, like all other natural phenomena, to have been much exaggerated by the ancient writers. The Baron's solution is very rational: it is a warm spring, and the warmth is less perceptible during the heat of the sun. In the vicinity of the ruins are a great number of dilapidated catacombs, in some of which the Arabs have contrived to fix their habitations—a curious inversion of their original purpose.

The Arabs seem to have treated our travellers with much jealousy, and regarded their visit as one of an irreligious kind. Frequent disputes arose, and after five days' sojourn, the party set out on their return. They arrived at Cairo without making any discoveries or experiencing any adventures.

The most readable portion of the volume is the chapter containing a general description of the Libyan desert. It gives an account of the soil, minerals, productions, animals, and various tribes of its Arab inhabitants, accompanied with some judicious precepts to future travellers.

The description of Cairo is sufficiently copious, and though it contains some passages worthy of quota-

tion, yet we cannot afford space for them. After a short stay, the Baron set out on an excursion to Thebes. The various ruins of temples, monuments, and cities, which cover the banks of the Nile, Hermopolis, Dendera, Luxor, Karnak, &c. all come in for their share of observation. At Assouan his progress was interrupted by the divisions of the army waiting to ascend the river to Philoe. They returned to Cairo, and were present at the opening of the grand pyramid of Sakkara, which had been investigated by a body of workmen at the Baron's expense. This is the largest of thirty pyramids to which much antiquarian interest had previously attached. After a great deal of preparation, the opening was effected, and nothing of importance found to reward their industry or satisfy their hopes. We have, indeed, many pages of architectural detail; but from such sources little useful knowledge can be gleaned. From Cairo the Baron proceeded to Damietta, and thence returned to Europe.

There is an appendix to the volume, which contains a variety of instructive matter. The chemical analyses of paintings and minerals appear to be very learned, and the vocabularies of the Siwah and Dongola dialects are valuable accessions to the curious branches of philology. Nor ought we to pass over without praise the neatness of the plates and the elegance of the typography of this volume.

In expressing our general opinion of Baron Minutoli's work we feel ourselves constrained to say, that it is fitted for learned and scientific rather than for general readers. To the first class it will amply repay all their attention, but it contains very little to recompense the other for the labour of perusing nearly five hundred quarto pages. The Germans, however, are proud of the volume, and their journals are filled with its praises. In our opinion, the great value of Baron Mi-

nutoli's expedition mainly consists in the antiquities and rolls of papyrus which he brought with him to Europe. Of these we are promised an elaborate account at some period not very remote.

Supplément à l'Histoire Générale des Huns, des Turcs, et des Mongols.
Par M. J. SENKOWSKI, Professeur de Langues et de Littérature Orientale à l'Université Impériale de St. Pétersbourg. St. Petersburg, 1824.

THE object of this work is to give, from a Persian manuscript recently brought from Bucharia by the Baron de Meyendorff, an abridgement of the history of the domination of the *Uzbeks* in that country, from the year 1505 until 1709, and a continuation of the history of the *Kawarezm*, from the period of the death of *Abu-el-Ghazi-Behader-khan* until the commencement of the eighteenth century. The title of this Persian work is *Tezkere-mukim-khani*. It was composed by *Muhammed Jousuf*, one of the secretaries of the prince who reigned at Bucharia in 1702.

Mr. Senkowski has translated this work by extracts, which he has accompanied by various notes calculated to elucidate the obscure passages, to fix the orthography of the names of places which are mentioned in the original text, and to give an idea of the style of the author; we perceive by these notes, that the Persian of the *Buchary chancery* is mixed with a great number of Turkish expressions, and that these expressions relate, for the most part, to the art of war, or, to speak more properly, to the knowledge of things most familiar and most useful to a conquering people. We abridge the following anecdote from the translation of M. Senkowski:—A prince, as good as he was just, the *Emam-Couli-Behader khan*, who reigned from 1608 until 1634, had confided to his son *Iskander khan* the government of *Tachkend*, but some abuse of power committed by this

young prince occasioned a conspiracy in which he was killed. The *Emam Couli*, on hearing the news of his death, vowed vengeance, and marched with all his forces against the inhabitants of *Tachkend*; these latter resolving to act on the defensive, shut themselves up within their walls. The khan, in his wrath, made a vow that he would kill and slay until the blood of the *Tachkendians* should reach his stirrups. He commanded the assault, the town was taken and delivered up to all the horrors of plunder, but after some hours of slaughter, the khan's generals, knowing the character of their sovereign, presented themselves to intercede in behalf of the remainder of the inhabitants. Impelled on the one hand by the sacredness of his oath, and on the other by the sentiments of his heart, the khan knew not what resolution to take, when a judicial decision of the *Emama* came to relieve him from his perplexity; these interpreters of the Mussulman law decided that the khan would sufficiently fulfil the conditions which he had imposed upon himself, if he caused his horse to go into a pan or vase, in which should be collected the blood of those who had

fallen victims to his vengeance; they assured him that his conscience would have nothing to fear, since the blood would then rise up to or reach his stirrups; the khan eagerly adopted this interpretation, and the remainder of the inhabitants of *Tachkend* were saved.

It is equally to make known the spirit in which the *Tezkere mukim khani* is written, that M. Senkowski has added to his volume the text of the third part of the work in Arabic characters; this text, preceded by a preface, written in the Persian language by himself, contains various particulars respecting the history of the *Mawrenna*, or *Transoxiane*, since the epoch of *Abu'l-Mumin khan* until that of *Mukim*, a prince scarcely known until that period: but the Bucharian historiographer does not fail to lavish upon him a pompous panegyric. M. Senkowski terminates his transcription by an epilogue, written also in Persian, for which he claims the indulgence of his readers.

This work is printed with considerable care, and it proves that oriental literature continues to be cultivated in Russia with as much zeal as success.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

The Agricultural Society held its regular meeting at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening the 17th March, when several new members were admitted, and much animated conversation and discussion took place relative to the objects of the institution. It having been determined to nominate two Vice Presidents, in addition to the office bearers already appointed, a ballot was taken for the purpose, and H. H. Wilson, Esq., and Baboo Rada Khant Deb, were declared duly elected. Dr. Carey, who filled the chair for the first time since the departure of Mr. Leycester, rose and addressed the Meeting, lamenting the absence of the worthy and respected individual, whose duties he was called upon to perform in that place, and declaring his own unfitness to succeed one whose exertions

had so mainly contributed to the prosperity of the Society. He felt a sincere disposition, however, to meet the wishes of his fellow members, and assured them that no endeavour should be wanting, on his part, to promote their common interest. In order to suit the convenience of the Reverend President, more particularly with reference to his state of health, which, we are sorry to say, is at present very delicate, the time of meeting was changed from the evening to the morning, and it was agreed that the Society should assemble, in future, at half-past eight in the forenoon, and at 9 o'clock A.M. in the cold weather.

A letter was read from Mr. Leycester, expressive of his acknowledgments for the recorded thanks voted to him at the former meeting, and intimating his intention of prosecuting Agricultural Researches, and keeping up a communication with the So-

ciety during his residence in Southern Africa. That gentleman also forwarded to the meeting a translation of a native treatise on Agriculture, by Mitter Jeyt Singh, which contains some apparently curious observations, mixed up with a good many absurd and fanciful speculative notions. Directions are given for changing the size and colours of fruits, and modifying their flavour by the application of particular composts to the roots of trees: such as chunam in various proportions, &c. &c. Tigers' feet and the watery exudation from the temples of Elephants are also averred to have a powerful influence in altering the vegetable functions, and promoting the increase of the produce. Another native treatise on Husbandry was presented by Mr. Breton, through Mr. H. Wood. This, which is a much more voluminous production than the former, is at present being translated from the Persian, and may be expected to appear hereafter in the Society's transactions.

At the suggestion of a member present, it was resolved, that an application should be made to Government to have the public garden at Poosah, transferred to the superintendence of the Society. This establishment, it is well known, consists of the finest exotic fruit-trees in India, and from the very flourishing condition which they exhibit, compared with those in other parts of the country, it becomes an object of the first importance, to preserve them from decay, and to keep up the establishment for the purpose of improving the department of horticulture in the upper provinces. We are, ourselves, well acquainted with the garden, and can speak to the merits of its produce, and when we tell our readers that even apples and pears, not much inferior to those of England, are reared there, and many of the varieties of stone fruit produced in the greatest perfection, we are satisfied they will agree with us in wishing that the Society's endeavours may be crowned with success. The business of the evening concluded with a letter from Baboo Rada Khant Deb, offering some observations on the proceedings of the Society, and suggesting that the business of cultivation on the great scale should be more particularly studied with reference to the objects of the native members of the institution, and the improvement of husbandry in general throughout the country. This is, no doubt, desirable, but the Society can do nothing further than publish such information as its worthy functionaries shall select as useful from the communications addressed to the Society. We understood that a notice or outline of the Society's intentions would be made public in the native languages, and as the funds of the Society are low, we beg to offer a column occasionally to

the Society for the reception of any notice in English, and no doubt the native papers would do the same for the Persian and Bengallee, in order to forward the object of this very respectable and useful institution. One of the native gentlemen present informed the Society that his friends in the Mofussil were apprehensive that the object of the institution was to increase the government rents; but it is only necessary to say, that if such increase could be effected, it would as certainly increase the rent to the landlord. This, in fact, seems to us to embrace, here no less than at home, the grand and primary object of the institution. We cannot conclude this article without expressing our delight at seeing native gentlemen thus cordially uniting with European in the furtherance of measures beneficial to the country, and creditable to science at large, and the arts.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARRAS.

In the last report of "The Royal Society of Arras, for the Encouragement of Sciences, Letters, and Arts," a memoir was read on the culture of dry or mountain rice, in France. This had been introduced into the Lyonnais by Poivre, but was lost during the revolution, and once more introduced, by a young man who returned from a voyage to Cochin China. He was lucky enough to obtain it, by stealth, from the vigilant guardians planted by the Cochin China government to retain the exclusive possession of it. By similar stealth, Poivre brought away the clove tree from the Moluccas, to plant it in the French African islands and the colony of Cayenne. Thirty-two grains of the dry rice sent by M. Foderé, of Strasbourg, were sown at Arras, by the Prefect, in his garden, in October 1821. All the plants derived from them, bore the winter without accident, and were in flower in June 1822. On the 26th of July, the produce was 529 ears, containing the average number of 30 grains. And again, 31 grains sown in April 1822, sprang up well, but were not in flower till August, and the produce was only 105 ears, not so full as those of the autumn sowing. The spring crop of M. Foderé was more abundant; 52 grains yielded 450 ears. The plant is only in its fourth generation, in France, and it will require experiments on a large scale to ascertain the final results. The department of the Pas de Calais seems well adapted to it, and it thrives there, as well as on the lower hills of the Eastern Pyrenees, or in Cochin China. It is a most nutritious plant, intended by nature for the sustenance of civilized man.

BABYLONIAN BRICKS.

Extract of a letter from M. Honoré

1824.]

Nidal, Drogoman of France at Bagdad, written from Constantinople, 11th May last, to M. Barbié du Bocage, Paris.

"I have had the honour to direct your attention in my numerous preceding letters, to my little collection of Babylonish antiquities, particularly of various bricks, to which I attached a great value.

"I availed myself of my last journey in Syria, of which my preceding letter has given you some account, to transport myself to Aleppo, from whence it was my intention to have addressed you, to request the favour of you to examine these antiquities, and to present them on my behalf to the Royal Library at Paris, as a respectful homage of my researches in one of the most celebrated countries of antiquity.

"To facilitate the transport of this collection, I inclosed the pieces of which it is composed in two cases, which I deposited, on my departure from Aleppo, with my brother-in-law, Mr. Van Maseyk, Dutch Consul General, whilst I might be able to make some arrangement with you, sir, respecting the formalities necessary to be fulfilled to enable them to reach their destination; unfortunately I am obliged to inform you this day, that this collection is reduced to almost nothing: the terrible earthquake which happened on the 19th of August 1822, having destroyed Aleppo, my two cases of antiquities have almost entirely disappeared under the rubbish, in the place where they were enclosed; this loss has been to me very grievous, but, having saved some things from the wreck, I have the honour to transmit you an account of them; they consist of,

"1st. A brick found at *Birz-Nimrod** in June 1821, having an inscription of six lines on it.

"2d. A brick found in 1817 on the ruins of Babylon, bearing an inscription of three lines, at the bottom of which is perceived a cypher consisting of two letters.

"3d. A brick taken in 1819 from the ruins of *Kasr*, or the suspended garden of Babylon, bearing an inscription of seven lines.

"4th. Another brick taken in the same ruins, bearing an inscription of three lines.

"5th. A piece of a very curious brick found at Babylon during my third journey, bearing an inscription of three lines on one of the sides of the thickness of the brick, and another inscription in the middle.

"6th. A brick found in 1819 at *Hilla*, bearing an inscription of eight lines.

"7th. A brick of a smaller size than the preceding one, bearing an inscription of seven lines.

"8th. Besides the seven bricks above

* This may be the French way of spelling بئر Nimrod, i. e. the well of Nimrod.

recapitulated, and which are very well preserved except the fifth, I reckon eleven small pieces of bricks, of various forms, containing upon them fragments, forming in the whole eighteen pieces.

"The other pieces which I regret having lost are, 1st, a piece of petrified brick; 2d, some pieces of reed taken from the ruins of *Muthelibe*; 3d, in the ruins of Babylon, a piece of the tree named *Atheti*; 4th, a piece of a beam of the wood of the date tree; 5th, a brick with a Babylonian cypher; 6th, a stone with an inscription, which I found in my journey in Mesopotamia, in 1822."

NATURAL HISTORY.

M. Cuvier has lately presented to the French Academy of Sciences a report on the state of Natural History, and the vast increase of our knowledge in that department since the return of maritime peace, the details of which are highly interesting.

Plants.—In 1778, Linnæus described about 8,000 species of plants. M. Deandolle has now increased that list to 40,000.

Quadrupeds.—The number of quadrupeds was estimated by Buffon at about 300; already has M. Desmarests enumerated more than 700.

Fish.—M. de Lacépède, who, about twenty years ago, wrote the history of all the known species of fish, made them less than 1,500 in number; now the cabinet of the King alone contains more than 2,500, and they are considered but a small portion of what will yet be furnished.

Birds and reptiles are numberless; the cabinets are crowded with new species which are not yet classed.

Insects are brought from various climes by thousands: the cabinets of the King alone contain already more than 25,000 species.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN AFRICA.

It is probable that we shall soon receive some new and interesting details from the English travellers in the centre of Africa. A trunk was lately sent from Tripoli, in Barbary, full of manuscripts and papers, which is not to be opened till it arrives at London. Dr. Oudney, after reaching Soudan, died from the climate, and Mr. Toole also died of a fever at Kouka, in the kingdom of Bornou. Major Denham and Mr. Tyrwhitt were both there last May, while Lieutenant Chapperton was proceeding alone through Soudan, beyond the Nile of the Negroes. These details are contained in a letter written by M. Graser de Hemse, Consul General of Sweden and Norway, and Correspondent of the French Institute. His letter is dated, Tripoli in the West, Aug. 20, 1824.—[*French Paper.*]

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pacha of Egypt in making geological researches, has discovered, in the desert east of the Nile, on the coast of the Red Sea, and in the parallel of Syout, a beautiful little temple, of the Ionic order, with the following inscription on the pediment: "For the safety of our ever-victorious, absolute, and august lord, Caesar, and for the whole of his house, this temple and all its dependencies have been dedicated to the sun, to the great serafics, and to the other divinities, by Epaphroditus, son of Caesar, Governor of Egypt, Marcus Ulpus Chresimus, being superintendent of the works under Procolonus."

In the same tract, he came to a mountain called Gebel Dockam, or Mountain of Smoke. Its summit is covered with roads and paths leading to large quarries of antique red porphyry. He found immense blocks, rudely chiseled, lying in every direction. Others, ready squared, lay fixed on props that were marked and numbered. He found also an endless number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of large dimensions. Hard by were huts, or booths, in ruins, and the remains of forges.

GREEK NEWSPAPERS.

The following newspapers are now published in Greece:—At Missolonghi, the *Greek Chronicle* (in Greek); the *Greek Telegraph* (in several languages); at Hydra, the *Friends of the Laws* (in Greek); at Athens, the *Athens Free Press* (in Greek); at Patras, the *Patras Newspaper* (in Greek). All the above, in consequence of an arrangement made, may now be obtained by giving orders through the English Foreign Post-office.

EARTHQUAKE AT MACAO.

On the 2d of January last, a slight shock of Earthquake was felt at Macao, at about seven minutes after twelve in the day: it lasted for the space of five seconds and although sufficiently perceptible, did not cause any damage to the houses.

LOCUSTS.

There have been this year, in Galicia, some swarms of the locusts *gryllus migratorius*, commonly known in Asiatic Tartary, which have ravaged this year extensive districts in Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia. These unwelcome guests appeared in the Buckowina and the adjacent circle of Czarkow, where they entirely covered large tracts of pastures and fields. Some of them even came to the vicinity of Lemberg. Fortunately the harvest was reaped, and so they could not do so much damage. It is twenty years

since Galicia was visited by these rapacious insects, and Germany and the neighbouring countries have not seen them since the year 1748. The harvest in Galicia has been favourable.—[*Lemberg Gazette*.]

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

It is now some time since we stated that the merchants of Calcutta had voted the sum of a lac of rupees (about £10,000) for the first person who should bring a vessel, navigated by steam, to India, in a limited space of time. We now have the pleasure to announce, that a vessel is on the stocks, of upwards of 500 tons burthen, which is to be ready for sea in the month of December next. A supply of coals has been sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, for her voyage from thence to Bengal. From every calculation which has been made, it is expected that she will perform the passage in about sixty days; and this we think the more probable, not only on account of the superior facilities which steam gives to sailing, but also because the distance she has to traverse will be greatly less than that pursued by the ordinary route. At present the direction of the southern trade renders it imperative on ships bound for India to pursue a course close upon the South American coast. Whereas, a vessel navigated by steam will be enabled to keep the African coast close aboard, and the very objection that applies to sail vessels, viz. that the land will have the effect of betangling them, is greatly in her favour, as there is no situation in which a steam-boat sails to such advantage, as in a calm and with a smooth sea. We have no doubt that she will perform the passage within the time specified in the resolution for granting the premium.

BURDWAN PIT COAL.

The proprietors of the colliery have established dépôts for the vend of this article at the Albion Mills, Seebpore, and at Messrs. Jessop and Co.'s, Clive Street, Calcutta. The price is half a rupee per bazar maund.

FRENCH VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The French papers contain a private letter from M. Duperre, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, commander of the royal corvette *La Coquette*, now on a voyage of circumnavigation, which states, that after having visited the island of Otaheite, in the South Sea, he had quitted it on the 22d of May 1823. After further navigating in the spirit of his instructions, the corvette was moored in safety at Amboyne, on the 27th of September following. At the latest date of the despatches, namely, on the 14th of October last, Commodore Duperre was making arrangements to visit Port Jackson, in New Holland.

DISCOVERY OF A REEF IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

Capt. Alex. Kenn, of the ship *William Shand*, in his passage from Port Jackson towards Torres Straits, on the 3d of April 1824, passed within 1½ mile of the eastern edge of a dangerous reef, not before known, consisting of rocks and sandbanks, partly above water, extending S. E. and N. W. about nine miles, and about six or seven miles in breadth. There appeared to be no soundings close to the reef, and he made the centre of its eastern edge in lat. 21° 9' south, long. 155° 49' east, by chronometer measured from Port Jackson in a short run of five days. This reef is much in the way of ships which pass some distance to the eastward of the track laid down by the late Capt. Flinders in his General Chart.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The East-India Military Calendar (Part the First, and Part the Second); containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army. By the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar. Two large vols. 4to. price £5 extra boards; or £2. 10s. each Part.

An Account of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, principally designed for the use of Emigrants. By Edward Curr, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

A Statistical Account of the British Settlements in Australasia, including the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. With an Enumeration of the Advantages which they offer to Emigrants, as well with reference to each other as to the United States of America and the Canadas; and Directions and Advice to Emigrants. By W. C. Wentworth, Esq., a native of New South Wales. A new Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 4s.

Historical Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Probable Results of the British Dominions in India. By John Baptist Say. Translated from the French. 8vo. 2s.

Ramesses, an Egyptian Tale. With Historical Notes of the Era of the Pharaohs. 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 10s.

Select Proverbs of all Nations, illustrated with Notes and Comments. By Thomas Fielding. 18mo. 5s. bound.

In the Press.

A History of the Island of St. Helena, from its Discovery by the Portuguese to the year 1823. By Thos. H. Brooke, Esq., first Member of Council of St. Helena. A New Edition. 8vo.

The Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Sumatra, consisting of the First Asiatic Journ.—No. 107.

FOREIGN STOCKS RAISED IN ENGLAND.

Columbian	1822	£2,000,000
Ditto	1824	4,750,000
Chile	1822	1,000,000
Buenos Ayres	1824	1,000,000
Peruvian	1822 and 1824	1,200,000
Brazilian	1824	3,200,000
Spanish	1821	1,500,000
Ditto	1823	1,500,000
Portuguese	1823	1,500,000
Mexican	1824	3,200,000
Danish	1822	3,000,000
Austrian	1823	2,500,000
Prussian	1818	5,000,000
Ditto	1822	3,500,000
Russian	1822	3,500,000
Neapolitan	1821 and 1822	6,165,000
Ditto	1824	2,500,000
Greek	1824	800,000

Total.....£47,815,000

Independent of very large sums invested in the French funds.

FRENCH.

Observations sur les Coudées Egyptiennes, découvertes dans les Ruines de Memphis; par M. Champollion Figeac. Brochure in 8vo. de 11 pag., avec une planche.

Preparing for the Press.

Histoire de la Domination des Arabes et des Maures en Espagne et en Portugal, depuis l'invasion de ces peuples jusqu'à leur expulsion définitive; rédigée sur l'histoire traduite de l'Arabe en Espagnol, de M. Joseph Conde; par M. de Marliès.

CALCUTTA.

An Attempt to elucidate the Principles of Malayan Orthography. By V. Robinson. One vol. 8vo. stitched.

Oriental Magazine, Review, and Register, No. I. (A new series to be published Quarterly).

The Higgledy Piggledy Magazine, a Literary Sea Pie, for April 1824. (Monthly).

An Historical View of the Hindu Astronomy, from the earliest dawn of that science in India down to the present time. By the late Jno. Bentley, Mem. Asiat. Soc.

In the Press.

The City of Palaces; a Fragment. *The First Canto of Ricciardetto*, from the Italian.

Peer Mahommud, the Moralist. *Bowma Khan*, or the Three Hunchbacks; and other Poems.

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Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, Sept. 29.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of confirming three resolutions, which had been approved of at the Court held on the 22d inst.

The minutes of the last Court having been read by the Clerk,

Mr. S. Dixon said, that in the report of the proceedings of the last Court, one word occurred, which, in his opinion, ought to be left out. He alluded to the notice of the resolution relative to Mr. J. Marjoribanks; which, it was stated, had been agreed to after "considerable" debate: there was certainly no necessity for saying whether the debate was considerable or not.

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) said, he believed those gentlemen who were present on the occasion alluded to, would admit that a considerable debate had taken place: he, however, was not at all tenacious of the word to which the Hon. Proprietor had objected.

The Chairman then stated, that the Proprietors were summoned to give their confirmation to three several resolutions which had been moved that day week: two of them had been unanimously agreed to, and, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to enter into any statement respecting them. The third resolution was agreed to after a good deal of debate; it was opposed by several gentlemen, and was argued, with much acuteness, on all sides. An Hon. Proprietor, not then in his place (Mr. Hume), had given notice, that, on this last question, he would call for the decision of the Proprietors at large, by ballot. As that was the case, he thought there was no need for him to expatiate on the subject: he had a very narrow duty to perform, and should proceed to move, that this Court confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 22d inst., approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 7th July last, granting a pension of £800 per annum to Mrs. Franklyn, formerly the widow of Major General Stevenson, of the Madras Establishment."

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said, that according to the order of precedence, the question of the grant to Mr. J. Marjoribanks stood next for consideration; but as that grant had been opposed, and as he wished to give every opportunity to such gentlemen as might be desirous to discuss the subject more fully, he would now proceed to the resolution, appointing Mr. R. M. Leeds,

purveyor at the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

General Thornton rose with the intention of addressing the Proprietors.

The Chairman.—"I am at present in possession of the Court. The gallant General will have an opportunity of speaking in proper time. I now beg leave to move, that this Court confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 22d inst., approving a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 21st July last, for appointing Mr. Robert Martin Leeds, Purveyor at the Military Seminary, and Steward of the Company's Estate at Addiscombe, with a salary of four hundred pounds per annum."

General Thornton said he did not mean to speak on this question: he wished the motions to come in their regular course; as his intention was to move, had the resolution relative to Mr. J. Marjoribanks (to which he felt the greatest objection) been now brought forward, "that the Court now proceed to the other order of the day." As, however, in consequence of the proceeding adopted by the Hon. Chairman, there would not, when the case of Mr. J. Marjoribanks was brought forward, be any other order of the day remaining, he should feel it his duty, when that question was introduced, to move "that this Court do now adjourn."

The Chairman.—"I appeal to the gallant General himself, whether the course I have proposed is not the most courteous and convenient to all parties? (Hear!) The gallant General's object would be equally attained by his proposing some other motion, as an amendment, when the resolution respecting Mr. J. Marjoribanks shall be brought forward. I think we are now proceeding very correctly."

Mr. S. Dixon said, that when a gentleman had pledged himself so recently to attend this Court, for the purpose of opposing the grant respecting Mr. Marjoribanks, and had declared that the question should be decided by ballot—

At this moment Mr. Hume, to whom the Hon. Proprietor alluded, entered the Court, and Mr. S. Dixon resumed his seat.

The Chairman.—"I wish to state to the Hon. Proprietor who has just entered, that, out of courtesy to him, I altered the course of this day's proceeding: I passed over the case of Mr. Marjoribanks, and put the question on the appointment of Mr. R. M. Leeds."

Mr. Hume said he believed, from a question which had been incidentally put at the last Court, that some misunderstanding existed respecting this appoint-

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ment. It was asked, whether this gentleman was to derive £400 a-year from his appointment, together with what he could make by a profit on the articles he supplied? He (Mr. Hume), however, understood that the income of Mr. Leeds was to be limited to £400 a-year; and that the whole of his time was to be employed in making contracts at the lowest possible charge to the Company, without receiving any emolument from those contracts.

The Chairman said the Hon. Proprietor was perfectly right in his conception. Mr. Leeds would receive £400 a-year, together with a cottage free of taxes, coals, candles, and stationery: from no other source would he receive any emolument. As purveyor, he would have to provide all manner of necessities for the establishment; as steward, about sixty acres of grass-land would be placed under his management, and would be productive from the keep of sheep, oxen, &c.

Mr. Lowndes objected to that odious word "steward;" they read in Scripture of "the unjust steward;" and, in his opinion, the word ought to be omitted on this occasion. This individual ought to be merely called "purveyor;" for, to denominate a man "steward," who had only forty acres of land to look after, was absolute nonsense. What would Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, with his £70,000 a-year, think of the Company, when he found them giving the title of "steward" to a man who had the care of forty acres of land! It was applying a word of great importance to a matter of minor consequence, when they spoke in this manner. He would speak his opinion boldly and openly; and, whatever the gentlemen of the press might say (and, he must observe, that they put a great deal of nonsense into his mouth), he defied them to assert that he ever betrayed his principles as a public man. Why should individuals take such liberties with the observations he made in that Court? He did not mean to confound all the reporters together, because there were some of them who were gentlemen reporters; individuals who had been at universities, and who knew how to act like gentlemen: such men he would not mention in the same breath, with certain low grovelling reporters who were connected with some of the papers. (Some impatience was here manifested by the Court.) The Hon. Proprietor said he had a right to feel indignant when he found himself misrepresented in some of the newspapers; and concluded by expressing the strong objection he felt to the introduction of the word "steward."

The Chairman said it was not competent for him, nor for the Court, to alter the wording of the motion they had formerly agreed to.

The motion was then agreed to.

GRANT TO MR. J. MARJORIBANKS.

The Chairman said the remaining discussion related to the confirmation of the resolution of the last General Court, with respect to the grant to Mr. J. Marjoribanks. He begged leave to move, "that this Court confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 22d inst., approving a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th July, granting to Mr. James Marjoribanks, of the Bengal Civil Service, the sum of 69,026 rupees."

General Thornton wished to know whether there was any other business to be brought forward before he shaped his motion?

The Chairman.—"There is none, Sir."

General Thornton said he would not take up the time of the Court for many minutes on this question, as when it was last brought before them it had produced a considerable debate; every point had on that occasion been so well stated by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, that it was unnecessary for him (Gen. Thornton) to make many observations at present: he should endeavour to get rid of this business at once, by moving, "that this Court do now adjourn." It appeared to him, from what had occurred at the last meeting, that there was no ground for asserting that Mr. Marjoribanks was constrained by necessity to come to this country: it was more a matter of choice than of necessity: the assertion to the contrary being proved incorrect, this motion for confirming the resolution of the last Court ought to fall to the ground. He was anxious to do every thing that was proper for Mr. Marjoribanks and his family; but the proceeding now recommended was fraught with so much inconvenience, that he must oppose it, by moving the question of adjournment: it was quite evident that Mr. Marjoribanks might, if he pleased, have conformed to the quarantine laws. Lord C. Somerset gave him leave to go on board another ship, of which leave he did not avail himself. He (General Thornton) wished to know, whether the servants remained at Table Bay when Mr. Marjoribanks proceeded to Europe? If they did so, why could not he have done the same thing? As he had not pursued that course, they could merely come to this conclusion, that there was a temptation for him to come to England, to which temptation he had given way. He was sorry that Mr. Marjoribanks had done so; but he must be accountable for his own act. On this ground he would endeavour to get rid of the motion in the simplest way possible, which was by a motion of adjournment. It was necessary to make a point of this question, at a time when there was a great deal of discussion. (Hear!) If they did not, it was impossible to say what the

will would stop. (Hear!) As the shillest and best manner of defeating the motion, he should move "that this Court do now adjourn."

Mr. Lowndes was astonished that so much difficulty was thrown in the way of this gentleman's receiving that sum, to which he would have been entitled if he had remained at the Cape of Good Hope. It should be particularly observed, that the motion would not take a single shilling out of the pockets of the Proprietors more than if Mr. Marjoribanks had remained at the Cape. (Hear!) There might have been some little coquetting on the occasion; and he agreed that Mr. Marjoribanks was glad to take the opportunity of coming to England on the ground of excuse, that an answer had not been returned to a certain letter; but, he contended that they ought not, therefore, to withhold this grant. Perhaps this excuse was not altogether sufficient to justify the course Mr. Marjoribanks had taken; but, in all cases of this kind, he called on them to consider what the feelings of human nature were. (Hear!) Would not the gallant General himself, having an ardent affection for his friends and relatives, if he were likely to be kept beating about the Cape of Good Hope, under the circumstances stated in these papers, feel most anxious to visit this country? The gallant General said truly, that there might have been some temptation; but when he saw that not a single additional shilling would be taken from the Company's coffers in consequence of this grant, he could not avoid asking why there should be all this cavilling?

"Why should all this difference be
"Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee?"

Why should such a difference be made between Mr. Marjoribanks' remaining at the Cape, and his coming to England? Where was the difference between his being idle at the Cape or here? They ought, he conceived, to be very happy if any servant of the Company effectually restored his health by coming to England, instead of remaining at the Cape. Really he did think that this sort of indulgence was due to their servants; but it appeared to be no uncommon thing, according to what fell from an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Buckingham), to whom he had listened with great attention, for gentlemen to proceed repeatedly from India to the Cape, and on their return to claim allowances. He had named one individual who had gone backward and forward four several times. Now, why might not that gentleman as well have come to England as gone to the Cape on so many occasions? The reason was, because if he came here, he would not receive any thing; a distinction, the justice of which

he did not understand. Undoubtedly, the easier things were obtained, the more frequently would they be called for: that consideration ought not, however, to prevent them from doing that which was just. As the Hon. General seemed anxious for the interests of the Company, he trusted that he would assist him (Mr. Lowndes) in doing with pensions of every description: he proposed that a certain percentage should be deducted from every man's salary, out of which he should receive an annuity when he retired from the Company's service. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded, in a warm strain, to complain of misrepresentations of his speeches which had appeared in some of the papers. He had been a Proprietor for twenty-five years, and must certainly be allowed to understand the topics that were usually discussed in that Court; but, notwithstanding the reporters made him talk nonsense. Were they, he asked, to suffer reporters to come to that place, to put nonsense in the mouths of the Proprietors? He hoped those gentlemen would father their own squint-eyed, bandy-legged, hump-backed bantlings, and not lay them at his door. One paper in which he was misrepresented, and which he had in his pocket, had been recommended by him in various places; he had been the means of having it taken in by thirty or forty different families; it was, he thought, very hard to be abused both by the opposition and ministerial papers. That circumstance, however, proved that he was a straight-forward, honest, and independent man: common humanity should induce gentlemen, if he made an indifferent speech, not to render it more defective than it really was. Suppose a painter were to select all the defects in the face of an individual for representation; the picture might be a very faithful one, but would it be a pleasant spectacle for the individual and his friends? The word report was very often applied to a lie, and it would seem as if the word reporters were derived from that source, for they frequently published a pack of lies. It would be much better for them not to report that which was not said, but to adhere to the honest truth. Mr. Wilberforce complained, last spring, that those individuals misrepresented speeches delivered in the House of Lords and the House of Commons: if misrepresentations of his speeches continued to be published, he (Mr. Lowndes) would perhaps be compelled to move, that the reporters for those papers, in which such misrepresentations appeared, should be excluded from the gallery; for they had no right to thrust themselves into every public meeting: it was a matter of indulgence, and he wished them not to abuse it. At the same time, he hoped they would not be prevented from sending forth fairly to the world an account of

discussions on public subjects, for there was nothing that he hated more than secrecy. They ought, however, to guard against the licentiousness of the press, as a very great evil. Water they knew was a very good thing; but, for all that it might become a curse: if it remained too long on the land, or if it were not properly attended to, it caused destruction. So it was with the press: its liberty was a great blessing, its licentiousness a dreadful evil.

Mr. Lush rose to order. The Hon. Proprietor had, for the last half hour, indulged himself in this kind of declamation; what he said was entirely irrelevant: let him either stick to the question, or leave it to some other gentleman who would.

The Chairman.—"I understood the Hon. Proprietor to complain of misrepresentation by the public press; and certainly he could not proceed better than by noticing it on the present occasion; but perhaps he will consider that he has already said enough to set himself right with the Court in that respect."

Mr. Lowndes said he would bow to the authority of the Chair; but he trusted, that if he had expressed himself warmly, the Court would take into consideration the feelings of human nature: it was the nature of flesh and blood to complain, when treated as he had been. He hoped the freedom of the press would always continue; but he must say, that the worst enemies to the liberty of the press were those who encouraged its licentiousness; those who made it the vehicle of abuse and misrepresentation. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded to make some observations on the pension granted to Mrs. Franklyn, to which he expressed himself unfavourable, because it struck him that those who made improvident matches ought to suffer for their want of prudence. He did not say, as had been represented, that ladies ought not to take second husbands; his argument was, that if they married again, they ought to insist on, not a *quod pro quo*, as had been published, but a *quid pro quo*.

Mr. Buckingham said that an observation had fallen from the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down, which had been echoed with the cry of "hear," and on which he was desirous to make a few remarks: he would divide what he had to say, under two short heads. The Hon. Proprietor, in making an apology for Mr. Marjoribanks, called on them to keep in mind the feelings of human nature, which had induced a desire to return to his native country: the wish was certainly an amiable one, but the right to carry it into effect was a very different question. On a former occasion, he had adverted to the case of Mr. Wilkinson, who, time after time, had felt it necessary to free himself from labour, and to seek health or pleasure at

the Cape of Good Hope. In this instance, however, Mr. Marjoribanks had preceded to England, and yet he expected to derive the same emoluments as if he had remained abroad. Under these circumstances, admitting that this gentleman had yielded to the best feelings of the human heart, surely he had no right to claim a reward at their hands. He recollected, when the pension to Mrs. Franklyn was proposed (and he was very happy that it had been agreed to), some remarks were made by the Hon. Gent. who was hostile to the proposition, on the imprudence of that lady in contracting a second marriage. Now surely the desire of marriage and protection was as strong and as natural in the female sex, as the love of pleasure and the wish to return to his native country, was in the male: yet a compliance with this natural feeling was made matter of reproach in the case of Mrs. Franklyn; but it was adduced as a ground of palliation in that of Mr. Marjoribanks. The other part of the question was of more importance; it was a wide subject and embraced a variety of considerations, into which he would not now enter. The Hon. Proprietor had observed, that to the Company it was a matter of indifference, whether Mr. Marjoribanks continued at the Cape or came to England; this was not the fact: the law had made an express distinction in this case. It said, definitely, that the Cape should be the boundary, the limit to which their servants should be confined, if they wished to retain their allowances. There were, he believed, many gentlemen within hearing, who would agree with him in thinking that, if even half the allowances granted to their servants who remained at the Cape, were given to those who returned to England, not a single individual would remain at the Cape; all would take the advantage of such a regulation, and come home. The Cape was a sort of exile; there was no society there, except a number of English. Gentlemen therefore patched up their health there, and went back to India as speedily as they could. He had taken some pains to make himself acquainted with the correspondence that had been laid before the Proprietors, and he would state the conclusion at which he had arrived. He believed when Mr. Marjoribanks went to the Cape, that he intended to remain there; and that his efforts for that purpose were those of an honest and well-intentioned man; but the temptation, as it was called, to return to England was too strong, and he yielded to it. Sufficient promptitude was not shown on his part, to take advantage of the liberty of transshipment, granted by Lord C. Somerset. The operation of transshipment would have been as easy to Mr. Marjoribanks as to others; and unquestionably

there could have been as little difficulty in proceeding from one ship to another, as in going from a ship to the shore. Lord C. Somerset certainly would not ask what was impossible; he must have known whether the thing could be done or not. Then came the large question, whether this gentleman should be paid the same as if he had remained at the Cape: on that point, the Act of Parliament was explicit, and therefore he should oppose the grant. At the same time, he hoped the day would arrive, to consider the question, whether all their servants, let them go where they might for the benefit of their health, should not be placed upon the same footing.

Mr. Tucker said he observed, in one of the letters to the Supreme Government, an intimation of taking the opinion of the Company's Counsel on this question: he wished to know, whether that opinion had or had not been taken. He had voted for the grant at the former Court, but, on considering the Act of 33d Geo. III. cap. 52. sect. 33, he doubted whether they were legally empowered to adopt this proposition. That Act provided, "that if any civil servants of the Company, having leave to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, proceeded to England, he should forfeit all allowances." This being the case, the only way in which they could get rid of the provision of that Act, was by having recourse to another, the 53d of Geo. III., which authorized the Court of Directors, with the concurrence of this Court and of the Board of Control, to grant certain gratuities to their servants. They had, it appeared, stepped over one Act of Parliament to take advantage of another; but he doubted, whether the power existed to set aside the positive, direct, peremptory provision of the act which he had referred to. This sum was given, in terms, as a gratuity or compensation for the arrears of allowances actually forfeited or in deposit. He had taken down the words of the resolution of the Court of Directors, in which it was stated that this grant was in the nature of a gratuity; but in opposition to a grant, under such circumstances, there was the Act of the 33d Geo. III., which positively prohibited it. Undoubtedly, it was quite clear, that under certain circumstances, the provision of that Act of Parliament might be dispensed with: the Legislature would not ask an individual to do that which was impossible; neither would they punish a man for not doing that which was out of his power to do. There were, he thought, where the provision of the 33d of Geo. III. might be, and must be dispensed with. If a man were captured by the enemy, brought to Europe, and ultimately arrived in this country, if the ports of the Cape were in possession of an enemy, in short, if any circumstance occurred over

which the individual had no controul, in such cases, where it was physically impossible for him to act, he could not be visited with punishment for not doing that which was wholly out of his power. The Legislature certainly would not, by fine or forfeiture, punish a man because he could not effect an impossibility. It was stated, however, that this individual, having acted under a degree of moral compulsion, was entitled to compensation: such was the opinion of an Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) who had argued this question with great ability; and he (Mr. Tucker) hailed with pleasure the spirit of liberality which he had displayed: but he much doubted, whether, legally, a moral degree of compulsion was sufficient to justify them in dispensing with this positive provision of the Legislature. On consideration of the subject, he had very great doubts whether they could do what was now proposed: it was not the fear of inconvenience, of storms, or even of death, that could authorize them to dispense with an act of the Legislature. Recently, Mr. Gordon Forbes acted under such moral compulsion, he would say, under the strongest moral compulsion; but moral compulsion would not justify a breach of law. If a pistol were put to his head, and he was desired on pain of death, to commit a murder, that circumstance, if he obeyed the command, would not justify him in the eye of the law; it might palliate the crime and moderate the punishment, but would not justify him. He thought, that at the Cape, those gentlemen might have transhipped themselves. It was stated, that a demand of twelve guineas a-day had been made for the use of a vessel; this proved, incontestibly, that a vessel could have been procured. Then it came to be a matter of terms, whether they should submit to this exaction, or whether they should run the risk of losing their allowances. Now, though they might have transhipped themselves at the Cape, yet, as they were likely to be exposed to serious inconvenience, he thought they were justified in going to St. Helena. During the voyage the contagion might have wholly disappeared, they might have been permitted to land, a vessel might have been found there to carry them back, and they might have been able to tranship themselves under circumstances less disadvantageous than at the Cape. These, he supposed, were the reasons which induced them to proceed to St. Helena. He was sorry to hear an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) use such harsh terms, in speaking of the motives of these gentlemen: they were persons totally incapable of having recourse to any thing like trick or stratagem; he knew them both, and he repeated they were incapable of any such conduct. This grant was, it appeared, de-

manded as a matter of right, not of favour; and an Hon. Gent. had disclaimed, on the part of Mr. Marjoribanks and his family, any idea of favour.

Mr. Pattison.—"The word used was 'commiseration.' The grant has not been called for as a matter of right, but as a matter of favour."

Mr. Tucker continued.—Could they then dispense with one Act of Parliament, by taking hold of another? He could wish, upon this point, to have a legal opinion. It was desirable they should know how far they were acting legally; and whether, in point of fact, they were not acting in contravention of one act of the legislature, by taking advantage of another? He knew the object in view was a good one—that of preventing a hardship. Mr. Marjoribanks had, he believed, acted with good faith. He was brought here by circumstances, which, perhaps, he might have evaded, but not entirely controlled. He would ask, if there was not an amendment before the Court, to have the opinion of counsel on this point, namely, whether the Court had competent legal authority to vote this grant? If such an opinion had been taken, the Court ought to hear it; if not, he thought it should be taken immediately. They ought to ascertain how far they were or were not acting in contravention of the 33d of Geo. III. He was precluded from moving for that opinion, in consequence of the amendment of the gallant General, as he knew that he could not move an amendment on an amendment. Perhaps, however, the gallant General would, in courtesy, withdraw his amendment, and suffer him to propose his. If they were acting legally, he should be content; but if not acting legally, then they were establishing a very bad precedent, by getting rid of the provision of one Act of Parliament by calling in the aid of another. It was extremely dangerous for such a body as the East-India Company to endeavour to destroy the effect of an Act of Parliament by any indirect course. He was willing to grant a fair indemnification to Mr. Marjoribanks for his losses, but not in this way. If the gallant General would allow him to substitute his amendment, he would now hand it in; but, if not, he would vote as, under all the circumstances, might appear to him to be just and necessary.

The Chairman said, it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks on the general merits of this case, having, on a previous occasion, stated his opinion at length; but a question having been put to him by an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Tucker) as to whether the law sanctioned the present proceeding, he deemed it proper to address a few observations to the Court. Undoubtedly the opinion of the Company's law-officers had not been taken on this

question, because it was not considered necessary to call for it: the Hon. Proprietor must suppose, if this resolution were brought forward by the Court of Directors, without their duly weighing all the circumstances of the case, as well with reference to the law as to its peculiar merits, that then they had lost sight of their duty. It was quite clear, that, if Mr. Marjoribanks was entitled to this grant, as a matter of right, there would have been no occasion for the Executive Body to apply to the Court of Proprietors; that not being the case, they came forward, after maturely considering the subject, with a resolution, signed by twenty-one Directors, the Hon. Deputy Chairman not being one, recommending the payment of 69,000 rupees to this gentleman, who had, both at the Cape of Good Hope and at St. Helena, done his utmost to prevent a voyage to England: the proceeding was perfectly legal; and, therefore, he trusted it would have the vote of the Hon. Proprietor, who seemed anxious to approve of it, if it came within the scope of the law. The Hon. Proprietor, he repeated, seemed to regard this grant, as if, in agreeing to it, the Directors had been negligent of their duty. The contrary, however, was the fact. The proposition was not hastily acceded to; it had been taken up in the manner already stated to the Court, and was not agreed to until it had received due consideration. It stood as one of the items in the report of the Court of Directors, on which this resolution was founded, that the amount to which they conceived Mr. Marjoribanks to have an equitable claim, should be granted to him, subject to the provisions of the Act of the 53d of Geo. III., which rendered necessary the sanction of the Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners. The Hon. Proprietor seemed to think, that, in making this grant, the Court of Directors had violated an Act of Parliament: for his own part, he did not know how that could be justly alleged against them; they had, on the contrary, proceeded expressly under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, and he knew not how the adherence to one statute could be construed into a violation of another. The Court gave Mr. Marjoribanks this grant in lieu of the allowances, which, had circumstances suffered him to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, he would have had a right to claim. The resolution had been approved of by one general Court, and the confirmation of a second was now called for according to the terms of the By-Law. Surely this was sufficient to satisfy the Court of Proprietors that the Directors had done their duty; and if this were admitted to be the fact, the argument of the Hon. Proprietor must fall to the ground. Then came the question how far Mr. Marjoribanks was jus-

tified in coming home. He was authorized to proceed to the Cape, but there he was unable to land. He was equally unfortunate at St. Helena (to which place he was at liberty to go, though he was not authorized to come to this country), where he could not procure a vessel to take him back to the Cape. He then came to England; but in doing so, it was quite clear, and he hoped the Court was satisfied of the fact, that he was compelled by circumstances to take that step, and that he was not acting from his own free and voluntary will. The subject, had, he thought, been sufficiently canvassed; and it was the less necessary to expatiate farther on it, as an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had given notice that he would take the sense of the Proprietors on the question by ballot.

Mr. Tucker said, it was not his intention to impute any thing like neglect to the Hon. Court of Directors; but as this was a question which involved the legal construction of an Act of Parliament, he should have thought that it would have been better, both for this Court and for the Directors themselves, if they had consulted a law authority, instead of proceeding on their own private opinion. He also had a private opinion; and, inasmuch as he had some doubt on the question, it would, he conceived, be wise to consult counsel.

Mr. Pattison said, the Hon. Proprietor had made the question assume a shape which did not belong to it, in the course of his address; he had, however, so completely answered himself, that he (Mr. Pattison) should almost hope for his vote on this occasion. It was evident that the Hon. Proprietor had voted at the last Court, under the feeling that the Company were indebted to Mr. Marjoribanks, and he had in fact a right to this grant; but, if they looked to the Act of Parliament, quoted by the Hon. Proprietor, they must all perceive that he had no right to it. (Hear!) That right had been concluded when he came to England, and he stood now before the Proprietors as a person who had acted in obedience to circumstances, which the Court of Directors considered were in a great degree beyond his control. These circumstances had deprived him of emoluments, to which, had they not occurred, he would have been entitled, and which rendered it necessary for him to come here. Mr. Marjoribanks proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope; and, in total opposition to what any person contend, that Mr. Marjoribanks's intention was to remain there. An expression had been used which he would beg leave to correct: because a man was sick, and was debarred from labour by his sickness, was it therefore to be said that he was idle? It was asked, "Where is the difference

between Mr. Marjoribanks' being idle at the Cape or in England?" He would have said, where is the difference between his being sick at the Cape or in England? That was the proper word. A man might be obliged, from the necessity of the case, to leave off work, without any imputation of idleness. Idleness was an impeachment of a man's character, sickness was the visitation of Providence. Mr. Marjoribanks could be considered in no other light than that of a gentleman labouring under sickness, and debarred by that sickness from performing his duty. From the Cape, Mr. Marjoribanks proceeded to St. Helena, where he experienced the same ill success which attended his efforts at the Cape, and he ultimately came home to England. The argument of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) was very clear—that the Company would sustain no additional expense, whether Mr. Marjoribanks was sick at the Cape or in England; but the Act of Parliament, to which reference was made, had so provided, that it was not possible for the Court of Directors to give relief to the individual, except in the way of gratuity; and, if they were not to proceed in that manner, they would place Mr. Marjoribanks, or any other person in this extraordinary predicament; that, because he was sick and could not work, and because, being in that situation he had acted under the influence of circumstances which he could not control, he was, on that account, to be considered no longer an object to whom a gratuity might be given. The individual might be considered worthy or unworthy of the donation, for it was an act of donation, but he repeated that the Court of Directors could not have acted in any other manner. He did not know whether the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) meant to favour the Court with another speech on the subject. He hoped, however, that he did, because perhaps it would avoid the necessity of going to a ballot. The case of Mr. Marjoribanks he considered as the case of any other individual; he had never seen that gentleman in his life, and therefore could entertain no unfair bias; but he must still argue, that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Tucker) was incorrect in his first position; his foundation was wrong, and his reasoning on it could not therefore stand. He must contend for a moral incapacity to act, on the part of Mr. Marjoribanks, rather than for that complete physical incapacity which the Hon. Proprietor had adverted to; the former, he conceived, afforded ground sufficient for the present proceeding. Mr. Marjoribanks had acted as he (Mr. Pattison) or any other person similarly situated would have done; he risked the chance of salary, rather than what? rather than subject himself, while sick, to all the inconveniences which he must have

endured on board a small ship, in a rough sea, for a month, or perhaps a longer period; "he might perhaps have transhipped himself; but, if he took that course, he was liable to be blown out to sea, and to suffer all the horrors of a tempest at the Cape of Good Hope. He had not himself been so far eastward, but those who had well knew the inconvenience of such a situation. Mr. Marjoribanks, he was perfectly convinced, had not voluntarily placed himself in this position; and he was very glad to hear that testimony borne to the purity of his character (which was in a great degree connected with this case), and which he had no doubt was justly due to it. The legal part of the Hon. Proprietor's argument could not stand, and if it could not, he hoped he would return to his original views, and vote in favour of the motion.

Sir J. Sewell said, when he addressed the last Court, he had not then perused the documents connected with this case, but at present he had the advantage of having read those papers with great attention, and he was extremely sorry to come to this conclusion, that they afforded no foundation for saying, that these gentlemen had been obliged to pursue the course they had done, in consequence of any absolute necessity. They arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of April: on the 3d, an application was made to Lord C. Somerset for leave to land. It appeared, that considerable apprehension was entertained on the part of Government, on account of the disease with which the ship had been infected; it was thought, where there was a large population of slaves, that it would be an extremely dangerous thing, to admit even the chance of a malady (the small-pox) making its way through the colony; and, therefore, on the 4th of April, the application was refused. On the 5th, they wrote a letter, which they transmitted, by their friend, asking permission to perform quarantine on board another vessel—to tranship themselves. In their letter to the Government of Bengal, they stated that they had received no answer to this communication: they certainly had received no answer from Lord C. Somerset, but assuredly they did receive one from the Colonial Secretary, informing them that there was no difficulty in their transshipping themselves, that they, with their servants, might go on board any other vessel at the Cape, except one. They stated, in their correspondence with the Bengal Government, several reasons for not making use of this permission: first, "they did not see any advantage they could derive from this offer, because, having benefited very little while at sea in a large vessel, there was no chance that their health would improve on board a small one;" they here

acted entirely from their own impression, without consulting any medical gentleman on the subject. Now it did not follow, because they did not get better in a large vessel, during the passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, that their health would not improve on board a small one lying at Robin's Island, within four miles of the Cape. The second reason was, the uncertainty of the time at which the quarantine would expire; they complained that no certain assurance could be given them on this score. Why could it be supposed that persons of their rank in life, and experience in the affairs of the world, could seriously expect any such assurance? It was usual to assign a certain number of days, from two or three, to forty (but rarely beyond that number), according to the situation and circumstances in which the parties appeared to be when visited: if all went on well during the shorter period, it was never enlarged; but, if the contrary were the case, the quarantine was extended to twenty or thirty days, or more, as circumstances rendered it necessary. They must have been perfectly well aware that it was out of the power of the Government at the Cape to give the assurance required. Every person of experience knew, that except in one case, that of Sir T. Maitland, at Malta, the Governor was not the person who regulated these matters, but the gentlemen of the health office. He knew, that at Naples, the *pro tempore* sovereign there anxiously wished to set his (Sir J. Sewell's) family at liberty; but the gentlemen of the lazaretto said, "No, they must perform quarantine;" and they acted justly; they were, in consequence, obliged to remain at Paussilippo. Now would it have been any very great hardship for those gentlemen to have remained on board another ship at the Cape? Certainly not; all those who were liable to the small-pox had had it, and some had died. These gentlemen must be presumed to have known that the malady had ceased, and an assurance to the authorities at the Cape of that effect must have shortened the term of quarantine: therefore, when it was stated that the uncertainty of the time was a great objection; when it was said, that the quarantine might last for six months or more, he could only smile at so preposterous an assertion: forty days, at the utmost, would have been the extent of the quarantine; and probably it would not have exceeded thirty days. What did the secretary farther say? that, if they went to St. Helena and came back, there would be no difficulty in disposing of them. He did not know how the winds and tides affected vessels on that voyage, but there was one broad fact which enabled him to guess at the time necessary for such a voyage, and by that means to judge of the contemplated

length of the quarantine. They left the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th of April, and they arrived at St. Helena on the 24th of April, being a period of fifteen days. The third reason for refusing the offer made at the Cape seemed to him to be the only tangible reason adduced: perhaps the real reason might be traced to a sort of hope, incidental to human nature, that they might be able to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing their native country. The next reason, however, which they assigned was, that they should have to pay the enormous sum of twelve guineas per day for a vessel; this, however, would not fall alone on Mr. Marjoribanks; there were also Mr. Parry and Captain Saunders, who, he supposed, would be able to afford something towards the charge: Mr. Marjoribanks would not have had to pay twelve guineas a-day for a vessel that would be competent to accommodate three gentlemen and eight servants, while they performed quarantine; of course the expense would have been borne by them all. He was convinced that more than one vessel could have been obtained; and, as this sum of twelve guineas a-day was to be divided in some way or other between three persons (two of them men of great affluence), neither Mr. Marjoribanks nor his friends could have lost very considerably. They said, the expense would have been between three and four hundred pounds; Mr. Marjoribanks' share, then, would not amount to more than a moiety of that sum, if it were even so much. But could he have procured lodgings for nothing on shore? Did the Company afford accommodation on shore for those servants who went down to the Cape for the benefit of their health? If Mr. Marjoribanks paid on board, it was quite clear that he would save the price of expensive lodgings on shore, as well as the cost of other expenses which were incidental to persons residing on shore any where. He really believed, putting one thing against another, that these gentlemen would not have been subjected to more expense, if they remained on ship-board, than if they had gone on shore. But they complained that no answer was given to a letter containing certain stipulations as to the place in which the vessel was to lie, and requesting that all comforts and accommodations necessary to persons in their situation should be afforded them. They complained that the only information they could get on the subject was from the guard-boat; but there was not one person who had any thing to do with the lazaretto, who could not have given them every necessary information. A man, he must observe, was almost as well off in a lazaretto-ship as on shore; and when they considered that the vessel might lie in smooth water, four miles from Cape Town, from which no doubt every necessary accommodation

could be procured, where was the hardship of the case? except the difference of being on shore and in a vessel was considered a hardship, which he was not prepared to admit. The parties said, indeed, that they did not like to remain at sea because the bad weather was coming on; but they had been assured, that, at Robin's Island, the ship would lie in remarkably smooth water, and it was quite clear that every accommodation would be afforded them on board; for the secretary, in his letter, said expressly, "that the vessel should not be ordered away, but should remain where she was then lying at the back of the island." Therefore, during the whole of that stormy season, her communication with Cape Town could be kept up as well as at any other season. Having thus stated the facts of the case (for he did not think it necessary to touch on the circumstance of the parties having proceeded to St. Helena) he must say, that there was not sufficient evidence, on an attentive perusal of these documents, to shew, that these gentlemen were under any necessity whatever to come home. It might be a convenience to them to return to their native air, and to visit those friends and relatives whose affections were so dear to the human heart; but they were not necessitated, they were not compelled to take that step; it was their own act, and they were accountable for it. He now came to the law of the case, and he was prepared to argue, that, whether Mr. Marjoribanks remained at the Cape or not, he ought not to have a grant to the extent now proposed by the Court of Directors; for he found, that, on the 22d of August 1821, the Court of Directors agreed to a regulation, "that, after twelve month's absence, gentlemen on the allowance of the civil service, should be considered as servants out of employ, and their allowance should cease." What that allowance was, he did not know, but it certainly must be less than that now proposed; he only stated this to shew the sentiments of the Court of Directors on this subject: he doubted not they had good reasons for making that order. This resolution was sent out to India; and it appeared that the Governor-General thought it was too severe: he took upon himself to suspend the order of the Court of Directors, till such time as he had farther directions from them. His opinion was, that where a civil servant did not perform duty for two years, only one-sixth of his salary should be deducted. The Court of Directors were of opinion, that, from the 21st of May 1823, a deduction of one-sixth should be made from the salaries of civil servants exceeding £2,000, for the first year of absence; if the absence continued for more than a year and six months, a deduction of one-fourth was to be made; and, after that period of absence had expired, the parties were only

to be considered as civil servants out of employ. The first of these orders was sent forth in 1821, the second in 1823; and from these he contended it was evident that no such allowance as that now proposed to be granted to Mr. Marjoribanks should be given to any servant whatever; by the latter order it was directed, that if a civil servant was absent, even from sickness, for eighteen months, he should lose one-fourth of his salary, and if his absence extended beyond that period, he then was considered as a civil servant out of employ; by the 37th clause of the 33d of Geo. 3. they were precluded from making this grant under the existing circumstances. And here he wished to observe, that when reference was made to papers relating to any case, all those papers, as well as the law-books which might be necessary for a thorough understanding of the question, ought to be left in the Proprietor's room. (*Hear!*) It had cost him some loss of time, in consequence of this practice not having been observed, in arriving at an accurate knowledge of the law as it respected this case. It was provided by the clause to which he had referred, that if any officer whatever in the service of the East-India Company, quitted or left the presidency or settlement to which he belonged, otherwise than on the known service of the Company, his salary and allowances should not be payable, in his absence, to any person for his use; and if he proceeded to Europe, without leave, his salary and allowances should be deemed to cease from the time of his quitting the settlement at which he was stationed. The Governor-General of that day considered this to be a very severe law, and observed that there might be special cases where a man, against his will, might be obliged to proceed to Europe; if, for instance, he happened to be taken prisoner by an enemy. The Governor-General argued that it was erroneous on the part of the legislature not to have made proper allowances for emergencies of this nature. Now this act passed in June 1793, five or six months after the breaking out of the war, and at a time when France possessed a strong naval power. In 1794, it would be recollected, that the whole naval force of Great Britain was concentrated in the Channel, in consequence of the great armament which our combined enemies had at sea; and it was extremely likely, considering the immense naval force then at the command of France, that gentlemen might be taken on the coast of India, and conveyed beyond the bounds and limits of the East-India Company's charter: such an event would undoubtedly be a matter of compulsion; but although this circumstance could not have escaped the observation of the Houses of Lords and Commons, they did not make any special

reservations in the clause. He had a right, therefore, to assume that they did not proceed upon any erroneous principle in agreeing to this clause. He felt, that if they broke the law, however narrow it might be, many persons would make their way through the breach; and it appeared to him that this clause was passed, not through the negligence, but the wisdom of the Legislature. He thought it was an extremely dangerous thing for the East-India Company to countenance an evasion of this clause. They had recourse to another Act of Parliament, and said, "if we cannot give to this gentleman in meal, we will in malt." The Court of Directors were by act of Parliament prevented from granting beyond a certain sum of money, unless previously approved of by the Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners. That restriction was radically just, and its wisdom was shewn by the state of the present Court, where, out of about two thousand Proprietors, not more than thirty were present. The Legislature had, therefore, acted wisely in placing it out of their power to give away even their own money. The whole body of the Proprietors were represented by them—a number of ladies were among that body—and it was their duty to consider the interests of those who were absent, and not to sacrifice those interests because they might be pleased to sacrifice their own. They held this property in trust, and neither private friendship nor respect should prevail on them to give any part of it away. (*Hear!*) According to the Act of Parliament, the measure must receive the sanction of the Board of Management, and he thought when it came to be discussed by that body, and subsequently by Parliament, that the view taken of the question would be very different from that adopted by the thirty gentlemen who composed the Court, one or two of whom had grounded their approbation of it on the score of personal friendship. By granting this money, it appeared to him, that the Act of Parliament would be violated virtually, if not directly; for it was contrary to the spirit of the Act to give away a sum in the shape of a gratuity equal to that forfeited by non-residence in India. To make out a justification of the return of Mr. Marjoribanks to England the illness of that gentleman has been particularly dwelt upon. Though his decease has been represented to be a chronic liver complaint, yet it was remarkable that the medical certificates were couched in very general terms; merely stating that the health of Mr. Marjoribanks was so bad as to make it advisable for him to proceed to the Cape. Mr. Marjoribanks possessed such influence, that a place was kept for him until his return. The office of judge could not remain vacant, but he was pre-

sented with another office, and to supply the decrease of salary, he was permitted to retain the post of agent, and thus to receive an income as great as that he possessed before he left India. He might congratulate himself with reason when he found his trip to England had not diminished his salary in the least, but had really saved him a great deal of expense, for he could live at Cheltenham, Edinburgh, and the other places at which he had been residing, at a much cheaper rate than in India. He hoped the Court would not grant the allowance, but act upon the spirit of the sentiment expressed by the Legislature and the Court of Directors in 1821 and 1823, which advised the guarding against the absence of the Company's servants from India. By agreeing to the motion the Court would establish a precedent open to abuse, and would be doing great injustice to all those who had previously visited England, and who could urge as potent reasons in their favour as those put forward for Mr. Marjoribanks. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding was the more convinced of the justice of Mr. Marjoribanks's claim, and the more strengthened in the opinion he had expressed on a former occasion, the more he heard upon the subject. Having perused the papers since the last meeting of the Court, he would proceed to state the circumstances of the case in a few words, in order that no misunderstanding might exist, or misrepresentation be exercised. Mr. Marjoribanks obtained leave of the Government of Bengal, in 1822, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and to stay there two seasons for the recovery of his health: the vessel in which he embarked arrived in Table Bay on 2d April. During the voyage the small-pox appeared in the ship, and when she arrived at the Cape, one of the crew, who had caught the disease, was still in the sick list. He mentioned this to shew how accurately the learned civilian (Sir J. Sewell) had read the papers; for he had said the disease was extinct when the vessel anchored in Table Bay. The ship was immediately put under quarantine, and all intercourse strictly prohibited, except through the officers of health, with the shore, and with all other ships in harbour. Mr. Marjoribanks and another gentleman, who had also come from Bengal for the recovery of his health, wrote to the Governor, informing him of the objects of their visit, and requesting to be allowed to land. Col. Bird, the Secretary to the Government, returned an answer on the 4th, stating that the required permission could not be granted. Lord Charles Somerset also wrote a letter to Mr. Marjoribanks and his friend, declaring his regret at their situation, and his willingness to relieve them if it were in

his power; but that he was obliged to be governed by professional men on such a subject; that he had suggested the appropriation of a place on shore for them to perform quarantine in, but that he had not been successful; he assured them, however, that if they proceeded to St. Helena and returned to the Cape, and no new case of small-pox occurred, the time which such a voyage must occupy would obviate any objection to their landing. The next day after the receipt of this letter they renewed their application, and solicited leave, at all events, to tranship their servants, who had engaged to attend them only as far as the Cape, and were disposed to submit to any alternative rather than proceed to England. To this an answer was returned, that any of the passengers might tranship themselves and perform quarantine in another vessel; but that the vessel must be procured by themselves, and no time could be fixed for their being allowed to land, nor could the conditions be stated on which they might be ultimately allowed that privilege. On the 7th they wrote to say, that they would gladly avail themselves of this offer, if they were placed in a situation where they could receive supplies from the shore, and be furnished with medical assistance. Were these conditions not necessary for them to exact? To this last communication they waited for an answer until the 9th, the day appointed for the departure of the vessel, and none having reached them before that time of an official nature, and that could be depended upon, the ship was compelled to set sail. Upon arriving at St. Helena, which they did on the 24th of April, they found two vessels in the roads, the *Orwell*, a Company's Store-ship, to St. Helena, which was going on to India, and the *Aquatic*, a vessel going to the Cape of Good Hope. They applied to the Captain of the *Orwell* for a passage to India, which he refused, because if he received them, that moment his ship would have been put under quarantine, and a stop put to the private trade of himself and his officers, and to the Company's business. The captain of the *Aquatic* refused to receive them for the same reason, and also from the fear of being obliged to perform quarantine at the Cape in the winter season upon his arrival there. They were compelled then to proceed to England, having no alternative. (*Hear!*) Upon a fair view of all these circumstances, he would ask whether the Court could desire—nay, whether they would permit, that a servant of the Company, who, in the course of service had become afflicted with bad health, and was obliged to undertake a long voyage in the hope of recovering it, and after arriving at his destined port was forbidden to land, but told that he might

perform quarantine in any vessel which he could procure; being left to himself to procure it, though confined under strict quarantine regulations at the time, would they permit, that a gentleman should lose his allowances, because, with an anxious desire to fulfil his official obligations, he yet deemed it indispensable to require two conditions: the means of medical assistance, and of supplies from the shore; which were necessary, not for his ease and comfort, but for his very safety. (*Hear, hear!*) If considerations like these failed to have their due weight with the Court, he had another reason to place before them, which must, he conceived, remove all doubts upon the subject. It was a striking feature in the case of Mr. Marjoribanks; for it established, beyond all question, in his mind, the justice of the grant, and was a full refutation of all the imputations that had been cast upon it. It evinced, in the strongest light, the lively sense which that gentleman entertained of his official duty, and his resolution, when it depended upon himself, strictly to observe it. He was permitted, by the Bengal Government, to spend two winters at the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health: one was in 1822, and the other in 1823. Driven by unforeseen circumstances to come to England; while he remained in this country he suffered under a severe liver complaint, which obliged him, in the opinion of his medical adviser, whose certificate was among the papers submitted to the Court, to undergo constant mercurial treatment for three or four months: this medical treatment, though it relieved his complaint, left him in a state of great debility. Notwithstanding this, and the peril of a relapse of his complaint, so strong and anxious was his desire to return to his duty, that he went out to Bengal and arrived at Calcutta on the 18th of October 1823. Now, if nothing had occurred to prevent his remaining at the Cape, which he was permitted to do for two winters, and to claim, as a right, the amount of those allowances which it was now proposed to give as an indulgence, he could not have got back to Bengal within the same period of time; (*hear, hear!*) so that, for the same given amount of remuneration, if this grant were conceded, the Company will have derived more of the services of Mr. Marjoribanks than they would have done if no contagion had appeared in the ship, and if he had not been forced to come to Europe. (*Hear, hear!*) Under these circumstances, it might be fairly asked, could any one dispute the justice of the grant? The Bengal Government, indeed, with the Marquess of Hastings at their head, had compared the restraint, under which Mr. Marjoribanks had acted, to a physical necessity; as if he had been taken prisoner

by an enemy, and carried per force to a European port. Without adopting their simile, he (Mr. Weeding) thought as strong a case of moral coercion had been made out as could be well imagined. (*Hear!*) He regretted that the gallant General (Thornton) had not found a happier occasion of making a stand, as he called it; he was leading his followers to a *forlorn hope*, where defeat must inevitably await them. The next time the General took the field, he wished him better choice of his ground. The Court, he trusted, would make a stand in a just cause, by rejecting the motion for adjournment, and confirming the original resolution. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hume would offer a few words in reply to the observations of the Hon. Proprietor who had just sat down, and who in the commencement of his speech had promised to point out the misrepresentations which had been broached on this subject, and in particular alluded to his learned friend (Sir J. Sewell), but had concluded without endeavouring to prove, except in one or two trifling instances, that the learned Civilian's statements varied from the truth. In what he had essayed to correct he (Mr. Weeding) had indeed been in error himself. He maintained that the first letter of Mr. Marjoribanks to Col. Bird bore out the assertion of his learned Friend (Sir J. Sewell) that the disease had terminated: that letter says, "the circumstance which induces us to trouble you with an official application arises from some apparently slight doubts entertained by the medical officers of the possibility of infection taking place on shore in consequence of some instances of small-pox having occurred on board." Does not the bearing of this letter warrant the learned Civilian in establishing the position that the disease was terminated at the period it was written?

Mr. Weeding wished the reason stated afterwards in the letter to be read.

Mr. Hume would read them if the Hon. Proprietor wished it, but could inform him that the letter contained a certificate stating that all those who wanted to be let ashore had suffered the small-pox. He could not see how any man could have shewn more willingness to serve Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends than did the Governor. He did not see that Mr. Marjoribanks's being refused to land at the Cape could excuse his breaking through the rules of the service by coming to England. There was a reason more potent than all those put forward by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) in defence of this step, and which in his opinion sufficiently accounted for it; it was a question of pounds, shillings, and pence; whether they should be at a charge of £12 per day, and on the whole to about three or

four hundred pounds. We are now, it appears, to pay Mr. Marjoribanks £7,000 because they were unwilling to incur this expense. If the allowance was to be given to him, let it be given as a gratuitous present, and not on the false plea that he was necessitated to come to England (*Hear!*) That cry from his hon. Friend (Mr. Lowndes) reminded him of an argument of his, which was, whether it made any difference to the Court, if the money was to be paid, whether Mr. Marjoribanks remained at the Cape or not. In his (Mr. Hume's) opinion, the reason for giving the money made all the difference. Suppose he (Mr. Hume) were to borrow ten pounds from my hon. Friend, he would be so much out of pocket, but if he (Mr. Hume) were to steal the same sum from him, there would be no difference as to the amount of the money, though he apprehended there would be more objection to the one mode of abstraction than to the other. Should they open the door to applications of this kind they would soon have enough of them. The salary of the prime minister of England did not exceed the sum proposed to be awarded to Mr. Marjoribanks; and if they gave it him they would be committing an act of injustice if they refused it to the many civil servants they would have paying their visits. Let them refuse this grant, and thus shut the door against innumerable evils. The case, in his opinion, had been fairly stated by the learned Civilian, who had shewn beyond question, that Mr. Marjoribanks had it in his power to adopt an alternative, but which he did not choose to take. He considered, under all the circumstances, that the grant was one of the most extraordinary he had ever heard of being proposed. Though he had witnessed the propositions of grants on very extraordinary grounds, yet those grounds were consistent as far as they went. There was that of the grant to Lord Melville—one of a strange nature—but the reasons urged in its support were at least consistent; in that case the chief ground was, that the Marquess had served the Company, and was on that account entitled to the grant, and those who thought he did serve the Company were justified in voting for it. In the present case the question was grounded on the necessity of Mr. Marjoribanks's coming to England, and that was the disputed point. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had spoken of "moral coercion;" did he mean by that phrase a hesitation on the subject of pounds, shillings, and pence? (*A laugh*). If the banks's assigned reasons for coming to England, and say that the last of them, the pecuniary consideration, had not more weight than all the rest, he would promise to drop all opposition to the motion.

The harshness of his language had been commented on, but he could ask, ought not an act to be designated by intelligible terms. The grounds upon which the grant is sought were not true, and he therefore asserted that it was applied for on false pretences. He could not consent to make use of words which imported less than those. The claim, he contended, was founded on false pretences, and the Court, if they entered into his view of the matter, would dismiss it by an adjournment.

Mr. Trant said, that when it was asserted that a gentleman who had served the Company for twenty years, came to seek money under false pretences, he thought the utmost patience should be exercised in examining the truth or falsity of the charge. For his own part, he would wish the whole of the statement presented by Messrs. Perry and Marjoribanks to the Court of Directors, on their arrival in England, to be read; but would not move for it on account of its length. He had, since the last Court, spoken with a gentleman who was on board the vessel in which Mr. Marjoribanks sailed, in order to clear up some circumstances. A doubt seemed to be entertained by the learned Civilian as to the probability of Mr. Marjoribanks' life being endangered by remaining on board a vessel for so long time: he would read the opinion of the gentleman he had alluded to on this point. (*Cries of "name."*) Though his informant wished to avoid publicity, he would give his name. It was Mr. Parry, who was in some way implicated in the present question, for he would have appeared before them with the same case as Mr. Marjoribanks if he had not been obliged, by circumstances, to leave the country. A letter he had received from Mr. Parry's the following passage:—"On two occasions during our voyage from Calcutta to the Cape, Mr. Marjoribanks' life would, in all probability, have been forfeited had he not obtained medical assistance." Gentlemen would bear in mind, that one of the conditions proposed by Mr. Marjoribanks to the Governor, was the obtaining of medical assistance; they would, however, have been placed, in all probability, on board a miserable one-decked vessel (*hear!*) which being under quarantine, would have occasioned a medical man to come off to her, and no medical gentleman would have liked to place himself in such a situation. It had been contended that April was a safe month at the Cape, and Mr. Osborne's opinion had been quoted in support of this position; but it was upon record, that on the 7th of that month a violent storm happened there, which drove out of the bay every vessel anchored there, even one under Rocky Island, which was performing quarantine. (*Hear!*) In his opinion, a com-

plete case of necessity for the return of Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends had been made out. He would call their attention to the letter of Col. Bird, from which it appeared in what a state of dread the people at the Cape were at the idea of the introduction of the small-pox. It had been asserted by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), that Mr. Marjoribanks was chiefly influenced by the fear of the expense of staying at the Cape, in adopting the determination of coming to England.

Mr. Hume replied that the reason was assigned by Mr. Marjoribanks, and not by him.

Mr. Trant defied him to shew that Mr. Marjoribanks was influenced by such a consideration.

Mr. Hume entreated the Hon. Proprietor to read the papers.

Mr. Trant said he would first read Col. Bird's letter on receiving the passengers' application for transhipment. "I have," Col. Bird wrote, "this moment received your letter, and will lose no time in transmitting it to the Governor: in the mean time, I do not hesitate to tell you that you may hire a vessel of your own to perform quarantine in, and that every attention will be paid to the convenience of those on board, consistently with — &c. &c. They could now hear the statement of Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends as to the expense of hiring a vessel, but he must request the Chairman to direct the clerk to read it.

The Chairman said the Hon. Proprietor might read it himself, as part of his speech.

Mr. Trant then read the statement, and particularly dwelt on the following passage:—"The following are the reasons which induced us to refuse, unconditionally, the proposals for our being transhipped. First, our health had not substantially improved since we left India, and indeed one of our party was suffering under illness, and consequently was not capable of undergoing confinement for forty days in a small vessel. One man who had got the small-pox was still on the sick list, and the physician, who was consulted, would not undertake to say that infection would not take place. We were also given to understand that we could not obtain a vessel large enough for our baggage and servants under £500, and if any new case of infection had appeared, there would have been treble or four times that; and if any storm should have arisen during the winter, we should have been driven to sea without the possibility of obtaining provisions." He could not bring himself to believe, after reading three times over the passage which referred to the expense of hiring a ship, that Mr. Marjoribanks was at all influenced by that consideration. Persons who reside in India are not noted for their attention to pounds, shillings, and

pence; and he was confident the idea of the expense would never have operated on the mind of Mr. Marjoribanks, though on his diminished allowance it might have been a serious matter to him. (*Hear!*) He was confirmed in the opinion he had before expressed on the subject, by what he had heard that day. It had been said by those learned civilian, that five or six of those who supported the grant were the private friends of Mr. Marjoribanks.

Sir J. Sewell explained that he said one or two.

Mr. Trant could only say, that his acquaintance with Mr. Marjoribanks was sufficient to warrant him in asserting that he was a very honourable man.

Mr. Lowndes began to expatiate on some point of Mr. Hume's speech, but was called to order by the Chairman. He then expressed his surprise that Sir J. Sewell should have said, that according to the Act of Parliament, a servant of the Company would be deprived of his allowance if captured by the enemy.

Sir J. Sewell replied that he merely stated that the Legislature had made no exception in favour of such a case.

Mr. Lowndes still endeavoured to address the Court, and after being repeatedly called to order by the Chairman, sat down at length, avowing that he would vote for the grant as an act of indulgence to Mr. Marjoribanks.

Mr. Stanley Clarke, before the question was put, wished to observe to the Hon. and Learned Civilian (Sir J. Sewell), who, he was persuaded, would not willingly mislead the Court, and who, he flingly mislead the Court, and who, he presumed, had no personal knowledge of the Cape and its localities; that he had been misinformed as to a vessel's lying secure, and in smooth water all the year round off Robin's Island, which was low, and afforded but little shelter even in summer; and at the approaching season, when the Orient was there, afforded an insecure anchorage from exposure to the N.W. winds, and a frequent heavy sea, and it might indeed be in the recollection of some gentlemen present, though many of them were in the month of years ago, that it was in the month of April when his Majesty's ship the *Guardian* was driven from her anchors and wrecked in Table Bay. The Dutch, moreover, used to strike their flag-staff about the 10th May, as a warning to ships not to visit that anchorage during the winter months; and it was at the supposed hazard of their insurance if they did so. With reference to the arguments used by his Hon. Friend, the Member for Aberdeen, he (Mr. Clarke) did not wish to lengthen an already exhausted subject, still he must observe, while he gave that Hon. Gentleman every credit for the rectitude of his motives, and for his constitutional vigilance in watching over the in-

terests and rights of the East-India Company, that he did not think the Hon. Gentleman had exercised his usual acute and discriminative judgment in appreciating the merits of the question now under consideration.

Sir J. Sewell proceeded to read a passage from Col. Bird's letter, which ran as follows:—"It must rest with yourselves to purchase a vessel, but you will not be required to leave Table Bay." Had Col. Bird not considered the place safe, he would not have written thus to Mr. Marjoribanks. He (Sir J. Sewell) had heard from a gentleman who had been at the Cape, that a vessel would remain in perfectly quiet water there: he would wish the Hon. Gent. to explain the motive of Col. Bird in penning the letter.

Mr. W. S. Clarke supposed the Colonel only meant to imply that they would not be compelled to remove. He (Mr. Clarke) was, however, convinced they would have been obliged to go round to the other side of the Cape when the stormy season set in.

Mr. Trant then read the opinion of Mr. Osborne, the hydrographer to the Company, which was in the following words: "April is not considered unsafe, but there

are storms then: May is the first winter month, and the ships go round to Simon's Bay."

Mr. Hume said it was curious that the individuals themselves should have asked permission to proceed to Robin's Island.

The question was then put by the Chairman on the amendment, which was negatived.

Mr. Hume observed, that though he had expressed his intention of calling for a ballot, he would not do so, as he had not a sufficient number of names to subscribe to the requisition.

The Chairman gave Mr. Hume credit for his sincerity; but averred, he did not commiserate his situation. (A laugh.)

The Chairman then put the original motion, which was carried, and the Court adjourned at three o'clock.

Errata.—In our report of the debate on the Grant to Mr. J. Marjoribanks, in our last number, at page 413, line 15, and 415, line 2, instead of "Mr. Stewart," read "Sir J. Sewell;" and in page 414, line 46, the word "not" should be transposed. The sentence will then stand, "this grant was asked as a boon, but was not brought, &c."

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARMY.
Fort William, May 6, 1824.—In obedience to instructions received from the Hon. Court of Directors, under date the 25th Nov. 1823, the armies of the three Presidencies will be placed on the following establishments, as to officers, from the 1st instant. All promotions will be dated accordingly, and made in the usual manner, by line promotions, to the rank of Colonel, Lieut. Colonel Commandant, or Lieut. Colonel, and by regimental gradation in all inferior ranks.

European Infantry.
Bengal..... 1 Regiment.
Madras..... 1 Regiment.
Bombay..... 1 Regiment.
Each Regiment: 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns.

Native Infantry.
Bengal..... 34 Regiments.
Madras..... 25 Regiments.
Bombay..... 12 Regiments.
Each Regiment of two battalions: 2

Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns.

Native Cavalry

Bengal..... 8 Regiments.
Madras..... 8 Regiments.
Bombay..... 3 Regiments.

Each Regiment (8 troops): 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Cornets.

The extra Majors to be borne as supernumerary until absorbed by vacancies in their respective corps.

Artillery.

Brigades of Horse Artillery, of 4 Troops or Companies each—Bengal 3, Madras 2, Bombay 1.

Battalions of Foot Artillery, of 4 Troops or Companies each—Bengal 5, Madras 3, Bombay 2.

Battalions of Golundaz as at present—Bengal 1, Madras 1, Bombay 0.

Each battalion or brigade: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 5 Second ditto.

N.B. The Rocket Troops and Native Horse Artillery to form component part of the Horse Brigades authorized.

The Officers of Artillery will continue

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to rise in one Corps as heretofore, at each Presidency.

Engineers.

In one Corps each.

	Pen	Mad.	Bom.
Colonels.....	2	2	2
Lieutenant Colonels.....	2	2	2
Majors.....	2	1	1
Captains.....	10	10	10
1st-Lieutenants.....	20	16	16
2d-Lieutenants.....	10	7	7
Total.....	46	38	38

N.B. The Major and Captains in the Bengal Engineers extra to this establishment, will be returned Supernumerary, till brought on the Effective List by casualties.

Medical Department.

Bengal.....	100 Surgeons.
200 Assist. ditto.	
Madras.....	70 Surgeons.
140 Assist. ditto.	
Bombay.....	40 Surgeons.
80 Assist. ditto.	

including all ranks, whether Members of the Medical Board, Superintending Surgeons of Divisions, Civil Station Surgeons or Assistants, as well as those who have given up promotions for permanent stations.

An additional General Officer on the Hon. Company's establishment is authorized for the Staff of each Presidency, and the Generals of Artillery and Engineers are rendered eligible to the Staff, the command of those corps devolving to the Senior Colonels or Field Officers.

The Hon. Court having entirely separated the Senior List of each Presidency from the effective strength of the Army, no casualties occurring in it after the 1st May 1824, are to give promotion as heretofore.

The regiments of Cavalry on the Bombay Establishment are to be placed on the same scale of organization in respect to officers and men, as those on the Bengal and Madras Establishments; and, from the date of carrying this arrangement into effect, the Field Officers of Cavalry at Bombay, who now rise in line with the Infantry, are to be promoted in a line amongst themselves, as at the other Presidencies.

No half-mounting stoppages are to be made from any branch of the Native Armies from the receipt of these orders, further regulation will be issued on this subject.

So soon as the Infantry promotions are effected, the several regiments of European and Native Infantry will be divided into two regiments each, by the final separation of battalions; and the officers posted alternately, as at the old or uneven

numbers of each rank to the first, and the even numbers to the second battalions of their present regiments, when the several regiments on this new formation will be numbered in the order in which they were first raised and formed. Casualties anterior to the 1st May to be filled up at each Presidency, if known, on the date of promulgating the posting of officers to regiments of single battalions.

It is not intended that, in carrying the present orders into effect, officers should be permanently removed from the particular battalion in which they may long have served and wish to remain, provided, that by an interchange between officers standing the same number of removes from promotion, each could be retained in his particular battalion, and both are willing to make the exchange, and shall prefer an application for that purpose within four months from the date at which the present arrangement shall take effect, or within twelve months where either of the parties shall be absent on furlough.

The officers, who, by the above arrangement become Colonels, or Lieutenant Colonels Commandant of regiments or battalions in each branch of the service, shall succeed, according to seniority, to a half-share of off-reckonings; the two seniors being admitted to this benefit on the occurrence of each vacancy among the present Colonels of regiments, but each officer who stands first at the date assigned to this arrangement, for succession to the benefits of the off-reckoning fund in each branch of the service, and all who may succeed to off-reckoning shares within two years from the same date (1st May), shall receive direct from the treasury, an allowance equal to the difference between the amount of the share actually enjoyed by him under the new plan, and that which he would have been entitled to under the existing system, and from such date only as he would have been entitled had that system continued.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to give effect to this arrangement as early as possible, as far as respects the Bengal Army; and the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay are requested to issue the necessary orders to the armies of those Presidencies respectively.

(Signed) WM. CARRINGTON, Lieut. Col.
Secy to Gov. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1824.
At a native general court martial, assembled at Dinapore, on the 9th March 1824, Subadar Bhojee Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.
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"1. For having, at Chuprah, on or about the month of September 1823, confined Nuseeb Sing and Daemally, sepoy of the Patna Provincial Battalion, belonging to the guard then under his command, on the pretence of sending them to the Head-Quarters of the battalion for trial, and released them again on their bribing him to do so.

"2. For having, on or about the month of September 1823, demanded, and received money from Bactour Sing, sepoy, Patna Provincial Battalion, for obtaining him leave of absence; also for refusing to allow Munoorat Sing, sepoy, to visit his house, at the recommendation of the Surgeon, until bribed by Sunmoo Roy, brother of the above-mentioned sepoy.

"All or any part of such conduct being disgraceful to the character of a native commissioned officer, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which charge, the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does sentence him, Subadar Bothee Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, to be discharged from the service.

"Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) "EDWARD PAGET, General, Commander-in-Chief in India."

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Dinapore, on the 10th March 1824, Jemadar Molloi Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

"1. For having, at Chuprah, on or about the month of August 1823, made an unauthorized deduction of four rupees from the pay of Sewchurn Sing, sepoy, Patna Provincial Battalion.

"2. For having, on or about the month of September 1823, at Chuprah, confined Hunsraje Sing and Surjoo Sing, sepoy, Patna Provincial Battalion, under a threat of sending them for trial to the Head-Quarters of the battalion, and subsequently releasing them on their paying him money as a bribe for so doing.

"All or any part of such conduct being disgraceful, unbecoming the character of a native commissioned officer, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of

War, does sentence him, Jemadar Molloi Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, to be discharged the service.

"Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) "EDWARD PAGET, General, Commander-in-Chief in India."

Before the same Court Martial, re-assembled at Dinapore, on the 11th March 1824, Jemadar Kurta Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, *viz.*

"For having, at Bankipore, on or about the 8th February 1824, tampered with, and endeavoured to influence the evidence of, Bhyroo Sing, sepoy, and others, whom he considered likely to be cited as witnesses against two native officers then under arrest, by expressing himself audibly in the following terms:—"Those scoundrels who have gone and informed the Adjutant against the Subadar and Jemadar in arrest, they will all be brought to a Court Martial, and severely punished: do not you give evidence, if you are called upon, against them, but apply for your discharge and go home. I have spoken to Sewnauth, and he has promised not to give evidence against them: the Court Martial will be held at Dinapore, where the Captain and Adjutant will have nothing to say. If I can get five men who will all give the same evidence in the Subadar's favour, he will be acquitted, and then those scoundrels will see what they will get," or in words to that effect."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of all and every part of the charge preferred against him, which, being in breach of the Articles of War, does sentence him, Jemadar Kurta Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, to be discharged from the service.

"Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) "EDWARD PAGET, General, Commander-in-Chief in India."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

March 26. Major John MacDonald, Military Establishment of Fort St. George, to be Envoy to Court of Persia.

Capt. H. Willock, same establishment, to be Secretary and Assistant to British Minister in Persia.

Lieut. J. R. Campbell, same establishment, to be Second Assistant to ditto.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Magrath, same establishment, to be Medical Officer attached to Mission to Persia.

Lieut. R. D. H. MacDonald, 8th Bengal L.C., to command Escort attached to Mission to Persia.

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General Department.

April 1. The Rev. M. Stow, A.M., to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

19. Mr. Colin Shakespeare, to be Superintendent, Gen. of Shakespearian Bridges.

Judicial Department.

April 1. Mr. G. W. Bacon to be Assistant to Superintendent of Police in divisions of Benares and Bareilly.

Supreme Court, &c.

W. L. Cleland, Esq., to be a Barrister of Supreme Court.

Chas. Hogg, Esq., to be King's Prosecutor in Court of Admiralty.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 25, 1824.—Lieut. A. K. Agnew, 3d N.I., appointed to a situation in Brigade of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, vacant by death of Lieut. W. Ord; date 5th March 1824.

Surg. J. Stephens to be a Junior Assistant on establishment of Agent to Governor-General in Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories; date 12th March 1824.

26th Regt. N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. G. Lister to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. Moore to be Lieut., from 16th March 1824, in succession to Morgan dismissed the service.

Lieut. J. Cartwright, Regt. of Artill., to be a Dep. Com. of Ordnance.

Capt. P. M. Hay, 3rd regt., to be District Barrack Master of 16th or Purneah Division of Barrack Department, vice Bertram.

Capt. W. Bertram, 10th regt., to have temporary command of Chittagong Prov. Bat., vice Hay.

Head-Quarters, March 11.—Assistant Surg. Steinhause, Europ. Regt., to have Medical charge of Nagpore Division of Artillery, during absence of Assist. Surg. Stratton.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Stewart directed to do duty with Europ. Regt.

Lieut. W. Macgeorge, 3d N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regt.

March 12.—Surg. R. Brown posted to 16th N.I., vice Hare directed to join 2d bat.

March 13.—Lieut. Bagshaw, 2d bat. 4th regt., to have charge of European Invalids proceeding to Chunar.

Cornet Wingfield, lately posted to 2d regt. L.C., to do duty with left wing of 5th Cavalry at Sultanpore (Benares) until 1st Oct. next.

March 17.—Lieut. Haslam, 2d bat. 20th regt., to act as Brigade Major to troops on Chittagong frontier, as a temporary arrangement, until arrival of Capt. White; dated 29th Feb.

Lieut. Stainforth to act as Adj. to detached wing of 1st L.C.

Ens. H. O. Frederick transferred (at his own request) from 25th to 34th N.I., and posted to 2d bat.

Lieut. R. Kent to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 6th N.I., in room of Lieut. Soady, resigned the situation.

Lieut. Michael, 2d bat. 11th regt., to do duty with detachment of 2d bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore, and Capt. White, 18th regt., to join and do duty with detachment of 2d bat. 20th regt. in Chittagong district.

Ens. Bogle, 1st bat. 1st N.I., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 29th N.I.

March 26.—Lieut. Ellis, 2d bat. 23d N.I., to be Adj. to Sylhet Local Corps.

Brev. Capt. Brown, 1st bat. 15th regt., to officiate as Station Staff at Dacca.

Fort William, March 27.—Brev. Capt. H. R. Murray, 13th N.I., to officiate as an Assist. Barrack Master for Executive Duties of District of Cuttack, until arrival of Lieut. Gordon.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Jas. A. Ayton permitted (at his own request) to resign service of Hon. Company.

April 1.—Capt. W. Burlton, Sub-Assist. Com. General, to have charge of Bengal Commissariat Department with expedition under orders for foreign service, with official rank of Assist. Com. Gen. of 2d Class.

Brev. Capt. J. W. Gairdner, 10th N.I., to be temporarily attached to same department as a Supernumerary Sub-Assist. Com. Gen.

General Staff. The following temporary appointments have been made on the General Staff, to accompany the expedition under orders of embarkation:—

Capt. Jackson, Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., of Army, to be Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen., with official rank of Major.

Capt. Waterman, H.M. 13th regt., to be Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.

Lieut. Havelock, H.M. 13th regt., to be Dep. Assist. Adj. General.

Lieut. Trant, H.M. 38th regt., to be Assist. Surveyor.

Capt. Perry, H.M. 38th regt., to be Dep. Judge Adv. General.

Lieut. Snodgrass, H.M. 38th regt., to be Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Brigadier-Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell.

K.C.B., commanding the force.

Ens. Campbell, H.M. 38th regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to ditto.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. F. Dashwood, F. R. Bazely, and W. S. Pillans admitted cadets of Artillery, and promoted to 2d.

Lieuts.

Mr. Walsh, Surgeon, appointed to do duty with troops under orders for foreign service as an Assist. Surg.

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Capt. Patrick Dudgeon, 10th N.I., to command Sylhet Local Corps.

Capt. T. Barron, 34th regt., returned to duty without prejudice to rank.

Head-Quarters, March 29.—Lieut. H. M. Graves, 10th N.I., posted to 1st bat.

Medical Department. The following arrangements are directed for the Medical Department of Force under orders of embarkation for foreign service:—

Superintend. Surg. John Brown to be Superintend. Surgeon with same salary as fixed for Superintend. Surgeons at field stations.

Assist. Surg. W. Jackson to be Medical Store Keeper.

Surg. T. Tweedie, 2d regt. L.C., to accompany expedition with a view to his being hereafter appointed to charge of Field Hospital should it appear expedient to form one, and in meantime Surg. Tweedie is appointed to charge of Artillery.

Assist. Surg. B. Macleod attached to Artillery under Surg. Tweedie.

Assist. Surg. Ronald to be attached to 2d bat. 20th regt.

Assist. Surgs. B. Burt and G. Waddell to be disposable as well for duties of Field Hospital, in event of its formation, as for general service.

Ens. W. Anderson removed from 2d to 1st bat. 30th regt. at Bandah.

Lieut. J. Cooper to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 1st regt.

Lieut. Michael, 1st bat. 11th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. Lawrenson to do duty with 8th comp. 3d bat.; 2d-Lieut. O'Hanlon with ditto; 2d-Lieut. Swinley with 6th comp. 2d bat.

1st-Lieut. Rawlinson to act as Adj. and Quart. Mast. to detachment of Artillery proceeding on foreign service.

March 30.—2d-Lieut. Dalzell to act as Adj. for portion of 4th or Golundauze bat. of Artillery at Dum Dum.

Capt. F. G. Lister and Lieut. F. Moore, 26th N.I., posted, former to 2d, and latter to 1st bat. of regt.

March 31.—Lieut. S. Boileau, 1st bat. 16th N.I., to act as Adj. to left wing of corps.

Assist. Surg. Waddell attached to Artillery with force proceeding on foreign service, in room of Assist. Surg. M'Leod relieved from that duty on account of sickness.

Ens. E. J. Dickey transferred from 19th to 10th regt., as junior of his rank, and posted to 2d bat. at Barrackpore.

Lieut. G. M. J. Robe to be Adj. to 2d bat. 13th N.I., vice Gordon appointed to Barrack Department.

Lieut. S. Walker, 2d bat. 4th N.I., having volunteered his services, directed to join and do duty with 2d bat. 20th N.I.

Fort William, April 5.—Dep. Commissary of Ordnance Lieut. John Cartwright to have charge of Chunar Magazine.

April 8.—17th Regt. N.I. Ens. G. Turnbull Marshall to be Lieut. from 27th March 1824, vice Ayton resigned.

Capt. Jas. Donaldson, 2d N.I., to command 1st Nerbudda Sebundy Corps, vice Dudgeon.

Lieut. H. Worrall, 1st L.C., to be Dep. Paymaster at Cawnpore, vice Malling resigned.

Lieut. F. T. Boyd, 33d N.I., to be an Assistant to Capt. Gerrard, Timber Agent at Goruckpore and Nantpore.

Lieut. Chas. Thoresby, 34th N.I., to be Secretary to Committee for Management of Hindoo College at Benares, vice Fell, deceased.

Head-Quarters, April 9.—Lieut. H. Gordon, 13th N.I., at his own request, appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 20th regt. about to embark on foreign service.

April 5.—The undermentioned officers of Engineers directed to accompany Expedition:—Capt. John Cheape, Field Engineer; Ensigns J. Tindal, W. Dickson, and F. Abbott.

Lieut. Browne, 2d bat. 13th N.I., directed to join 2d bat. 20th N.I., proceeding with Expedition.

April 6.—Lieut. H. Clerk, 4th comp. 3d bat. Artillery, to be Adj. and Quart. Mast. of 4th bat. Artillery, in room of Lieut. Cartwright removed.

Lieuts. O. Baker, 4th comp. 3d bat., and W. Macvitie, 7th comp. 1st bat. Artillery, permitted to exchange companies.

Dr. Paxton directed to assume Medical charge of Lieut. Hamilton's levy of Recruits at Dinapore.

Lieut. Margrave to act as Adj. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 20th N.I.

April 8.—Lieut. Graham, 2d bat. 25th N.I., to do duty in Garrison of Fort William.

Lieut. Grant, 1st bat. 13th N.I., to act as Adj. to Orissa Prov. Bat. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Fleming.

Artillery Regt. 2d-Lieut. F. H. Bazely posted to 6th comp.; 2d-Lieut. F. Dashwood posted to 7th comp. 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. W. S. Pillans posted to 8th comp. 2d bat.

April 9.—Lieut. Urquhart to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 27th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Penrose.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Currie to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 27th N.I. during absence of Brev. Capt. Gairdner.

April 10.—Assist. Surg. Stuart to afford medical aid to Capt. Pratt's levy of recruits at Cawnpore.

Fort William, April 19.—Lieut. Col. T. Amburey, C.B., Principal Field Engineer.

to superintend alterations and repairs of Fortress of Allighur, and Lieut. E. J. Smith, of Engineers, to be his Assistant and Executive Officer in that employment.

Regt. of Artillery. Brev. Capt. and 1st-Lieut. R. Roberts to be Capt. of a comp., and 2d-Lieut. E. S. A. W. Wade to be 1st-Lieut. from 6th April 1824, in succession to Ferris deceased.

3d Regt. L.C. Capt. B. C. Swindell to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Mackenzie to be Capt. of a troop from 16th July 1823, in succession to Stuart retired.—Coronet J. L. Tottenham to be Lieut., vice Mackenzie promoted.

1st Regt. N.I. Ens. R. Macdonald to be Lieut. from 22d March 1824, vice Molyneux deceased.

3d Regt. L.C. Lieut. Biscoe to rank from 16th July 1823.

Capt. E. T. Bradby, 4th N.I., returned to duty without prejudice to rank.

Col. W. MacBean, C.B., H.M. 54th Foot, who stands appointed to command troops proceeding on Expeditionary service from Madras, promoted to rank of Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters, April 19.—Lieut. the Hon. W. Hamilton, 2d bat. 32d regt., to act as Adj. to a detachment of Artillery, Pioneers, &c. under command of Brev. Capt. Smith.

April 20.—Lieut. R. MacDonald, 1st N.I., posted to 2d bat. of regt.

April 21.—Lieut. C. Marshall to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 34th regt., vice Thoresby; dated 13th April.

April 24.—Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 4th N.I. (and Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. at Dinapore) to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major Gen. Brown during his temporary command of Dinapore division.

Fort William, April 29.—Dep. Commissary Lieut. C. G. Dixon, to be a Commissary of Ordnance, and

1st-Lieut. R. G. Roberts, of Artillery, to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, in succession to Brev. Major Ferris deceased.

11th Regt. N.I. Ens. J. C. Plowden to be Lieut. from 11th Feb. 1824, in succession to Davidson deceased.

Lieut. G. F. F. Vincent, 9th N.I., returned to duty without prejudice to rank.

Capt. John Elliott, H.M. Service, to act as Assist. Adj. General of H.M. forces in India during absence of Brev. Lieut. Col. Tidy, C.B., on foreign service.

Head-Quarters, April 26.—Lieut. Butler to officiate as Major of Brigade to troops under Lieut. Col. Shapland, until arrival of Capt. and Brig. Maj. White.

Artillery. Capt. R. Roberts posted to 4th comp. 1st bat.; 1st-Lieut. E. S. Wade posted to 7th comp. 1st bat.; Capt.

J. Brodhurst removed from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.

April 27.—Lieut. Hay to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 17th regt.

Ens. F. Gresley, 28th N.I., removed to 10th N.I., and posted to 2d bat. at Barrackpore.

April 28.—Assist. Surg. Fraser posted to 1st bat. 11th N.I.

Assist. Riding Mast. M. Buckley to do duty with 8th regt.

April 30.—Lieut. R. M. Pollock, 2d bat. 32d regt., to be Adj. to corps, vice Mackenzie.

May 1.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. C. Rogers removed from 1st to 2d bat. 5th N.I., and Lieut. T. Gear posted to former bat.

Lieut. A. Carnegie removed from 1st to 2d bat. 11th regt., and Lieut. J. C. Plowden posted to former corps.

Capt. R. Armstrong posted to 2d, and Lieut. J. A. Fairhead to 1st bat. 14th regt.

Surg. Geo. Webb, 21st regt., removed to H.C. Europ. Regt., vice Stephens.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 1. Maj. A. Stoneham, 34th N.I., for health.—2d-Lieut. F. Brind, regt. of Artillery, for health.—29. Capt. R. Mackenzie, 11th N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—March 25. Capt. A. Lomas, 12th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—April 29. Lieut. G. C. Holroyd, 29th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 19. Lieut. J. Dade, 28th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, March 1, 1824.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

69th Foot. Ens. John Penn to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Smith promoted, 11th May 1823.—Ens. Jas. Eyre Muttelbury to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Roy deceased, 28th Jan. 1824.

April 22.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

46th Foot. Ens. W. N. Hutchinson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Law deceased; Ens. T. Gleeson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Skelton deceased.

—*Mem.* The promotion of Ens. Gleeson in G.O. dated 27th Nov. 1823 is cancelled.

April 23.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

Royal Regt. Lieut. L. H. Dobbin to be Capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice Gell deceased 19th Feb. 1824; Ens. Jas. Williamson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Dobbin 19th Feb. 1824.

38th Foot. Lieut. J. Magill to be Capt. of a company without purchase, vice Perry deceased, 13th April 1824; Ens. J.

3. Torrens to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Magill, 13th April 1824.

47th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Capt. J. W. O'Donaghue to be Major without purchase, vice Warren deceased, 20th March 1824; Lieut. Jas. Clarke to be Capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice O'Donaghue, 20th March 1824; Ens. W. Snow to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Clarke, 20th March 1824; H. H. F. Clarke, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Snow, ditto.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years' standing promoted to rank of Capt. by Brevet:—

Lieut. G. Mackenzie, 14th Foot.
Lieut. Chas. Connor, 20th Foot.
Lieut. Rich. Kelly, 54th Foot.
Lieut. N. Ovenden, 59th Foot.

FURLOUGHES from H.M. FORCES.

To Europe.—March 1. Lieut. Gregg, 30th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Paton, 46th Foot, for health.—April 23. Assist. Surg. Rutledge, 20th Foot, for health.—Capt. Cassidy, 67th Foot, on private affairs.—Ens. Armstrongs, 30th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, 46th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Campbell, 46th Foot, on private affairs.—Lieut. Thomas, 54th Foot, for health.—Capt. Warlock, 69th Foot, for one year, for health.—Lieut. Sheil, 89th Foot, for one year, for health.—Lieut. Shaw, 44th Foot, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 23. Lieut. McKenzie, 13th Drags., for one year, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SIR CHRISTOPHER FULLER,
Chief Justice of Bengal.

[It is our painful duty to record the death of another Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an individual of eminent talents and high character. The following biographical sketch of the late Sir Christopher Fuller appeared in the *Calcutta Weekly Messenger* of May 30.]

The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Presidency, whose lamented death so deeply afflicts us, has been such a short time in this country, that the opportunities of exercising the important functions of his station have not been sufficiently frequent to enable the public to form a due estimate of his worth. He has upon one occasion, and one only, presided in the Supreme Court at the hearing of a cause, when, indeed, it must have been obvious to all present, that he possessed, in no ordinary degree, high qualities for the judgment seat; a clear and quick perception, and a calm dignified temper; collecting facts with most patient investigation, and deciding upon them with prompt

judgment. In this Presidency, much of the business of the profession of the law is transacted before the Judge at Chambers, and many subjects of complaint are there laid before him in the shape of petitions. Sir Christopher Fuller sat two whole weeks at Chambers, in his turn, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; when the facility and readiness of his dispatch of the business brought before him excited observation. The professional gentlemen who have been in attendance before this excellent judge, will do justice to his merits; their habits of business will have enabled them to appreciate his qualifications, and I am sure that they can have but one opinion, that these qualifications were of the highest order. To the suppliant by petition he was at once the kind friend and righteous judge, lending his aid in all cases within his jurisdiction that appeared to require it, and dismissing with kindness those which he had no power to redress. No one has preferred a petition to him without the satisfaction either of obtaining the relief he was entitled to, or of being conscious that his complaint had been carefully considered, and was dismissed only for want of the means of applying a remedy by summary jurisdiction.

Thus had the late Chief Justice, in the short space of five weeks from his arrival in Calcutta,* established a character which gave a happy presage of the benefits the public were likely to have derived from his strict administration of justice, if it had pleased the Almighty to have permitted him to remain amongst us. But he has thought proper to call this pure spirit from the vanities of this world, to place it, as we may surely hope, in those regions, where "is a reward for the righteous."

Sir Christopher Fuller was a scholar of high attainments: in his boyhood he gained early distinction by his proficiency at Eton College, of which he was one of the many illustrious ornaments; from this school high character followed him, and kept pace with his career at the University of Oxford, where, as a member of Christ Church, he gained high academical honours, and established a reputation for morality, integrity, industry, and ability, which he sustained throughout his meritorious life. He became first known to the public as the joint reporter with his friend Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet, of cases decided in the Courts of Common Pleas, Exchequer Chamber, and House of Lords. This was before he was called to the bar, and during his pupilage under that eminent and virtuous Judge, Mr. Justice Bayley. The superior merit of the reports has uniformly been acknowledged, as well from the bench

* He arrived in Calcutta on the night of Wednesday the 14th of April, and was taken ill a few days after.

as from the bar. For many years he had maintained a high rank as an Advocate in the Court of King's Bench, and on the Oxford circuit, and of late had become King's Counsel, and one of the leaders of the circuit. His professional course in England was such as justified his friends in the expectation that he would be in due time called to the bench there. Of such expectations he must be supposed to have been in some degree conscious; yet he did not hesitate to forego them, in the hope of being useful upon a more extended sphere in India. As soon as he had been appointed to the high station which his Sovereign had selected him to fill in this country, he set about acquiring knowledge of the history, laws, customs, and languages of India; and he pursued his inquiries with so much perseverance and discrimination, that he soon laid a foundation for the more extended research which his residence in this country would have opened to him. His great object and aim was to be useful in India, to aid the great work of disseminating knowledge and religious instruction, and to preserve and continue to the millions who look up to this Government for protection, the benefits of British jurisprudence.

This is but an imperfect outline of the public character of him whose light has beamed for a moment only in our horizon: happy had it been for us if the dispensations of the Almighty had permitted him to run his course throughout the perfect day. Let us, however, humbly bow our heads to the will of God, for he "is the Judge; he putteth down one, and setteth up another," and "his footsteps are not known."

If the writer of this had thought that it would be proper on the present occasion to disclose the private character of the late Chief Justice, he must have declined such a duty, from a consciousness of his unworthiness to do justice to it. Let it suffice here that he was a man of singular piety, virtue, and benignity. His religion was not in the mouth alone, but was deeply and permanently settled in his mind. Well versed in the Holy Scriptures (which he was in the constant habit of reading, and considering with that singleness and simplicity of mind which is best fitted for the reception of the truths of Divine Revelation), he was a Christian in faith and practice. In him, all who knew him could "mark the perfect man, and behold the upright," and "the end of that man is peace."

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

At a meeting of ladies, friends to the education of the female natives of India, held in the Church Mission Library, Mir-

zapore, on Thursday, March 25, 1824. The Right Hon. Lady Amherst in the Chair.

It was Resolved,
1st. That the education of native females is an object highly desirable and worthy the best exertions of all who wish well to the happiness and prosperity of India.

2d. That the system introduced into this country by Mrs. Wilson, has been pursued by her under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society, with a degree of success which could hardly have been anticipated by those who were aware of the novelty and apparent difficulty of the undertaking, and is capable of an extension and improvement, only limited by the want of sufficient funds for its prosecution on a scale commensurate to its object.

3d. That it appears to this meeting, that there are at present twenty-four schools under her superintendence, attended, on an average, by 400 pupils: that females of the most respectable caste and station in society have both sent their daughters, and in some instances have themselves expressed anxiety to obtain instruction; and that the system of instruction pursued has met the expressed concurrence and approbation of some of the most distinguished among the native gentry and religious instructors.

4th. That in order to render Mrs. Wilson's labours yet more effectual, and to meet the feelings of the respectable natives of India, by rendering the establishments more exclusively female, it is expedient that the affairs and government of these schools, now existing or hereafter to be established, in connexion with them in Calcutta and its vicinity, be placed under the superintendence and control of a certain number of ladies, as patronesses and visitors, who may be inclined to give a portion of their time to this interesting and laudable object; and it being understood that the Church Missionary Society are willing to relinquish the entire management and direction of their Female School in Calcutta and its vicinity to a committee of such a description, the following ladies hereby undertake that office, under the designation of the "Ladies Society for Native Female Education in Calcutta and its vicinity."

Patronesses: Right Hon. Lady Amherst.

Vice Patronesses: Mrs. Heber, Mrs. Fendall, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. W. Fendall, Mrs. Lushington, Mrs. H. Shakespear, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Newton. Committee: Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Heviuden, Mrs. Corrie, Mrs. Lapri-mudaye, Mrs. Griffen, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Chesney, Mrs. Gisborne, Miss La-

audaye, Miss Blichyden, Miss Voss, Miss Turner.
Secretary, Mrs. Ellerton; Treasurer, G. Ballard, Esq.
With power to fill up vacancies, subject to approval.

5th. That Mr. Wilson's house in Mirzapore being on many grounds inconvenient and objectionable, the meeting approves of the intention expressed by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to erect a new school in a more appropriate place, which, as soon as completed, shall be used as the central school, and place of meeting of the Lady Patronesses, and Ladies of the Committee.

6th. That the time of meeting be once a month, and the presence of four ladies, including the Secretary, required to proceed to business.

7th. That a general meeting of the friends of the institution be held once a year, at such time and place as may be hereafter determined on, of which timely notice shall be given, when the proceedings of this Committee shall be laid before the subscribers, and specimens produced of the proficiency of the female children educated under their direction.

8th. That subscriptions for the furtherance of these objects be received by the Secretary, Mrs. Ellerton, as also by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Church Missionary Society, such subscriptions being distinguished as designed for "The Native Female Schools in and near Calcutta."

9th. That in case of any circumstances arising which may make it necessary for the Committee to discontinue their labours, the management of the institution shall revert, as before, to the Church Missionary Society.

10th. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be printed and circulated in Calcutta and its vicinity. That the subscriptions of all persons friendly to the improvement and happiness of India be solicited, and more particularly that the ladies of Calcutta be respectfully invited to visit and inspect the schools, and to bestow on them whatever degree of countenance and support they may find them entitled to.

11th. It was further resolved, that the first meeting of the Ladies' Committee for the arrangement of business, do take place in the apartments of the Right Hon. the Lady Patroness, at Government House, on Thursday 15th April, at half-past nine in the morning.

On the business of the meeting being concluded, the Lord Bishop returned thanks in the name of the Church Missionary Society, and his own, to the Right Hon. the Lady Patroness and the other Ladies present, for their kind attendance on this occasion, and for the interest they display.

ed in the cause of native female education.
—Beng. Hurk., March 27.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 13. Sir Edward Paget, Geary, from London. — May 3. Berwickshire, Shepherd, from London. — 8. Barossa, Hutchinson, from London. — 9. Providence, Remington, from London. — 15. Bengal Merchant, Brown, from London. — 18. Macqueen, Walker, and Duchess of Athol, Daniel, from London. — 20. City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from London. — 23. Princess Charlotte, Mackean, from Liverpool. — June 1. York, Talbot, from London, and Sir Godfrey Webster, Reynoldson, from New South Wales.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 13. Victory, Massingham, to London. — 15. Bengal, Preece, for Liverpool. — May 19. Gilmore, Laws, for London.

Sailed for the Expedition against the Burmese.

April 6. Ships Eliza, Earl Kellie, and Hashmy. — 8. Ships Argyle and Mermaid. — 9. Ships Francis Warden, Hydery, Janet Hutson, and Anna Robertson. — 12. H.C. yacht Nereide, and steam-packet Diana. — 13. Eliza (Cutbertson). — 14. H.C. ship Ernaud, H.M. ship Larne, and H.C. cruiser Mercury. — 20. Ship Reliance. — 30. Ship Penning Merchant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 12. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. Cave, Supt. Field Transport, of a daughter.

19. At Allahabad, the lady of H. G. Christian, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Allyghur, the lady of J. S. Boldero, Judge and Magistrate, of a daughter.

27. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Clarkson, 3d N.I., of a daughter.

30. Mrs. Charlotte Pereira, the wife of Mr. Peter Pereira, an Assistant in the salt department, of a son.

April 1. Mrs. Peter Emmer, of a son and heir.

3. At Dacca, Mrs. Chas. Leonard, of a daughter.

4. Mrs. Joseph Savigny, of a son.

— At Barrisul, the wife of Benbow, of a daughter.

8. At Mymensing, Mr. Jas. H. of a son.

7. Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a son.

— At Aurangabad, the lady of L. Young, Esq., Madras establishment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. The lady of Capt. C. E. Smith, of the ship John Adam, of a son and heir.

11. Mrs. John Madgo, jun., of a son. — At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. John Taylor, Dep. Assist. Com. General, of a daughter.

13. At Muttra, the lady of Cornet W. Alexander, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

16. The lady of Mr. J. T. Laurence, of a son.

— At Burdwan, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Peronne, of a son.

17. At Balleegung, the lady of Capt. E. C. Sneyd, Assist. Com. General, of a daughter.

18. At Saugor, Bundelkund, the lady of Capt. F. Dangerfield, Bombay establishment, Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, of a son.

19. Mrs. J. D'Cruz, of a son.

21. The lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Ellichpore, the lady Lieut. Rideout, Nizam's Service, of a daughter.

22. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. W. Fraser, Chaplain of Benares, of a daughter.

25. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Wood, of Artillery, of a son.

— In Fort William, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Parish, of a son.

28. The wife of Mr. Sam. Smith, of the Hurkaru Press, of a son.

29. The lady of E. Coulon, Esq., of a still-born male infant.

— At Agra, the lady of Major J. Nesbitt, 2d bat, 9d regt. N.I., of her sixth son.

— At Keitah, the lady of Capt. R. L. Anstruther, 6th L.C., of a son.

30. At Garden Reach, the lady of Lieut. F. Bellow, 31st N.I., of a daughter.

May 1. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. R. Pogson, commanding escort of His Exc. the Com-in-Chief, of a daughter.

— At Arrah, the lady of Henry Ricketts, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

3. The lady of David Ross, Esq., of a daughter.

5. Mrs. Wm. Cornelius, of a daughter.

— The lady of E. R. Coser, of a son.

9. At Azingurgh, near Jaunpore, the lady of W. T. Robertson, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

10. At Purneah, Mrs. J. Smith, of a daughter.

12. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. W. Cunningham, of a daughter.

— At Burdwan, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

17. Mrs. Patrick Sutherland, of a son.

26. Near Balloo Ghaut, the wife of Mr. B. Murphy, Conductor of Ordnance of a son.

— The wife of Mr. J. L. D'Souza, of a son and heir.

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April 3. At St John's Cathedral, John Bush, Esq., to Miss Anna More.

7. At Dinapore, G. Paxton, Esq., M.D., to Margaret Maria, second daughter of Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., Perthshire.

10. At St John's Cathedral, M. D. Porel, Esq., of Chandernagore, to Miss Mary Hamilton, of Chinsurah.

21. Mr. Geo. Gogery, to Miss Agnes Lætitia H. Ferris, daughter of the late P. Ferris, Esq.

May 1. At Hussingabad, E. H. Jardine, Esq., 12th Bengal N.I., to Miss C. Matilda Mullins.

6. At Soltanpore, Benares, Capt. G. Thornton, 1st L.C., to Jane, fifth daughter of John Sotterthwait, Esq., Plymouth, Devon.

8. At St John's Cathedral, Mr. M. B. T. Williams, Assist. Indigo Planter, Kullana, to Miss Isabella, second daughter of the late J. Nurenberg, Esq., Major of the Mahratta Service.

12. At Agra, J. W. Boyd, Esq., Assist. Surg. Horse Artillery brigade, to Miss Helen Merchande.

24. At Dacca, Wm. Dampier, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Emma, the daughter of Lieut. Col. Commandant J. Martin Johnson.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. At Purneah, the infant daughter of J. A. Shaw, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged six days.

March 15. At Lucknow, Joseph Queirrs, Esq., aged 35.

22. At Nagpore, Lieut. Molyneux, 1st regt. N.I.

25. Master J. B. Dow, the infant son of Mr. J. D. Dow, aged eleven months.

28. At Berhampore, Louisa V. Wilson, the daughter of Capt. Wilson, H.M. 38th regt. aged one year.

29. Mr. Francis M'Kenzie, aged 31.

April 1. Mr. Patrick Strange, aged 24.

3. Of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Clara Rowland, aged 48.

7. Joseph De Monte Sinaes, Esq., aged 71 years.

— Mrs. Anne Goldsmith, aged 29 years.

8. Mr. Andrew Deahy, late Commander of the gun vessel Phoenix.

9. Mr. Hall Jobb, of the ship Roberts, aged 20.

12. Thomas Alsop, Esq., one of the Magistrates of Calcutta.

— At Moorshedabad, Doctor Emanuel Machado.

— At the house of her father, Major Gen. Arnold, commanding Saugor Division of the Army, Mrs. E. S. Logic, wife of Lieut. Col. Logic, of the Malwa Force.

April 12. At Fort William, Capt. J. P. Parry, of H.M. 38th regt. of foot, and Acting Paymaster.

13. At Bedair, near Rajmal, of a jungle fever, C. Johnson, Esq., Indigo Planter.

16. At Neemuch, Lieut. C. W. Heriot, Invalid Pension establishment.

18. Sarah J. Tiver, the infant daughter of Mr. John Tiver.

19. On his way to Calcutta, of a jungle fever, H. W. Voysey, Esq., an Assistant Surgeon in H.M. service.

— Miss Catherine Gika, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of the late Major D. Gika, of the Mahratta service.

20. At Kedgerce, on board the Bengal, Mr. A. D. McIntyre, Assistant to Messrs. Taylor and Co., aged 37.

21. William Robertson, Esq., aged 48.

— Mr. Henry Grieff, aged 24.

— At Serampore, of cholera, Mrs. Maria Thompson, aged 55.

23. On the river, Thomas, the infant son of Lieut. T. O'Halloran, H.M. 44th regt., aged ten months.

25. Mr. Joseph Mears, Assistant to the New Mint, aged 27.

27. Lieut. J. Nish, of the Bombay Marine, aged 33.

— The infant son of Mr. H. Ham.

— Mr. C. H. Blooming.

— At Hazareebaugh, of a jungle fever, Ens. W. R. Mitford, Ramgurh Corps.

— At Calpee, of fever, Lieut. Thos. Moodie, 34th regt. N.I., Acting Agent to Governor-General in Bundelcund.

28. Wm. Sibbald, Jun., Esq., aged 24.

— R. F. Seppings, the infant son of T. M. Seppings, Esq., aged eight months.

— Mr. T. M'Kenzie, of the firm of M'Kenzie and Macfarlane, aged 25.

29. At Serampore, of a fever, E. K. Müller, Esq., of His Danish Majesty's Civil Service.

— At Barrackpore, Louisa Eliza Sarah, infant daughter of the late Lieut. J. Exshaw, 20th N.I., aged six months.

30. After a short illness, Mr. Thos. Young, Sen. Branch Pilot, and Commander of the H.C. pilot vessel Guide.

— Samuel Massingham, Esq., Commander of the ship Victory.

May 1. Mrs. Sophia E. Rodrigues, aged 29.

2. At Cawnpore, of apoplexy, Major General L. Thomas, C.B., commanding Cawnpore division of the army.

— At Berhampore, the infant son of Lieut. R. R. Hughes, 2d bat. 31st regt.

Mrs. Ann L'Herondell, wife of James L'Herondell, Esq., aged 18.

3. Mr. John Jennings, builder, aged 28.

— Mrs. Sarah Morgan, wife of Geo. Morgan, Esq., aged 61.

— William, the youngest son of W. Paton, Esq., Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

7. At Chinsurah, Mrs. B. N. Elias, aged 37.

8. Mr. Rich. Hasleby, of the firm of Hasleby, Stewart, and Co., aged 32 years.

19. Of cholera morbus, Sir Christopher Puller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

20. Jas. Hare, jun., Esq., son of Jas. Hare, Esq., M.D., aged 19.

— In Old Court House Lane, Wm. Rees, Esq. an Assistant to Messrs. Alexander and Co.

23. The infant daughter of Mr. Spencers, after an illness of only a few hours.

27. After a lingering illness of three months, Napoleon George Buonaparte, Esq., aged 80.

Lately. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., a Lieut. General in the Hon. Company's service, aged 76.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 8. Mr. John Bird, Judge and Criminal Judge of Salem.

Mr. W. Sheffield, Judge and Criminal Judge of Canara.

Mr. J. Hanbury, Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Mr. F. W. Robertson, Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

May 31. David Hill, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. J. Babington, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. J. Nisbet, Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 16, 1824.—Cornet W. G. C. Dunbar, lately posted to 5th L.C., to do duty with 2d L.C. until arrival of his regt. at Trichinopoly.

Feb. 20.—Cornet J. E. Watts, lately posted to 7th L.C., to do duty with 8th L.C.

Ens. E. Clutterbuck, lately posted to 2d bat. 19th N.I., to join at Ellore.

Ens. T. Coles, lately posted to 2d bat. 5th N.I., to join at Cuddapah.

Ens. Æ. Macqueen, lately posted to 2d bat. 19th N.I., to continue to do duty with 2d bat. 25th ditto.

Ens. W. W. Ross, lately posted to 2d bat. 1st N.I., to join at Quilon.

Ens. B. Heyne, lately posted to 2d bat. 5th N.I., to join at Cuddapah.

Ens. J. Dickson, lately posted to 1st bat. 25th N.I., to join at Belgaum.

Ens. E. Hawkshaw, lately posted to 2d bat. 19th N.I., to join at Ellore.

Feb. 29.—Assist. Surg. J. Bainbridge to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. Col. J. Russell, C.B., removed from 5th to 7th regt. L.C.

Lieut. Col. J. Doveton removed from 7th to 5th regt. L.C.

Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson removed from 9th to 11th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor removed from 11th to 9th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. D. C. Kenny removed from 17th to 15th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. T. Stewart removed from 15th to 17th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. J. T. Conran removed from 5th to 7th regt. L.C.

Surg. J. Kellie removed from 7th to 5th regt. L.C.

Maj. G. M. Stuart (late prom.), of 1st regt., posted to 1st bat.

March 3.—Lieut. H. T. Hitchins removed from 2d to 1st bat. 7th regt., and Lieut. G. W. Whistler from 1st to 2d bat. of same regt.

Lieut. C. Davinier, 15th regt., to do duty with 1st bat. Pioneers.

Lieut. G. J. Hamilton, 2d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. Pioneers.

Fort St. George, March 5.—12th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. P. Pope to be Lieut., vice Carter deceased; date of com. 20th Jan. 1824.

Sen. Sub Cond. Wm. Inverarity to be Conductor to complete establishment.

March 9.—Lieut. C. H. Warre, Horse Brigade of Artillery, to be Adj., vice Wynne returned to Europe.

Lieut. F. F. Whynnyates, Horse Brigade of Artillery, to be Adj., vice Conran promoted.

Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, 2d regt. L.C., to be Aide-de-Camp to H. Exc. the Commander-in-Chief from 4th inst., vice Campbell proceeded to Europe.

22d Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. E. C. Manning to be Lieut., vice Annesley deceased; date of com. 15th Jan. 1824.

Medical Department. Surg. David Donaldson to take rank from 23d Jan. 1823, vice Longdill retired.—Sen. Assist. Surg. John Harwood to be Surgeon, vice Dalton deceased; date of rank 17th Sept. 1823.—Sen. Assist. Surg. James Smart, M.D., to be Surgeon in succession to Goldie retired; date of rank 1st Jan.

Lieut. John James Underwood, of Engineers, to act as Superintending Engineer in southern division during absence of Capt. Mackintosh.

March 12.—The undermentioned 2d-Lieuts. of Artillery will take rank from 6th June 1823:—J. G. Dalzell, J. T. Baldwin, J. Back, T. Dittmas (not arrived), C. J. J. Denman, J. G. B. Bell, C. Briggs, T. H. Humphreys (not arrived).

The undermentioned 2d-Lieuts. of Artillery are promoted to be 1st-Lieuts. from dates set opposite their names respectively:—J. G. Dalzell, 11th June 1823; J. T. Baldwin, 17th Nov. 1823, vice Boyle deceased; J. Back, 25th Nov. 1823, vice

Lewis deceased; T. Dittmas (not arrived), 17th Jan. 1824, vice Weldon retired.

March 16.—Capt. W. Kelso, 13th regt. N.I., to be Paymaster to Light Field Division of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Jaulnah.

Lieut. W. Prescott, 2d regt. N.I., to be a Sub-Assist. Com. General, vice Ellaway deceased.

Lieut. G. B. Greene, Madras Europ. Regt., to be a Sub-Assist. Com. General, vice Sheriff promoted.

Lieut. W. Powell, 23d regt. N.I., to be a Sub-Assist. Com. General, vice M'Leod promoted.

Assist. Surg. E. Chapman to be Deputy Medical Store-keeper in Dooab, vice Harwood promoted.

Capt. C. S. Lynn, 10th regt. N.I., transferred to Invalid Establishment at his own request.

Lieut. J. Beachcroft Dixon, 12th regt. N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Company in compliance with his request.

Lieut. D. Duff, 19th regt. N.I., and Lieut. J. Hole, 20th regt. N.I., have returned to their duty without prejudice to rank.

Messrs. J. C. Power and J. S. Du Vernet admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Sub-Assist. Surgeon Patterson appointed to do duty under Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George, vice Gray resigned.

Head-Quarters, March 8.—Lieut. W. Gompertz, 22d regt., removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. A. Abam from 1st to 2d bat. same regt.

March 10.—Capt. J. N. Abdy removed from 1st to 3d bat., and Capt. T. H. Thoresby from 3d to 1st bat. of Artillery.

March 11.—Surg. J. Annesley posted to 8th regt. L.C., vice Longdill.

Surg. J. M'Leod removed from 11th to 18th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. J. Harwood posted to 11th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. J. Smart, M. D., posted to 10th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. W. Geddes removed from 1st to 2d bat. 11th regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Lawder to do duty with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Ricks, M. D., removed, from doing duty with H. M. 46th regt. and posted to 10th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Bainbridge removed from doing duty with H.M. 41st regt. to do duty with 1st bat. 1st regt.

Assist. Surg. D. Richardson removed from doing duty under Superintending Surgeon of northern division, and posted to Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Barton removed from 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. to do duty with H.M. 11st regt.

3 X 2

March 15.—Lieut. C. Evans, 18th regt. N.I., appointed to Command company of Golundauze stationed at Trichinopoly.

Lieuts. G. Fryer, D. Addison, P. Steinson, and Ensign J. Symons, removed from 1st to 2d bat. 10th regt.

Lieut. G. Marshall removed from 1st to 2d bat. 4th regt.

March 18.—Capt. J. Kitson, 12th regt., appointed to do duty with Madras Europ. Regt.

Capt. W. G. Page, 24th regt., appointed to do duty with ditto.

March 19.—Capt. A. Roberts, 8th regt., removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. G. H. Isacke removed from 1st to 2d bat. of same regt.

March 20.—The undermentioned 2d. Lieuts. of Artillery posted to battalions, viz. J. G. Dalzell, J. Back, C. J. J. Denman, and J. G. B. Bell to 1st bat.; J. T. Baldwin, and C. Briggs to 2d bat.

March 21.—Lieut. Col. A. Limond removed from 10th to 3d regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. H. F. Smith, C.B., removed from 3d to 10th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson removed from 11th to 9th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor removed from 9th to 11th regt. and 2d bat.

Capt. A. Ffrench removed from 1st to 2d bat. 5th regt.

Fort St. George, March 23.—10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Shaw, to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. M. Wall to be Lieut., vice Lynn invalided; date of com. 17th March 1824.

11th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. W. K. M'Cauley to be Lieut., vice Munbee deceased; date of com. 20th Feb. 1824.

12th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. T. Setree to be Lieut., vice Dickson resigned; date of com. 17th March 1824.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—March 2. Maj. J. Smith, 6th L.C.—0. Assist. Surg. W. Welliton for health.—Capt. J. Anthony, 6th N.I., for health.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Madras on account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased to the 31st Oct. 1823; also those transferred, discharged, and remaining unclaimed.

Mr. Conductor Cowper, Madras Establishment, Pgs. 48.

Lieut. T. Saunders, 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I., Pgs. 155; paid Govt. press, Pgs. 2.

Capt. Armstrong, H.M. 65th regt., Pgs. 24; paid for funeral, Pgs. 20.

Mr. Alex. Rose, Conductor of Ordnance, Pgs. 217, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Mr. Robinson, Conductor, Pgs. 260; paid Gov. press, Pgs. 8.

Lieut. H. Vincent, 1st bat. 13th N.I., Pgs. 41; paid ditto, Pgs. 8.

Mr. Cadet Blood, Pgs. 42.

Mr. Conductor Rose, Pgs. 177, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Capt. R. Hemmings, 2d bat. 18th N.I., Pgs. 12; paid J. A. Casamajor, Esq., Military Paymaster, on account of Commission, Pgs. 10.

Capt. Baynes, 2d bat. 18th N.I., Pgs. 5.

Lieut. Brown, 2d bat. 2d regt., Pgs. 12.

Lieut. D. Binny, 2d bat. 3d N.I., Pgs. 18; paid Gov. press Pgs. 6.

Lieut. Smith, M.E.R., Pgs. 62; paid Gov. press Rs. 8.

Mr. Auchenleck, Cadet, M.E.R., Pgs. 30.

Mr. Alex. Rose, Conductor of Ordnance, Pgs. 77, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Assist. Surg. J. Strachan, Pgs. 41; paid Gov. press Rs. 17.

Lieut. Jeffries, 2d. bat. 3d. N.I., Pgs. 183; paid Sec. to Male Asylum Pgs. 9,

and Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator, Pgs. 173.

Lieut. White, 2d bat. 11th regt., Pgs. 69.

Assist. Surg. Strachan, Pgs. 88; paid Messrs. Binny and Co. Pgs. 82.

Lieut. Vincent, H.M. 1st bat. 56th regt., Pgs. 43.

Ens. Atston, 2d bat. 15th regt., Pgs. 46.

Ens. N. Moore, 1st bat. 9th N.I., Pgs. 9, paid to Gov. press.

Mr. Conductor Lionel, Pgs. 151; paid ditto, Pgs. 26.

Lieut. Watson, H.M. 30th foot, Pgs. 173.

Lieut. Jeffries, 2d bat. 3d regt., Pgs. 159, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Ens. J. Porter, 2d bat. 6th regt., Pgs. 72; paid Gov. press Rs. 48.

Ens. G. Story, 2d bat. 22d regt., Pgs. 86; paid ditto Pgs. 33.

Lieut. J. P. Harrison, 2d bat. 24th regt., Pgs. 109; paid Meera Saib, Tailor Pgs. 22.

Lieut. H. Shepherd, Pgs. 148; paid Gov. press Pgs. 38.

Lieut. M. Goble, 1st bat. 8th regt., Rs. 2.

Ens. John Warden, 1st bat. 20th regt., Rs. 110; paid Gov. press Rs. 88.

Lieut. R. Toombs, 1st bat. 7th regt., Rs. 6.

Lieut. Stewart, 2d bat. Artil., Rs. 347.

Cornet Fatio, 1st regt. L.C., Rs. 378.

Lieut. J. King, 1st bat. 21st N.I., Rs. 384.

Ens. Payne, 1st bat. 4th N.I., Rs. 152.

Lieut. Lambe, 1st bat. 7th regt., Rs. 84.

Lieut. R. Toombs, 1st bat. 17th N.I., Rs. 64; paid Gov. press Rs. 50.

Ens. Gordon, 1st bat. 20th N.I., Rs. 91.

J. A. Perkins, late a Lieut. in 2d bat. 3d regt., Rs. 570; paid Gov. press Rs. 74.

Mr. Cozens, late a Lieut. in H.M. 22d Light Drags., Rs. 50.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. Smith, 2d bat. 3d N.I., Rs. 245; paid Gov. press Rs. 177.

Mr. Conductor M'Master, Rs. 115.

Ens. A. M'Donald, 2d bat. 15th N.I., Rs. 89.

Lieut. R. Colebrooke, 1st bat. 22d N.I., Rs. 181; paid Gov. press Rs. 8.

Lieut. Chambers, 11th N.I., Rs. 272; paid ditto Rs. 38.

Lieut. Hevy, 2d bat. 20th N.I., Rs. 360; paid ditto Rs. 26.

Lieut. T. Goodrick, 2d bat. 25th N.I., Rs. 192.

Lieut. D. Macdonald, H.M. 34th regt., Rs. 14.

Assist. Surg. Bucklehall, Rs. 1.

Lieut. Maule, 2d bat. 6th N.I., Rs. 181; paid Gov. press Rs. 35.

Lieut. Auber, 1st bat. 13th N.I., Rs. 155; paid ditto Rs. 46.

Lieut. G. Trimmer, 21st N.I., Rs. 133; paid ditto Rs. 22.

Assist. Surg. Thos. Boardman, Pension Estab., Rs. 129; paid ditto Rs. 8.

Mr. B. O. H. Johnston, H.H. the Nizam's service, Rs. 30.

Lieuts. G. and W. Birch, 1st bat. 14th N.I., Rs. 202.

Lieut. Birch, 1st bat. 9th N.I., Rs. 385; paid to Gov. press Rs. 211.

Capt. T. T. Stevenson, 1st bat. 3d regt. P.L.I., Rs. 174.

Lieut. Brodie, 2d bat. 2d N.I., Rs. 251; paid Gov. press Rs. 150.

Lieut. Hakewell, same corps, Rs. 390.

Lieut. Gilbert, C. E. V. B., Rs. 41, paid to Gov. press.

Lieut. Fergusson, Nat. Vet. Bat., Rs. 130; paid ditto Rs. 70.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Jourdan, Rs. 267.

Mr. G. R. Kelly, 1st bat. 2d N.I., Rs. 159; paid Gov. press Rs. 24.

Mr. M. Timms, Gunpowder Manufacturer, Rs. 64.

Lieut. H. Sheen, 1st bat. 4th N.I., Rs. 842; paid Gov. press Rs. 222.

Lieut. Reynolds, H. M. 89th regt., Rs. 90.

Lieut. W. Herring, 1st bat. 15th N.I., Rs. 471; paid Gov. press Rs. 24.

Lieut. E. Burby, 1st bat. 20th M.N.I., Rs. 520.

Ens. J. R. Anderson, corps of Engineers, Rs. 46.

Lieut. Maltby, 4th N.V.B., Rs. 153; paid Gov. press Rs. 66.

Sub. Assist. Surg. Mr. G. A. Steven, Rs. 219.

Lieut. and Adj. Agar, 1st bat. 16th regt., Rs. 25, paid to Gov. press.

Lieut. Snowden, 2d bat. 25th N.I., Rs. 111, paid Gov. press Rs. 56.

Lieut. Stodart, 1st bat. 3d N.I., Rs. 41, paid to ditto.

Lieut. Hodges, 2d bat. 17th N.I., Rs. 625; paid ditto Rs. 10.

Ens. Dowden, 2d bat. 11th N.I., Rs. 127; paid ditto Rs. 32.

Capt. J. H. Wright, 4th, N.V.B., Rs. 275; paid ditto Rs. 236.

Lieut. Daves, Rifle Corps, Rs. 512.

Lieut. G. Strachan, same corps, Rs. 393; paid Gov. press, Rs. 17.

Assist. Surg. Hardy, 1st bat. 22d N.I., Rs. 420; paid ditto Annas 6.

Lieut. Hadaway, Com. Gen.'s Department, ceded districts, Rs. 664, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Lieut. Bushby, 1st bat. 20th N.I., Rs. 747.

Lieut. G. W. Noble, 2d bat. 2d N.I., Rs. 325.

Lieut. Horne, 1st bat. 5th N.I., Rs. 667; paid Gov. press Rs. 17.

Lieut. Coleman, M. E. R., Rs. 350; paid ditto Rs. 32.

Lieut. Hancorne, same regt., Rs. 738.

Lieut. Haldane, Rs. 661; paid Gov. press Rs. 8.

Surg. G. Briggs, 2d bat. 10th N.I., Rs. 495; paid ditto Rs. 245.

Assist. Surg. Hardy, Rs. 236.

Major J. H. Baber, 3d N.V.B., Rs. 284.

Lieut. Snowden, 25th Nat. Regt. Rs. 82.

Lieut. Lyme, 19th N.I., Rs. 688.

Capt. Hankin, 3d N.V.B., Rs. 426; paid Gov. press Rs. 304.

Lieut. W. C. Hadfield, 2d bat. 16th N.I., Rs. 333; paid ditto Rs. 1.

Assist. Surg. Kirk, H. M. 89th regt., Rs. 773.

Lieut. Gen. Torrens, Rs. 3,901.

Lieut. Clarke, 1st bat. 20th regt., Rs. 378; paid Gov. press Rs. 40.

Lieut. Montgomerie, 1st bat. 10th N.I., Rs. 648.

Lieut. Hadaway, 12th N.I., Rs. 592, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Lieut. Gen. Torrens, Rs. 1,685.

Ens. Symons, 1st bat. 24th N.I., Rs. 433.

Cornet P. Taylor, 1st N.C., Rs. 807.

Capt. J. S. Spanke, M.E.R., Rs. 354; paid Gov. press Rs. 162.

Lieut. R. Stewart, 1st bat. 16th N.I., Rs. 739.

Lieut. E. H. Hall, 1st bat. 4th N.I., Rs. 396.

Ens. Powell, M.E.R., Rs. 458; paid Capt. E. Hindley, late Paymaster to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, on account of retrenchment as per Minute of Hon. the Governor in Council, dated 11th April 1823, Rs. 55.

Ens. Lowder, 2d bat. 6th N.I., Rs. 436.

Lieut. Gen. Torrens, Rs. 309.

Ens. Dodwell, 1st bat. 13th N.I., Rs. 84.

Assist. Surg. Hardy, Rs. 24.

Assist. Surg. E. Milner, Rs. 157.

Lieut. A. C. M'Dougall, H. M. 30th Regt., Rs. 2,496.

Lieut. Bonham, 2d bat. 20th regt., Rs. 590; paid Gov. press Rs. 67.

Lieut. Lionel Trotter, 1st bat. 24th N.I., Rs. 19.
 Lieut. A. McDonald, 1st bat. 21st N.I., Rs. 484.
 Lieut. Ennis, 2d bat. 11th N.I., Rs. 382; paid Gov. press Rs. 150.
 Conductor K. McKenzie, Rs. 280.
 Assist. Surg. Evans, Rs. 127.
 Lieut. Col. Muat, 2d bat. 5th N.I., Rs. 44; paid Gov. press Rs. 8.
 Lieut. and Adj. Fox, 2d bat. 14th N.I., Rs. 230.
 Ens. Elphinstone, 2d bat. 17th N.I., Rs. 375.
 Ens. Alex. Campbell, 3d L.I., Rs. 450.
 Lieut. Short, M.E.R., Rs. 337.
 Lieut. R. Ternan, Rs. 754; paid Gov. press Rs. 84.
 Surg. J. Hastie, 2d bat. 19th N.I., Rs. 182; paid ditto Rs. 17.
 Conductor M. McBean, Rs. 233.
 Ens. R. S. Napier, 1st bat. 18th N.I., Rs. 434.
 Ens. W. Scott, formerly doing duty with 1st bat. 13th N.I., Rs. 1,033.
 Cadet A. Stewart, who died on passage to India, Rs. 190.
 Ens. Alex. Ord, 1st bat. 13th N.I., Rs. 473.
 Ens. Campbell, 1st bat. 3d, or P.L.I., Rs. 1,334; paid Col. J. Limond, Administrator, Rs. 743.
 Assist. Surg. J. Farries, Rs. 308.
 Lieut. Garvey, H.M. 30th regt., Rs. 255.
 Lieut. G. Payne, 1st bat. 6th N.I., Rs. 270.
 Major Parminter, ditto ditto, Rs. 834.
 Capt. Edw. Bond, 15th regt., Rs. 427.
 Ens. Campbell, Rs. 629.
 Ens. Alex. Campbell, 3d L.I., Rs. 50.
 Capt. Fair, 1st bat. 5th N.I., Rs. 1,746, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.
 Major E. Herue, 5th L.C., Rs. 1,334.
 Surg. J. Hastie, 2d bat. 19th regt., Rs. 497.
 Capt. T. Bulman, 2d bat. 11th regt., Rs. 50.
 Lieut. C. Cotton, 5th N.C., Rs. 676.
 Ens. G. N. Daniell, 2d bat. 6th N.I., Rs. 179.
 Lieut. T. A. Crichton, 2d bat. 10th N.I., Rs. 264.
 Lieut. W. Graham, 1st bat. 14th N.I., Rs. 199.
 Ens. Bennett, 1st bat. 17th N.I., Rs. 849.
 Lieut. H. Harrison, 1st bat. 2d N.I., Rs. 250.
 Assist. Surg. E. Milner, same corps, Rs. 200.
 Surg. J. Cooke, same corps, Rs. 1,050.
 Assist. Surg. De Lisle, Rs. 640.
 Ens. S. Wilson, 1st bat. 1st N.I., Rs. 847.
 Lieut. E. C. Gray, 1st bat. 24th N.I., Rs. 281.
 Lieut. Russell, 2d bat. 2d N.I., Rs. 67.
 Assist. Surg. D. De Lisle, Rs. 82.
 Ens. Powell, M. E. R., Rs. 61.

Lieut. Calvert ditto, Rs. 2.
 Assist. Surg. Mungo Park, Rs. 1,534.
 Lieut. Leigh, 1st bat. Pioneers, Rs. 650.
 Mr. T. Clark, Dep. Assist. Com. of Ordnance, Rs. 301.
 Major Dymock, 2d bat. 22d regt., Rs. 10,536, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.
 Major H. C. Harvey, 1st bat. 19th N.I., Rs. 378.
 Lieut. Warrand, 2d bat. 19th N.I., Rs. 781.
 Lieut. Oliver Lloyd, 1st bat. 25th N.I., Rs. 377.
 Ens. W. N. Douglas, 1st bat. 18th N.I., Rs. 4.
 Lieut. Gen. F. Torrens, being Off-reeknings for the year 1818, Rs. 5,251.
 Lieut. Scale, 2d bat. 9th N.I., Rs. 251.
 Conductor R. Hayden, Rs. 99.
 Lieut. C. W. Cotton, 5th L.C., Rs. 245.

Schedule of all Estates paid over to those who appeared entitled to the same, or deposited in the Hon. Company's Treasury, from 22d Oct. 1823.

Major J. Fotheringham, Rs. 85,966; paid to Messrs. Binny and Co., constituted Attorneys to Major R. H. Fotheringham, Administrator in Europe.
 E. H. Cruttenden, Esq., Rs. 19,250; paid to creditors of deceased.
 Lieut. A. Borthwick, Rs. 674; remitted to Messrs. W. J. and J. Burnie, agents in London, on account of Mrs. Selias Borthwick, mother of deceased.
 Lieut. G. L. Harrison, Rs. 2,304; in deposit in Hon. Company's Treasury.
 Lieut. Henry Bolton, Rs. 977; ditto.
 Qr. Mast. Sergeant C. O. Kuffe, Rs. 900; ditto.
 Lieut. William Reid, Rs. 555; ditto.
 Lieut. Wm. C. Lockhart, Rs. 1,059; ditto.
 Lieut. C. W. Lewis, Rs. 450; paid to Rev. Thomas Lewis for purpose of being remitted to deceased's father.
 Assist. Surg. David London, Rs. 615; in deposit in Hon. Company's Treasury.
 Lieut. John Jones, Rs. 1,183; ditto.
 W. Harrington, Esq., Rs. 10,430; paid to Messrs. Parry, Dare and Co., as constituted Attorneys to John Sullivan, Esq., one of Executors of deceased, subject to claims preferred.
 Lieut. Rich. Shanahan, Rs. 968; paid to creditors of deceased.
 Qr. Mast. M. Smyth, Rs. 2,444; remitted to Hon. the Court of Directors, to be paid over to legal representatives of deceased.
 Capt. Wm. Pitchford, Rs. 331; paid to creditors of deceased.
 Lieut. G. Roberts, Rs. 98; in hands of Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.
 John H. Pearson, Esq., Rs. 52,652; paid to J. W. Dare, Esq., Administrator.
 Captain and Lieut. G. W. Poignand,

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Rs. 6,901; paid to Major G. Cadell, Administrator.
 Lieut. Wm. Armstrong, Rs. 613; paid to creditors of deceased.
 Lieut. W. E. Charlton, Rs. 621; paid to creditors of deceased.
 Lieut. George Payne, Rs. 267; paid to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., constituted Attorneys to W. Payne, Esq., the father, being a further collection.
 Lieut. Charles Sheridan, Rs. 151; a further collection, and paid to Messrs. Binny and Co., Attorneys of Lieut. Gen. Carey Labande, in further part of his claim against deceased's estate.
 Capt. G. Moore, Rs. 3,297; in deposit in Hon. Company's Treasury.
 Major Gen. W. H. Rainsford, Rs. 44; in hands of Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator. (Two complete and a broken set of bills in England, amounting to £340, were found amongst deceased's papers, and transmitted to Secretary at War, London.)
 Surgeon J. Hastie, Rs. 1,350; paid to Thomas Todd, Esq., on account of Mary Hastie, sister, and next of kin of deceased, subject to claims preferred.
 Capt. Paul Poggenpohl, Rs. 40; paid to Capt. H. Moberly, Attorney, being a further collection.
 Madras, March 2, 1824.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 17. Providence, Remington, from London.—29. Bengal Merchant, Brown, from London.—May 14. York, Talbert, from London.—15. Sir Godfrey Webster, Reynoldson, from New South Wales.—17. Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from London.—21. Asia, Lindsay, from New South Wales.—22. Clyde, Driver, from Portsmouth.

Departures.

April 14. Mary, Ardlie, and Morborough, Cope, for London.—30. Providence, Remington, for Calcutta.—May 6. Bengal Merchant, Brown, for Calcutta.—19. Sir Godfrey Webster, Reynoldson, for Calcutta.—25. York, Talbert, for Calcutta.—28. Clyde, Driver, for Calcutta.—31. Belle Alliance, Rolfe, for Calcutta.

Sailed with troops on the Expedition against the Burmese.

April 16. Ships Moira, Carnarvon, Glenelg, Bombay Merchant, Virginia, Resolution, Hercules, Ferrusson, Heroine, Helen, Vittoria, James Colvin, Abgarus, East-Indian, Gehanghire, Bombay, Susan, Anne, H.M. ship Stanley, H.M. sloop Sophie, bark David Malcolm, and brig John Shore.—23. H.M. ship Liffey (Commandore Grant).—May 23. Ships Fort William, Indian Oak, Asia Felix, Windsor Castle, Edward Streetell, Mary Ann

Dunvegan Castle, Cornwallis, and bark Satellite.—June 9. Ships Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, and Thetis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 5. On board the Bengal Merchant, Brown, in the harbour of Port Louis, the lady of Capt. Walch, H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.
 31. At Madras, Mrs. D. Burby, of a son.
 April 1. At Bellary, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., Garrison Surgeon, of a son.
 — At Tranquebar, Mrs. R. Harris, of a son.
 2. At sea, on board H.M.'s Liffey, the lady of G. J. Morris, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
 4. At Pondicherry, the lady of J. Benjamin, Esq., of a daughter.
 6. Mrs. Jane Mayers, of a daughter.
 8. At Mangalore, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Locke, 2d bat. 25th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
 12. At Masulipatam, the lady of Major Wannah, of a daughter.
 19. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Paske, of the Artillery, of a daughter.
 20. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. G. Jones, Major of Brigade, Northern Division, of a son.
 22. At sea, on board the Dunvegan Castle, the lady of J. W. Butt, Esq., 1st Royal Regt., of a daughter.
 25. The lady of the Rev. W. Roy, Chaplain, of a son.
 26. Mrs. Nisbet, of a son.
 27. The lady of F. Elderton, Bombay Military Establishment, of a son.
 — The lady of H. Byrne, Esq., of a son.
 29. At the Presidency, the lady of Thos. Boileau, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 May 3. The lady of the Rev. Joseph Wright, Chaplain at Trichinopoly, of a son.
 — At Cannanore, Mrs. Moore, of a daughter.
 5. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Fulton, Major of brigade in Malabar and Canara, of a daughter.
 6. At Ramanassam, Mrs. G. D. Laird, of a daughter.
 10. The lady of P. Cleghorn, Esq., of a daughter.
 16. At Komptie, near Nagpoor, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. Lamb, Commanding 1st bat. 26th Bengal N.I., of a daughter.
 22. The lady of Maj. G. M. Stewart, Commanding 1st bat. 1st regt. N.I., of a daughter.
 27. The lady of Lieut. J. Driver, 7th N.I., of a son.

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May 27. In Black Town, Mrs G. J. Mackertich, of a son.

31. At Madura, the lady of D. Baerman, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 19. At St. George's Church, Mr. F. A. Wright, to Miss Mary Firth.

24. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. C. R. Macmahon, Assist. Surveyor of the Surveyor General's establishment, to Miss Eliza Chambers, daughter of the late Capt. Chambers.

May 1. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Lieut. Geo. Warren, Bengal establishment, to Clara Jessy, third daughter of C. Connell, Esq.

9. At the Presidency, Lieut. Col. R. Torrens, C. B., Deputy Adjutant Gen. of his Majesty's forces in the East-Indies, to Maria, third daughter of the late Col. Marlay, Deputy Quart. Mast. General.

10. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. E. D. Arachy, to Miss A. H. Beckman.

24. At Mangalore, Lieut. John Edgar, 2d bat. 25th regt. N.I., to Miss Ann Frances Jones, the only daughter of the late Major Anselm Jones, of this estab.

DEATHS.

March 19. At Trichinopoly, the infant son of Capt. A. Watkins, 7th regt. L.C.

23. At Hingolee, of child-bed fever, Mrs. Charles St. John Grant.

28. At Vellore, of cholera, Lieut. and Adj. D. Mansfield, 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I.

30. At Mysore, Capt. M. Lawlor, 10th regt. N.I., and Fort Adjutant of Seringapatam.

31. At Vepery, Virginia Paul Hunter, in her 7th year.

April 1. At Bellary, Samuel Goodrich, infant son of Lieut. Ross, Superintending Engineer, C. D.

5. At Jaulnah, of cholera, Ensign Alex. Robertson, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I.

9. Of child-bed fever, Mrs. Jane Mayers, in her 19th year.

11. At Chingleput, Capt. Robert Bye, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., commanding at that station.

16. At Seringapatam, Lieut. P. Gordon, Interp., Quart. Mast., and Paymaster of 1st bat. 11th regt.

20. At sea, on board H.M. ship Liffey, Rosa, the infant daughter of L. J. Morris, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

21. Mrs. Smith, the wife of John Smith, Esq., Quart. Mast., H.M. 41st regt.

22. At Baulghaatty, near Cochin, Lieut. Col. Arthur Friih, commanding 2d bat. 1st regt. N.I.

25. At Cannanore, aged 14 months, Mary, the youngest daughter, and on the 29th, aged seven years, Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of Capt. Coates, H.M. 89th regt.

30. At Vepery, Capt. P. Davies, 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I.

May 1. Adj. W. Hem, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., aged 32.

— At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, of the Madras Artillery, and command. Artillery of His Highness the Rajah of Berar.

6. At his house, on the Poonamallee Road, Col. Wm. Marlay, Deputy Quart. Mast. General of H.M. forces, aged 47 years.

7. At Kanapore, near Behar, on the route to Jaulnah, Richard James, the infant son of Capt. A. Johnston, 6th regt., L.C.

— At Baugrecottah, of cholera, Lieut. H. Baker, 2d bat 12th regt. N.I.

10. Capt. R. G. Wilson, 14th regt. N.I.

— At Tanjore, Theodore Herrmann, infant son of the Rev. G. Sperschneider, aged eight months.

11. Robert Alexander, the youngest son of James Cochrane, Esq., Civil Service.

13. In Camp, at Jaulnah, of cholera, Lieut. H. W. Yonge, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I.

15. At Hyderabad Residency, of cholera, Charles Long, the infant son of Mr. R. Long.

— Eliza Henrietta, the youngest daughter of Geo. J. Hadow, Esq., Civil Service.

17. At Nellore, the infant daughter of Mr. D. Ross, Revenue Surveyor.

— At Mangalore, the Hon. Mr. T. Harris, aged 41.

18. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. J. G. Dalzell, 1st bat. of Artillery.

— John, the youngest son of G. J. Hadow, Esq.

21. Mrs. Ann Casimire, aged 66 years, relict of the late Mr. Cras. Casimire.

— At Poonamallee, of fever, Dr. J. Kellie, acting Garrison Surgeon.

23. At Wallajahbad, of cholera, Capt. T. G. Coote, H.M. 54th regt., in his 37th year.

24. At Vellore, Lieut. F. J. Baird, 1st bat. 11th regt. N. I., nephew to Sir David Baird, Bart., &c.

31. At his residence, opposite the Scotch Church, Robert Richardson, Esq., aged 39 years, the Hon. Company's Oculist, and a Surgeon on the Madras estab.

— Of cholera, Susan Elizabeth, the only daughter of A. J. Drummond, Esq., Civil Service.

June 1. At the Presidency, Mr. W. W. Stanhope, Dep. Comm. of Ordnance attached to the Arsenal, aged 61 years, 40 of which were spent in the public service in India.

2. At the Presidency, of cholera. Mr. Conductor Inverarity, of the Arsenal.

3. John Douglas, the infant son of the late J. D. White, Esq.

Lately. At Poonamallee, of cholera, Frances Ann Mary, eldest child of J. W.

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Butt, Esq., of H.M. 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, aged three years.

[By accounts from Madras, received by way of Bombay, it appears that the cholera morbus had been extremely fatal there in the latter end of May and the beginning of June. Among the persons of note who had fallen victims to it, were Edward Wood, Esq., the Chief Secretary to the Government; Sir Willingham Franklyn, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; John Binney, Esq., sen.; and J. D. White, Esq., the first Member of the Medical Board.]

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

May 5. Mr. Wm. Gordon to act as Assistant to Ch. of Secretary to Government; date of appointment 30th April 1824.

25. J. Best, Esq., to be Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster (the title of Civil and Marine Paymaster being discontinued).

W. C. Bruce, Esq., to be Civil Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster.

June 15. 2d Lieut. Chas. Wells to be Marine Assistant to General Paymaster.

Territorial Department.

June 17. Mr. J. H. Cherry to be Collector in Northern Concan.

Mr. Arthur Crawford to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Jas. B. Simpson to be Sub-Collector at Sholapore.

Mr. Thos. Williamson to be 1st Assist. to Collector at Poonah, and Acting Collector at Kaira.

Mr. J. H. Jackson to be 1st Assist. to Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. Steele to be 2d ditto.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

April 27. The Rev. Morgan Davis, B.A., to be Junior Chaplain at Poonah, in room of the Rev. H. Ward, A.M., allowed to proceed to England.

May 18. The Rev. Samuel Payne to be Chaplain at Dapoole in the Southern Concan.

The Rev. Ambrose Goods to succeed Mr. Payne as Chaplain at Kaira and Ahmedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 20, 1824.—Lieut. Strong, Bombay Europ. Regt., to command escort attached to Political Agent in Persian Gulf.

Asiatic Journ.

Asiatic Intelligence.—Bombay.

April 26.—Europ. Regt. Lieut. R. O. Morison to be Capt. of a Comp., and Ensign T. Tapp to be Lieut. in succession to Robinson cashiered; date of rank 21st April 1824.

Mr. Robinson placed on Invalid Pension List from 21st inst.

The following Lieuts., Cadets of 2d Class of Season 1808, are promoted to Bre-vet rank of Capt. from date specified:

Lieut. P. D. Otley, 6th regt. N.I.; date of rank 21st April 1824.

Lieut. Cazale, 6th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. H. Jameson, 3d L.C., ditto.

Lieut. T. D. Morris, 12th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. W. Spratt, 2d N.I., ditto.

Lieut. J. Rankin, 12th N.I., ditto.

May 4. —Infantry. Sen. Officer, Col. of a regt., Lieut. Gen. Andrew Anderson to be placed on senior list, vice Lieut. Gen. John Peché deceased; date of rank 24th April 1823.

Sen. Lieut. Col. of Infantry, E. Baker, to be Lieut. Col. Commandant of a regt. of Infantry, vice Anderson placed on the senior list; ditto.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Hough to take rank vice Baker; ditto.

Sen. Maj. F. F. Staunton to be Lieut. Col., vice Smith deceased; 28th Sept. 1823.

Sen. Capt. Joseph Brown to be Major, and Lieut. Anth. Morse to be Capt. of a comp. in succession to Staunton promoted; ditto.

Lieut. J. K. Glosge to take rank vice Morse promoted; 28th Sept. 1823.

Ens. J. Harvey to be Lieut., vice Saltwell deceased; 10th Dec. 1823.

8th Regt. N.I. Major A. C. H. Lamy, Capt. M. F. Collis, and Lieut. James Dawes to take rank in succession to Hough promoted; 24th April 1823.

May 6.—Lieut. Col. J. R. Kemp to command detachment lately assembled at Deesa for operations in Sirohee; dated 23d Jan. 1824.

Lieut. Denton to act as Staff Officer to left wing of 1st bat. 12th N.I., on its march to Candeish; dated 4th March 1824.

Lieut. G. Lloyd, 4th regt., to perform duties of Staff Officers to detachment employed on field service in Candeish; dated 14th April 1824.

May 10.—Capt. Schuler, Horse Artillery, to have charge of Commissary of Store's department during absence of Lieut. Jervis; dated 24th Feb. 1824.

Lieut. Col. K. Egan, 6th regt., to have temporary command of northern districts of Guzerat during absence of Col. Dalbiac; dated 12th April 1824.

May 12.—Sub-Conductor Barnes to be Conductor, vice Willock deceased.

Messrs. C. R. Babington, G. Rowley, and W. Vardon, admitted Cadets of Cavalry, and promoted to Cornets.

Messrs. H. S. K. Christopher, H. Aston, Vol. XVIII. 3 Y

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Lindon, and A. Goldie, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

May 13.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. D. Prother to be Lieut. Col. Commandant, vice Cooke deceased, 30th Sept. 1823.

Sen. Maj. D. Campbell to be Lieut. Col., vice Prother promoted, ditto.

Sen. Maj. F. D. Ballantyne to be Lieut. Col., vice Williams dec., 1st Sept. 1824.

9th Regt. N.I. Capt. Garraway to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. T. Ellis to be Capt. of a Company in succession to Campbell promoted, 30th Sept. 1823.—Lieut. T. B. Foster to take rank vice Ellis promoted, ditto.—Lieut. R. H. H. Fawcett to take rank vice Kinsey deceased, 6th Nov. 1823.—Ens. Wm. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Harvey deceased, ditto.

1st Regt. N.I. Capt. J. Morin to be Major, and Lieut. Riddell to be Capt. of a Comp. in succession to Ballantyne promoted, 1st Dec. 1823.—Lieut. Jas. Harvey to take rank, vice Riddell promoted, ditto.—Ens. G. Le Grand Jacob to be Lieut., vice J. D. Saltwell deceased, 10th Dec. 1823.

May 15.—Mr. T. W. Gardiner admitted a Cadet of Infantry.

May 17.—Mr. J. S. Grant admitted a Cadet of Engineers, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. G. Tollemache admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. E. R. Prother admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

May 20.—7th Regt. N.I. Ens. D. M. Scobie to be Lieut., vice Burrows dismissed, 14th May 1824.

May 22.—10th Regt. N.I. Lieut. D. W. Shaw to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. Coventry to be Lieut. in succession to Jones retired, 4th Sept. 1823.

Ens. Grant, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief Draftsman to Chief Engineer.

May 24.—Ens. W. A. Crawford, 6th regt. N.I., to be an Acting Cornet of Cavalry.

Messrs. J. E. Carpenter, D. E. Mills, J. Skelton, W. Long, S. C. Baldwin, E. Whichelo, G. Pope, T. D. Fallon, D. A. Malcolm, and F. C. Hall admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Capt. A. Morse, 1st regt. N.I., confirmed in his appointment to act as Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. to Guicowar Subsidiary Force from 28th Sept. 1823.

Eqs. Jacob, 2d bat. 1st regt., to perform duties of Interp. to 1st bat. 9th regt., until return of Lieut. Simpson.

Lieut. Simpson, 1st bat. 9th regt., to take charge of Commissariat and Bazar departments at Karaula, during absence of Capt. Snodgrass on a Tour of Inspection at Deesa.

May 29.—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay to act as Staff Officer to a detachment of Infantry

under Capt. Gordon employed in Hills near Seronice.

Ens. Jas. Mudie to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 12th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Billamore.

Mr. Jas. Magee admitted as an Assist. Surgeon.

June 3.—M. D. C. F. Scott admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and appointed Acting Cornet.

Messrs. J. Davidson and G. Clarkson admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Capt. J. W. Graham, 6th regt. N.I., to be Chief Interpreter and Translator to Supreme Court of Judicature.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Bombay Castle, June 2, 1824.—In reference to the General Order* by the Governor in Council, of the 6th May, for remodelling the army of this presidency, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following motions be made as therein authorized.

Artillery.

Sen. Lieut. Col. G. H. Bellasis to be Lieut. Col. Commandant on new establishment; dated 1st May 1824.

Corps of Engineers.

Sen. Lieut. Col. W. Brooks to be Lieut. Col. Commandant, dated 1st May 1824; Sen. Maj. S. Goodfellow to be Lieut. Col., vice Brooks promoted, ditto; Sen. Lieuts. G. E. Jervis and John Jopp to be Capts., ditto; Ens. F. McGilivray to be 1st Lieut., vice Jervis promoted, ditto; Ens. C. W. Grant to be 1st Lieut., vice Jopp promoted, ditto; Ensigns A. C. Peat and H. Forster to be 1st Lieuts., on new estab., ditto.

Infantry.

To be Lieut. Col. Commandant.—Sen. Lieut. Cols. G. M. Cox, J. A. Wilson, G. McKonochie, G. R. Kemp, H. Roome, J. Cunningham, J. F. Dyson, W. D. Clelland, B. W. D. Sealy, W. Gilbert, H. Kennett, J. P. Dunbar, A. Aitchison, W. Turner; dated 1st May 1824.

To be Lieut. Col.—Sen. Majors R. A. Willis, vice Cox; H. Tovey, vice Kennedy; J. Kinnersley, vice Wilson; P. Delamotte, vice McKonochie; W. P. Tucker, vice Kemp; J. Hakes, vice Roome; H. Smith, vice Cunningham; V. Kennedy, vice Dyson; G. A. Litchfield, vice Clelland; W. Grant, vice Sealy; J. Taylor, vice Gilbert; E. Frederick, vice Kennett; W. Miles, vice Dunbar; G. B. Brooks, vice Aitchison; T. Dunford, vice Turner; dated 1st May 1824.

Light Cavalry.

1st Regt. Sen. Capt. R. Thomas to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Mel-

* See our present number, page 311.

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ville to be Capt., in succession to Smith promoted, 1st May 1824; Lieuts. B. Sandwith and P. Hunter to be Capts., ditto; Cornet J. Liddell to be Lieut., vice Melville promoted, ditto; Cornet H. Fawcett to be Lieut., vice Sandwith promoted, ditto; Cornet P. Poole to be Lieut., vice Hunter promoted, ditto; Cornets R. D. McKenzie and H. Wilkstone Lieuts., ditto.

2d Regt. Sen. Capt. G. F. Gordon to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Bayley to be Capt. in succession to Litchfield promoted, 1st May 1824; Lieuts. E. E. Rybot and P. P. Wilson to be Capts., ditto; Cornet H. J. Robinson to be Lieut., vice Bayley promoted, ditto; Cornet A. Craythart to be Lieut., vice Rybot promoted, ditto; Cornet W. Turner to be Lieut., vice Wilson promoted, ditto; Cornets C. Thuillier, A. Buhanno, and C. Turin to be Lieuts., ditto.

3d Regt. Sen. Capt. S. Whitehill to be Major, and Lieut. H. Jameson to be Capt., in succession to Delamotte promoted, 1st May 1824; Lieuts. J. Sutherland and G. Marshall to be Capts., ditto; Cornet J. K. Johnston to be Lieut., vice Jameson promoted, ditto; Cornet W. H. Outley to be Lieut., vice Sutherland promoted, ditto; Cornet C. H. Delamain to be Lieut., vice Marshall promoted, ditto; Cornets E. Walter and A. D. Græme to be Lieuts. on new estab., ditto.

European Regiment.

Sen. Lieuts. J. F. Osborne and G. C. Taylor to be Capts.; dated 1st May 1824.

Native Infantry.

1st or 2d Regt. Sen. Lieuts. J. Reynolds and D. Forbes to be Capts.; dated 1st May 1824.

2d Regt. Sen. Capts. D. H. Bellasis to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Canning to be Capt. in succession to Hicks promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Capt. C. Gray to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Spratt to be Capt. in succession to Kennedy promoted, ditto; Sen. Lieut. G. Taylor and J. McCullum to be Capts., ditto; Ens. G. Candy to be Lieut., vice McCullum promoted, ditto.

3d Regt. Sen. Capt. P. Fearon to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Adams to be Capt. in succession to Tovey promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Lieuts. P. McKeever and G. B. Aitchison to be Capts., ditto; Ens. H. Hart to be Lieut., vice Aitchison promoted, ditto.

4th Regt. Sen. Capt. T. Morgan to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. B. Seely to be Capt. in succession to Grant promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Capt. G. Tweedy to be Major, and Lieut. F. Sharpe to be Capt. in succession to Frederick promoted, ditto; Sen. Lieuts. C. C. Massey and T. Marshall to be Capts., ditto; Ens. H. Stockley to be Lieut., vice Mas-

sey promoted, ditto; Ens. F. B. B. Keene to be Lieut., vice Marshall promoted, ditto. 5th Regt. Sen. Lieuts. J. Farquharson and C. F. Hart to be Capts. on new estab.; dated 1st May 1824.

6th Regt. Sen. Lieuts. (Brev. Capts.) P. D. Ottey and W. Cazalet to be Capts.; dated 1st May 1824.

7th Regt. Sen. Capt. E. Davies to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thos. Leighton to be Capt. in succession to Burford promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Lieuts. W. Clarke and W. F. Dunlop to be Capts., ditto; Lieut. D. M. Scobie to take rank, vice Dunlop promoted, ditto; Ens. H. Forbes to be Lieut., vice Burrows dismissed, 14th May 1824.

8th Regt. Sen. Lieuts. (Brev. Capts.) F. M. Medell and J. B. Goodin to be Capts.; dated 1st May 1824.

9th Regt. Sen. Capt. W. Morison to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Moore to be Capt. in succession to Willis promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Lieuts. (Brev. Capts.) J. Simpson and J. Worthy to be Capts., ditto; Ens. H. W. Pickford to be Lieut., vice Worthy promoted, ditto.

10th Regt. Sen. Capt. G. Hutchinson to be Major, and Lieut. W. Nixon to be Capt. in succession to Taylor promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Capt. A. J. O. Browne to be Major, and Lieut. S. D. Siorlett to be Capt. in succession to Miles promoted, ditto; Sen. Lieuts. G. S. F. Plaisted and J. J. Forbes to be Capts., ditto; Ens. G. Thornton to be Lieut., vice Plaisted promoted, ditto; Ens. W. A. Wall to be promoted, ditto; Ens. W. F. Farquharson to be Lieut., vice Forbes promoted, ditto.

11th Regt. Sen. Capt. F. Clarke to be Major, and Lieut. J. Clarke to be Capt. in succession to Brooks promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Lieuts. E. Mason and H. Dunbabin to be Capts., ditto; Ens. S. H. Hart to be Lieut., vice Dunbabin promoted, ditto.

12th Regt. Sen. Capt. H. R. Deschamps to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Ogilby to be Capt. in succession to Kinnersley promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Capt. D. Barr to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Waite to be Capt. in succession to Tucker promoted; Sen. Lieuts. (Brev. Capts.) C. Newport and T. D. Morris to be Capts.; Supernum. Lieut. J. Liddell to be brought on strength, vice Newport, ditto; Sen. Ens. W. Stewart to be Lieut., vice Morris promoted, ditto.

June 5.—Assist. Surg. Jas. Burnes appointed to situation of Surgeon to Residency of Bhoop.

June 7.—In conformity to General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council at Fort William, dated the 6th May 1824, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Regiments of European and Native In-

fantry are from this date divided into two, numbered as regiments, and finally separated as follows:

European Regt. ... to form		1st Eu. Rgt.
		2d do. do.
1st Gr. Rgt.	1st bat. —	1st Gr. Rgt.
	2d bat. —	2d Gr. Rgt.
2d N. Inf.	1st bat. —	3d rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	4th rgt. N.I.
3d N. Inf.	1st bat. —	5th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	6th rgt. N.I.
4th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	7th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	8th rgt. N.I.
5th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	9th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	10th rgt. N.I.
6th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	11th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	12th rgt. N.I.
7th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	13th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	14th rgt. N.I.
8th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	15th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	16th rgt. N.I.
9th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	17th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	18th rgt. N.I.
10th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	19th rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	20th rgt. N.I.
11th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	21st rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	22d rgt. N.I.
12th N. Inf.	1st bat. —	23d rgt. N.I.
	2d bat. —	24th rgt. N.I.

The Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, after the promotions, from the rank of Major downward, are posted regimentally as follows:

Light Cavalry.

1st Regt. Major R. Thomas.—Capt. R. Dawson, H. Wilkins, H. Melville, B. Sandwith, P. Hunter.—Lieuts. T. Mylne, E. Sparrow, C. J. Conyngham, J. Liddell, H. Fawcett, S. Poole, R. D. McKenzie, H. Wilkes (two vacant).—Cornets (five vacant).

2d Regt. Major C. F. Gordon.—Capt. R. Rose, W. C. Illingworth, J. Bayly, F. C. Rybot, P. P. Wilson.—Lieuts. D. Cunningham, J. Brooks, H. Grant, H. J. Robinson, A. Urquhart, W. Turner, C. Thuillier, A. Balmano, Chas. Torin (one vacant).—Cornets (five vacant).

3d Regt. Major S. Whitehill.—Capt. E. Jervis, W. Hamond, H. Jameson, J. Sutherland, G. Marshall.—Lieuts. G. J. C. Paul, M. Stack, O. A. Woodhouse, J. K. E. Johnstone, W. H. Ottey, C. H. Delamain, E. Walter, A. D. Graeme (two vacant).—Cornets (five vacant).

European Regiment.

1st Regt. Major C. Maw.—Capt. J. Elder, G. Taylor, C. Ovens, S. Robson, John F. Osborne.—Lieuts. J. Watts, C. Walter, C. Hagart, T. Stalker, R. Mignan, M. Elder, John Hobson, N. Strong, W. Wade, R. L. Crozier.—Lieuts. A. Ore, T. Tapp, Supernumerary to establishment.—Ensigns T. Stirling, G. Fraser (three vacant).

2d Regt. Maj. J. J. Preston.—Capt. J.

Sheriff, J. Little, W. Henderson, R. O. Meriton, G. C. Taylor.—Lieuts. C. W. Watkins, S. J. Smith, E. Stewart, J. P. Cumming, W. Burnett, A. P. Hockin, J. B. Philipps, W. C. Bell, F. Cox, J. Thompson.—Lieut. P. St. John, Supernum. to establishment.—Ensigns H. M. Cosby, G. C. Palling (three vacant).

Native Infantry.

1st or Gren. Regt. Major J. Brown.—Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, J. Grant, J. W. Falconer, A. Morse, J. Reynolds.—Lieuts. T. R. Billemore, T. Clibborn, A. I. F. Stenton, J. G. Lascelles, G. R. S. Fenwick, J. S. Down, T. Donnelly, E. Hunt, J. Phillips, R. Harvey.—Ensigns H. B. Campbell, G. H. Gordon, R. Stark, A. C. Heighton (one vacant).

2d or Gren. Regt. Major J. Morin.—Capt. R. Robertson, W. Inglis, D. Capon, A. N. Riddell, D. Forbes.—Lieuts. W. Rollings, T. Graham, J. Hardy, H. C. Teasdale, G. Boyd, J. Campbell, W. C. Freeman, A. Hand, J. K. Glegg, G. Le Grand Jacob.—Ensigns E. Neville, J. G. Mudie, J. C. Bowater (two vacant).

3d Regt. Maj. D. H. Bellasis.—Capt. C. B. James, J. Cocke, J. Hancock, J. S. Canting, G. Taylor.—Lieuts. J. Finlay, C. Crawley, C. Johnson, R. Payne, H. Cooke, R. G. King, H. Stephenson, J. Marjoribanks, W. H. Clarkson, G. Candy.—Ens. W. A. Wroughton, J. Hallet, J. Wright (two vacant).

4th Regt. Maj. C. Gray.—Capt. S. Hughes, F. Hickes, T. Gordon, W. Spraft, J. McCullum.—Lieuts. C. F. Elderton, E. W. Jones, G. C. Robinson, F. C. Darke, J. H. Chalmers, G. J. Jameson, J. D. Smythe, J. S. Ramsay, T. H. Ottey, R. W. Honner.—Ensigns R. Bouchier, H. J. Lamotte, H. A. Lawrence (two vacant).

5th Regt. Maj. T. Pierce.—Capt. J. Gibbon, J. Cruickshanks, W. Spiller, J. W. Aitchison, P. McKeever.—Lieuts. J. J. L. Mathews, F. T. Farrell, J. R. Woodhouse, J. Fawcett, J. B. F. Leveary, W. Macan, G. T. Parry, W. Maunsel, D. Carstairs, C. D. B. Prescott.—Ensigns H. M. Duncan, E. Brett, H. Wood, W. Unwin (one vacant).

6th Regt. Maj. P. Fearon.—Capt. G. Challon, R. Taylor, E. Towsey, H. Adams, G. B. Aitchison.—Lieuts. W. F. Hewitt, W. Keys, H. Spencer, E. Carthew, W. N. T. Smee, B. Justice, R. A. Bayly, R. S. Gibson, W. Maxwell, H. Hart.—Ensigns J. Ridout, R. Farquhar, J. B. M. Gillanders, G. Graham (one vacant).

7th Regt. Maj. T. Morgan.—Capt. D. Wilson, J. Keith, J. Graham, J. B. Seely, C. C. Massey.—Lieuts. G. Lloyd, J. C. Parr, G. St. B. Brown, P. M. Melville, G. Hogg, J. W. Gordon, J. B. Glennie, J. G. Thompson, J. Cooper,

H. Stockley.—Ensigns E. Skipper, C. Ellis, G. Stockley (two vacant).
8th Regt. Maj. G. Tweedy.—Capt. G. Arden, H. Newton, W. D. Robertson, F. Sharpe, T. Marshall.—Lieuts. Dumaresq, H. Sandwith, J. Neville, W. J. Brown, C. Richards, R. Sillar, A. Livingston, A. W. Maclean, R. Finlay, F. B. B. Keene.—Ensigns C. Pavin, R. Fullerton (two vacant).

9th Regt. Maj. C. W. Ellwood.—Capt. R. W. Fleming, S. Long, H. D. Robertson, S. Powell, J. Farquharson.—Lieuts. P. W. Pouget, J. A. Crosby, G. Smith, M. M. Shaw, W. W. Dowell, J. E. Hall, T. Bell, O. Poole, P. Dawney, R. T. Lancaster.—Ensigns C. B. Morton, W. S. Adams, E. Marsh, G. Wilson (one vacant).

10th Regt. Maj. C. Whitehill.—Capt. G. A. Rigby, T. Palin, M. L. Gallway, J. H. Bellasis, C. F. Hart.—Lieuts. R. Meldrum, C. Cathcart, E. Hallum, J. C. Peyton, D. Liddell, J. D. Browne, H. Pelham, J. G. Hume, J. Beek, R. J. Littlewood.—Ensigns J. Hay, D. J. Powell, J. B. Bellasis (two vacant).

11th Regt. Maj. A. Robertson.—Capt. W. Gordon, M. Blackall, A. W. Brown, J. G. Richards, P. D. Ottey.—Lieuts. J. T. Molesworth, H. Liddell, N. Campbell, T. Gidley, R. Blood, J. E. Parsons, T. R. Gordon, J. Paul, T. Brown, J. H. Bell.—Ensigns J. Davies, T. E. Taylor, G. J. Lloyd, J. Whitmore (one vacant).

12th Regt. Maj. W. Meall.—Capt. J. W. Graham, J. H. Dunsterville, T. Roe, J. Clunes, W. Cazalet.—Lieuts. A. T. Reid, G. Clarke, C. H. Johnson, W. Reynolds, W. H. Jackson, S. Hennell, R. M. Hughes, F. F. N. B. V. B. Fortune, C. F. Lawrie, B. Sullwood.—Ensigns G. Fisher, G. M'Donnell, T. Maughan (two vacant).

13th Regt. Maj. J. Morse.—Capt. H. A. Harvey, R. Stamper, H. Pottinger, R. Sutherland.—Lieuts. W. H. Waterfield, G. P. Le Messurier, D. L. Victor, R. Troward, T. R. Wynter, C. S. Seewart, R. Hutt, A. R. Wilson, J. S. F. Rehcnack, D. M. Scobie.—Ensigns F. N. B. Tucker, J. Burrows, R. Shortreed (two vacant).

14th Regt. Maj. E. Davies.—Capt. J. Inverarity, E. M. Wood, A. Hare, T. Leighton, W. F. Dunlop.—Lieuts. E. R. Home, G. W. Blachley, H. G. Roberts, A. W. Pringle, E. W. Kennett, S. C. Spence, G. W. Oakes, J. M. Short, A. Bradford, H. Forbes.—Ensigns C. W. Wenn, C. H. Hart, T. Dickson (two vacant).

15th Regt. Maj. W. H. Stanley.—Capt. E. Pearson, G. Edmell, C. Davies, M. F. Collis, F. M'Cy Iredell.—Lieuts. H. C. Holland, J. Saunders, B. M'Mahon, W. Wilkie, O. Sanderson, C. R. U. Jones,

C. Banbow, G. Macan, W. Wandy J. Dawes.—Ensigns T. Mitchell, J. F. Dunster, G. S. Brown, J. Jackson (one vacant).
16th Regt. Maj. A. C. H. Lamy.—Capt. J. Snodgrass, F. Dangerfield, C. Payne, J. S. Iredell, J. B. Gooddiff.—Lieuts. H. L. Anthony, G. F. Penley, J. Thomas, B. Seton, D. G. Duff, H. F. Hopkins, C. H. Wells, J. Whitaker, R. W. Lukin, R. Crispin.—Ensigns C. Hunter, C. A. Steward, J. Chesshyre (two vacant).

17th Regt. Maj. C. Garraway.—Capt. P. W. Pedlar, W. H. Sykes, A. B. Campbell, J. T. Ellis, J. Simpson.—Lieuts. W. Stirling, J. H. M. Luyken, B. Kingston, A. F. Bartlet, E. H. Billamore, A. F. Johnson, T. Probyn, H. Macan, T. B. Forster, W. Campbell.—Ensigns C. J. F. Pottinger, D. Davidson, W. D. Cruickshanks (two vacant).

18th Regt. Maj. W. Morison.—Capt. J. Livingston, M. Soppitt, R. Hurle, G. Moore, J. Worthy.—Lieuts. J. Addison, C. F. Polly, E. E. M. Willoughby, H. N. Corsellis, C. C. Rebenack, J. S. Jameson, H. James, A. F. D. Fraser, R. H. H. Fawcett, H. W. Pickford.—Ensigns R. Webb, G. G. Malet, G. Johnson (two vacant).

19th Regt. Maj. G. Hutchinson.—Capt. B. Gerrans, J. MacIntire, A. Adamson, W. Nixon, G. F. Priested.—Lieuts. G. White, J. H. Irwin, F. Stalker, H. Hancock, R. M. M. Cooke, G. J. Mant, H. Dampier, J. Swanson, C. Morley, G. Thornton.—Ensigns H. Jacob, G. Constable, W. P. Eyre (two vacant).

20th Regt. Maj. A. J. O. Browne.—Capt. F. Roome, A. Seymour, D. W. Shaw, S. D. Sordett, J. Forbes.—Lieuts. W. Foquett, F. Apthorp, R. Bulkley, C. J. Westly, J. Hawkes, J. E. Lang, H. H. Hobson, T. Candy, H. Coventry, W. A. Wall.—Ensigns J. Mun, C. Shirt (three vacant).

21st Regt. Maj. P. Lodwick.—Capt. G. Noble, R. Campbell, R. W. Gillum, E. F. Hamilton, E. Mason.—Lieuts. A. Leighton, J. Laing, W. Cavaye, V. F. Kennett, W. Wyllie, R. Carr, E. M. Ennis, C. Clarke, J. Beck, A. Burnes.—Ensigns W. Lang, G. N. Prier, J. Holland (two vacant).

22d Regt. Maj. F. Farquharson.—Capt. J. D. Crozier, A. Grafton, W. Black, J. Clarke, H. Dunbabin.—Lieuts. W. Lordner, W. Noton, R. W. Smith, H. Kensington, G. M'Intosh, H. Cracklow, H. J. Parkinson, J. Hale, W. P. Phipps, L. W. Hart.—Ensigns F. Arnaud, R. Long, J. Tyndall (two vacant).

23d Regt. Maj. H. R. Deschamps.—Capt. R. Barnwell, M. E. Bagnold, G. J. Wilson, R. Ogilby, C. Newport.—Lieuts. J. Rankin, J. Scott, H. Lyons, G. Muir, J. Watkins, W. F. Barkow, A.

eration and at the discretion of the local Court at Bombay. Notwithstanding the decision, Mr. Morley, during the recess, has been one of four of Sir James Mackintosh's successors, viz. Sir Alexander Anstruther, Sir George Cowper, Sir William Evans, and Sir Anthony Butler, had been allowed to take precedence over three of the barristers of the Court, viz. Mr. McNaughton, Mr. Stavelyn, and Mr. Irwin.

After an argument of some length, the Court gave it as their opinion, that Mr. Morley was entitled to the precedence. In the course of the discussion Sir C. Chambers observed, that the power which this Court had over its Bar, under the Charter, was similar to that visitatorial power which the twelve judges in England had over the barristers there, in respect to their privileges and conduct, and that the opinion of this Court, therefore, upon any of the rights of the advocates practising in it, was without appeal. It was a Local Court, and was the most proper and fit judge of the merits and qualifications of its advocates. In the Local Courts in England, and particularly as he had noticed in the Mayor's Court at Chester, shortly before leaving England, persons practising as advocates in those Courts, though not regularly barristers, are yet allowed, and do take rank and precedence over the advocates who are actually barristers, and have been called to one of the inns of Court.

SHIP BUILDING.

The keel of a new ship of about 600 or 700 tons, is about to be laid down in the Marine Yard by one of the commercial houses here; an example which we hope will soon be followed by others, as the workmen have been for some time unemployed in consequence of the determination not to build any more king's ships at this port for some time to come.

FIRES.

An alarming fire broke out on Friday last, the 11th inst, near Mussjeed Bunder. A cask of gunpowder buried in the ground under the house of Hussonbhoy Borah took fire, and the explosion caused the fall of several houses and warehouses in the neighbourhood, by which were killed fourteen persons, and five others were seriously wounded. Thirteen houses and six warehouses, we are concerned to say, were destroyed by the fire. At an early hour a detachment of sepoy and a small party of the European regiment were on the spot, headed by their own officers and their active exertions the fire was extinguished.

On the night of the 14th about 11 o'clock we are sorry to have to mention

that another fire took place near Baboula Tank, behind Hymanjee Cawasjee's stables, among the hay and straw warehouses; eleven of them, we are concerned to state, were completely demolished; no lives were lost.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, June 16.]

SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

One of the first objects to which the attention of this Society has been particularly directed, is the establishment and superintendence of native schools, which, when conducted on Christian principles, are admitted by all who have the best means of forming a correct judgment, to be one of the surest and likeliest means of improving the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the native population. They are a key which may, with the blessing of Providence, throw open the door eventually to the full and free admission of the great truths of scripture, by clearing away those obstacles which ignorance, custom, and deep-rooted prejudice at present oppose to them. The missionaries have already established twelve schools, in which are upwards of five hundred boys. The Lancasterian system of tuition, which these gentlemen made themselves masters of during their stay in London, is introduced into all the schools, and tables of first lessons on that plan have been furnished in the Marhatta language from the lithographic press, which was brought out by the missionaries, and which promises to afford immense facilities for supplying their schools with all other elementary books. A central school is probably by this time established in Bankote, where teachers and boys will be thoroughly initiated into the new system, and where it is proposed to have monitors, to whom a small monthly allowance shall be given, in order to prevent their leaving the school, as has hitherto been their practice, before they have nearly finished their education. The masters are paid at present according to the number and proficiency of the scholars. The whole expenses of the twelve schools for the last month were about 95 rupees; but as two of the missionaries are to proceed immediately to settle at Severndroog, where the natives are as anxious as at Bankote to have schools established, and in the neighbourhood of which there are many populous villages, the expenses at present incurred on account of education are likely soon to be doubled; induce the Christian part of the community to aid the Parent Society in affording the necessary means of defraying them. The expenses of the Scottish Mission in India, from its commencement to the 1st instant, exceed 15,000 rupees, whereas the amount of subscriptions and donations obtained by the Bombay Auxiliary Society only amount to about 3,500 rupees.

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Asiatic Intelligence.—Bombay.

The smallness of this sum is no doubt chiefly owing, as was stated in the report, to the claims of the Society not having yet been made generally known in this country: when they are so, there must no doubt be many persons, as well under this as the sister presidencies, who will heartily contribute to a cause which so vitally affects the intellectual culture and the immortal happiness of so large a portion of our fellow-subjects.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Saturday, the 1st May, being the day appointed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for the annual examination of the regimental schools, the same took place accordingly with the European Regiment in Fort St. George, and the artillery at Matunga. At both the children were examined in classes, and medals and prizes were given to the greatest proficient; some books were also distributed as rewards to the most deserving of those men who had attended the school during the year. The whole made very interesting appearances, and the examinations were carried on under the commanding officers and the chaplains; the school of the European Regiment was also honoured with the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, the principal officers of the staff, and the Archbishop.—[*Bom. Gaz.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 6. Duke of York, Campbell, from London.—10. Barkworth, Cotgrave, from Portsmouth.—12. Bombay Merchant, Kemp, from London.—16. Lady Kennaway, Surflen, from Calcutta.—19. Thoway, Surflen, from London.—22. Mary Ann, Craigie, from London.—25. Hannah, Shepherd, from London.—26. Resource, Prichard, from Tellicherry and London.—28. Acton, Briggs, from London.—June 6. Cambridge, Barber, from London.—7. Dunira, Hamilton, from London.—8. Castle Huntly, Drummond, from London.

Departures.

May 23. Isabella, Wallis, for London.—June 3. Lady Kennaway, Surflen, for Tellicherry and Liverpool.—12. Duke of York, Campbell, for Madras and China.—19. Barkworth, Cotgrave, for St. Helena and London.—18. Resource, Prichard, for Bengal.—22. Bombay Merchant, Kemp, and Mary Ann, Craigie, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 4. At Colabali, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Thompson, H. M. 30th regt., of a son. *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 107.

9. On the Esplanade, the lady of David Malcolm, Esq., of a daughter.
16. The lady of John Saunders, Esq., of a son.
23. The lady of Lieut. W. McDonald, H. C. Marine, of a son.
28. The wife of Mr. Conductor W. Grigsby, of a son.
June 7. At Colabali, the lady of Jas. Morley, Esq., Barrister, of a son.
18. The lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. N. Spencer, of the Secretary's Office, to Miss Morin.
25. At St. Thomas's Church, Wm. Fleetwood, Esq., Superintendent of the Rocket Establishment, to Mrs. M. Mackintosh, widow of Capt. C. W. Mackintosh, M.N.I.
June 1. At the Residency, Nagpore, G. Adams, Esq., Surgeon, Madras Establishment, to Mary, daughter of the late G. Ricketts, Esq., of Madras.
14. At Poonah, Capt. W. Havelock, H. M. 4th Drags, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Acton Chaplin, Esq., and Niece of the Commissioner of the Dekhan.
Late. At Tackley cantonment, Nagpore, at the house of Major Jenkins, Lieut. Thomas Wardlaw, Bengal Engineers, to Miss Mary Prudence Ord.

DEATHS.

May 1. At Kaira, Lieut. R. J. Anderson, H. M. 4th Light Drags., aged 27 years.
3. At Poonah, Mr. Conductor R. E. Willock, aged 49.
7. The lady of Frederick Elderton, Esq., Bombay Military Establishment.
10. Eliza, the wife of Capt. Frith, of the Country Service.
12. In Oak Lane, Mr. John Mason, Jun., aged 27.
16. At Sirsalla, of the cholera morbus, on his march from Jaulnah to Mo-minabad, Lieut. Henry Lock, 26th regt. Bengal Infantry, attached to H. H. the Nizam's Horse.
26. At Baroda, Sub-Conductor R. Cul-len, Commissariat Department.
31. Moreshwer Dhackjee, one of the principal Hindoo merchants, aged 28.
June 4. Mr. Conductor A. Easce, of the Ordnance Department.
— At Old Woman's Island, Ann Mary de Sange, in her 21st year.
8. At Maligaum, Capt. E. Shaw, commanding the Kandeish Local Bat., of an attack of cholera.
Late. Near Goa, where he had proceeded for the recovery of his health, Lieut. R. C. Carter, 12th Madras Light Infantry.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.
March 10. At Colombo, Mrs. D. C. Fretz, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Colombo, at St. Paul's Church, Wm. Huxam, Esq., to Jennima, eldest daughter; at the same time, Chas. Brownrigg, Esq., of his Majesty's Civil Service, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Clarke, of his Majesty's 4th Ceylon Regt.

March 18. At St. Peter's Church, Capt. W. C. Ward, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to Alex. Jessie, fourth surviving daughter of Major Sumnerfield, H.M. 89d regt.

DEATH.

March 2. At Maradahn, in Colombo, Adrian De Abreuw Wijeg oone ratne Rajapakse Maha Modeliar, Chief Interpreter of the Mahabadda, and Modeliar of the district of Mutwall, aged 57 years.

PENANG.

The Honourable the Governor, attended by several gentlemen, has just made a tour of inspection through a part of the Honourable Company's territory on the Queda shore.

The number of inhabitants there is now upwards of 14,000 souls, and 6,000 orlons of land are actually covered with paddy; an extent of cultivation which, at the usual rate of two coonchas, or 320 gantons per orlong, will produce 96,000 bags of that grain, or 48,000 bags of rice, being equal to the average annual consumption of 21,000 people.

The Governor expressed himself highly gratified with the successful result of the different measures lately ordered by Government with a view of ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants, and of encouraging cultivation and the resort of settlers. He appeared particularly delighted with the native schools, in which he saw and personally examined the progress of nearly sixty children, among whom he afterwards distributed rewards of merit. The gentlemen who accompanied him relate, that the regular distribution of lands, establishment of police-posts, formation of nearly thirty miles of roads of communication, and above all, the constant vigilance and zealous and benevolent exertions of the Superintendent, Mr. Maingy, have worked an extraordinary change in the short space of eighteen or nineteen months; and that the condition and habits of the poor Malays in Wellesley Province are experiencing a striking and most beneficial amelioration.—*Penang Gaz.*, Feb. 21.

BIRTH.

Jan. 21. The lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, A.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 12. At St. George's Church, Lieut. I. C. Coffin, of the Madras Army, eldest son of Capt. F. H. Coffin, R.N., to Miss Harrington, eldest daughter of T. T. Harrington, Esq., Cape of Good Hope.

DEATH.

Jan. 5. Mr. T. M. Youde, Overseer of Roads.

JAVA.

Accounts from Batavia to the 25th April state, that much damage had been occasioned in the environs of Bezoeckie by heavy rains, which began to fall in February, after two months of extreme drought. Several bridges had been carried away, and the roads were in many places completely flooded.

Batavia, May 22. The Eurydice frigate, with the Governor-General on board, accompanied by the Siren and Swallow, and the Doerge, arrived on the 4th of March in the bay of Amboyna, where his Excellency was received with all the honours due to his rank, by M. Van Merkus, Governor of the Moluccas. His Excellency afterwards visited several of the other islands. It is observed that he is the only Governor-General that has visited the Moluccas since Van Diemen (1638).

On the 18th of April his Excellency left Amboyna, and five days after arrived at Banda, just at the moment that the terrible volcano, Goenong Api, opened a new crater, and threw out clouds of smoke and ashes, though without exciting any apprehensions of immediate danger.

Colonel Raaf, Resident at Pedang, in Sumatra, died on the 17th of April.

Letters from Batavia, via Amsterdam, dated 28th May, state that every species of produce is remarkably dear. Coffee, on board an English ship, 19½ dollars; sugar, 7 dollars 86 c.; freight to England £5. 10s. per ton. They complain of the Dutch colonial regulations, which we formerly adverted to, and state that the European articles, particularly piece-goods, of which the sales are slow, but not much lower in price than formerly. At this rate, including freight and charges, we can purchase coffee cheaper in England than in Java.

PERSIA.

The Persian Prince Futtch Oulla Khan was landed from the Aligator at Bussorah, much improved in health.

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The Volunteer, from Bengal, with Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Macnaghten, had arrived at Bushire before the Aligator.—*[Hom. Gaz., April 28.]*

We had occasion some months ago to mention that the tombs which had been erected over the remains of the late Mr. Rich and Dr. Taylor had been wantonly destroyed by the Persians. We have now much pleasure in stating, that since the return of Mr. Willock to Teeran, the King had issued strict injunctions that the tombs should be immediately repaired according to the form originally prescribed by the late Dr. Jukes.—*[Hom. Cour., June 19.]*

DEATH.

Aug. 2, 1823. At Bushire, Capt. Frederick Soilleux, 1st regt. of Bombay Cavalry.

ARABIA.

The Imam of Muscat has embarked on board his frigate, the Liverpool, and proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca. His Highness has appointed his nephew Syud Mahomed bin Syud Salim Quaicem Mukam, and Sheikh Sooleman bin Syud Prime Ministers during his absence.—*[Hom. Cour., April 28.]*

Letters from Muscat speak of operations on the shores of the Red Sea, but they seem chiefly directed against Isam and the territories of Senna. The Pacha of Egypt, Mahomed Ali, was said to be at Cosseir. A body of 8,000 Nubian slaves, commanded by Nuhud Pacha Hakim, of Mecca, had a severe engagement with the Bedouins, at a place called Eseeir, in which nearly 2,000 men, with three sirdars of Eseeir, were killed, and about 500 taken prisoners and carried to Cosseir.—*[Hom. Gaz., April 28.]*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. Edwards has been convicted of a libel against the Governor, and sentenced to transportation for seven years to New South Wales. Mr. Edwards's offence consisted in having addressed letters to Lord Charles Somerset, in which he introduced severe imputations on his character. His Lordship gave these letters to the Fiscal, or the principal law-officer of the colony, who immediately commenced a prosecution for libel against Mr. Edwards, on the trial, energetically insisted on his right to be tried according to the mode of procedure for libel in England, and de-fied the Court to prove either that he was the author of the letters or the publisher of the libels. The trial lasted several days, and Mr. Edwards, in his defence, attacked the private character of the Governor with great severity; the Commis-

sioners, however, afterwards restrained him from using language of a personal nature. The conviction of Mr. Edwards is said to be under the Dutch law, which is still in force in the colony.

Summary.

BURMESE WAR.

SEVERAL important events have occurred since the publication of our last number. The joint expedition of the three presidencies has captured Rangoon and Chendabie; and our arms have been equally successful on a smaller scale in Assam. On the Chittagong frontier, however (the only vulnerable point), we have sustained a distressing reverse, though it is by no means of that alarming character that was at first supposed.

Capture of Rangoon.—The expeditions sailed from the two chief presidencies, about the middle of April, for Fort Cornwallis, in the Andaman Islands, not the Nicobar Islands, as has been erroneously stated. No distinct information has yet been received as to what troops were supplied from Bengal; but we know that the whole of H.M. 13th and 38th regiments of foot, with two companies of European Artillery, and the 2d batt. Marine regiment, were embarked on board the fleet. Respecting the Madars force we can be more explicit. The following is a correct statement of it:

First Division.*

H.M. 41st regt. of Foot.
H.C. Mad. Europ. Regt., 8 companies.
— 3d regt. L.I., 1st bat.
— 8th do. 2d do.
— 9th do. 1st do.
— 10th do. 2d do.
— 17th do. 2d do.
Also 2 companies Europ. Art.
— 1 do. Goulundauze.
— 6 do. Gun Lascars.
— 2 do. Pioneers.
— 28 pieces of ordnance, 12 pounders,
6 pounders, and howitzers.

* Second Division.

H.M. 34th and 69th regt.
H.C. 5th regt. N.I., 2d bat.
— 7th do. 1st bat.
— 10th do. 1st bat.
— 14th do. 1st bat.
— 2d do. 1st bat.
With the same proportion of Europ. Artill., Gun Lascars, &c. as the 1st Division. These troops were not expected to sail till the end of May or beginning of June.

The force is divided into three brigades, the first commanded by Lieut. Col. Smelt, of H. M. 41st regt.; the second by Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, of the Hon. Company's service; the third, or light brigade, is under the command of Lieut. Col. W. F. Smith. The aggregate strength of this division is about 7,500 fighting men.

The following despatches from Sir Arch. Campbell communicate the principal events that occurred between the arrival of the fleets at Port Cornwallis and the 19th May.

To George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the
Government, Secret and Political Depart-
ment, &c., Fort William.

Sir: You are already apprized of the different periods of sailing of the transports or with the troops from Bengal and Madras, composing the expedition which the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council did me the honour of placing under my command. Owing to the calms and very light winds, the Bengal division did not reach the place of rendezvous at the Port of Cornwallis before the end of last month, and the Madras division not until the 3d instant, at which period several ships from both Presidencies were still absent; I had, however, determined to sail with the force assembled, and would have done so that very day, had I not been prevented by a general report of the scarcity of fresh water on board the Madras transports, some of them not having more than four days' consumption. This difficulty was very speedily removed by Captain Marryat, of his Majesty's ship *Larne*, whose indefatigable exertions in collecting and appropriating the scanty supply which the land springs afforded, and distributing a proportion from such vessels as were well supplied to those most in need, enabled him, on the following day, to report the fleet ready to proceed to sea. As we were accordingly ordered to sail, I had the

* Cheduba, H. M.'s ship Stanley; the Hon. Com.'s ship Ennad, - Transports Anna Robert.

proceeding myself with the main body for the Rangoon river, which we reached on the 10th, and anchored within the bar. On the following morning, every arrangement having been previously made, the fleet, led by the Liffey, sailed up the river, followed by the transports in the order I wished to employ the troops in the attack upon Rangoon, and in the course of a few hours arrived off the town, receiving on our passage up some insignificant discharges of artillery from one or two of the chokies on the banks of the river.

Commodore Grant anchored the *Liffey* immediately opposite the King's Wharf, where we had observed a battery of apparently from twelve to sixteen guns, manned, and ready to open its fire. Still, from motives of humanity, the commodore and myself were unwilling to commence so unequal a contest, thinking the immense superiority on our side, within full view of the shore, would have induced the authorities in town to make an offer of negotiation; their presumption and folly, however, led them to pursue a different course; a feeble, ill-supported, and worse directed fire was opened upon us, which the first few guns from the *Liffey* effectually silenced, and cleared the battery; the commodore consequently directed his fire to cease. I had previously ordered the plan of attack, and now gave directions for two brigades to be in readiness in their boats for landing; his Majesty's 38th regiment, commanded by Major Evans, above the town; Major Sale, with his Majesty's 13th light infantry at the centre, to make a lodgment in the main battery, should he be unable to force the gate or the stockade; and a brigade of the Madras division headed by Brigadier General McLean. The 38th and the 13th being ordered to push round and enter the town, should they find an opportunity of so doing.

These measures in progress, the Burmese again returned to their battery and commenced firing, which was again silenced by a broadside from the Lifely, and the signal being made for the troops to land in the order already stated, which they did in the most regular and soldier-like style,* and in less than twenty minutes I had the satisfaction of seeing the British flag flying in the town, without the troops having had occasion to discharge a single musket, and without my having occasion to regret the loss of the

son, Frances Warden.—Detachment: H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and seven companies of the cruiser Mercury N. L.—Nagrais. Hon. Com.'s Carron.—First battalion 17th Madras N. L. 1. Small detachment Madras Artillery.

Major Sale, commanding H. M. 13th regt. 2, 2., was the first man who landed on the battery after it was silenced by the Liffey. — Ed.

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 vidual killed or wounded, on our side ; nor
 do I believe that of the enemy, from their
 flight, could have been great : of the latter
 killed, only eight or ten were left behind.

The news of our arrival in the river having reached Rangooth the preceding night, and our rapid progress up in the morning being marked by an occasional shot in answer to the fire from the Chokies, together with the preparations of the Burmese authorities for defence, threw the inhabitants into such a state of consternation, as to cause a general flight in every direction towards the jungles, so much so, that out of a large population, I do not think one hundred men were found in the town on our taking possession of it.

on our taking possession of it.

The members of government fled at the first shot, carrying with them seven out of eleven Europeans, whom they had ordered to be imprisoned and put in irons. On our arrival, in their hurry three were left in the King's Godown, whose irons were filed off by the troops on entering the town.* When we were actually in possession of the town, Mr. Hough, an American Missionary, released from irons for the purpose, accompanied by a Burmese, came on board the Liffey, delegated by the Raywoon and other members of government (then some miles off in the jungle), to entreat that the firing might cease, and to ask what terms would be given to them, hinting that they had seven Englishmen out with them in irons, whose fate would probably depend upon the answer they received. The commodore and myself told them, that it was too late to ask for terms, as the place was then in our possession: protection to persons and property was all they had to expect, and even that promise would not be confirmed to them until the prisoners were released and given up to us, warning them, that, if they dared to injure them or put one of them to death, fire and sword should revenge the atrocious deed over the whole face of their country. The messengers left us, promising to return as soon as possible; but neither the Raywoon or his adherents could again be found, fear having driven them still farther into the country. We remained in great anxiety for the fate of our countrymen during the night, but early next morning, in pushing forward some reconnoitring parties, the whole seven were found safe in different places of confinement, strongly fettered, their guards having fled at our approach:

* The death-warrant of these prisoners had been issued, but the providential interference of a 59 pound shot from the Libby so much alarmed the Governor, in the moment of giving orders, that he hastily retreated from the building in which the prisoners were confined, and was as hastily followed by the guard.—Ed.

a nominal list of these gentlemen I beg herewith to transmit. I am sure it will afford the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council much satisfaction to know (and I believe my information to be correct) that there is not another Englishman with the exception of a Mr. Gauger, now at Ava, in the Burmese Government. Although I am not yet enabled officially to communicate to you the subjection to the British arms of the island of Cheduba and Negrais, together with Bassein, yet I have not the least doubt, from the calculation of time and the fitness of the weather, that the attack in these quarters has been so simultaneously made as to render their fall, about the same time with that of Rangoon, almost certain. The captured ordnance far exceeds in number any thing we supposed the country to possess, although, generally speaking, of a bad description; the guns are now collecting from the different batteries, and as soon as a correct statement can be made out, I will have the honour of forwarding it.—I would be presumption in an officer, so well terms of praise of an officer, so well known as Commodore Grant; but it is my duty to inform you, that the cordial co-operation I have received, and continue to receive from him, calls for my warmest acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

I have, &c.
S. M. MELLER, Brig. Gen.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL
May 1824

(Signed) A. C. ...
Rangoon, 19th May 1824.
P.S. I am happy to say I have been
able to put the troops under cover, one
brigade in the town of Rangoon, and the
other three in the houses in the vicinity of
the great Pagoda. ... imprisoned and placed ...

other three in the houses in the great Pagoda.

List of persons imprisoned and placed in irons by the Burmese Government at Rangoon, on the approach of being put to arms, for the purpose of being put to death:—Mr. J. Snowball, British; Mr. J. Turner, ditto; Mr. William Roy, ditto; Mr. Alexander Treuce, ditto; Mr. H. W. Thompson, ditto; Mr. R. J. Trill, ditto; Mr. R. Wyatt, ditto; Mr. G. H. Roys, country born; Mr. Aratoon, Arakanian; Mr. P. Aide, Greek; Rev. J. Wade, American, Missionary, taken out of irons, and sent by the Burmese on board the Lifley, to beg the firing, &c. might cease. A CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

(Signed) _____
Extract of a Dispatch from Brigadier-
General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated
May 19, 1824.

Information having been received that five rafts were constructing, and war-boats collecting, at no great distance up the river, Commodore Grant some days ago sent the boats of his ship under Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Liffey, for the purpose

of reconnoitring. They fell in with and destroyed one boat (the crew escaping), having seen several others, which effected their escape: our boats had two seamen wounded by musketry from the shore. On the evening of the 14th, it was thought farther advisable that the river should be explored considerably higher up, and for this purpose Lieut. Wilkinson, with the boats of the Liffey, accompanied by forty rank and file of his Majesty's 41st regiment, under Lieut. McLean, went about eighteen miles up, receiving a smart fire of musketry from the villages on either bank, both in going and returning. At one place in particular, the enemy assembled a considerable force, but were speedily dispersed by the fire from the boats; on which occasion, Lieut. Wilkinson expressed himself in terms of high admiration of the determined gallantry and coolness of the party of his Majesty's 41st regiment. They had three rank and file wounded.

A work having been observed in preparation at the village of Kemmedine, only four miles distant from the shipping, which, if allowed to be completed, might prove a very serious annoyance, the commodore and I determined upon destroying it, for which purpose a sufficient number of boats were ordered from the fleet, under the command of Lieut. Wilkinson, and I ordered the grenadier company of his Majesty's 38th regiment, under Capt. Birch, to be embarked on board of them. The whole were in readiness, and sailed a little before daylight on the morning of the 16th.

Herewith I beg leave to enclose Capt. Birch's report of the result, which leaves me to regret the loss of a valuable officer, Lieut. Kerr, of the 38th regiment, who, with one rank and file, was killed, and nine wounded.

On the part of the navy, that enterprising and active officer, Lieut. Wilkinson, and five seamen wounded. The spirited decision of Capt. Birch and Lieut. Wilkinson, and the gallant manner in which their orders were carried into effect by both officers and men, merit every praise, and must have left a strong impression upon the enemy of what they have to expect, should an opportunity offer of bringing them fairly into contact with the British arms.

To Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., commanding the Forces, &c.

Sir: I have the honour to inform you, that, in obedience to your orders, I this morning embarked with the grenadier company of his Majesty's 38th regiment, under my command, on board the boats of his Majesty's ship Liffey, commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Royal Navy, having four row-boats for the conveyance of the

soldiers, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the village of Killyumdine and adjacent villages. Agreeably to my instructions, I landed the troops at a small village about a mile from Killyumdine, where I observed a party of the enemy had stockaded themselves, and immediately attacked their position, which I carried after exchanging a few rounds, and killing ten or twelve of the enemy. I then endeavoured to penetrate the jungle towards the village of Killyumdine, for the purpose of assailing it by the rear, while the boats attacked it in front; but I regret to say that I found the jungle so impervious, as to prevent me from executing that part of my instructions.

I therefore immediately re-embarked my detachment, and proceeded to the coast. On approaching a point higher up, intending to land, we found ourselves suddenly exposed to a heavy fire from the stockade, till then unobserved; and as any attempt to retire would have exposed the detachment to certain destruction, and would have given encouragement to the enemy, which, I felt convinced, you would have highly disapproved of, Lieut. Wilkinson, R.N., and myself resolved upon immediately landing and storming the stockade. We had many unforeseen difficulties to overcome, the enemy having placed bamboos and pikes so as to make landing both difficult and dangerous. Nothing, however, could withstand the gallantry and determination of both soldiers and sailors, who shortly established themselves within the stockade, defended by about four hundred men, who were quickly driven out at the point of the bayonet, leaving sixty dead. The enemy were well armed, a great proportion having muskets, and a small field-piece was taken in the stockade, and I must do them the justice to say, that they fought with very great spirit, many of them receiving our charge with their spears. I again re-embarked my party, and proceeded to the opposite side of the river, where we drove the enemy from a third stockade, which we destroyed, in the same manner as we had done the two former. In concluding, I regret to state, that Lieut. Thomas Kerr, of his Majesty's 38th regiment, and one private were killed, and nine privates wounded, in taking the second stockade; and I have further to regret, that Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Royal Navy, was severely wounded through the thigh, with eight or nine of his crew, one of which has had his arm subsequently amputated. I have much satisfaction in reporting the conduct of the officers and men under my command, to have been steady and soldier-like. I hope I may be allowed to express the highest admiration of the cool and intrepid conduct of Lieut. Wilkinson, R.N.,

who, although severely wounded, continued to render me the greatest assistance, in giving directions from his boat; also of the officers and men under his command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. Birch,
Capt. H. M.'s 38th Regt.

Private accounts from Rangoon, to as late a date as the 21st May, communicate a few additional particulars.

Active preparations were making for sending a large body of troops up the Irrawaddy. The gun-boats, and all vessels of light draught, were ordered to be in readiness. The extensive city of Prome was to be the first object of attack. Prome is situated on the river nearly half-way between Rangoon and Amherst; it is nearly opposite to the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, and is distant about sixty or seventy miles from Ramree harbour; the range of mountains, however, which separates Burmah Proper from the province of Arracan, intervenes, and we are not informed whether there is any practicable pass to assist a communication between the two points.—Capt. Marryat, of H.M. ship Larne, is to have charge of all the gun-boats in the expedition up the river, as a sort of naval Aid-de-camp.

The inhabitants of Rangoon have entirely evacuated the town, and no persuasion can induce them to return to it. The females and children are kept as hostages by the Government, and their lives will be made to atone for any delinquency on the part of their male connexions.

On the 21st of May the city was discovered to be on fire at the eastern extremity, a south-eastern wind causing it to rage with great fury. How the fire originated was unknown.

The Hastings (Company's frigate) grounded upon a shoal in dropping down the river on the 20th May, and was expected to sustain much damage before she could be extricated.

Twelve ships had been ordered back to Madras, probably to convey the second Madras division of the army to Rangoon.

Rangoon was completely taken by surprise; the enemy seem not to have had the slightest suspicion of our intention to attack it. Nevertheless, if the progress of the fleet up the river had been delayed twenty-four hours, the passage would probably have been rendered impracticable, for the Burmese, on the first notice of its

arrival at the mouth of the river, prepared three large ships, and several China junks and large boats, for the purpose of sinking them on the most dangerous bar: as it was, the General Wood in crossing this bar had only one foot water to spare.

Cheduba.—This island has been taken possession of by the force sent against it from Port Cornwallis, consisting of H.M. ship Slaney, and the H.C. cruiser Mercury, with the Bengal Marine Regiment N.I.—No particulars are stated.

Assam.—The progress of our arms in this quarter is most satisfactory. The Burmese have retreated before us without venturing to make a single stand, even in their stockades. Gohatti was taken possession of on the 28th March, the enemy having evacuated it. Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's agent at Silhet, joined Brigadier-General Macmorine about the middle of April, and proceeded northward to Nougaoing, a town said to contain about 4,000 families, and situated in a beautiful valley well stored with provisions. The army was about to advance upon Kalliaher, a day's march north-east of Nougaoing.*

The inhabitants receive us with open arms. One or more of the Assamese chiefs had escaped from their Burmese keepers, and headed the mountain tribes against their rapacious enemies. It is stated that they have already obtained advantages. The escape of these chiefs appears to have been the signal for the execution of others, who, being strongly suspected of disaffection, were blown from the mouths of fourteen large ginghals immediately after the evacuation of Gohatti.

It is not the Assamese alone who are up in arms as our auxiliaries; all the mountain tribes who are not controlled by the immediate presence of the Burmese army are equally vindictive.

The following proclamation was circulated amongst the natives on our army's advancing into Assam.

"Inhabitants of Assam!—It is well known to you that some years ago the Burmese invaded your territory, and that they have since dethroned the Rajah, plundered the country, slaughtered Brahmins, and women, and cows, defiled your tem-

* This part of the country is described as more healthy than our late cantonments on the frontier of Assam.

ples, and committed the most barbarous outrages of every kind; so that vast numbers of your countrymen have been forced to seek refuge in our dominions, where they have never ceased to implore our assistance. Notwithstanding our regret at witnessing the miseries to which they were subjected, as we were on friendly terms with the King of Ava we could not interfere. But now the officers of his Burmese Majesty have invaded our independent territory of Cachar, and there and elsewhere have committed such outrages, and held a language so arrogant and hostile, that we are at length at war. The wished-for opportunity of relieving yourselves from the hands of your oppressors has now arrived. Our victorious army has crossed the boundary, and ere long we will drive the barbarians beyond the Barmakoond, nor cease until we restore peace and security to your distracted country. Come forward, therefore, without fear for the present or the future. Supply our troops with provisions, for which ready money will be paid, and fail not when you have an opportunity to wreak your vengeance on the remnant of those who have caused you so many calamities. We are not led into your country by the thirst of conquest, but are forced in our own defence to deprive our enemy of the means of annoying us. You may therefore rest assured that we will never consent to depart until we exclude our foe from Assam, and re-establish in that country a government adapted to your wants, and calculated to promote the happiness of all parties."

The Burmese army in Assam are sufficiently aware of their perilous situation. They can expect no succours from Ava, for the empire is invaded in several other quarters; their present resources must soon be exhausted, and they are surrounded by enemies who detest them to the very utmost. We conceive their retreat to be next to impossible, and shall not be surprised if the next accounts assure us of the total annihilation, or rather massacre, of all the Burmese troops in these mountainous districts.

Chittagong.—The intelligence from this quarter is of a very distressing nature. The following account of a successful attack on the part of the enemy appeared in one of the Calcutta prints; it is extracted from a letter written from Chittagong on the 25th May.

AFFAIR AT RAMOO.

"Some days previous to the 9th inst., Capt. Noton, commanding the detachment at Ramoo, learnt that 150 of the

enemy had been seen cutting a road for their advance within four miles of the stockade at Ratnapullung. On the 9th positive information was brought to Capt. Noton, stating that the enemy had arrived at Ratnapullung, and surrounded it: a Naick of the Provincials was sent in to Ramoo immediately, by the Jemadar on duty at the stockade, stating that the Burmah Sirdars were having a conference with him; they informed our men that they did not come to fight, nor with any hostile intentions, but merely wished to speak to the English. Under these circumstances Capt. Noton (justly supposing that the intention of the enemy was merely to take the Jemadar unawares, and get possession of the stockade) advanced with the whole of his disposable force, consisting of three companies of the 23d, and some of the Mugh levy, to ascertain their intentions, leaving the Provincials and some of the Mugh levy at Ramoo, for the protection of the sick, ammunition, &c.

"About half a mile from the stockade the enemy suddenly commenced a heavy fire upon our column, from a thick jungle: this was about 10 o'clock at night. Capt. Noton returned to bring on our two five-pounders, which were on elephants a little in the rear, directing Ensign Campbell to advance with three companies. Ensign Campbell advanced and kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy for a considerable time, until they attempted to cut off the guns, when he fired a volley, and charged them with the bayonet, they being at that time at the mouth of the jungle: in this charge they were completely routed, and forty of them killed; our detachment had a havildar and six sepoys killed, and nine men wounded. Ensigns Campbell and Bennett were likewise wounded.

"Frightened at the firing, the elephants had thrown their loads, and the guns were rendered useless: the detachment, however, completely succeeded in clearing the jungle of the rascals, although there could not have been less than 2,000 of them: thus we succeeded in defeating them; and had we had a couple of companies to spare to have followed them up, we should not have been since so much annoyed with them. The firing ceased at half-past one in the morning; we then took up a position on the plain, bringing with us the guns and the ammunition that had been thrown by the elephants. After a consultation among the officers, it was agreed to return to Ramoo, in order to get supplies, it being impossible to get any for either men or cattle at Ratnapullung, none of the Commissariat Department being with the detachment; we were at the same time apprehensive that the enemy might enter Ramoo and get possession of our magazine and public stores. The detachment accordingly return-

with all its ammunition and wounded on the morning of the 10th, without being in the least molested. On arriving at Ramoo, it was found that the Jemadar, who had charge of the Ratnapullung stockade, had returned; and we have reason to believe, without firing a shot, as he brought the whole of his ammunition with him, and not a man hurt. Capt. Noton, on his immediate return to Ramoo, wrote off express to Chittagong for reinforcements. All was now pretty quiet until the 13th, when the enemy advanced, in number, it is supposed, about 10,000, on Ramoo, from the Ratnapullung road, and intrenched themselves on the south side of the river. On the following day they advanced to the river, and a party was immediately detached (with the two six-pounders under Lieut. Scott, of the Artillery) under Capt. Trueman, of the 20th, who succeeded in driving them from their position into the surrounding hills; a good number of them were killed by our grape and shells; but none of our men hurt.

"On the 15th they again advanced, and commenced intrenching themselves within about 300 yards of our position, which was strengthened to the rear by the river, on the right by the river and a large tank occupied by our picket about sixty yards in advance, and our left flank was strengthened by a similar tank occupied by a strong party of Provincials and Mughs. On the 16th, it was found that the enemy had considerably advanced their trenches: on the 17th they had advanced their trenches to within twelve paces of the two tanks, and gained possession of the one on our left flank defended by the Provincials and Mughs, who quitted their post and fled with precipitation.

"We gave up all hopes of reinforcements: and our flank being now undefended, our detachment knocked up for want of food and rest, and totally incapable of making any effectual resistance, Capt. Noton being obliged to abandon the guns, and having no means of spiking them, ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, keeping up a fire for half a mile, when we came to a river—the immense numbers of the enemy pouring in on us in all directions, and their cavalry pressing hard—individual safety became necessary, and every man saved himself the best way he could: the men are not to be blamed for this, for had they remained, they were so fatigued and their numbers so few, that further resistance would have been useless. The enemy now seemed to make a determined rush upon the Europeans—poor Noton was killed in a personal engagement with one of their horsemen, and they both fell together—Capt. Trueman, of the 20th, killed by a spearman; Lieut. Grigg, of the 23d; Capt. Pringle, commanding the Mugh levy;

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Mr. Maysmore, of the 23d; and Ensign Bennett, in attempting to cross the river; Lieut. Scott, of the Artillery, who had been severely wounded on the 16th, had been previously tied to an elephant, and escaped; Ensign Campbell made his escape by swimming the river, and while swimming on his back taking off his clothes under water, to prevent being shot. Ensign Codrington escaped on horseback to Cox's Bazar, closely pursued; and he would not have escaped had it not been for the quality of his horse.

"Poor Codrington arrived in a boat on the 19th, and Campbell came in on the morning of the 20th, nearly naked, after having walked upwards of forty miles barefooted and bareheaded, in the sun, and carried by some of the sepoys of his company most of the remainder of the road.

"I should imagine their fighting men to be about 5,000; each man has two coolies, one of whom carries his provisions, and the other the tools for digging trenches, at which they seem to be very dexterous. It seems curious that these fellows should mostly be furnished with European muskets; they had about forty jinjals, which carried in general about nine pound balls, and which they tied upon trees out of the reach of our musketry.

"The memory of poor Noton will long be remembered with respect by his brother officers, by whom he was universally beloved: it will be a consolation to the friends of the other poor fellows who fell on the 17th, to know that they could not have behaved better, and that their sufferings were soon at an end, without falling into the hands of a cruel enemy."

What most surprises us, on reading the foregoing account, is the smallness of the British force stationed in Chittagong. This province is doubtless the most vulnerable point on our eastern frontier. It was there that the first act of determined aggression took place: the Burmese, moreover, had vowed vengeance on our re-occupying the island of Shuparee, and various reports were heard from time to time of troops assembling in the northern districts of Arracan. Nevertheless, in our zeal for expeditions to other quarters, we have left almost unguarded the shortest and most easy route to our Indian capital. This was undoubtedly a blunder; but at the same time we, at this safe distance, cannot help being amused that the peaceful city of Calcutta should so quickly have been metamorphosed into a besieged fortress. The greatest alarm was spread over the whole country round Calcutta, an immense army of Burmese being supposed.

ed to be in full march to recover the provinces of Bengal, &c. which they had repeatedly claimed as dependencies of the Burman empire. The European inhabitants of Calcutta formed themselves into a militia, and half of the crews of the Company's ships were landed, to make a last effort for the preservation of British India. Dacca was of course considered in extreme danger, and, we believe, was at one time reported to have fallen.

It was soon discovered, however, that all that had been done was, that a few hundreds of our native troops had been defeated by about as many thousands of the enemy, who, after their victory, quietly stationed themselves at Ramoo.

The following letter from the Rajah of Arracan, and other Burmese authorities, is rather of a pacific character.* It was brought to head-quarters by a sepoy of the 23d regt., who had been taken prisoner at Ramoo.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM THE RAJAH OF ARRACAN AND OTHER BURMESE AUTHORITIES.

"Our master the Lord of the White Elephant, the Great Chief, the Protector of the Poor and Oppressed, wishes that the people of both countries should remain in peace and quiet.

"The Bengalees of Chittagong excited a dispute about the Deep of Shapoorree, which belongs to Arracan. To prevent all dissension, by orders of Eumada Sunadwuddie, the General, a letter was sent by Hussain Ullee, Doobashee to the Judge of Chittagong, who wisely relinquished the Deep of Shapoorree as belonging to Arracan. After this, some mischievous person misled the English gentlemen, and caused a dispute and encounter between the English soldiers and our people, whereon the General advanced from Pegu, with a large force into Arracan, and with a view to the tranquillity of the two great countries came to Rutnapullung, and sent a message calculated to benefit both parties, through Hussain Ullee, Doobashee to the Bengalee Captain, and Commandant of the Stockade.

"While this conference was going on, a number of Bengalee and Mug Sepoys arrived from Ramoo, and began to fire with musket and cannon at the Burmese, among whom Hussain Ullee was wounded. On this the Burmese also commenced the combat, and putting the Bengalee and Mug troops to flight, showed forbearance, and refrained from killing them. The

* The Burmese have probably discovered that the march to England is somewhat longer than they at first imagined.

Sardars forbade them killing any one. Still no letter came from the Judge of Chittagong, and therefore we remained at Ramoo.

Our soldiers injured none of the poor inhabitants, and committed no oppression, and destroyed no habitations; yet the English gentlemen, with the Bengalee Sepoys, began firing upon us from muskets and cannon. At last, the Burmese Sardars advanced with a Boobashee, to say what would have contributed to pacify both states. On this the Bengalee Sepoys began a fire, which the Burmese were obliged to return, a battle ensued, many were wounded, and many put to flight. The people of Ramoo set fire to their own village and burned it. The Judge and Colonel of Chittagong, the Generals and Chieftains of Calcutta, are all men of wisdom and intelligence; from their keeping and protecting the traitor Hynja all of these calamities arise. We send this letter by a Bengalee whom we took at Ramoo."

The latest accounts received from Chittagong mention a report that the Burmese had made an unsuccessful attack upon the H.C. cruiser Vestal, and the small British post of provincials and Mughs at Tek Naaf. One half of Capt. Notou's party, supposed to have been completely destroyed, had returned to Chittagong unhurt. The enemy seemed to be projecting a forward movement, but if they advance far they will probably meet with a warm reception, for reinforcements were already on their way, both by sea and land, for that quarter. The Burmese general was expecting orders from Ava.

The following is an extract of a letter from Chittagong, dated May 24.

"When the enemy advanced, on the 15th of May, the left flank was entrusted to a strong party of the Mugs, but when the attack of the 17th commenced, these abandoned their post at the first fire, and fled with the greatest precipitation. To this is ascribed the destruction of the European force; for the flank being then entirely exposed, the enemy poured down upon the troops from all quarters. These Mugs, to whose dastardly conduct the defeat may be laid, are the native inhabitants of Arracan, who, on the defeat of the Rajah of that province by the Burmese, and the subsequent conquest of his whole territory by that nation, preferring flight to servitude, took refuge in the Dumbuck hills, on the borders of Chittagong, and in the deep forests and jungles that skirt the frontier. Here they formed themselves into tribes of independent robbers, and caused, by their frequent irruptions, great molestation to the Burmese. Many of these have since

been located in Chittagong and its neighbourhood, by the policy of the Bengal Government, which was anxious to render its frontier on that side as populous and strong as possible; and from the national wrong they had suffered from the Burmese, it was expected they would have formed, assisted by European officers, a barrier

against any attacks from that quarter. The miserable defence of their native land, which, in a few months, was utterly subdued, proves, however, their extreme cowardice; and the treachery of their conduct at Ramoo shews this has not left them."

Home Intelligence.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 31, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable... S. Rs. 37 8 to 38 4 per cent. prem.

Bank Shares.

Premium 38 to 40 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sic. Rupee—to

Buy, 1s. 10 1/4 to 1s. 11d.—to Sell, 1s. 11d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 to 93 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 95 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills... S. Rs. 5 0 per cent.

Ditto Government ditto... 2 8 ditto.

Interest on Loans, open date... 2 8 ditto.

Ditto, 3 months certain... 5 0 ditto.

Madras, May 31, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable... 55 per cent. premium.

Unremittable... 6 to 8 ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8d. per

Madras Rupee.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 95 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, June 19, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable... 145 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.

Non Remittable... 108 to 120 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 4 1/4 per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 1/2 Bom. Rs. per

100 Sicca Rs.

On Madras, ditto, 100 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 2. *Commodore Hayes*, Moncrieff, from Bengal; at Deal.

3. *Lady Nugent*, Boon, from Bengal and Gibraltar, and *Medina*, Brown, from Batavia; at Deal.

4. *Isabella*, Wallis, from Bombay 24th May; *Merborough*, Tarbutt, from Bengal and Madras; and *Woodlark*, Brown, from V. D. Laud and N. S. Wales; at Gravesend.

11. *Mary Ann*, Craigie, from Bombay 22d June; at Gravesend.

12. *Albion*, Best, from the Mauritius; at Gravesend.

17. *Mary*, Steel, from Singapore and Penang, and *Francis*, Benson, from Singapore, Penang, and Bencoolen; at Deal.

18. *Bengal*, Pearce, from Bengal; at Liverpool.

19. *Lady Kennaway*, Surflen, from Bombay 3d June; at Liverpool.

— *William Shand*, Kerr, from Batavia; at Deal.

Departures.

Sept. 29. *H.M.S. Blonde*, for Rio Janerio and Sandwich Islands; from Portsmouth.

— *Richard Rimmer*, Nichols, for Singapore; from Liverpool.

Oct. 4. *Grenada*, Anderson, for N. S. Wales (with female convicts); from Deal.

7. *Alfred*, Lamb, for Bombay; from Gravesend.

12. *Ganges*, Lloyd, for Madras, and *Charlotte*, Heeter, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.

— *England*, Reny, for Bombay; *Asia*, Pope, for N. S. Wales and Bombay;

Henry, Ferrier, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); *Prince of Denmark*, Stewart, for N. S. Wales; and *Harriet*, Fulcher, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.

17. *Madras*, Crosley, for Madras and Bengal; from Gravesend.

20. *Lady East*, Talbert, for N. S. Wales and Bombay; from Gravesend.

22. *Aurora*, Earl, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

24. *City of Rochester*, Coppin, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

Passengers from India.

Per *Commodore Hayes*, from Bengal: Mr. and Master Torbett, both from St. Helena.—E. C. Lawrence, Esq., C. S. died on his passage: Mrs. Lawrence was landed at the Mauritius.

Per *Isabella*, from Bombay: Mrs. Thew; Dr. Rae, R.N.; Dr. Henderson, Company's Service; R. Dirom, Esq.

Per *Albion*: Lieut. Col. Molesworth and family from St. Helena.

Per *Woodlark*, from Van Dieman's Land: Mr. Rose, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Go-

purpose of our own aggrandizement, of having always acted on the principle of "making use of one prince to put down another."

Such are the hackneyed charges which Mr. Say and his English commentators are endeavouring to revive.

Is it possible that our author can be so totally ignorant, as the opinions he has adopted would seem to imply, of several of the best writers on Indian history? An Orme, and a Wilks, and a Malcolm, were surely as worthy of his regard as they are revered by every lover of historical truth. These writers would have properly instructed him as to the true origin and growth of our Indian empire; they would have taught him, that we have been forced into contest, on almost every occasion, by the cupidity or ambition of the native princes;—perhaps indeed they would have told him a yet plainer truth,—that agents, of his own nation, who had insidiously acquired authority in the native courts, were the chief fomenters of those very wars, the result of which established our ascendancy.

After thus defaming the Indian Governments, both at home and abroad, Mr. Say adverts, in somewhat invidious terms, to the extent of our Indian possessions, and the pomp and luxury displayed by the civil and military functionaries; but observations of such a character shall not detain us.

The main points he endeavours to establish (still adhering to his textbooks) are—first, the fallacy of the current opinion, "that India is the grand source of England's wealth;" and secondly,—the actual bankruptcy of the East-India Company, and the inexpediency of continuing longer such a weighty, unprofitable, and even mischievous incumbrance upon the British nation.

His only argument in support of the first of these propositions is contained in the following passage:—"To ascertain the cause of any nation's wealth we must not look abroad, but

amidst the people themselves. It is the active and judicious industry of the English, the spirit of order and economy of their merchants, and the protection enjoyed by all from equal laws, which are the sources of wealth; these sources are equally open to all nations."

The solidity of this remark is too palpable to be disputed; but how does the argument invalidate the declared importance of our Indian trade? We admit, with Mr. Say, that this commerce, extensive as it has now become, is by no means the chief basis of our national prosperity; but when we consider the enormous capital that is embarked in the India trade, both by the Company and private merchants, the great variety in the exports and imports, and the industry that is set afloat at Manchester and Glasgow by one article alone, it is quite impossible for us to subscribe to his conclusion, that our commerce with India is of trifling value to the Parent State. In point of fact, Mr. Say himself is not of this opinion; his ideas were somewhat confused, as appears in a subsequent page of his essay, between the India trade and the East-India Company. We pass on, therefore, to his second position,—the actual bankruptcy of the East-India Company, and the inexpediency of the longer continuance of so mischievous a body.

This is a subject by far too wide for our present limits; but a few cursory inquiries as to our author's competency to reason on such a question may not be out of place.

He affirms that he has taken for his guide the most recent and best authenticated documents (*les renseignements les plus récents et les plus avérés*): viz. "Adam Smith, Colquhoun, Dr. Robert Hamilton's valuable work on the National Debt; but principally the excellent History of British India, published in 1817,* by Mr. Jas. Mill."

* It is true, Mr. Mill's historical work was published in 1817, but the intelligence it contains is by no means brought down to so late a period.

The most recent documents!! Mr. Say is a foreigner, and if his tract had been exclusively intended for foreigners, we should probably not have interfered with his charitable efforts to enlighten them. But knowing as we do that the essay was transmitted to England for insertion in the *Oriental Herald*, and taking also into consideration that even an earlier translation was issued from the London press, in order that the essay might obtain the widest possible circulation; we must really be allowed to hint, that there are much more recent documents than our author has consulted, and which, if proper attention had been paid to them, would probably have led him to very different conclusions from those which he has so unadvisedly for his literary character forced upon the British as well as the Continental public.

Mr. Say has heard of the last Charter Act, but it is evident that he has not read it; if he had done this he would have perceived that it was thenceforth incumbent on the East-India Company to lay, annually, before Parliament, distinct accounts of the state of their finances, separating the receipts and disbursements of a territorial or political character from such as were strictly commercial. Annual reports were likewise required of the state of the Indian debt.—These papers are duly handed in, and printed for the information of the Members of Parliament.

In these annual accounts, Mr. Say might have found a history of the Company's finances from the expiration of the late charter down to the present time. He has contented himself, however, with antiquated documents, and has even selected periods, though we trust with no sinister view, when long and expensive wars, undertaken for the very existence of our Indian empire, had not only exhausted the treasury of the Company, but had likewise reduced them to the necessity of contracting consi-

derable debts. The inferences, however, which he thus derives, he does not hesitate to lay before us as a faithful picture of the existing state of things.—In a few individual features we will shew him where it is unlike.

First then,—on the authority of his ancient records, he assures us that the Company's receipts are unequal to meet their expenditure.—That such has been the case at certain unfortunate periods, when the burthen of preserving India pressed hard upon their shoulders, we willingly admit. But let Mr. Say refer to the Parliamentary documents* to which we have just alluded, and he will there find his assertion completely falsified. The best answer, however, to this first proposition will be found in our reply to the second.

Secondly,—he asserts, that in order to meet the excess of expenditure over income, the Company is continually contracting fresh loans, and thus involving itself in deeper insolvency. If this were really the case, matters would be bad indeed. By referring, however, to the annual accounts, or to our sixteenth and eighteenth volumes, Mr. Say will find, to his astonishment, that the Company's debts have been repaid within the last few years to the amount of several millions sterling.

But besides the annual accounts, there were other and abundant means at Mr. Say's command, through which he might have become tolerably acquainted with the present state of the Company's finances; for numerous books treating on these matters have been published from time to time. Moreover, the late financial arrangements to pay off old debts by means of new loans (so greatly to the Company's advantage) were not made in a corner; they have been a constant theme of conversation amongst the old and retired servants of the Company for some time past; par-

* Abstracts of these accounts, during the last three years, may be seen in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xvi. p. 148, xxi.—xvi. p. 480—481. &c. &c.

phlets have been published respecting them, and correspondence has been carried on in the newspapers.

By properly attending to these and other sources of information, Mr. Say might have rendered himself competent to enlighten both the Continental and British public.—By his negligence, or want of industry, he has grievously exposed himself to all who are less ignorant than himself.

As we have already declared our intention of avoiding detail, we shall notice but a few of the numerous minor errors contained in this short essay. We say "minor errors"—they are such, however, as sufficiently demonstrate that our author's acquaintance with Indian history is marvellously superficial.

1. He states, that the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore are indebted to the East-India Company to the amount of £2,000,000; and that this debt is not likely to be paid. The fact is, that the same negotiations which transferred to the Company the territories of these princes, not only nullified this debt, but transferred likewise to the same hands the obligation of answering all just pecuniary demands from other parties.*

2. He states, that "the nomination to all vacant places" is vested in the Crown, and that the influence of Government is greatly enhanced thereby. If Mr. Say had made himself acquainted with the provisions of the last Charter Act, he would not have ventured the assertion. It is there most clearly and positively provided, that the nomination to all vacant places shall originate with the Court of Directors; and the sanction of the Board of Control is necessary *only* in regard to the highest appointments, viz. the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Commander-in-Chief at each Presidency. It is likewise in the power of the Court of Directors, by a special provision of the Act, to recall, *ad libitum*,

* We allude chiefly to the Nabob of Arcot.

any one of their officers, independently of the sanction of the Board.

3. The last error we shall notice is the amount of the public loan of 1812, contracted for in this country. Mr. Say states it at £3,880,000:—the true amount of it was £2,500,000. This debt, moreover, has been altogether redeemed.—Mr. Say tells us of the contract, but not of the repayment.

Enough has been surely advanced to shew that no reliance can be placed on any of our author's statements.—What, then, become of his reasoning, and the inferences he has drawn?—If we had time and space, and this were a sufficient occasion for taking a comprehensive view of the financial affairs of the Company, it would not be difficult to shew, that the Indian debt, such a mountain when seen through the magnifying optics of Mr. Say,—is a mole-hill when compared with the vast and increasing resources of the territorial possessions of the Company. It has been for several years, and still is, in a rapid course of redemption, and every successive year increases the facility of reducing it.

We noticed in the commencement of this article, that our author's own opinions were generally good. We are anxious, therefore, to make some amends for the severity of the foregoing observations, by declaring our unqualified approbation of the sentiments conveyed in the following paragraphs:—

"It must, however, be allowed, that since the Directors of the Company and the members of the Government have been set to watch each other; since formidable complaints have been heard in the House of Commons; since the circulation of many works which have enlightened the English public on the true state of affairs, and on their real interests, abuses have sensibly diminished. The English administration in these vast and fertile countries seems to have changed its character: property is safe under its protection; justice is impartially ad-

ministered in all the countries directly under English rule; and appeals to the higher Courts having been rendered more easy, the Rajahs and tributary princes have been obliged to adhere pretty closely to justice in their decisions.

"It has sometimes been said, that this colony, like every other, will render itself independent: but it has not been considered that India is not a colony, properly so called, for the English have neither driven out nor exterminated the natives. The Hindoos are still what they were under Aurengzebe, and are probably still more numerous and industrious; they were then the masters of their own country, notwithstanding the little attachment they had to it. What is a government of 45,000 men over a population of twenty millions? But the natives are quiet and laborious, and quite incapable of appreciating the effect of national independence and good political institutions upon individual happiness. The people of Asia resemble their flocks, who scarcely think it possible to live without a master: they are happy, without knowing why, when fortune sends them a good one; and when the contrary happens, suffer patiently, without troubling themselves as to the means of bettering their condition in future.

"Supposing any foreign prince or usurper should procure a few willing or reluctant partisans, he would have still fewer means of resisting British power and intrigue than the princes who governed India before the English, and who, nevertheless, have been forced to submit to the superior tactics of Europe and the superior policy of England. A European army would appear in India under great disadvantages; it would not find a people incensed against their rulers, ready to second it, as has been asserted. The princes, rather than the people, were the enemies of the English; and independent princes no longer exist. European forces could only be sent by land; and

let any one calculate the delay, the expense, and the loss which must attend an army in such an expedition! Not to speak of the nations it would have to fight with on its road,—of the men, horses, and artillery lost in the burning sands, the trackless swamps, and impassable rivers,—it would have to encounter, on its arrival, a well-established power, defended by an army of 160,000 men, disciplined like Europeans, and with the facilities of receiving by sea all necessary reinforcements and supplies.

"Finally, if the English in India wanted to render themselves independent of the Mother-Country, and to be governed by a leader of their own, what are their means of accomplishing it? The English population of India is composed of about 20,000 soldiers, for the most part the servants of the Company, or of Government, which is the same thing; and from 4 to 5,000 independent individuals, scattered at great distances from each other, and occupied with their private interests.*

"The object of the greater part of the English in India is to return home to spend their fortunes in their native land; and they would not willingly engage in any enterprize likely to prevent this. The insurgents would have only a few scattered troops and clerks, willing to renounce their country and remain in India. The fidelity of the sepoys, or native troops, disciplined and commanded by Europeans, would waver between the English of Europe and of Asia; while the weakness springing from such divisions would probably cause their common expulsion, unless the force sent by the Mother-Country should profit by the only chances of success afforded it by this dangerous disorganization.

"In every case the freedom of India seems impossible; but ought we to wish, for the interests of humanity, that Europe may lose its influence over Asia? Ought we not rather to wish

* We do not stop to correct these statements.—Ed.

that it should increase? Europe is no longer what she was in the days of Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque. She is arrived at a state in which Asia has nothing to fear from her influence. With her despots and superstitions. Asia has no good institutions to lose, while she may receive many from Europe.

"The nations of Europe, from their enterprising spirit, and the astonishing progress they have made in all the branches of human knowledge, are, no doubt, destined to subdue the world, as they have already subdued the two Americas;—I do not mean by force of arms. Military preponderance is, and ever will be, accidental and precarious. Europe will subjugate the world by the inevitable ascendancy of knowledge, and the unceasing operations of her institutions. It is no longer necessary to employ arms against the American Indians. Asia needs longer time, on account of her immense population, and the inertia which long-rooted and immoveable customs oppose to every species of innovation. But the march of events is inevitable. The religion of the Magi has given place to Mahometanism; that of Bramah has lost half its votaries; and Mahometanism will wear itself out in turn, like every thing else. The facilities of communication by water are becoming every day more perfect. In our own times, the voyage to India by the Cape of Good Hope has been lessened one half, both in ease and celerity, since 1789. The other passages to the East will indubitably become more short and practicable. The liberation of Greece will lead to that of Egypt; and civilization, gaining ground, will level the obstacles to communication; for the more civilized nations become, the more will they perceive that it is their interest to communicate with their neighbours. We may then have a faint idea of the future state of society; but time is a necessary element in all great revolutions."

Mr. Say is a most respectable writer

on subjects of political economy, and, in his proper sphere, we shall always yield to him due respect; but let him not hastily conclude that he can as hastily obtain an insight into the history, finance, and politics of India. To be properly versed in such affairs, requires a long apprenticeship; and Mr. Say has not yet been sufficiently instructed even in the elements. Let him not pin his faith to any political creed, but candidly look abroad for general information. There are writers of standard fame, with whom he has no acquaintance; in the first instance, let him spend a few months in reading what has cost these able and intelligent men so many years of painful study, and then (such is our opinion of Mr. Say) he will certainly will not risk a hasty judgment on questions of mighty import.

The extracts we have made, and which constitute the only valuable portion of the Essay, sufficiently assure us, that Mr. Say's mind is of such a character, that information alone is necessary to correct his present views. —Perhaps the subject has been suggested to him; if so, we know our ground, and we think it right that Mr. Say should know it also.

There are many who talk about India, who have no knowledge of the subject; and there are many also who have sinister views: Mr. Say has only to open his eyes, and read, and judge for himself, and we trust that we shall then see him in his proper character.

The ignorance of the public in general, in regard to Indian affairs, is truly ludicrous: they know that there is such a country as India; they have heard also of Warren Hastings and Marquess Wellesley; they have listened to the scandal that has been talked about them; and, provided they have no immediate connexions in India, they have at once concluded that every thing is too iniquitous to bear investigation.

All that we plead for is a patient and candid review of Indian affairs.

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

M. Dupin, whose recent work on England is well known, has calculated that the construction of the largest of the Egyptian pyramids, together with its foundation, must have required the labour of 100,000 men for twenty years; but that the operation of the steam-engines now at work in England, conducted by 36,000 men, would be sufficient to produce the same effect in eighteen hours. The hewing of the stone would occupy but a few days. The mass of the great pyramid amounts to four millions of cubic metres (yards), and the weight exceeds ten millions of tons, at two thousand pounds to the ton. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is assumed

to be at forty-nine metres from the base; and if we take eleven metres as the average depth of the stratum of stone, the whole height is sixty metres, which, multiplied by two millions four hundred thousand tons, gives six hundred and twenty-four millions.

All the steam engines in England possess the power of 320,000 horses; these machines, kept in motion twenty-four hours, would raise 867,800,000 tons, or 647,100,000 in eighteen hours, which exceeds the mass of labour that must have been employed to raise the materials of the great pyramid.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.

the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Mr. Buckingham, in the Oriental Herald for last month, as an act of courtesy (according to his acceptance of the term), has noticed my letter to you of the 28th September, which appeared in the Asiatic Journal for October; adding, that "it is for the sake of others, rather than for mine, that he has condescended to notice it all." Perhaps it would have been quite as well for his own sake, if he had restrained himself from this gratuitous act of kindness towards others. These others, I take to be somewhat like Falstaff's men in buckram; creatures of Mr. Buckingham's distorted imagination; and in standing forth to defend these others, he has only exposed himself.

I lament, Mr. Editor, that you should have been subjected to any portion of his ire by giving admission to my letter. Nevertheless, if you do not startle at the thunder of this Eastern Jupiter, this Buckingham to-nant,* I shall not shrink from grappling with his oriental or occidental logic, either or both, as he pleases:

and although I am not to be bruited into a change of signature, even for the glory of exchanging shots with the *ex-dévant* editor of the Calcutta Journal, I shall never put forward any statement reflecting upon the character of individuals "founded on an entire and wilful ignorance of the facts;" a conduct imputed to Mr. Buckingham in the seventeenth page of the Appendix to the "Statement of Facts relative to his removal from India, printed at Calcutta in April 1823."

The passages of my letter which referred to Mr. Buckingham were few. I charged him with profanely quoting Scripture;—with treating personal character as nothing in the scale with reference to the claim preferred by Mr. Marjoribanks;—and I remarked that Mr. Buckingham could not be ignorant of the value of character, or of the evils which its loss entails.

Notwithstanding the blustering of Mr. Buckingham, I see no reason to alter my opinions one iota.

I charge Mr. Buckingham with a profanation of Scripture, in comparing the irrelevant and desultory matter which occurs in a General Court to the seed mentioned in the parable of

* Mr. Buckingham, at a debate at the East-India House, declared, that as he was not allowed to speak in whispers at Calcutta, he would speak in thunders here.

the sower; the seed, as there used, being, in the figurative language of Sacred Writ, a type of the truths taught by our Saviour to his disciples.

I know not Mr. Buckingham's persuasion; but his apparent contempt of all legitimate authority augurs but little reverence towards the source from whence all power springs: and the Asiatic Journal will not suffer in the good opinion of its supporters, by having omitted to record the commencement of a speech which is in itself so completely indefensible.

Upon the second point, as to character.

Mr. Buckingham says he does not clearly understand what is meant by the expression of a right to rest belief on character. I will endeavour to explain my meaning, by citing that gentleman's own case, in the hope that the familiarity of the exemplification will enable him to comprehend it.

Mr. Buckingham applies for permission to return to India as the editor of a paper. Inquiry is made how he conducted himself during his former residence there. It appears that he was sent about his business for treating the orders of his superiors with contempt, after forfeiting his repeated promises of better behaviour. His request, therefore, is rejected, in the belief that if allowed to go back he would return to his old ways, and I rest such belief on the character which the Government give of him.

Mr. Buckingham's speech, even according to his own version, treats as a fallacy the idea of reputed good character being a guarantee against misconduct. If it is not a guarantee, at least it presents a fair presumption in favour of the party enjoying such a character. But who supported Mr. Marjoribanks' claim simply upon character? who denied the right of scrutiny? and where, let me ask Mr. Buckingham, has such right been more fully and more freely indulged in than on that occasion, when at least ten hours were occupied in the discussion?

Mr. Marjoribanks was charged with

"coming to the Court under false pretences." It was against such an imputation that the character of Mr. Marjoribanks was cited as a sufficient ground to rebut the calumny; and yet Mr. Buckingham has the effrontery to state, "No one that we ever heard of imputes more to Mr. Marjoribanks than this,—that his demand is unsupported by sufficient grounds."

With reference to the question put to Mr. Buckingham,—whether, in hiring a servant, character does not weigh? he replies, "it would have its due weight, but it would not prevent an inquiry into the justice of such servant's claims, if he were subsequently to present to his master a demand for wages which he had been absent for two or three years on an excursion of pleasure with his friends in some distant country. This is a parallel case." I deny its being a parallel case, or any thing like it. The regulations of the service permitted Mr. Marjoribanks to be absent from his duty for two years on an excursion of pleasure to recover his health, with the greater portion of his allowances. The demand was presented by the servant; it was investigated and deemed a just one by three concurrent jurisdictions, viz. by the Court of Directors, by the Court of Proprietors, and by the Board of Control. Where, then, is the parallel? With Mr. Buckingham it would seem that it is sufficient a measure should emanate from the Directors, to render it unjust and unprincipled.

I now come to that passage in my letter which appears to have given the greatest umbrage to Mr. Buckingham, viz. "Mr. B. cannot be ignorant of the value of character, or of the evils which its loss entails."

This is what Mr. B. calls "a stab of the assassin in the dark." It needed no stab in the dark to inflict the wound which seems to have occasioned so much pain to him. He who

runs may read, that Mr. Buckingham forfeited his repeated promises of amendment given to the Bengal Government, and opposed his own opinions, and his "pretended dignity as a licensed free-mariner," to the injunctions of the Government, whose forbearance only incited him to fresh acts of contumacy.*

It was a series of misconduct, combined with ingratitude, that led to Mr. Buckingham's deportation. I refer to facts. On the 29th May 1822, Mr. B. writes to the Governor-General's Private Secretary in the following terms:† "I can have no hesitation in distinctly pledging myself to exercise the greatest caution in the admission of articles which may have the slightest tendency to produce such an evil (a relaxation of discipline), as well as all those which may appear dictated by personal feelings rather than a disinterested regard to the promotion of the public good."

"My unaltered desire is that my paper should be confined to subjects of decided utility."

"I do with sincerity pledge myself to exercise that additional scrutiny and caution which his Lordship requires; and having so pledged myself, I shall, I trust, be conscientiously zealous to fulfil his expressed expectation. I assure his Excellency, the Governor-General, that he may repose himself on my attention to these points; and with a renewal of my deep sense of his Lordship's justice, as well as his benevolence, I have, &c."

Why, Sir, it will scarcely be credited, that within two months from his giving this renewed pledge to his giving this renewed pledge to avoid personal subjects, and to confine himself to subjects of decided utility, he made a violent personal attack on a most respectable public officer, "founded on an entire and wilful ignorance of facts;" an

attack which, I regret, induced Mr. Jameson to seek personal satisfaction at the hands of one who "stood forth to vindicate the principles of anonymous appeals, whatsoever slander upon individuals they involved, and maintained the privilege of lending himself to be the instrument of any unknown calumniator."*

Such, Sir, is the character given by the Supreme Government of Mr. Buckingham, who now has the face to come forward and complain of the anonymous mode adopted in offering the remarks in my letter of September, and to which he has applied the following epithets:

"The dastardly conduct of the writer."

"The masked slanderer."

"The base unmanly wretch."

"The stab of the assassin in the dark."

"The writer of the base and infamous insinuation."

"The unmanly dastard."

Let the gall'd jade wince, and not complain if he now writhes under the chastisement given him in an anonymous mode, the principle of which he has himself vindicated, whatsoever slander upon individuals it involved, or however unfounded the calumny.

Mr. Buckingham forfeited his character pledged to the Bengal Government. He has complained of his losses, and has brought his case before Parliament, before the Directors, before the Court of Proprietors, and before the Board of Control: all have rejected it. I think, therefore, that I am fully justified in telling him, that "he cannot be ignorant of the value of character, or of the evils which its loss entails."

And now, Sir, having replied to Mr. Buckingham's remarks on my letter, I must beg permission, before I conclude, to draw the attention of your readers to the gentlemanly tirade which this sensitive Mr. Buckingham has directed against the Court of Directors. I refer to it, not with the

view of entering into any discussion in the subject to which it relates, but for the purpose of exposing the man, who can condescend to use terms which could only emanate from one who "has lent himself to be the instrument of any unknown calumniator."

In the Oriental Herald for last month there is an article, page 368, on the papers printed by the Company relating to the Hyderabad loan; and in page 376 is the following passage: "Another letter from the Court of Directors in England, dated November 1821, was dispatched to India, and a more ludicrous specimen of ignorance as to the first principles of political economy; of folly as to apprehending consequences from causes which could not have produced them; of jealousy as to profit made by others in which they themselves desired to share, is not to be found in the annals of the Court."

Those who penned this able letter of the 1st November 1821, to which Mr. Buckingham has alluded, require no other defenders than themselves from any attacks which may be levelled at them. But I would ask how Mr. Buckingham could possibly know the Directors wished to share in the profits? If he can prove that assertion to be true, I will join with him in reprobating the hypocritical indignation which that

letter conveys at the scandalous transactions which it justly condemns. If he cannot prove his assertion to be true, the only conclusion to be drawn is, that he has asserted what is false, and that knowingly and willingly. What, then, becomes of his claim to honour, truth, and integrity?

I heartily congratulate the Proprietors in having a Court of Directors who have manfully and fearlessly exposed and reprobated the shameful intrigues which the Hyderabad Papers disclose. I single out no individual, be he high or low, who may have taken part in the business. It appears to be of a most nefarious character; and whether one party is to blame or another, all I care about is that the Court of Directors should set their faces against such measures, in a manner so decided, that it shall be a guide to all future governments to avoid lending themselves to the insidious representations of interested parties, imbued with a cupidity which would wring the very heart's blood from the poor native prince, whose coffers were doomed to be the prey of such usurious vultures. If the Court of Directors do this, more good will result to India than from a free press, which is Mr. Buckingham's panacea for all evils, and which he would exercise in upholding extortion and iniquity.

JUSTITIA.

A TOUR IN INDIA IN THE YEAR 1503.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: The following extract from an ancient volume which I lately discovered in the library of a friend, where it had long remained undisturbed under the accumulated dust of half a century, may not prove uninteresting to your readers, as conveying an account of one of the earliest "Tours in India" which have been given to the public in this age of tour-making.

This volume, which is in the rich dress of the age, contains besides other navigations and disco-

veries in various parts of the "worlde, The Navigation and Vyages of Lewes Vertomannus, Gentleman of the Citie of Rome, to the Regions of Arabia, Egypte, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within and without the ryuer of Ganges, &c.; in the Yeere of our Lorde 1503. Conteyning many notable and straunge thynges, both historycall and naturall."

From this I have extracted a portion of that which seemed most applicable to your journal, and, should

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it prove acceptable to your readers, I will continue to give you such further portions as in the present "refined age" may be admissible in a work of general circulation.

The author's own words will best explain his motive for travelling, and publishing the result of his labours: "For as often in the books of histories and cosmographies I read of such marvellous thynges, whereof they make mention (especially of thynges in the East parte of the worlde), there was nothing that coulde pacifie my unquiet mynde untill I had with mine eyes scene the truth thereof." *** "But what incommodities and troubles chaunced unto me in these vyages, as hunger, thirst, coile, heate, farrre, captivitee, terrours, and dyvers other suche daungeres, I will declare by this booke, in theyr due places."

I am, &c.

BIBLIOGRAPHICUS.

OF THE CITIE OF CAMBAIA IN INDIA; MOST FRUITFULL IN MANNER OF ALL THYNGES. CAP. I.

Forasmuche as in the begynnyng of this worlke we promised that we would declare all thynges briefly, we intende nowe heere to speake onely of thynges whiche may seeme most woorthye to be knowen. Entying, therefore, into India, we came to a certayne porte which the great and famous ryuer Indus passeth by, and it is not far from the citie of Cambaia. It is situate three myles within the lande toward the south. The Brigantines, or Foystes, can have no access to it, excepte the fludde ryse hygher then cometh. It is wont to do, which sometymes overfloweth the lande the space of foure myles. But heere the fluddes have contrarie courses of increasyng, for heere they increase in the wane of the moone, but with us in the full moone. The citie is walled after our manner, and aboundeth with all necessarie thynges, especially with wheates and all sortes of holosome and pleasaunte fruites. There are also certayne kyndes of spyces, the names whereof I knowe not. It hath also abundance of muscampine or bombassine cotton. Merchants bryng from thence yearly so much bombassine and silke, that sometime

A Tour in India in the Year 1503.

they lade fourtie or fyfte shypes to carry into other countreys. In this region is also a mountayne where the onyx stone, commonly called "corneola," is founde; and not farre from thence another mountayne where the calcedony and diamant are found.

THE MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CITIE OF CAMBAIA AND OF THE SOLTAN THEREOF. CAP. 2.

The Soltan of Cambaia at my beyng there was named Macamut, and had rayned fourtie yeeres, after he had expelled the kyng of Gugerat. They thynke it not lawfull to kyll any liuyng beaste to eat, or to eat fleshe. They are no Maectes, neyther idolaters, and therefore humetans, neyther baptised, they I believe that if they were baptised, were not far from the way of salvation; for they observe the exquisite rule of justice, doying no worse to others than they woulde to be done to them. As touchyng theyr apparell, some of them go naked. On theyr heades they weare fylletes of purple colour. Theyr selues are of darke yolowe colour, commonly called leonell colour. This Soltan maynteyneth an army of ix thousande horsemen. Every mornyng resort to his pallace fyfte men sytting on elephantes; their office is, with all reuerence to salute the Kyng, or Soltan; the elephantes also kneeling downe. In the mornyng as soone as the Kyng waketh is heard a greete noyse of drummes, tamburtes, tymbralles, waytes, and also trumpettes, with dyvers other musycall instruments in reioycyng that the Kyng lyueth. The lyke do theyr whyls he is at dinner; and then also the men sytting on the elephantes make hym the lyke reuerence as before. We wyll in due place speake of the wytte, customes, and docilitie of these beastes. The Soltan of this cytie hath his upper lyppe so grosse, that it is a monstrous thyng to beholde; insomuch that somtyme he beareth it up with a fyllett, as women do the heare of theyr heades: his beards is whyte and longe, even unto the navell. He is accustomed to payson, even from his fancie, that dayly catch some to keep him in use; and although he himselfe sheweth hurte thereof by reason of custome, yet

* The insecticide in Gugerat is often carried over the ear. This is peculiarly so with the Jarrejaks, who practise infanticide.

doth he thereby so impoison hym selfe, that he is poyson to others; for when he is disposed to put any of his noblemen to death, he causeth him to be brought to his presence, and to stande naked before hym. Incontinente he eateth certayne fruities (whiche they call *chofolos*), lyke unto nutmegges; and eateth also the leaues of certayne hearbes whiche they call *tambolos*, addying also thereto the powder of beaten oyster shelles; and a while chaw- yng all these together in his mouth, he spyteth it out upon hym whom he desy- reth to kyll, who being sparkled therewith

* Jac-phul.

dyeth by force of the poyson within the space of halfe an houre. He entertaineth about foure thousand concubines; for when soeuer he hath lyne with any of them, shew with whom he hath lyen dyeth the daye following, beyng by him impoisoned; and therefore when he changeth his shyrt or other apparrell, no man dare weare it: and for this cause he hath greete change of apparrell. My companion en- quired diligently of the merchants by what meanes he was of so venemous na- ture; they answered, that the Soltan his father brought him so up of a childe with poyson, by litle and litle with preserva- tives so accustomyng him thereto.

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHINA.

Condensed from M. Kalproth's "Asia Polyglotta," and the 1st No. of his "Tableaux Historiques de l'Asie, depuis la Monarchie de Cyrus jusqu'à nos jours."

THE progenitors of the present Chi- nese appear not to have been the first inhabitants of the country; these were savages of a different race. The pre- sent inhabitants came, probably, from certain districts in the north-east, where they place the first scenes of their mythology, viz. the mountains of *Kookoon*, anciently *Kuen-lun*. These are an extensive chain of very high mountains covered with perpetual snow, situated to the west of northern China, and stretching from the lake *Khokhoo-nor*, to the *Thsoong-ling*, by which they are connected with the Heavenly Mountain. The Chinese, in this particular, resemble the Hindoos, and, indeed, all the nations speaking languages derived from the Sanscrit, and who have descended into Hin- doostan from the Himalaya moun- tains; the latter placing the origin of their gods, like their own, in the north, as the Chinese place their's in the west.

The colonies coming from Kuen-lun, gradually subdued and exterminated the Aborigines. A few remnants of these primitive nations, however, still

* London, Truettel, and Co., and Bossange and Co., publishing in six numbers, 4to., with an atlas in folio.

exist in the mountains of eastern Chi- na, under the appellation of *Miao*. We know but little of their manners, cus- toms, or language, and therefore have no means of tracing their origin. We may infer, however, from some pas- sages in the Chinese historians, that they were of the same race as the K'iangs or Tibetans.

The founders of the Chinese empire did not exceed one hundred families. Their ancient habits, which they have preserved to this day, form a striking contrast with those of the *Indo-ger- manic* race. The latter, now spread over the continent of Europe, is every where divided into hereditary castes, and the higher ranks are exceedingly tenacious of their nobility, even when dispossessed of every kind of pro- perty; the Chinese race, on the con- trary, is composed of families all equal to one another, and recognizing no other rule than that of the reigning dynasty, to which they are submitted in the most absolute degree; moreover, while the European institutions grant to the sovereign an inalienable right, even after the loss of the throne, the power in China is regarded only as a *de facto* possession; and any new power that may arise, is considered

legal from the moment that the sub- jugation of the empire is accom- plished. Among this people, whom we regard as slaves, the legitimacy of a sovereign ceases as soon as his ty- ranny becomes insupportable. Con- fucius, Mencius, and all the ancient philosophers of China, lay it down as a rule, that it is legal for the subjects to deliver themselves from oppresssion by regicide.

If the Chinese differ from the *Indo- germanic* race in their political opi- nions, they differ still more in their religious creed. The ancient inhabi- tants of China never admitted of a religious system conservative of social morals, and manifested by a public worship. The *Chara-ti*, or the exalted emperor, also call'd *Thian*, or Heaven, to whom the emperors used to sacri- fice occasionally, was not regarded as a divinity, punishing and rewarding human actions, but rather as a god peculiar to the emperor or the empire, who took no concern about the affairs of other mortals. In return, the latter cared nothing for him, and contented themselves with sacrificing to the good and evil genii, under whom they be- lieved the management of the world to be placed. These are the souls of mortals, who, according to their good or bad actions, became good or bad spirits. They were the only superior beings formerly worshipped in China. At present, however, Buddhism, which came from India, and which is strictly a religious system, is spread over China; but it was not till about a century before our era that it was introduced there.

The art of writing seems to have been very ancient in China. From the earliest periods the rulers of the coun- try caused all the remarkable events of their reigns to be recorded, together with the speeches they addressed to their grandees, or which their coun- sellors made to them. Confucius composed from these records, a his- tory from the time of the emperor Yao, who is said to have lived 2357

years before Christ, which he entitled *Shoo-king*. He also made a collection of ancient songs, arranged in chrono- logical order; and composed various other works on ceremonies, customs, music, &c.

At a subsequent period, these an- cient records were destroyed, by order of an emperor, as will be shewn in the sequel of this narrative; but they were afterwards restored, as well as circumstances would permit. We hope we shall be pardoned if we attach less faith to this early portion of Chinese history than Mr. Kalproth appears to do. From this epoch the history of China has been regularly continued down to our times, and seems to con- tain facts, which will tend to throw light even on the history of Europe, as it explains the causes of the irrup- tions of the barbarians who over- turned the Roman empire. But to return to our narrative.

The beginning of the Chinese an- nals is filled with fables, and we are introduced to sovereigns, who, as in Persia, invented the first arts neces- sary for the comforts of life. Through these narratives we arrive at the epoch of a great inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers, princi- pally in the north of the empire. This calamity took place about the year 2297, before Christ, and is nearly con- temporary with the deluge called Ty- phon, which took place in 2293. It is about this period that their history be- comes more credible, by being less marvellous, although still deficient in chronological order.

Yoo, who succeeded in draining off the waters of this inundation, was raised to the throne, and became the founder of the dynasty of *Hee*, which reigned about 440 years, and termi- nated in 1766 A.C. The next dy- nasty was that of the *Hhang*, which reigned 644 years, till 1123 A.C. "These two periods," says Mr. K., "are so devoid of facts as to prove of no interest. This very defect is, however, a proof of its correctness,

as the ancient historians of China have preferred to avow the absence of historical monuments, to supposing imaginary annals, in the style of the *Shah-namah* of the Persians."

Kheoo-sin, the last emperor of the dynasty of *Hhang*, lost the empire by the debaucheries and cruelties to which he was led by his mistress *Ta Kee*. All remonstrances having proved fruitless, several parties were formed against him: these were all united by *See-pe*, or *Wen-wang*, prince of *Tsheou*. He died, however, without completing the deliverance of his country. His son, *Woo-wang*, then took the lead of the revolted nation, and won the single battle which was fought in this war of liberty. Upon which the tyrant, seeing every thing lost, fled into his palace, and burnt himself with all his treasures.

Woo-wang, who succeeded him, transferred the imperial residence from the province of *Ho-nan* to the city of *Fung-hao*, now *Tshhang-ugan hean* in the province of *Khen-see*. This prince committed a very grand political fault. He destroyed the ancient form of pure monarchy, and substituted a species of feudal government, by dividing the country among his adherents, and reserving a very small portion of it for his own family. As long as the successors of *Woo-wang* were sufficiently powerful to keep these minor princes in subjection, a species of unity was preserved in the empire. But from the eighth century before Christ the imperial power went into decay, and was ruined by about twenty princes, who were continually at war among themselves.

At this period the Chinese race did not extend much beyond the river *Kiang*, and all the country beyond the mountains of *Nan-ling* was still peopled by the primitive race who first inhabited it.

Among the Chinese confusion and wars went on increasing, till about the third century B.C., when seven kingdoms had been formed in the

empire. Of these, that of *Thsin* in the north-west, which included about one-fifth of China and about one-tenth of its population, was the most powerful. *Tchao seeang wang*, king of *Thsin*, having become too powerful, the emperor of *Tsheou* was alarmed, and ordered all his vassals to march against the *Thsin*. Soon after, however, and without waiting for the issue of the war, he went and threw himself upon the mercy of his enemy. The king of *Thsin* pardoned him, and sent him back to his capital; but he died on the road, and his successor is not even named in the list of emperors, although he reigned for a few years. The conqueror, however, did not assume the title of emperor, and died in 251. His son, who succeeded him, died a few days after his accession to the throne, which he left to his son *Y-djin*. This prince, known by the title of *Tshooang siang wang*, is the father of the celebrated *Thsin Shae-huang-lee*, who may be regarded as the real founder of the dynasty of *Thsin*, and which gave to China the name it still bears in the west. He was one of the greatest emperors China ever possessed, although his merit is not acknowledged there, and his memory is disparaged by partial historians. He ascended the throne at the age of thirteen, and soon subdued the neighbouring princes; indeed, the empire under him nearly reached the whole of the extent which it now occupies; he having also conquered the Aborigines beyond the *Nan-ling*. It was divided by him into thirty-six provinces; besides four others to the south of China, which paid a tribute to this empire. This enterprising monarch also secured the western frontier of the empire, which, for centuries past, had been exposed to the incursions of various tribes of barbarians of Turkish race, who, under former dynasties, were known under the name of *Hian yun*, but under this dynasty, and for several centuries after, by that of *Hioang-noo*. He assembled an army

of 300,000 men, and, having passed the frontier, surprised his enemies, and put them completely to the rout. For the same purpose he undertook the junction of the walls, which the princes of *Thsin*, *Tshao*, and *Yen* had at different times constructed on their frontiers, as a protection against these barbarians, so as to form one continued wall from the western extremity of *Shen-see*, to the southern sea. A great number of labourers were collected for this purpose, who were placed under a guard of soldiers. Yet, although he was but thirty-three years of age when he began this vast undertaking, he did not live to see its completion, which was not accomplished till after the extinction of his dynasty.

His improvements in the interior were not less beneficent and surprising. He fixed the imperial residence at *Hian-yang*, in *Shen-see*. There he had several palaces built to resemble those of the princes he had subdued, and removing into them the furniture from the respective palaces from which they were copied, he ordered all the persons who had hitherto formed their respective households, to be settled in those new edifices. These structures, of so various a taste, occupied an immense tract of ground along the banks of the *Ooa*, and were united by a magnificent colonnade, or covered walk, by which they were surrounded. He travelled about the country with a degree of splendour, till then unknown. Every where he built magnificent structures for public convenience, or as monuments of his power. Commodious roads and large canals facilitated commerce, which, after so many ages of trouble, now began to revive. And in order to clear the country of the idlers and vagabonds who infested it, he had them seized, to the number of 500,000, and shut up in fortresses, where they were employed in public works.

For a long time, however, he had to contend against the rebellions and im-

portunities of the princes whom he had dispossessed of their lands. They constantly referred to the history of the country, which clearly showed that for many centuries past the feudal system had prevailed in China. At last the monarch was so wearied out by these references to history, that he ordered all the historical works to be burnt, especially those of Confucius, who had flourished about three centuries before him. It was this act of rigour that the literati of the country never could pardon him, and which has destroyed the reliance that otherwise might have been placed on Chinese history up to a very remote period. Mr. K., however, imagines that, notwithstanding the apparent punctuality with which this command was executed, it must have been difficult, not impossible, to effect a complete destruction of all historical records in a country where the art of writing was then so universally diffused, especially as the materials upon which they then wrote were of a very durable nature, viz. tablets of bamboo, on which the letters were either engraven with a style, or painted with a black varnish. If this reign deprived China of its ancient records, the country was in some measure indemnified by the invention of paper and pencil, by the emperor's general, *Moong Thian*. It was also during this reign that the characters now in use, and called *lee shoo*, were introduced, instead of the ancient letters, which were more complicated, and more difficult to write. *Thsin shae hooang tee* was not beloved by his subjects; his numerous innovations could not but displease a nation so much attached to ancient customs. Unfortunately too, his son, and immediate successor, was an impatient and voluptuous prince, who exasperated the people by his extortions, and thus gave the princes detested by his father an opportunity of renewing their claims and intrigues. He perished by the hands of an assassin; and in his nephew and suc-

censor, who shared the same fate, the dynasty of the *Thsin* ceased (about 200 years A.C.) The dynasty of the *Han* rose on its ruins, and although the emperors of that race maintained the system introduced by the *Thsin*, and which put an end to the feudal lords, they felt themselves, after the lapse of a few generations, sufficiently strong to order the restoration of the ancient records as far as it might be practicable. Many fragments of the works of Confucius were then found, especially as (about a century before Christ) the emperor *Woo-tee* offered a reward for the production of any of them. It has been an ancient practice in China for scholars to learn historical works entirely by heart. Thus an old man, who had been born under the *Thsin*, knew the whole of the *Shoo-king*, and from his dictation it was written down, which narrative being compared with the MSS. then or subsequently discovered, the *Shoo-king* was re-produced such as we now find it. Besides this, the history of the house of *Thsin*, and those of some of the kingdoms during the reign of the *Tcheoo* remained entire, and all these were made use of to restore the history of China.

The Chinese calculate by cycles of sixty years each. The first year of the first cycle falls upon the year 2637 before Christ, and is the sixty-first of the emperor *Huang-tee*. The restored history, which was completed under *Szu-ma-zian*, son of *Woo-tee*, and which is called *Szu-kee*, begins at that period, and is continued down to the beginning of the reign of the *Han*. But although he must have profited by all the materials he could command, the chronology is very imperfect and unsatisfactory, till about 782 years before Christ, from which period only the certain history of China can be dated. The history of China has been continued ever since *Szu-ma-zian*, by every succeeding dynasty, and it is customary not to publish the annals of

any one dynasty till its extinction; probably for the purpose of keeping history more impartial. This collection consists, at present, of twenty-two works, containing not only the history of emperors and princes, but likewise geography, statistics, laws, and biographical sketches of famous men. It forms usually sixty large volumes, and reaches to about the middle of the seventeenth century, or the beginning of the present dynasty of the *Mandshoo*. Besides this, there is a collection of traditional accounts, which carries the history of the country to above 3,000 years before Christ, giving an account of monarchs said to have reigned before *Huang-tee*, and to whom the invention of agriculture, medicine, the cultivation of silk, writing, and other similar arts are ascribed. But not content with this antiquity, a species of mythological history was invented or arranged in about the ninth century of our era, which is divided into ten *Kee* or periods, and is calculated sometimes at 2,276,000, sometimes at 3,276,000 years. This farrago of nonsense is called *Wai-kee*, or that which is out of history, a proof that the Chinese themselves attach no value to it.

Mr. K. entertains no doubt that the people whom the ancients called *Ser* (*Σήρ*), and from whom they obtained the silk of that name, were Chinese. Silk is still called by the Mongols *Suirkek*, by the *Mandshoo* *Suirge*, the Koreans *Suir*, and the Chinese *Szu* (pronouncing the *s* as in French). In the polished language of China the *r* at the end of words is never pronounced; nevertheless Mr. K. is of opinion that, anciently in the north of China, silk was called *Ser*, which completely agrees with the Greek name *Σήρ*, which they also gave to the silk fabrics. To look for the *Ser* among the snowy mountains of Tibet, as some geographers have done, he considers complete madness.

Y. Z.

VISIT TO THE FALLS OF REWAH.

A JOURNAL of a visit to the Falls of Rewah has already appeared in our pages. The following, however, contains many additional particulars.

My travelling companion and I arrived at the Rajah of Rewah's capital, on our route from Nagpore to Calcutta, via Mirzapore, on the 16th December 1823. Our intention of visiting the celebrated waterfalls in the neighbourhood being made known, we were immediately waited upon by one of his Highness's Headman, who, in his master's name, offered us every facility for satisfying our curiosity, furnished us with very intelligent guides, and all the information we required.

Having learnt that the first of the falls (which is on the river Tonse) was only six cows distant, we resolved to send one of our tents forward, and start the same afternoon; we accordingly sent our tent and servants on early, and started ourselves at 4 P.M., pursuing our course along the southern bank of the Bichanuddy, or Bechun river (which has its source about twenty miles to the eastward of the town) by a narrow footpath (for there are no roads in this part of the country) through well-cultivated and luxuriant fields. Night at last came on, and we began to think that the distance exceeded what we were told at Rewah; for when we asked our guide at eight o'clock how far we had to go, he replied, "adha door aya sahib;" this we found was true, for instead of finding the distance twelve miles, as at starting we supposed it to be, we found that the cross of this country is equal to four miles, and that we had travelled no less than four-and-twenty.

We arrived at the small and truly romantic village of Chechae at twelve o'clock at night, and after making enquiries respecting our tent, &c., found that they had not arrived; we concluded, therefore, that they had either lost the footpath, or that their guide had run away. What was now to be done? it had just begun to rain; there was no food for either ourselves or our horses, and no prospect of being able to get any from the miserable appearance of the village; every soul in the village was sound asleep, and nothing was to be heard excepting the distant roar of the

fall. We went immediately to the most respectable-looking house in the place, and having roused its owner from his slumbers, asked him if he could accommodate our horses and ourselves under his roof until daylight. The man seemed thunderstruck at seeing European faces among his native wilds at such a late hour; and after staring at us as if he thought his eyes were deceiving him, replied in the loud and independent tone peculiar to this part of the country, "hum brahmin." We dismounted, and entered the verandah where this mighty brahmin had been sleeping, and seeing that there were three or four charpoys to spare, asked him if he had any objection to let us sleep upon them, as our tent and beds had not come up: this he positively refused; and the noise the fellow made soon disturbed the neighbourhood, which collected in a motley group to behold the disturbers of their repose: our guide and the brahmin had a scuffle in the mean time, in which the former came off victorious.

We were told by some of the crowd, that there was a thana belonging to the Rajah about a mile distant, where we should meet with every civility, and get accommodations: thither we proceeded, and having knocked for entrance at the gates of the fort, were met by the killedar, who seemed more civilly inclined than our late friend: we explained our situation to this man, and he seemed willing to pay us every attention; but said that he could not admit us into the fort, as the Zemindar to whom it belonged was absent, and the fort contained his wives, who were not to be approached. We could not even get a seer of grain for our horses at this place, but the killedar sent for some to a village about five miles distant, and in the mean time set to work, with a Mussulman sepoy belonging to the Zemindar, to make a curry and some chupaties for us; as well as to provide some charpoys with dry straw and some Hindoostanee blankets, in the guard-room opposite the gates of the fort: this was a dreary-looking abode, consisting of nothing but a few posts with a chopper, without any walls, or any thing to protect us from the rain. After partaking of the

supper prepared for us by the killedar (which we both enjoyed exceedingly, now and then looking at each other, and laughing at the oddity of our situation, with heavy rain pouring down with great violence upon our humble hut), we went to sleep much more comfortably than we at first anticipated.

After we awoke on the morning of the 17th we found that our cooking apparatus had come up. Our situation was truly ludicrous, with all the natives staring at us. The first thing that I beheld when I awoke, was my horse's head under the chopper, within a foot of my nose, with his ears backed, and shivering with cold, with no warm clothing, and only a rope tied round his neck, and apparently not so well satisfied as usual. We got up, and resolved to go before breakfast to visit the falls on the river Tonse, about three miles distant. This is a very beautiful stream, and, as far as we could see, very deep and rocky; the width of the river above the fall could not be less than 200 yards. Long before approaching this place a hollow murmuring noise is heard, and nothing is seen of the fall till you approach to the very brink of the basin into which the water falls. Having taken off our boots, in order the more safely to get down to the water's edge, we began our descent with our guide, on the right of the river, clambering from rock to rock, and sometimes dropping down by the roots of trees, till we gradually reached the water's edge. Here you behold a spacious amphitheatre, of an immense diameter, and rising from the bottom, which is perfectly level, above 220 feet in height; it is on all sides perfectly circular, except the outlet of the stream, which is composed of huge stones covered over with moss, bushes, and trees, so that the stream is not perceptible. From this place the dreadful objects by which you are surrounded are seen to the best advantage; as well as the fall, tumbling in a snow-white sheet down a perpendicular of 230 feet to the bottom of the amphitheatre, and sending forth clouds of foam and vapour: the water before it descends half way becomes rain and spray, and creates such a breeze that we felt the mist blowing in our faces, though at a considerable distance; a hollow noise, between a hiss and a roar, resounds from the gloomy re-

cesses around, and a solemn gloom pervades the scene. Piles of rugged and apparently loose rocks overhang our heads, seeming every moment to threaten our destruction and crush us to death; so diminutive did we appear, surrounded by these truly grand works of nature, which cannot be beheld by man without astonishment and a sort of inexpressible inward feeling between delight and awe, that we could not help feeling conscious of our own insignificance in conjunction with that of mankind. Owing to the terrific height of the surrounding cliffs the fall seems much less than what it actually is, or what it would appear to be in another situation. The walls at the outlet of the basin, as far as we could ascertain, are about 100 yards apart, and of the same height as those of the amphitheatre for a considerable distance down the stream, which is not at any time perceptible, on account of the bushes and trees. From the information of our guide, the place abounds with tigers, and other wild beasts, which seems indeed pretty evident from the number of deer we had an opportunity of seeing in the neighbourhood, for where deer are to be found tigers may generally be looked for. I need not say that we returned highly gratified with our morning's trip, which fully compensated us for yesterday's. We returned to the thana about 11 A.M., and after dinner went to see the falls on the Bichanuddy, or Bechun river, the same which washes the walls of the fort at Rewah. The fall is about a mile from the thana, and we proceeded with our guide along the left bank of the river, through cultivated fields, until we came to the brink of the basin. It has not the same bold and rugged appearance as the one on the Tonse, although the fall of water is forty-five feet higher than that on the latter river. We did not descend here, although the descent was much easier than that of the Tonse. The description of one fall is generally applicable to all, with very few variations, such as scenery, &c.; the fall consisted of one unbroken sheet of water upwards of 360 feet high, and the river above the fall is about 130 yards wide, during the rainy season, when the rivers are full of water, and all seen to the best advantage. I should consider this the finest fall of the two, with the exception of the surround-

ing scenery, which, in the opinion of many, would be equal to the fall itself. The country is cultivated on both sides of the Bechun, to the very brink of the precipices, and were it not for the roaring of the fall, it might be passed by unnoticed within a few yards of it, there being nothing to point out the place. A little below the fall the river branches off to the right and left; both branches fall into the Tonse at the further end of a very beautiful little valley called the Terhace, about three miles further down.

We left Chechace this afternoon, furnished with a letter from our kind friend the killedar to the thanadar of Keotee, a village about twelve miles distant on the Mahamuddy, on which the third fall is situated. We arrived at the village at nine P.M., and crossed the river to the place where we saw our tent was pitched. The stream at the ford, about 100 yards wide, excessively rapid, and so rocky and slippery, that we found it prudent to take off our boots and stockings and to lead our horses across. The following morning we went with our guide to see the fall, and although it is not so high as that on the Bechun, still I have no hesitation in giving this fall the preference to either of the others, on account of the grandeur and ruggedness of the surrounding scenery. We descended to the water's edge on the right bank of the river, immediately under the fort at Keotee, which extends along the cliff about 200 yards; the fall pitches itself in a beautiful cascade of 270 feet to the bottom of the basin, leaving the wall behind perfectly dry; the walls here arch in a little at the top; the sides of the basin, and the hideous crags hanging above, are mostly covered with shrubs, long grass, and the leafy tops of the trees, partly torn from their foundation by the torrents during the last rains. Here you

are surrounded by the high works of nature's masonry; looking around with more terror and awe than ever, whilst the foaming falls of the river sound in your ears, and the bush-clad crags hang frightfully over your head; nothing to be seen but the clouds and the endless firmament beyond the gap above, and scarcely a ray of the scorching sun of Hindoostan enters into the cool recesses around. After remaining here for nearly an hour, we descended by the left bank, highly gratified with our morning's tour. About 200 yards above the fall, and in the middle of the river, is an insulated spot, upon which is built a Hindoo temple, where there are a good number of Sunyassies and Gosains. During the rains this place is not accessible, and whether the above gentry live there during that time I cannot say. Near the temple, among the rocks, we saw the body of a man, who must have been drowned in crossing the river; the body was allowed to remain there, and no one would touch it, not knowing whether it belonged to a Hindoo or a Mussulman; they would neither burn nor bury it, but allowed it to remain and rot where it was.

We left this place in the afternoon highly gratified, and joined the Mirzapore road the same evening at the village of Mungowa, about twelve miles distant. I feel confident of my inability to do justice to the Rewah waterfalls, and shall leave a more accurate description of them to be given by an abler pen. Should any of your readers be passing by them, the sight will, I am confident, sufficiently compensate the traveller for his journey. At the same time, I would give him a hint to take all provisions for himself and his horses with him, for he will get nothing at any of the villages that are not immediately on the main road.

March 15, 1824.

MR. KLAPROTH'S ACCOUNT OF KHOTAN, KASHGAR, AND YARKEND, FROM CHINESE AND TURKISH AUTHORITIES.

(*Journal Asiatique*.)

KHOTAN (called by the Chinese Khotian) a city celebrated in the East

for its musk, and the beauty of its inhabitants, is placed in the ancient maps in 37° 10' N. latitude, and 83° 38' east longitude from Greenwich. This false position is the same as that

* These observations are introduced in a review of Mr. Abel-Rémusat's History of Khotan. Paris 1823.

given to it in the maps of the Chinese empire, drawn under Khang-hee in 1722, partly under the direction of the Jesuits. In those maps, all the parts of Central Asia beyond Khamul or Hami are drawn after the vague notions collected among the Chinese and Mongols, and some itineraries apparently defective, so that little reliance can be placed on them.

Khian-loong, the grandson of the former emperor, having conquered towards the middle of the last century, the Ulu's, sent several times the Jesuits Felix d'Arocha, Espinola, and Hallerstein, into the newly conquered countries to make astronomical observations, and draw maps of them. They determined the position of thirty-seven places in little Bokhara, and found that of Khotan, or Htsheh, was in 37° latitude, and $35^{\circ} 52'$ west from Pekin, or $80^{\circ} 35' 30''$ east from Greenwich. This position ought to be considered as the only true one. It was adopted in the great map of China, published in 1760 at Pekin in 104 sheets, under the direction of the Jesuits.*

The Turkish geography published at Constantinople under the title of *Djihân-nûma* contains the following curious descriptions of Kashgar, Yarkend, and Khotan, although no reliance can be placed on the geographical positions there given to the places, since they are not founded on any astronomical observations, but merely on the itineraries of travellers.

Kashgar (كاشغر) (according to the observations of the Jesuits under Khian-loong in $39^{\circ} 25'$ latitude, and $73^{\circ} 45' 30''$ east longitude of Paris) is the principal kingdom of Toorkestan. It extends considerably in length and

* Dr. Morrison, in his view of China, places Khotan in $33^{\circ} 10'$ lat., and 34° west long. of Pekin ($80^{\circ} 47' 50''$ east of Greenwich). This deserves no credit, since it was not taken from the geography of the Mandchoues, but from the notes accompanying a small planisphere in one sheet, published at Pekin in 1795, with which the missionaries, members of the Mathematical Tribunal at Pekin had nothing to do.

breadth, and in fifteen days' journey north-east of Andoodjan. Its northern limits are the mountains of the country of the Mongols, whence many rivers descend, flowing towards Kashgar. In the south it has the country of Chash and a part of the Rikutan (or the sandy country); in the east a branch of the same mountains which we have just mentioned, and which forms a semicircle. The rivers flowing from this chain run towards the east. All the country of Kashgar and Khotan is situated at the foot of these mountains, which extends towards the east as far as the country of the Kalunha. The kingdom of Kashgar is bounded on the east, and partly on the south, by a vast sandy plain covered with forest. The distance from Kashgar and Chash to the country of Thoorfan is computed at three months' journey. Formerly habitations were met with in those places, nothing now remains, however, but the names of two of them, viz. Tsoob (توب) and Kenk (كنك). The others are buried in the sand, which has completely covered and destroyed them. Wild camels are hunted in these plains.

The town of Kashgar is the residence of the king; it is situated at the foot of the western mountain, from which several rivers issue forth, and irrigate the fertile land; one of them is called Temen (تمن); it ran formerly through the city. Kashgar having been ruined by Mirza Abuobekr on the banks of the river, which, in this manner now passes by it. In the *Takouim* of Albofedea we read that according to Massoudi, author of the book called *Kanoon*, the name of Kashgar ought to be spelled with a *kaf* ق that it is a great city, whose inhabitants are Mohammedans, and that it also bears the name of Ordoo-ken (اردو کند). The sheikh Sa'ad-eddi was a native of Kashgar.

Yarkend (ياركند) ($38^{\circ} 19'$ lat. and $76^{\circ} 7' 30''$ long.), a city, and formerly a royal residence, is situated in 112° long. and $42^{\circ} 30'$ lat. It was formerly large, but fell gradually into decay, and became the retreat of wild beasts. It was afterwards rebuilt by Mirza Abuobekr, who resided there, having discovered that the air and water of the country agreed with his constitution. This prince had water conducted into it, and adorned it with splendid buildings. He surrounded it with walls thirty cubits high, and planted 1,200 gardens in its vicinity. With respect to the irrigation of trees, and gardens full of flowers, there is no town in the whole of Kashgar comparable to Yarkend. The water there is excellent and abundant. The river which passes by it diminishes in spring and enlarges about the middle of the summer. Jasper stones are found in its bed. The air at Yarkend is not pure; but in all the country of Kashgar the water and air are cold and wholesome, and the inhabitants shew a healthy complexion. Although there is fruit in abundance, there are but few diseases in the country: the fruit, indeed, is not turned to much advantage. The population is divided into four classes, viz. the subjects (مایا); the Kootsheen (قوجین), who are also called soldiers (Serpaher); the nomade tribes, Imak (ایماق); and the lawyers and public functionaries. From Yarkend to Lak-houf-keh (لاخونق کد) the caravan is three days in travelling. That space is filled with rivers, trees, and gardens. After traversing it, it is six days' journey to Khotan. With the exception of the stations, there is no inhabited place on the whole route; and the country is a desert.

Yenghee-H'izsar (يكني حصار) (the new fortress) is a town near Yarkend, in $110^{\circ} 30'$ long., and $42^{\circ} 30'$ lat.

Sandakoo (سانجو) ($36^{\circ} 25'$ lat., 76°

$20' 30''$ long.) is a city situated six days' journey to the south of the latter place, twelve days' journey west of Tabet (Thibet), and the same distance east of Kashgar: so that it lies in the middle between those two places and Kishmer (Cashmere), which is directly southerly, at fifteen days' distance.

The city of Khotan (ختن) lies in the extremity of Toorkistan beyond Shoon-kend (يوز کند). It has many rivers. According to the *Takouim*, it lies in 116° long., and 42° lat. The author of the *Seven Climates* says, that it is one of the most celebrated cities; now, however, its ruins only are celebrated. There are two rivers passing through this country, one of which is called Karatash (قراتاش) black stone, $37^{\circ} 10'$ lat., and $80^{\circ} 13' 30''$ long.) and the other Yoorooong-tash (يوروونگ تاش) white stone, $36^{\circ} 52'$ lat., and $80^{\circ} 50' 30''$ long., in which jasper stones are found, which are advantageously sold by the inhabitants. The principal articles of commerce are linen, silk, and corn, which are found in abundance. There is a fair held once a week, viz. on Friday, where about 20,000 people from the neighbourhood assemble.

Akhsoo (اخسو), $41^{\circ} 9'$ lat., $82^{\circ} 47' 30''$ long. east of Greenwich) is a royal city, seven days north of Yenghee H'izsar. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Kashgar, and Yarkend.

Thurfun (طرفان) is a city on the route from Samarkand to the Khati, eighteen days' journey from Andoodjan. Supposing that Thurfun was situated in the middle of the Mongol country, some authors have pretended that this city lay between Kashgar and Khotan. It is twenty days' journey from thence to the Khati. So far the Turkish accounts.

A Chinese description of the western countries, which is called *Sec-*

yu-coen-kian-foo, published at Peking in 1777, gives the following description of Khotan.—"Khotian is a large city on the borders of the Mussulmans. From that place it is twenty days' journey, towards the south, to further Thibet. Towards the north 700 ly (lee) to Yarkiang. Towards the west the country consists of very high mountains and chains, which it is impossible to cross. These mountains extend among the people who dwell beyond the limits of the empire. Towards the east there is nothing but sandy deserts and marshy grounds, which extend nearly as far as the lake Sing-soo-hi (near the source of the Yellow River). The country is bad, and governed by two superior officers. There are but 232 men garrisoned in it. It depends on the Commandant-General of Yarkiang, who has six cities under his orders, viz. Khotian, Yooroong-kash, Kara-kash, Taera, Karia, and Takhoobooc. Each of these cities has its Akim-bek: these officers have the rank of the 3d and 5th class, and form that which is called the council of Khotian. The country is flat, and consists of fields well-watered within a space of 1,000 lee. The population is considerable. They collect there many Yu-stones, which are brought to Yarkiang. They grow quantities of melons and other fruits. The people are mild and simple in their manners; they are sincere, and dislike both idleness and flattery. The men cultivate the land, and the women are engaged in domestic occupations and commerce. They also cultivate the silk-worm: the mountain-silk is most esteemed. Formerly Khotian was called Yuthian. The Bucharians call the Chinese Khetan. As during the Han dynasty those western countries were all subject to the empire, it seems that some Chinese have remained settled there, and that it is from them that the Mussulmans of Khotian are descended. Whence it came that the people about the country called

this place Khetan, which was ultimately corrupted into Khotan."* The same work gives the following itinerary from Kashgar to Khotian, which was that of the Chinese troops during the war against the U'lets.

From Kashgar to	Lee.
Gousin-tashoon	90
Dsha-boolak	80
Khosar-tsamroong	50
The station Gobe-nay	70
Gira-goodshas	70
Yerkiang	50
Posun-tsian	70
Lokho-kerianggar	110
Goomati	180
Goongdelik	90
Beean-urmgan	90
Kkak-khash or Khotian	110

Total 1,060

200 to a degree.
This itinerary corresponds in distance with the Jesuits' map of 1760, and that contained in my *Asia Polyglotta*.

Mr. Abel Rémusat's History of Khotan is taken from a large Chinese collection entitled Pien-ee-tian. This collection gives an account of all the foreign nations, in the chronological order of the different dynasties under which they have come in contact with the empire. It was his aim to show how much may yet be found in the Chinese works, which have been hitherto rather quoted than translated. He intends to give from them in succession the histories of Yarkend, Kashgar, Bishbalig, and some other countries situated between Thibet and the frontiers of Siberia. By this means many errors hitherto adopted by the compilers of geography will disappear, and we shall, among other improvements, get rid of the two

* This conjecture seems to me to be unfounded, since Khetan is undoubtedly a corruption of Khatu, the name given in the east to western China and its inhabitants. This name is derived from the Khatana, who had subjugated this part of the country long after the extinction of the Han dynasty.—K.

1824.]

Kashgars introduced by Mr. Elphinstone, who mistook the capital and the country of that name for two distinct cities.

According to the Chinese description, Khotan appears to be a Hindoo colony, and its name derived from the Sanskrit *Kiu-sa-la-na* (koo-stana), breast of the earth, a translation which has been found to be correct by Mr. Chezy.

The Bhuddist religion flourished there even before the birth of Christ,

and prevailed till the Mohammedan Turks conquered all the cities of little Bokhara.

This Chinese description fully coincides, with respect to the positions of the places and the nature of the countries, with the Mohammedan accounts mentioned above, and the manner in which the three Jesuits alluded to in the beginning of this article have represented the countries and the course of the rivers and mountains in the large Chinese map.

Y. Z.

ARMENIAN COLLEGE AT MOSCOW.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ARMENIAN, BY MR. JOHANNES AVDALL.

The Address of Joakim Eliazar, to his fellow countrymen, the disciples of the Illumination, relative to the Eliazarian Academy for Armenians at Moscow.

WONDERFUL SIX: God is wonderful in all his works, and more especially in the creation of man; who being made in the likeness of his own image, and endowed with rational and mental powers, is the sole being amidst the whole animal creation that is able to know his Maker and to appreciate his infinite love and benevolence to his creatures.

* This relates to our Holy Martyr, the ever blessed St. Gregory, who flourished in Armenia towards the close of the third century. According to Agathangelus and Vardan, the Armenian people were, at that time, sunk in gross idolatry, and were overwhelmed with superstitious prejudices. They worshipped Anaitis, or Diana, the daughters. They worshipped Anaitis, or Diana, the daughters. This raised the attention of St. Gregory, who, being inspired by the Holy Ghost, became a most zealous and faithful preacher of the Gospel. Notwithstanding the many excruciating tortures which he underwent for preaching the Word of God, by the orders of the tyrannical King Tiridates, St. Gregory diligently persevered in his laudable undertaking, and after an incarceration of fourteen years in a horrible dungeon, was miraculously taken out of it alive. He then continued to preach the Gospel, and succeeded in moving the heart of Tiridates, whom he at length converted to Christianity. Following the example of the above king, a large portion of the people became believers in Christ. Thus the light of the Word of God auspiciously dawned upon Armenia, and chased away the darkness of idolatry. The Saint was therefore styled Loosavorchacron, that is, the Illuminator; and the Armenians are called Loosavorchacron. See Memoirs of the life of Arteni, page 168.—Translator.

And, although so abundantly are these gifts bestowed upon man by the Supreme Being that, in order to properly enjoy the same, and be truly distinguished from irrational beings, he ought to exercise the powers of his mind; yet, like an ever-wandering and weak-minded child, or, what is worse, like a speechless animal, he deprives himself of the advantages of the gifts vouchsafed to him, and which are possessed besides by angels alone. On this very account, the cultivation of the mind and the acquirement of knowledge, have been considered by the learned of all ages to be the true sources of happiness, and of virtue, as tending to regulate our conduct; and, in fine, to lead us to the road to real piety.

And, truly, it is so; because, it is impossible for those who sit in darkness, to accomplish any important work; but by the light of knowledge, we are enabled to lay down our plans with a most probable certainty of success. No man, therefore, ever acted with judgment, and for the public good, who had not previously exercised the faculties of his mind.

Thus the ancients of renown were enabled to elevate themselves in the eyes of the world, and to fortify and secure their country against the invasions of their adversaries. By the cultivation of knowledge, they proved generally successful in enriching themselves with the various instructive arts, and rectified and civilized the conduct of their citizens. Through education alone, they succeeded in pre-

serving peace and union with each other; became formidable to foreigners; and, above all, left the immortal memorials of their deeds to posterity.

We may now ask the ancient Romans and Greeks, by what means they became so distinguished, so wise, and so powerful, in comparison with the other nations of the world? How fortunate were they in prevailing over the three quarters of the world, and in being universally beloved and respected by all, as the most excellent of mankind! If we look into their code of laws, the cause of their civilization, their system of economy, their gradations of rank and power, the regulations of their military discipline, and their general public acts and undertakings, we shall be immediately induced to confess, that all these were promoted and realized through the assistance of an enlightened mind, and a well regulated conduct.

Do we not see, at the present day, the English, French, Germans, and, latterly, the Russians, crowned with the same success? who, whilst sunk in the depths of profound ignorance, were groping their way on the extensive stage of the world, but when the acceptable time came, and the day of emancipation dawned forth its rays,—when the kindness of Providence restored to them the light of his countenance, and burst open the doors of their benighted minds for the reception of knowledge, they, from that moment, hastened with diligence to display, to the inhabitants of the world, the faculties which had been so freely bestowed upon them by Heaven, to concert plans and measures conducive to their interests and happiness, and to advance the honour and glory of their nation, and to the praise of the blessed Creator of the Universe.

Thus far have I endeavoured to illustrate the utility of literature; the value of which, while our celebrated fathers justly appreciated, and endeavoured to introduce it into our country, we also, like the above-mentioned enlightened nations, walked freely, and with a degree of majesty and glory. But alas, our calamity! when learning became despised by us, and the cultivation of literature ceased, we then began to abuse the laws of a correct conduct, and expose our liberty to insult and shame; till, at last, we bereft ourselves of the splendour of our own rulers, and be-

came gradually inured to the yoke of slavery, in preference to the splendid majesty of ancient Armenia.

Weep for the misfortune of the Armenian nations. Although some of our patristic rulers, and spiritual guides endeavoured occasionally to elevate our country, and to bring back the glory of better times, yet, change of circumstances, the disturbed state of the country, the feuds and disagreements among ourselves, and, more especially the state of poverty which then pressed upon every one, were great obstacles to our regeneration. These untoward occurrences induced some of our learned divines, in the seventeenth century, to seek an asylum in the peaceful dominions of Europe, in order to bring forth there, the patriotic ideas which they had conceived. They, in fact, began to enlighten the minds of our people by the translation and publication of some interesting and classical books; but ere they could reach the summit of their undertakings they were diverted from their designs, in consequence of being unprovided with pecuniary means, and unsupported by their countrymen, as well as owing to their limited number, and were reluctantly compelled to abandon the laudable sentiments with which they were inspired by Heaven; and had the mortification of beholding all their labours despised and abused. These were Dr. Voskan, Bishop Thomas, Lucas, the Clerk of Vanand, and a few others, whose immortal memory is deservedly recorded.*

To these succeeded other † Armenian

* Michael Chamich, a member of the monastery of St. Lazarus, tells us in his History of Armenia, that in the year 1661, when Jacob was chief Patriarch of all Armenia, a number of our clergymen proceeded from Armenia to Holland, with a view to promote the cause of education under a mild and civilized government. The art of printing, introduced amongst us after the example of the Europeans, was at that time in a state of infancy. An Armenian printing press was established at Amsterdam, and several useful works were published. The Rev. Dr. Voskan, on his arrival at that place, began to supply the deficiencies of the press, and had new types cut, with which the first edition of the Armenian Bible was completed, by the pecuniary aid of three opulent Armenian merchants of Ispahan, and under the immediate superintendence of that excellent and learned clergyman, whose immortal memory is ever blessed. Of this, mention is also made in the Rev. Dr. Buchanan's Discourses and Christian Researches in Asia, page 346, to which I beg to refer the reader.—Translator.

† This alludes to the monastery of St. Lazarus

clergymen, who,—although through their laudable lucubrations and successful inquiries, they rendered themselves eminent by the cultivation of our copious language, and enriching it by several classical books, consisting of original compositions and translations, in which they had the good fortune to prove successful, and had it in their power also to cultivate our minds, and to instruct us in the useful sciences; yet, having subsequently separated themselves from us and gone over to the church of Rome,—did, and do endeavour, with bold cunning and dexterity, from that time down to the present, to alienate us from the communion of our holy church, and from the paths of our * enlightened and

in Venice. This institution was established in the year 1719, by an Armenian clergyman, named Mackyhar, of the famous city of Sebastia. The members thereof are all clerical persons. Although it is a great pity that they have abandoned the cause of their National Church, yet I cannot refrain from acknowledging the extraordinary progress they have made in the cause of literature. The astonishing improvement they have made in our language, the number of useful books which they have published, and the unparalleled types with which their books are at present printed, are highly deserving of our admiration and praise, and testifying to the literary world. We are glad to see in our language, books on various arts and sciences, such as grammar, rhetoric, logic, philosophy, geography, mathematics, &c., which before the beginning of the eighteenth century were very rare among us, and the want of them was most severely felt by our literati. To these literary notices, I am proud to add, that that ingenious and noble British Poet, Lord Byron, has been pleased to rid their efforts, and to promote the cause of literature in the Armenian tongue. By the assistance of this excellent nobleman, and other learned gentlemen in Europe, they have published Armenian and English grammars, and a translation of Johnson's Dictionary into Armenian. The latter is generally believed to be the most complete work that could have been expected. All these national improvements, I confidently trust, will prove to be the happy harbingers of the future success of our nation, and the emancipation of our country from the cruel yoke of the Mahomedans.—Translator.

* The original expression is *Loosabough*, signifying follower of light, or one sprung from light. I cannot here pass on without noticing that the copiousness of our language, and the variety of derivative and compound words with which it abounds, render it almost impossible for the translator to convey the true idea, and, at the same time, that beauty and taste which the ori-

* Soon after I wrote the above, accounts were received from Venice, via Egypt, of the Armenian Dictionary having been translated into English, and published in the middle of 1823. This will, in a great measure, be conducive to the progress of such Englishmen as may be desirous of studying the Armenian language.—Translator.

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godly patriarchs. Consequently, whatever they have published up to this day, from the superiority of their learning, has been perverted by the superfluities of strange doctrines; and having omitted the most important works, they satisfied themselves with those which were calculated to be the proper instruments of carrying into effect, what they had preconceived against their National Church.

See, then, how deplorable is the fate of our country! which having been entirely deserted by all, stands in need of the particular visitation of the Most High, and of the intercession of its blessed Apostle St. Gregory, that she may be enabled to rise from her dishonoured state to her former glory. However, by change of time, and by the dispensation of Divine Providence, it may not prove a vain attempt to assist her at present; so that, when awakened from a state of ignorance, she may once more see her sons walk in the sunshine of knowledge.

And how is this to be effected? It is evident that it can be done by no other means than that of establishing schools in the peaceful countries of Europe, for the instruction of the Armenian youth: this alone can lead to a change in the present condition of our country. Musing on such patriotic projects day and night, my eldest brother, who was a Privy Counsellor to the State, and Grand Chevalier of the first rank of the Holy Jerusalem, the good representative, excellent Aga Johannes Eliasar, many years previous to his departure from this world, proposed to establish such a laudable institution as the Eliazarian College; but owing to the many employments wherein he was con-

ginal is possessed of. This is well known to those who are systematically acquainted with our language, the value of which they alone can duly appreciate: therefore, I need offer no apology to my readers, when I can readily declare, that my attempt at translation is by no means so elegant and perspicuous as the original.

Of the copiousness of the Armenian language, a fuller account is given in the London Literary Gazette, in noticing the publication of a new Armenian grammar, by my worthy countryman Mr. Jacob Chahab Cirbied, teacher of the Armenian language in the Royal Academy at Paris. I was extremely gratified at seeing the article republished in the European Department of The Scotsman in the East [of the 9th March 1824], page 396. I am anxiously desirous of having further particulars of the lucubrations of Mr. Cirbied, through the Calcutta Papers.—Translator.

IDuc

agement thereof to the care of my first and second sons, Johannes, a Counsellor to the *Kalet*,* that is to say, Captain to the Government and Chevalier; and Carthick, also a Counsellor to the Royal Palace, that is to say, Brevet-Captain and Chevalier. They have both been educated in one of the first Russian Colleges, and are well qualified to advance the objects of the institution in every respect. They have, to aid to their important labours, appointed a Committee, which consists of the most distinguished, respectable, and learned nobles of this country, and the Professors of the Royal Academies at Moscow, as well as our learned and highly respected Dr. Serovbey, sent expressly by his Holiness Ephraim the Patriarch of the Holy Euchmiatsin, to co-operate jointly with my sons, and superintend the College.

The number of students that are to be admitted into the institution, *et cetera*, is now complete: besides these, there are many others of foreign nations, who pay for their education. All of whom learn five languages, viz. Armenian, Russian, Latin, French, and German. The course of education ends in six or seven years, more or less, according to the capacity of the students. The thirty Armenian scholars, are gratuitously supported. Besides the grammar and rhetoric of every language, they are instructed in geography, history, mathematics, logic, drawing, and other liberal arts and sciences. Some of them, who may be inclined to enter into clerical orders, can also learn theology, that the churches of Armenia may be furnished with learned clergymen. All these, with the exception of clerical students, can, after fulfilling the course of education, devote themselves to the profession of a soldier, lawyer, physician, writer, teacher, merchant, &c., according to the wish of their parents, or the inclination of the pupils.

Besides the above thirty pupils, the Eliasarian College has resolved to admit fifteen more Armenian youth from the surrounding provinces, and as many from foreign countries who may be willing to defray their own necessary expenses. The annual charge for Armenians is six hun-

* This word is not to be found in our Lexicons
It evidently seems to be a Russian word. — Trans-
lator.

dreu rubles. Children sent by their parents
 and relations, paying the above sum, will
 be admitted into the institution and care
 will be taken of their health. They will be
 instructed in all the above-mentioned scien-
 ces, their parents supplying them clothing.
 It is to be understood, that those who are
 to be sent to the said institution, are to be
 from eleven to fourteen years of age, and
 in every respect sound, shrewd, and good,
 and to know at least to read and write the
 Armenian language. I deem it proper to
 state the above circumstances for your in-
 formation, my esteemed and learning-lov-
 ing Armenian nation: that after rendering
 thanks to the bestower of all good, you
 may imitate the conduct of that celebrated
 woman mentioned in the Gospel, and the
 sympathy experienced by our forefathers
 to contribute your mite, and be inclined
 to co-operate towards the further promo-
 tion and improvement of the academy. I
 have done as much as lay in my power, to
 contribute to the extent of my means, to-
 wards the accomplishment of the objects
 anticipated for the edification of the youth
 of our nation; it now depends wholly on
 you to extend the capabilities of the insti-
 tution beyond what has been already done.
 Should any of you wish to send any sum
 by way of contribution to the College in
 the name of God, and to the honour of

ODEYPOOR,⁽¹⁾ MOUNT-ABOO, BHEELS, AND JAINS.

ODEYPOOR,⁽¹⁾ MOUNT-ABOO, BHEELS, AND THE
Extracts from the Correspondence of an Indian Traveller, in the Years 1831 and 1832.

I had long determined to cross the difficult and untroubled Alpine regions which line the western frontier of Malwar;⁽²⁾ descending from the temperature of eternal spring, to the torrid sands of Marwar.⁽³⁾ (These regions consist of a belt of mountains (fifty miles in breadth where I crossed), the most diversified you can imagine, with all the various requisites of scenery, where

“ Hills on hills, and Alps on Alps arise.”

Wood, water, and all that is delightful, were in abundance. The jessamine in wild luxuriance clasped the forest trees. The forests were filled with Bantam fowl, and pervaded with the cuckoo's note from a thousand quarters at once. These ranges present you with every specimen of the primitive formations, every variety of granite and gneiss in the chains, generally rising over slate, of which the vallies between the mountains of the declining part of the tract are formed: the slate appeared to be of every kind, and as to colours, I never saw such a variety; the pink and green are beautiful, and some temples built of the latter at Gogpoodah, a dependency of Odeypoor, had a magnificent effect. In the higher tracts, quartz predominates in the vallies, and gneiss succeeds granite in the elevations. In the ridges of quartz, obtruding every where through the surface, I occasionally found some good specimens in various states of chrySTALLISATION. Having made the highest points in this wild tract, as indicated by the barometre, and still better by the object of search, the sources of the rivers which hence diverge

(1) Odeypoor, and

(1) For a short description of Odeypoor, and other useful notes, see the end of this article.

to the east, west and south, I commenced a descent by a pass not used since the wars of King Jahanghire of Delhi. It is doubted whether he could have ventured through it, though just calculated for the scene described by Orme, when Aurungzebe was shut up and obliged to capitulate; but the old bigot was too wary to trust himself, and it was his son Akbar, who was indebted to the Rana's clemency (though not till he had paid dear), in permitting him and the chiefs of his army to escape by one of their passes, and join the royal forces in Marwar, Joudpoor province, with which he soon after united, and very nearly deposed his father.

As to my descent from these delightful heights, you may form a tolerable correct idea of its difficulty and danger, when I inform you, that the Meena tribes, or Bheels, (4) who invade these districts from the south-west, to enable their cattle to descend the pass with their duggers, slay one of them, and lay the carcass at an abrupt spot as a step for the rest of the herd. After a ten mile movement through a defile winding amongst dells and water-courses, and mountains covered with superb trees, I halted on the bank of a stream for the night. A wilder scene could not be contemplated: not a hut was to be seen in all the ten miles travelled this day, nor in the next day's continuation of the defile of twelve miles more; the whole of this distance I had to cut my way through, and had people at work a fortnight beforehand. The mountain hordes (all vassals of the Rana of Odeypore, and of his kin and blood, though separated by an interval of forty generations), came to see me, and escort me out of the wilds. A very short way from me were communities of the Bhomeo Bheels, who hold a small quantity of land free from duty or rent: these are the only tribes independent of all superior power in India, some of which amounted to 5,000; but even with them I was on terms of friendship, and felt quite at home.

From the top of this table land, the thermometer was in the morning of the 7th June, at 70°, but ranges till rising; and when next day I had gained the flats of Marwar, the thermometer stood at 106° in my large tent, with the breeze wafted right up the Konkan from the south, for we have the winds but very partially in the valley of Odeypoor. Then I pushed on

for the Olympus of the Jupiter of Central India, the celebrated Aboo, (1) passing through the little state of Sarowy. It was in the descent to Marwar, passing over these tremendous barriers, that I had to remark the still more powerful bar of separation to countries, the magical change of manners and speech; and what made it still more strange, these very people, not fifty years ago, belonged to the Odeypoor territory. The chiefs are all of the Rana of Odeypoor's blood and kin; and their manners, actions, and speech, those of the country in which they dwell. There are no circumstances to prepare the mind for the change: you plunge at once into the extremes of the variety in the race of these children of the sun; but I must say, that the scale weighed in favour of those in the low tracts of Marwar, in manners and appearance. Much speculation might be indulged in endeavouring to discover how much of the deficiency in these points, most interesting to a philosopher, they owe to their poverty, and the oppressions they have laboured under for nearly a century; and how much the absence of those evils to the difference of climate, and to the government of Marwar.

The ascent to Aboo was a terrific labour. I started at 4 a.m. and did not obtain a firm footing till noon: I had, however, to make many halts. The barometer at the base was 29°, and our first halt was at the temple of the God of Wisdom, perched amidst the cliffs, and where pilgrims halt to refresh at a most sulphureous spring: the barometer had fallen just 1° to the shrine, or about nine hundred feet of perpendicular height; but the road over our heads looked still hideous. Nearly another degree brought us to the terre plane, and the beautiful verdant flats covered with karooda bushes, with as delicious a fruit as ever I ate; that cultivated in our gardens is not to be mentioned in comparison with it. We still continued ascending; however, I now used one of the "Heavenly Cars," with which the mountaineer trotted away with me till I came to the base of the "Saint's Pinnacle," the highest part of Aboo. I reached it after one o'clock, 10th June, thermometer standing at 70°; but the barometers did not indicate the height to my satisfaction, owing to some cause which remains yet to be investigated, for the

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next morning, at day-break, the indicated a difference of 600 feet, and on a lower peak: the thermometer was, however, at 60°! There I was, perched on the remnant of the watch-tower of the fortress belonging to the ancient Lords of the Rajpoor tribes, swimming on a sea of clouds, dashing like billows between me and the temples below. The change was great to a person in my state of health, the thermometer being 106°, and I had been just eleven hours out that day; here I obtained shelter in a small tent belonging to a worthy and wealthy pilgrim.

It was here, where the rebellious Titans (2) attempted to storm heaven, while they destroyed the sacrifices of the saints below. There are twelve villages on the top, with tanks, &c. Wild apricots and lemons are here, and pomegranates, growing out of the granite rocks: all the fields are hedged with the common white rose; the champa flower is in abundance, and jasmines and other flowers of great beauty are as plentiful as thistles; the palmyra and mango tree are common, and a vast variety of shrubs. Amongst the birds, which are numerous, are the cuckoo, and a bird like the mavis in note, and which sings towards evening.

The Jain temples are the grand objects in the landscape here; they are by far the richest in design and execution, though not the largest I have seen in India. The sculpture cannot be described; it must be seen. These were built by the ministers of the Kings of Newahy, the Barwarah's, a tribe of Rajpoors, of whom so much has been said. I collected all the old inscriptions which I could procure, and which may furnish materials for a future paper or two, and I have also obtained many old valuable manuscripts.

You are yet all in the dark, and will remain so, until you have explored the grand libraries of Patun, a city in Rajpoostana, and Jesselmere, a town north-west of Joudpoor, and Cambay, together with the travelling libraries of the Jain Bishops: these contain tens of thousands of volumes, and I have endeavoured to open the eyes of some scholars here to the subject. At Jesselmere are the original books of Baudha (Buddhu), the Sybelline volumes which none dare even handle. Until all these have been examined, let us declare our ignorance of Hindoo litera-

ture; for you have only gleaned in the field contaminated by conquest, and where no genuine record could be hoped for.

I am going westward in a few days to Cambay, to visit the sacred Palitanae and Suringah in the Peninsula, the Palestine of the Jains, and one of their seven Teeruts; thence to Bheemnal, where the Pandows dwelt in their exile from Delhi; and thence to Bubbulpoor and Garia, ancient seats of the Rana's ancestor early in the present era; places utterly unknown here, though familiar to me (I exclude Buringah.) I hope to get some accounts of Mahmouda's invasions, and details of the ancient tribes. Here I can trace the Huns of old, and Cathai of Alexander. The Rana's ancestors were expelled by a Parthian colony.—[*Asiatic Observer*.

NOTES.

(1) Odeypoor.—The district of Odeypoor is a Rajpoor principality of the highest rank, in the province of Ajmere, of which it occupies the southern extremity, and is situated principally between the 24th and 25th degrees of north latitude. A considerable portion of the Odeypoor territory had anciently the appellation of Mewar or Meywar, its chief is frequently styled in history, the Rana of Chitor. It is difficult to define the real extent of the Odeypoor territories, owing to their incessant fluctuation; but they may be considered generally as comprehending the districts of Chitor and Mewar. Under this point of view, they are bounded on the north by the Joudpoor territories, on the south by many native principalities in the provinces of Gujerat and Malwah, to the east are the territories of Kotah, Boondee, and Sindia, and on the west the large districts of Sarowy, nominally subject to Joudpoor. In 1818, their total area might be estimated at 7,300 square miles of turbulent and subdued territory.

The surface of Odeypoor is rather hilly, then mountainous, and possessing many streams and rivulets, independent of the periodical rains: it produces, when properly cultivated, sugar, indigo, tobacco, wheat, rice, and barley; there are also iron mines, and abundance of fuel. Thirty miles north of the city of Odeypoor, sulphur is found, but of a quality inferior to that which is procured from Surat. The country is naturally strong, and the paths wild and intricate. In 1818, Chetoo, the Pindaree, baffled every effort to overtake him in his escape from Jawed in Rajpoostana, which he effected by penetrating through a most difficult country to the south of the Mewar district, coming out by Dhar to the south-west of Oujcin, where

there is a very high range of hills, whence issue the streams that afterwards form the Mahi river.

The city of Odeypoor, which is situated within an amphitheatre of hills, is guarded by the approach by a deep and dangerous defile, which admits only of a single carriage passing at a time; yet so extensive is the circuit protected by this pass, that it is said at one time to have comprehended between 400 and 500 villages within its range. The cultivators are composed of Rajpoots, Jats, Brahmins, Marwars, and Meenas, and nearly the whole are of the Brahminical persuasion: their language is of Sanscrit origin, and the Lord's Prayer, when translated into it by the Missionaries, was found to contain twenty-eight of the roots found either in the Bengalee or Hindostanee specimens. In the neighbourhood of the town of Odeypoor, which is in lat. $24^{\circ} 58' N.$ and long. $74^{\circ} 14' E.$ the wells, although but a small distance from the surface of the earth, are strongly impregnated with mineral particles, which flow with the water from the hills. On the emancipation of this city from the yoke of the Mahrattas, it received an immediate accession of several thousand inhabitants.

(b) *Meywar (Meiwar).*—A district in the northern part of the province of Khan-deish, situated between the Tuptee and Nerbudda rivers; but respecting which we have very little information. It is hilly, and thinly peopled, and contains many of the Aboriginal Bheel tribes. The principal towns are Sultaunpoor, Bejaghur, and Bindwah.

The town of Meyahwur (Mahesh Aaura) stands on the banks of the Nerbudda, and is a noted station selected by armies marching north or south for crossing that river.

(c) *Marwar (Murwar).*—A large and ancient division of the Ajmere province, situated principally between the 26th and 28th degrees of north latitude, but in modern times better known as the Rajah of Joudpoor's territories. In former times, and before the name of Ajmere, because almost synonymous with the name of the province. On investigation, the Missionaries found that the Lord's Prayer in the Marwar language contained twenty-eight of the thirty-two words particularised in the Bengalee and Hindostanee specimens. In 1811, the annual fall of rain, never over-abundant, failed in Marwar, which, in addition to the desolation caused by clouds of locusts, drove the inhabitants of that unfortunate country for subsistence to the centre of Gujerat. The misery still pursued them, for in 1812, Gujerat also experienced a failure of rain and consequent scarcity, which compelted the already half-starved emigrants to a most deplorable condition; yet they, most unaccountably, uniformly de-

clined employment when tendered, even with the prospect of death, as the consequence of their refusal. The vicinity of every large town in Gujerat was then crowded with these wretched creatures, infirm, dying, dead, and half-eaten by dogs, which had acquired an unusual degree of ferocity from having no long fed on human bodies. Even the distinction of caste was at length forgotten, and the Brahman was seen selling his wife for two or three rupees to such as would receive her. At Baroda, the Gulcower's capital, the weekly return of Marwarite burials exceeded 500 bodies. Much was done by the native charity; large subscriptions were raised, aided by a liberal sum from the Baroda government; but all unavailing, the extent of the calamity exceeding human power of efficient elevation. In the mean time, these unfortunate emigrants spread themselves all over the Gujerat province, from the gulf of Cutch, to Surat, and in many instances to Bombay; and there is reason to believe, that of the whole mass, not one in a hundred ever returned within the limits of his native province.

(d) *Bheels.*—In the southern division of Malwah, the savage tribes of Bheels are found in considerable numbers, especially among the mountains contiguous to the Nerbudda and Tuptee rivers, where their chiefs are in possession of all the principal passes. These are a jungle people, and by some, supposed to have been the Aborigines of Central Hindostan, extending west to Gujerat, where they meet the coolies, and east to Gundwana, where they come in contact with the Gonds; but the points of difference which distinguish these tribes from each other respectively, and collectively from the lower classes of Hindoos, have never been accurately ascertained. The Bheels inhabit the interior, where they subsist on the produce of a very scanty cultivation, being generally averse to agriculture, and on what they can procure by hunting and thieving; the coolies are found on or near the sea-coast, where, until lately they employed themselves in fishing and piracy. Their common points of resemblance seem to be an aversion to regular industry, and a proneness to predatory rapine, at which they are particularly expert; they were in consequence frequently employed by the native chiefs to demolish the territories of their adversaries. Some of them have recently got mounted, and serve as cavalry; but a great proportion are infantry, nearly in a state of nakedness, armed with bows and arrows. In religion they are Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion; but in feeding addicted to many impure practices, the sacred order having never been at any pains to instruct them on the subject.

(e) *Abos.*—This place is a dependency

of the Saroway Raja's, but generally possessed by some rebellious relation; lat. $24^{\circ} 30' N.$ long. $75^{\circ} 25' E.$, fifty-six miles west by south from Odeypoor.

(1) The usoorus or giants are the enemies of the gods, and the offspring of Kushyupu, the progenitor of gods, giants, men-serpents, and birds, by his different wives. They bear a resemblance to the Titans or giants of the Grecian mythology, and stories of their wars with the gods abound in the Puranas. Indru, Vishnoo, Karika, and Doorga, are distinguished among the Hindoo deities for their conflicts with these beings. King Vulea, a giant, is worshipped by the Hindoos on their birth-days, with the same forms as are their gods.

The most rancorous hatred has always existed betwixt the usoorus and the gods, although half brothers, the former having been excluded by the gods from succeeding to the throne of heaven; and dreadful conflicts were carried on betwixt them with various success, till both parties sought to become immortal; the giants performed the most severe religious austerities, addressing their prayers alternately to Vishnoo, Shivu and Brumba; but were always unsuccessful. The gods, however, at last obtained this blessing at the churning of the sea-milk; which story is related at length in the Mubabarum and other works. The gods first took mount Munduru, placed it in the sea, and wrapping round it the serpent cessooky, began to whist it round as the milk-men do the staff in making butter. The gods took hold of the head of the snake, and the giants of the tail; but being almost consumed by the poison from the mouth of the

serpent, the gods privately entreated Vishnoo to prevail upon the giants to lay hold of the head; upon which he thus addressed them: "How is it," said Vishnoo, "that you, giants as you are, have taken hold of Vasookee's tail?" The gods and the giants then changed places; and the elephant Oiravutu first arose from the churned sea to reward their labours; afterwards the gem Koustoobhu, the horse Oochoushrava, to reward their labours; many jewels, the tree Parijatu, many jewels, the deer Lukshmee, and then poison. Full of alarm at this sight, the gods applied to Muha-devu (Shivu), who, to save the world from destruction, drank up the poison, and received no other injury than a blue mark on his throat. Next came up the water of immortality, when the 330,000,000 gods and the usoorus without number, took their stand on each side, each claiming the mighty boon. Vishnoo proposed to divide it with his own hand; but while the usoorus went to prepare themselves by bathing in the sacred stream, the gods drank up the greatest part of the nectar; and to give them time to drink the whole, Vishnoo assumed the form of a most captivating female, with which the giants were so charmed, that they totally forgot the nectar. One of them, however, having changed his shape, mixed with the gods, and drinking of the water of life, became immortal; but Vishnoo, being informed of the circumstance by Sooryu and Chundru (the sun and moon), cut off the head of the giant.

The head and trunk being thus immortalised, were made the ascending and descending nodes, under the names of Mahes and Ketoo.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

(From M. Klaproth's Extracts of Chinese Authorities.)

THE large island of Formosa, opposite the Chinese province of Foo-keen, of which it forms a district, is called at present by the Chinese *Tay oowu*, which name it has received from the port near which the Dutch built their fort of Zelandia. Notwithstanding the contrary assertion of several respectable authors, there seems to be no doubt that this island was known to the Chinese at a very early period. The writers of their nation relate that the inhabitants of this island have so great an aversion to going to sea, that they will not even fish in it, con-

fining themselves for that purpose to their rivers, although the sea around them abounds in fish. It is therefore not probable that they went out to meet the Chinese, or that the latter had much inclination to visit an island, the whole western coast of which is lined with banks and rocks.

According to the great geographical work published by order of the present dynasty, Formosa was anciently comprised in the division called *Hooang-foo*. Under the *Han*, or shortly before Christ, it was included in the collective appellation of *Man*

ter, or country of the southern barbarians. Under the Yuen, or Mongul dynasty, which reigned in China from 1278 to 1368, the inhabitants of Formosa were called *Tsang-san*, or *Eastern strangers*, and under the succeeding dynasty of the Ming the island was called *Kee loong*, after the port called by the Dutch *Quelung*, and a high mountain in the vicinity.

It seems that during the middle ages the Japanese frequently sent commercial expeditions to the northern coast of Formosa, where they founded colonies, and at length in 1621 they actually seized upon a part of the country. A short time after, a Dutch vessel bound for Japan was thrown upon the coast of Formosa, and from the knowledge the Dutch Government thus obtained of this island, they were induced to obtain from the Japanese the cession of a small territory on it, upon which they built in 1624 the fort of *Zelandia*. After some time, however, the Japanese abandoned Formosa, and indeed all their external possessions; the Dutch, therefore, considered themselves absolute masters of Formosa, from which island they carried on a lucrative trade with China till the year 1662, when they were expelled from this and the adjoining islands of *Pheng-too* by the Chinese pirate *Tsing-tsing loong*, known to Europeans under the name of *Koxinga*.

Neither the Dutch nor the Chinese, to whom they applied for assistance, were able to effect any thing against the pirates till the year 1683, when, by a joint expedition against Formosa they succeeded in subduing all the north-western coast of that island. The port-town, situated near fort *Zelandia*, now received the Chinese appellation of *Thay oon fse*, or city of the first rank of the bay of the high summit, and the whole island was declared a dependency of the province of *Foo-kien*.

At present, however, the Chinese are only in possession of the plains on

the west coast of the island, which are separated from the remainder, still inhabited by the Aborigines of the country, by a high range of mountains. These plains are small, but they are watered by an innumerable quantity of streams and rivulets, which fall from the mountains. The air is very salubrious, and the soil, which is excellent, produces a great quantity of provisions, which are exported to *Foo-kien*, a mountainous and sterile country. The principal agricultural production of Formosa, however, is rice of that species which requires artificial irrigation; the excellent mountain rice is little used there; the second is sugar of a very excellent quality, and so abundant that it is exported to all parts of China, and even to Peking. They also grow corn, millet, maize, truffles, and a variety of kitchen herbs and vegetables. In the interior they cultivate a great quantity of colocasia, an aromatic plant with an edible root, called by the Chinese *Yoo*, and by the Europeans of Canton *guamé*.

Formosa also sends to China wild jasmine flowers (*asa yoo hoo*), which are used to give a pleasant flavour to the tea. Potatoes are very common as well as all the fruits of India, such as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, guava, melons, cocoa and *Areca-nuts*, and especially the jake fruit, called by the Chinese *po lo mie*; together with various European kinds, such as peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, chestnuts, pomegranates, and water-melons.

There is also a tree, called by the Chinese *sia*, which is said to have been originally brought from Japan by the Portuguese; its fruit ripens in the fifth and sixth Chinese months (June and July); there are three varieties of it, the fragrant, the woody, and the pulpy. Tobacco, pepper, camphor, ginger, and aloewood, also belong to the productions of Formosa; but the island has neither cotton, nor silk.

The Tea is black, and is exported in large quantities to China, where it

is used as a medicine. The Chinese drink very little green tea. There is a sufficient quantity of salt, and an abundance of good sulphur, which is also exported to China. The *Court Gazette of Peking*, of May 1819, contains a report of the Viceroy of *Foo-kien*, from which it appears that this latter mineral is considered in an important light. "I shall find it difficult (says this officer) to propose a proper individual to succeed the Governor of Formosa, who has just died. Indeed this is an important post, attended with great responsibility, since the island produces much sulphur, one of the principal ingredients of gunpowder; and the wild inhabitants are with difficulty kept in subordination. It is, therefore, necessary to send there a man of good information and a firm character, who may know how to show himself severe or mild as circumstances may require."

There are many buffaloes and oxen, which are both used for agriculture; horses, dogs, asses, goats, and a few sheep. Pigs, which in China are very numerous and good, do not thrive in this island; but fowls, geese, and ducks, are very common. The forests abound in game, monkeys, and especially stags, with whose antlers the Chinese carry on an extensive commerce. The greatest disadvantage of this island is its want of good water; at least strangers often find it pernicious, sometimes even mortal. It is only in the capital where wholesome springs are met with.

Formosa is intersected from south to north by a chain of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow in the months of November and December. It is generally called *Ta Shan* (the great mountain); its peaks and branches, however, bear particular names. There are various hot springs and ponds about them, and in some places fire is seen issuing from the water or from the ground; and, according to tradition, one of the summits once formed a volcano. On

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one of them, called *Pa lee fen shan*, is found a cut of cast iron, of the highest antiquity, the touching of which is supposed by the inhabitants to be productive of disease.

There are a great many rivers, some of which are navigable to a considerable distance, while in others the navigation is impeded by sand-banks. There are but few lakes; one of them has an island in the middle of it, inhabited by the Aborigines.

The eastern part of Formosa, occupied by the savages, is little known. It is however asserted that it abounds in gold and silver, and that the people of the islands of *Licoo-khieo* come and fetch it in their ships. The western coast, which is entirely subjected to the Chinese, has a great many fine bays and good harbours, of which that of *Thay oon kian*, the capital, is the most considerable, and is called *Ta yooan kiang*. It had formerly two entrances, one of which admitted ships of the largest burden; but now it is so encumbered with sand, that it has scarcely three or four feet of water, and it is probable that it will soon be entirely blocked up. It was on this entrance that the Dutch built the fort of *Zelandia*. The other entrance is called *Loo eul men* (the gate of the stag's ear); it is about thirty *lee* from the town, and is not above nine or ten feet deep at high water. The current is very strong in this narrow passage, and full of eddies and quicksands, which latter increase or diminish according to the force of the wind. The interior of the harbour is deep, and large enough to admit a thousand vessels: it is under the superintendence of the admiral of the fleet of the island.

Tan shooc kiang, on the N.W. coast, and to the south of *Tan shooc tsching*, is another safe and large harbour. A third is on the north coast of the island; it is called *Kee loong*, and is a station of the Chinese navy.

The commerce between China and Formosa is very considerable, and there are more than a hundred junks

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constantly engaged in it. The Chinese mariners divide the twenty-four hours into ten *keng*, one of which is therefore equal to two hours and twenty-four minutes.

They reckon in fine weather, and with a favourable wind, from *Kee loong* and *Tan shooe takhing* to

	Keng.	days.	h.	m.
<i>Foo takeo</i> , in <i>Foo kian</i> ...	5	...	0	12 0
From <i>Thay oon</i> to the <i>Pheng hoo</i> islands	4	...	0	9 36
From those islands to <i>Kin men so</i> (the <i>Quemari</i> of the Dutch), on an island at the mouth of <i>Tshang</i> , in the government of <i>Thaceoon tshoo foo</i> ...	7	...	0	16 48
From the <i>Pheng hoo</i> islands to Japan	72	...	7	4 48
From those islands to <i>Ma- nilla</i>	60	...	6	0 0
From these islands to the port of <i>Tu liang</i>	22	...	2	4 48

Seven hours, twelve minutes S.E. of *Kee loong* the current becomes so strong that the Chinese vessels can go no farther. This same violent current from S. to N. extends all along the eastern coast of Formosa, from the island of *Botol Tobago* to that of *Pe pheng hoo*, where it is so impetuous that no ship dares to approach it. Whirlwinds, accompanied by water-spouts, are very frequent in that sea.

Wood for domestic purposes is very common in Formosa; but it is only on the north side of the island where ship timber is found. The roads on the island are generally good, but they are put frequently out of repair by the overflowing of the rivers.

There is great emigration from China to Formosa, where the settlers readily obtain grants of land from the government, and are completely secured in the property they thus acquire.

The Aborigines of the island have the black complexion of the Malays and Javanese, but their features are those of the Chinese. It is said that each tribe speaks a different language.

Those of the northern part inhabit houses built in the Chinese style, but those in the south live in hovels made of wood or mud, and destitute of every kind of furniture. In the middle of them is the hearth, which is raised about two feet above the floor. Their food consists of rice, corn, and game, which they either kill in the chase, or take alive, for they run so fast that they can overtake animals and seize them. The Chinese say that they acquire this swiftness by squeezing their knees and thighs in an extraordinary degree, till the age of fourteen or fifteen. Their usual weapon is the javelin, which they throw with so much skill, that they hit with it from a distance of sixty or eighty paces. They have also the use of bows and arrows, with which they can kill a pheasant on the wing. In eating they place their food on a board or mat, and use nothing but their fingers; and they devour their meat half raw, merely broiling it a little first. They sleep upon fresh leaves, which, in so warm a climate as theirs, is very pleasant.

Every village obeys one or several elders, who judge all their differences, and bestow rewards on those who distinguish themselves in the chase or in the course. They also grant permissions to those who wish to *tatoo* their bodies, dye their teeth black, or wear ornaments of shells or coloured stones.

The Formosians of the south are naked, with the exception of a belt round the waist descending to the knees. Those of the north, where the climate is cooler, wear coats without sleeves, made of deer-skin. They wear pointed caps made of the leaves of the palm tree, and ornamented with cock or pheasant feathers. The Chinese accuse them, whether justly or not, of cannibalism, pretending that the inhabitants of a village often meet to devour, in a public feast, the valetudinarians, the sick, the old people, and the orphan. Those of them who

have submitted to the Chinese, pay a tribute in rice, corn, or other productions of the country. In each village is a collector, who also serves as an interpreter. The oppression of these men often drives the poor people to rebellion. The Formosians only cultivate the earth for the purpose of obtaining the necessaries of life; and, as was said before, have a natural aversion to the sea. Like many other inhabitants of the East-Indian islands, they cut off the heads of their dead enemies, and preserve them as trophies. The most civilized among them have adopted the Chinese costume; those who do not obey the Chinese have remained entirely savage, and, protected by their mountains and forests, they carry on a war of extermination against the invaders of their country, notwithstanding which, however, the latter are gaining ground daily.

The revenue which the Chinese Government draws from this island is much smaller than it used to be before the year 1782, at which time the taxes were considerably lowered in consequence of a hurricane, which desolated the whole of the coasts. Still, however, the revenue exceeds the expenditure.

The Chinese forces on the island amount to 16,000 men, principally infantry; the native horses are bad, and the expense of bringing others from the continent would be too great. This army is commanded by a lieutenant-general.

The principal Chinese towns on the island are the following:

1. *Thay oon foo*, or *Thay oon hean*, the capital, whose situation we have mentioned above. It is surrounded by a rampart ten feet thick, with a ditch without drawbridges. This rampart consists of two walls, with the interval filled up with mud. The city has eight gates, four of which are not larger than the doors of a room; above each of them is a tower, which serves as a guard-room. According to the general custom of the

Chinese, the artillery is kept in the arsenal, instead of being on the ramparts. The garrison consists of 10,000 men. The city is very populous, and may be compared with the most considerable provincial towns of China. The principal streets cut each other at right angles. During seven or eight months of the year the people spread canvass over them, on account of the extreme heat of the weather. They are in general from thirty to forty feet wide, and some are very long. Many of them have merchant's houses and shops very closely built, in which the goods are set out with great elegance. The streets are very much crowded, and are badly paved: the houses are for the most part built with bamboo and mud, and covered in with straw; but when the canvass is spread the roofs are concealed, and nothing but the shops are seen. The most beautiful building is the old Dutch factory, a large edifice three stories high: there is also the Dutch church still standing.

There are two principal temples; one of which is dedicated to the protecting genius of agriculture; in the other, they worship the goddess of navigation, *Hean fey heou*.

The commerce with China is entirely free; but those who wish to traffic to *Siam*, *Cochin-China*, the *East-ern islands*, or *Japan*, are obliged to send their vessels first to *Hea men* (the *Emouy* of the Dutch), on the coast of China, there to obtain the necessary passports.

2. *Fung shan hean*, 88 *lee* south of the capital, at the foot of mount *Fung shan*. It is surrounded with a ditch, and has a temple within, and one without the town. *Kia ce hean*, formerly *Tshang lo hean*, is 117 *lee* north of the capital, on the southern bank of the *Nieuo tshao khee*, which a little below it, falls into the sea, and forms the port of *Koocy tsu kiang*. It is surrounded with an earthen wall, a stockade, and a ditch. It is a very strong place, and has a thousand men in garrison.

Tahung hwa hean is 400 *lee* to the north of the capital.

While Formosa was in the possession of Koxinga and his successors, the English East-India Company had a factory on this island, and carried on from thence a considerable trade with China. In 1679 the English were obliged to leave Formosa, and confine themselves to their factory at *Emooy*. Not long after, however, the Mandahoes drove them from that city: they then returned to Formosa. But when this island also fell into the hands of the conquerors, they finally lost all their settlements in those parts of the world; and although very inviting proposals were made some time ago to the Company, for conquering Formosa, they rejected them, for fear of losing their advantageous trade with Canton.

The islands of *Pheng hoo*, called by the Portuguese *Pescadores*, are subjected to the jurisdiction of *Thay oon hean*. They are so near the Chinese coast, that the smoke rising from the houses on the island may be seen there. The Chinese knew them as early as the reign of the *Thang* dynasty; and they were several times in their possession. In 1387 they carried the inhabitants to another place, and ravaged the islands. In the middle of the sixteenth century they became the settlement of a set of pirates; and they were in the possession of the Dutch at the same time with Formosa.

The centre island is the largest, being about 30 *lee* in circumference, and has a large and commodious harbour.

The small island of *Laoe khiao* lies S. E. of Formosa; it is entirely a peak, and is 20 *lee* in circumference. It is inhabited, and well wooded, having many coconut-trees and bamboos; but, owing to the many rocks and islets with which it is surrounded, it is exceedingly difficult to approach it.

To the south of *Shu ma kee thew*, the southernmost point of Formosa, is the island of *Lang khiao*, which is easily accessible: it is inhabited by the Aborigines, who breed many sheep. The air of the island is thought dangerous to strangers; and the Chinese are greatly afraid of the demons and evil genii which haunt it.

••• During the residence of the Dutch at Formosa, their Missionaries converted many of the natives to Christianity, and there are various books printed in the Formosan and Dutch languages still extant. From one of these Mr. K. has extracted the principal words; and having compared them with the languages of the southern Ocean and of *Madagascar*, is of opinion that the Formosians are a branch of the great Malay race which is spread from the Islands of the South-sea nearest to America, to the eastern coast of Africa.

Y. Z.

MANDOO.

Extracts from an Officer's Journal.

MANDOO, once the capital of the Mahomedan kings of Malwah, is about thirty-six miles from the British cantonment of Mhow, and six from the village of Nauhha.

The space on which the city is built is on the crest of the *Vindhya* range of hills, and is about thirty miles in circumference; it is separated from the table land of Malwah by a rugged precipitous ravine, or valley, from two to three hundred feet

deep. This valley nearly encircles the city, and forms a natural barrier of great strength; it was also further strengthened by a wall built on the edge of the precipice, and thus completely secured from the hostile attacks of its enemies.

The road from Nauhha winds through a cluster of small hills, thickly covered with trees and low jungle. On approaching Mandoo, and immediately on clearing the hills alluded to, the valley which sur-

rounds the city opens on the view; it is at this point full 300 feet deep, and presents a scene at once grand and imposing. The bare rugged top of the precipice, with here and there a wild plantain tree springing from the clefts of the rock, forms a striking contrast with the rich and varied foliage of the trees and shrubs which cover the bottom of the valley, and spread on every side, in all the wild luxuriance of nature.

Crossing this valley by a ruined causeway, you come to the Delhi gate of the city, and winding up the opposite steep, after passing five smaller gateways, enter the once populous city of Mandoo.

Leaving unnoticed the fabulous story of the *parus-pathur* (or philosopher's stone) and the use said to have been made of it in building this celebrated city, Mandoo may be considered to owe its origin as a place of importance to Hoshung Shaw; this prince, after reigning thirty years, died A.D. 1443, and Malwah ceased to be a separate kingdom about the year 1567. The ruins of palaces, mosques, and tombs, indicate the former prosperity of this (now desolate) city, and the numerous tanks, wells, and reservoirs for water, show that every attention was paid to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

The ruin of this city must be attributed to the downfall of the family, to the care of whose princes it was chiefly indebted for its splendour and prosperity; and although from its fertile soil, salubrious climate, and great natural strength, Mandoo seemed safe from those vicissitudes to which other cities in so unsettled a country might be subject, yet, notwithstanding these advantages, it has become a wilderness, and offers a striking but melancholy example of the instability of wealth and power in countries, where, from the absence of all law, any change of the government subjects the people to every species of oppression and plunder to satisfy the rapacity of its agents. But a few short years have elapsed since Mandoo vied in riches and splendour with the proudest cities of India; but with the overthrow of the monarchs, to whose fostering care it owed its rise, the whole has vanished, and nothing remains to mark its former prosperity, or even its existence, but the ruins of its palaces.

"The spider holds the veil in the pa-

lace of *Ca-ar*, the owl stands sentinel on the watch-tower of *Aframjb.*"

The city seems to have been built entirely of stone, and the walls of many houses are still standing. I traversed the deserted streets, and explored my way over heaps of ruins, uninterrupted by the appearance of any human being; the few wandering *lhoods* who occasionally occupy some of the ruins having fled or secreted themselves at my approach.

The Jumma Musjid and the tomb of Hoshung Shaw, first attract the attention of the visitor, and for this reason, as well as being in a less ruinous state than the other public buildings, are most worthy of notice. The Jumma Musjid is about two miles from the entrance to the city by the Delhi gate; it is a quadrangle enclosing an open court fifty-two yards square, surrounded by colonnades of lofty pillars of fine free-stone, which support a handsome dome roof; in the western face are eleven niches or recesses inlaid with the finest black marble: this mosque is built entirely of brown freestone, and is well adapted for a place of public worship. The general style and finishing of the whole, evincing considerable skill in the architect who planned and executed it; sacrilegious hands have been aiding the great destroyer, time, in his work, and the pavement of the court is nearly all carried off; the appearance of the marble in the niches also indicates that nothing but the difficulty of removing it has prevented its sharing the same fate.

The tomb of Hoshung Shaw is to the west, and joining the Jumma Musjid; it is forty-four feet square, on the inside lined with white marble, with which material the top of the dome is also covered; the building is free from all tawdry decoration or ornament, and from its size, and the witty[?], though chaste materials of which it is composed, is a sepulchre worthy of a powerful monarch.

The tomb contains six graves; two marble slabs belonging to the centre grave, said to have had inscriptions, have been carried away, and these tablets placed to commemorate the most powerful and celebrated of the Kings of Malwah, are probably destined to ornament the palace of some Hindoo Rajah, or ruler of the province.

The tomb itself is at present in a tolerable state of preservation; but the desire of

the great to obtain portions of the marble, and the idle folly of the little who visit Mandoo, will, in all probability, soon render it a heap of ruins.

There are many other buildings scattered through this mighty ruin well worthy of notice, but any attempt to describe them, even in the most imperfect manner, would

occupy too much space. Here the antiquarian will find much to interest him; the painter an endless variety of subjects for the exercise of his pencil; and the admirer of the beauties of nature, in the wild and romantic scenery with which it abounds, will feel himself amply repaid for the trouble of visiting Mandoo.

ARMENIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

(Concluded from page 362.)

XII. This inscription is found in the village of *Haghpad*, on the church of the True Cross; purporting that this church was built in the year 440 (991) by the kings of Armenia, Sempad and Koorken.

XIII. Is in the vestibule of the same church, and runs thus: "In the Armenian year 634 (1185), I, Mariam, daughter of King Koorken, have built this stone house, with great hopes, on the tomb of my father, my sisters Roosookana, Mariam, Thamar, and myself, during the time of the Archbishop *Barsegh* (Basil), and finished it under him. I pray those who enter this edifice and pray before the holy cross, to mention in their prayers, ourselves and our royal ancestors, and all our family, who are interred in this place and under the cupola.

XIV. Is in a chapel of the same church: "By the will of God this holy church was built at the expense of *Khatoon*, daughter of *Hassan*, of the race of the *Tessomians*. She was brought to the town of *Kashen* for the purpose of being married to *Zakharé*, Lord of *Kagha*, *Tawaha*, *Kartman*, *Deroonaghian*, and other provinces. Her brothers *Senekherim* and *Sewata* had come here, and having died in Christ, they have been buried under this dome. But *Khatoon* built this church to the memory of their souls; she has deposited here a piece of the true cross in a golden vase, and also presented a copy of the gospels richly bound, many silver cups for the service, and a vineyard at *Khatoonashen*. I, the abbot

Hovhannes, and all my brothers of *Haghpad* have promised forty masses a-year for the salvation of her soul. Those who shall after us destroy this foundation, will be judged by God; and those who shall fulfil it will be blessed by Christ. Amen."

XV. This inscription ascribes the building of this church to *Hamzasap*, during the reign of the *Shahanshab* *Zakharé*, in the Armenian year 706 (1257).

XVI. Is on a steeple of one of the churches in the same place: "In the year 694 (1245), this splendid temple of God, who will recall to life the worshippers of the Lord God, was built with seven altars, by the lord *Hamzasap*, to whom Christ be merciful, and to whose soul he may give a holy place, as well as to *Johannes*, his nephew, and the others who have sacrificed their efforts to this object, and who have finished this edifice with much zeal, during the last times of the dominion of the *Tartars*.

XVII. Is on the back of a stone crucifix near the north gate of the church of the holy cross; purporting that father *Johannes* had erected it by order of the master of the church, the *Atabek* *Mir Shasanzar baron Satoon*, for the benefit of his soul, in the year 722 (1273).

XVIII. Is on a stone cross in the middle of the vestibule of this church, and tells us that the cross was placed there in the year 451 (1004), in the time of the great Patriarch *Simon*, by *Atoon*, superintendent of the church

1824.]

XIX. This inscription is on a very large cross in the burying-ground at *Haghpad*: "By the gift of God, and in the time of the Archbishop *Hamzasap*, we, *Agoph* and *Markar* have erected this cross, invoking Saint *Sarkis* (Sergius), that he may be mediator for our souls, and for those of *Mekhtar* of *Kopagretso*, father *Barsegh*, hitor of our family. Those and the deceased of our family. Those who shall adore this cross in the name of Christ, will not forget to pray for us; and if they do remember us, they will be blessed by the Lord. The year 704 (1255)."

XX. Is on a tomb, running thus: "I, *Houawar*, son of *Meghan*, lord of lords, have gone out of this life before my time, and left my parents in great mourning. May those who read this remember and pray for me. The year 472 (1023)."

XXI. Is also on a tomb: "Christ, be merciful to *Watshe* in the time of thy second appearance. The year 650 (1201)."

XXII. Is on a tomb of the lord *Badzadz*. "The year 729 (1280). When *Satoon* reigned in this country, I, *Badzadz*, son of *Libarid*, and my spouse, *Toota*, of the illustrious race of the *Manegheneans*, have added to the church of the holy cross at *Haghpad* the little finger of St. *Gregory*, the *Enlightener*, which we inherited from our ancestors, and which we certify to be real. Following in this the desire of the bishop and the clergy, we have bequeathed it to this holy church with other donations. The father, *Johannes*, and the brothers, have regulated that mass shall be said for us in all the churches at the day of crucifixion, and the Saturday and Sunday following. We have also given a house and a vineyard for the use of the community. Those who will fulfil these arrangements, will be blessed by the Lord."

XXIII. The following are the names of Armenian patriarchs, archimandrites, kings, queens, and lords that are found

on the tombs at *Haghpad*: "Father *Gregory*; Father *Gregory*, the brother; King *Gorighé*; King *Abbas*; the *Amir* *Gregory*; King *Abbas*; King *Gorighé*; *Gawtél*; *Tayigh*; *Poortookhan*; *Wassack*; *Sempad*, son of *Ookana*; *Hamazé*; *David*; *Koord-Amir*; *Khosrowigh*; *Sempad*; *Sewata*; *Senekherim*; *Klueneras*; *Hassan*. This is the tomb of *Matoon*; *Philippus*, bishop of *Arneghetzi*; the nephew of *Zakharé* and *Jwané*, the bishop *Johannes*; *Mariam*, daughter of *Gorighé*; the founder of the vestibule, *Queen Thamar*; *Roosookan*; *Pawrina*; *Mekhnika*, sister of *Zakharé* and *Jwané*; *Nana*; *Sassana*; *Noosti*; *Roosookan*."

There are many other tombs, which, however, are either in ruins, or the inscriptions are effaced.

XXIV. "This is the proper monument of the learned dean."

XXV. Is on the tomb of the Archimandrite *David Kopeyretzo*.

XXVI. Is on a fallen cross in a valley, two hours east of *Haghpad*, near the river, as follows: "In the year 535 (1086), I, father *Sarkis*, bishop of the church of *Haghpad*, have built this mill for the free use of every body, and have planted this garden with all kinds of fruit trees, in honour of the holy cross, and the holy house at *Haghpad*. Those who shall take these estates from *Haghpad*, or shall in any way be the cause of their destruction, and those of my successors, who shall neglect to keep the buildings in repair, will be separated from God, and become the cursed sons of darkness, and the worms that shall gnaw them will never sleep."

XXVII. Is on the reverse of this cross, to the following effect: "In the year 538 (1089), I, *Sarkis*, Archbishop of *Haghpad*, raised this sign of the Lord, as an armour for the faithful, and a protection for our Kings *Ghorgié*, *Sempad*, *David*, and their descendants."

Y. Z.

WHITE ELEPHANT OF AVA AND SIAM.

AVA.

The residence of the White Elephant is contiguous to the royal palace, with which it is connected by a long open gallery, supported by numerous rows of pillars. At the further end of this gallery a lofty curtain of black velvet, richly embossed with gold, conceals the animal from the eyes of the vulgar. Before this curtain the presents intended to be offered to him, consisting of gold and silver muslins, broad-cloths, otter of roses, rose-water, Benares brocades, tea, &c. &c. were displayed on carpets. After we had been made to wait a short time, as is usual at the audiences of the Burmese princes, the curtain was drawn up, and discovered the august beast, of a small size, the colour of sand, and very innocently playing with his trunk, unconscious of the glory by which he was surrounded, the Burmahs at the same time bowing their heads to the ground. The dwelling of the White Elephant is a lofty hall, richly gilt from top to bottom, both in and outside, and supported by sixty-four pillars, thirty-six of which are also richly gilt. His two fore-feet were fastened by a thick silver chain to one of these pillars, his hind legs being secured by ropes. His bedding consisted of a thick straw mattress covered with the finest blue cloth, over which was spread another of softer materials, covered with crimson silk. The animal has a regular household, consisting of a wonghee, or chief-minister; moondduk, or secretary of state; sereghee, or inferior secretary; nakaun, or obtainer of intelligence; and other inferior ministers, who were all present to receive us. Besides these, he has other officers, who transact the business of several estates that he possesses in various parts of the country, and an establishment of a thousand men, including guards, servants, and other attendants. His trappings are of extreme magnificence, being all of gold, and the richest gold cloth, thickly studded with large diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, and other precious stones. His betel box, spitting pot, and bangles, and the vessels out of which he eats and drinks, are likewise of gold, and inlaid with numerous precious stones. On the curtain being

drawn up, we were desired to imitate the Burmese in their prostrations, compliance, however, was not insisted on. The White Elephant appeared to me to be a diseased animal, whose colour had been changed by a species of leprosy.

These honours are said to be paid to the White Elephant on account of an animal of this description being the last stage of many millions of transmigration through which a soul passes previous to entering Nirvana, or Paradise; or, according to the Burmese doctrine, previous to her being absorbed into the divine essence, or rather altogether annihilated. One of the King's titles is Lord of the White, Red, and Mottled Elephants; and I am informed the same distinction is shown to those of the first mentioned colours by the Siamese. An elephant termed red was kept in a verandah of the White Elephant's residence, but I could perceive in his colour little differing from that of any other. The King was in the habit of paying his respects to the White Elephant every morning, and of attending when he was taken to the river to be washed, and paid him the same honours as he received from his household. — [Weekly Messenger.

SIAM.

(Extract of a Letter.)

In 1822 I was in Siam, and had there an opportunity of seeing two white elephants. They were in a stable within the inner inclosure of the King's palace; and in the centre of the stable was a platform about six inches from the ground, surrounded by a chain, on which they were standing. They were ornamented with small, red velvet *hauda*, and gilt chains, which latter passed under their tails. To each of them ten attendants were assigned, who approached them with the usual external marks of respect which are used in the presence of the King, but who, on other occasions, seemed to treat them with very little ceremony, and even with cruelty; for while we were looking at them, one of them happening to steal a bunch of plantains, his keeper thrust a goad into the lower and most tender part of his foot, so as to bring the blood, by way of punish-

1824.]

Notice of the Countries of Kanduz and Badakhshan.

ment for the wickedness of which he had been guilty. The colour of these animals is not white, but cream-coloured, and in the opinion of medical men, and some eminent naturalists who have had opportunities of examining them, is produced by a leprous disease; and what is a confirmation of this opinion is, that almost all elephants of a black colour have about the ears and other parts of the body several spots of a cream colour, which are known to be the effects of the disease in question. Among others who were of this opinion, I may cite the late Dr. Finlayson, than whom, perhaps, few men have been more esteemed by the Indian community for their scientific acquirements.

As I have reason to believe that the respect which is paid to these animals is not of the nature of religious worship, it is perhaps necessary that I should state of what nature it is. The Siamese are Buddhists, and persons of this sect, it is well known, are believers in the transmigration of souls. The white elephant is supposed to be the body prepared for the reception of the soul of some great prince who has departed this life, and on this account the honours paid to it are the same as those paid to living majesty. These marks of respect, which chiefly consist in prostrations, appear to European eyes so much like those which are paid to the Supreme Being, that it is no wonder they have been construed into worship, and described accordingly. The

names, too, given to these animals in Siam, would tend to confirm this opinion, for they are such as these, "the pure King," "the excellent King," &c. If to all this we add the ignorance of the language of the country, and that the generalities of the relations have been commanders of ships, and have communicated with them through the medium of the Portuguese jargon spoken there by the native Christians, it is no wonder if mistakes have arisen on the subject. In my particular instance the intercourse was conducted through the medium of the Malay language, by persons able masters both of it and the Siamese.

In the same stable with one of the white elephants were two milk-white monkeys, which were regarded with almost the same veneration as the elephants themselves. It is to be remarked that this letter refers only to the white elephants in Siam, and that the information here given on the subject was principally obtained from the high priest of a temple founded by the *prah klang*.

In conclusion it may not be amiss to state, that the two elephants which I have spoken of were found in the forests of Kam-peng and Pi-chai, part of the immense tract of jungle between the Siamese and Burman empires, and that the King of Siam thought himself particularly fortunate in possessing three of them at one time: an honour never possessed by any of his predecessors! — [Beng. Hurk.

NOTICE OF THE COUNTRIES OF KANDUZ AND BADAKHSHAN.

Our knowledge of the countries which lie immediately to the north of the Hindu Koh is singularly defective. Pinkerton justly calls the geography of independent Tartary a disgrace to modern science; and little has been done since his publication to retrieve its character. The travels of Mr. Moorcroft will probably contribute to efface this reproach in an eminent degree; and the Russians, it appears, have on their part undertaken to extend their acquaintance and influence in the countries in question: it is to be expected, therefore, that they will be soon more intimately known than they have hitherto been.

The inquiries of Mr. Moorcroft have

been prosecuted in the eastern portion of this *terra incognita*, in Ladakh and Little Thibet; and have accordingly been bounded to the west by the *Belur Tag*, or Be-loor Taugh, the cloudy mountains, the lofty range, running off from the Hindu Koh nearly due north, and separating the eastern from western Turkistan. On the same side, but more to the north, the Russians have long since penetrated; and their merchants carry on an extensive intercourse with Yarkand. It is only of late that they have made approaches along the west of the *Belur Tag* into great Bucharia, having crossed the Sihon to Khokand, under Mr. Nazaroff, in 1815 and 14, and subsequently advanced to Samar-

cand. An account of the former expedition, and a brief notice of the latter, occur in the last number of the *Quarterly Review* (No. 53, July 1824); but it must be confessed, that the analysis thus exhibited is far from satisfactory; and it would appear from the *Review*, that Nasaroff's opportunities of observation were much restricted by the jealousy of the natives, that he was not very competent to communicate extensively with them, and that his information was either misunderstood or not very authentic. Thus he states, that the Sultan of Khokand is named Valliami, and that although yet a young, he has been a successful conqueror, and has extended his authority over the countries about the sources of the Sihon or Oxus, to the Belur Tag on the west, and the Hindu Koh on the south. The name of the Amir of Khokand, however, according to native information, is Amir Beg; his hereditary title is Wali Niami, Lord of Bounties, a common oriental epithet, converted by the Russian envoy into an individual appellation; and although he has made some predatory incursions in his neighbourhood, and carried off captives and cattle from Bokhara, he has not even reduced that state to subjection, much less has he extended his sovereignty to the south and west, as stated by Nasaroff. The countries to which his dominion has been thus gratuitously transferred, are so little familiar to us, that even a brief and unsatisfactory notice of them, gathered chiefly from oral communication with some natives of Bokhara and Badakhshan, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The tract which is bounded on the east by the Belur Tag and Keratagin, on the north by the Pamar mountains, and on the south by the Hindu Koh, is completely separated on these three sides from the neighbouring region, except by difficult passes through the natural barrier; on the west side it is open, and continuous with the plains of Balkh and its dependencies. Its greatest length from east to west is about 400 miles; and greatest breadth from north to south about 250. It is, however, of an irregular form, according to the directions of the different mountainous chains between and amongst which it lies.

The region thus situated appears to have been designated collectively by Asiatic

geographers as *Tokharistan*. As a dependency of Balkh it was included within the kingdom of Khorasan, and as part of the Mogul sovereignty it was regarded as a portion of *Turkistan*. Originally it was part of the Bactrian empire, and the traces of this character still found there afford a curious specimen of traditional tenacity. Marco Polo, who is perhaps the last, and almost the only European by whom these countries have been personally visited, states that Badakhshan is governed by princes in hereditary succession, who are all descended from Alexander by the daughter of Darius. The author of the *Taakirih Hest Aklim* observes, that the last independent prince of Badakhshan, Sultan Mohammed, who was killed by Abu Said, the great grandson of Timur, was a lineal descendant of Secunder Filikus; and Lieut. Macartney has remarked, that the king of Derwas claims descent from Alexander the Great; and his pretensions are admitted by his neighbours. (Elphinstone, 624.)

Tokharistan, after being partly held by the descendants of Janghes Khan, was finally subdued by the posterity of Timur. It has subsequently shared the fate of the other possessions of the same race, and is now parcelled out amongst a number of petty princes and wandering tribes, who all, however, profess, it is said, obedience to two princes, whose sovereignty accordingly separates the tract into two main portions; the easternmost of which is Badakhshan, and the more western one *Kadghan*, the Kuttiguns of Elphinstone's map. According to the last advices, however, there appeared a probability of the whole tract becoming united under one master, as in 1820 Shah Murad, the son of the Emir of Kanduz, subdued Badakhshan, as well as other districts in that vicinity. Whether he has ever since held the countries then subjugated has not been ascertained. We may consider the divisions separately, as they subsisted independently for a considerable period, and possibly are not yet combined by any very durable connexion.

Kadghan is subdivided into two portions, the southernmost of which is *Kanduz*, and the most northerly *Khotlan* or *Khotlan*, the latter of which formerly gave its name to the whole country. At present the capital is *Kanduz*, the residence of the Emir

Haider, himself a military adventurer, whose sovereignty was the reward of his enterprise and valour. The city stands on the Aksera river, a stream which rises in the Belur Tag, and runs nearly due west. Before it reaches the capital it receives the *Bangh*, a river from the south. At a short distance beyond Kanduz, at the town of Aksera, it is joined by the *Ghura*, which rises in the Hindu Koh, and running northwards, separates Kanduz from Dera Yusuf, and Khulam, on the west: the united rivers then join the Sihon at Khotbad, a short distance to the west of Aksera. These streams render Kanduz, notwithstanding it is a mountainous and rugged tract, eminently fertile.

The chief places dependant on Kanduz are the following: Talikan, a town and district, of which the first boasts some historical antiquity; it lies to the east of the capital. South of this is a considerable division called *Inderah*, one of Shah Murad's conquests from the state of Cabul. On the north-east of the capital is Ashkamash, the city which probably Marco Polo designates by *Scasem* or *Echsem*. Marsden, indeed, conjectures the Kishmahad of Elphinstone to be the place so called; but the slightest investigation of the line of route and time of travelling should have shown the inaccuracy of such an identification: Kishmahad lying very far out of Marco Polo's track, whilst Ashkamash is precisely in it. The place, in fact, must have been either this city or *Atarra*, which is in the same direction, and was formerly the capital of the province. An extensive division of Kanduz, north of the Aksera river, is called *Arhang*, or *Henret* Imam.

The northern portion of *Kadghan*, called *Khotlan*, lies on the north of the Sihon, and besides the chief city of the same name has the following places: Baljivan, Kurghan, Tiga, Khavaleng, and Siyud. The range of mountains which separates Khotlan from Hisar gives rise on its eastern face to the Surkhob river, and on its western to the Waksha or Kafir Nihan river; they both fall into the Sihon. Khotlan has been always famous for its breed of horses, and formerly exported them in considerable numbers. According to the author of the *Neshk al Ishar*, the race had not its equal in all the world.

The mountains abound with walnut and pistachio trees.

The country of Badakhshan extends nearly 150 miles from south to north, from Jerem to Derwas; and about twice that distance from east to west; but its breadth is irregular. It is a mountainous country, and the mountains contain many mines of rubies and the lapis lazuli. The chief ruby mines are near Jerem; they are dug out of the ground. The mines are dug usually about 20 cubits—their depth never exceeds 100 cubits; they are worked once a year only, at fixed seasons appointed by the king, and by persons whom he sends for that purpose, and places under a strict guard. The produce of the mines is still, as was the case in Marco Polo's day, the property of the king. The more valuable stones he retains, whilst the ordinary sorts are sold to the merchants of Yarkand, Tashcand, and Chin. The Badakhshan ruby is of the sort called *Balass*, or *Balay*, the rose-red ruby. The lapis lazuli is found in the mountains near Hahab. The miners are let down a chasm in a cage by an iron chain; when at the proper depth they cut the pieces of rock, with which they fill a basket; and being drawn up, sort the stones.

The capital of Badakhshan is Fyzabad, placed by Lieut. Macartney (Elphinstone's *Cabul*, Appendix) in latitude $36^{\circ} 10'$, and longitude $69^{\circ} 16'$ east. It is the residence of the king, Mirza Abdul Ghaful Shah, the son of Mohammed Shah. He has a force of matchlock men, and a guard of Turcomans, who wear iron armour.

Other principal cities are *Chatraz*, governed by Shah Kator, who besides his own revenues levies the *Jesiyeh*, or religious tributes, from the Shiahposh kafirs; Jerem, governed by Kerkali; and Derwas, which is a strongly fortified town upon the frontier.

The country is well peopled, and has numerous villages, besides many migratory hordes (*Usbek* and *Kipchak* Tartars), who dwell in tents; a hardy race, who live chiefly on horseflesh, and who, traversing the deserts for many thousand furs, commit depredations on the countries of *Rus* and *Chin*. The horses of Badakhshan are described as hardy and sure-footed. According to Marco Polo, a short time previous to his visit, the pos-

terity of Bucephalus were to be found in the country.

Many parts of Badakhshan, but particularly in the neighbourhood of Fyzabad, abound with delicious fruits. The follow-

ing are the most plentiful: peaches, apricots, apples, pears, pomegranates, plums, grapes, figs, melons of many kinds, almonds, walnuts, and pistaches.—[*Oriental Magazin*.]

ACCOUNT OF THE BURIATS.

(Extract of a Letter from Siberia.)

Selinginsk, N. L. 51° 6' E. L. 106°.
August 2, 1821.—The Buriat tribes live a nomadic life; their tents are widely scattered, seldom more than eight or ten together, generally fewer, often two and three. In summer we travel on horseback, go from tent to tent, sleep in them at night: we are always kindly received and hospitably entertained. Many can read; to them we give the scriptures and tracts. We cannot collect congregations, and for the same reason are in a great measure prevented from establishing schools; but in the course of some time we hope to attain to a certain extent both these desirable objects. We have availed ourselves of the times when the lamas (or priests) assemble for worship at their temples. They have three annual festivals, besides smaller monthly ones: the chief festival continues a whole month, the first of their years (nearly answering to our February), which they call the white month. Last white month we visited six different temples in succession, dwelling among the lamas at each a few days, and reasoning with them out of the scriptures. The attention of some was roused.

The lamas are so numerous as to form one-sixth or eighth part of the population, but the greater part of them being on a level with the common people in point of wealth, and receiving no emolument from their office, work with their own hands, hire themselves as day labourers, &c. &c.

Their holy land is Tibet, and the Dalai Lama, who resides in that country, their god; and all their religious books, which are almost innumerable, are written in the Tibetan language and character. All the lamas of course can read the books perfectly—but, with the exception of a few great lamas, understand not one word of them; consequently they are grossly ignorant of the tenets of their own superstition. They, however, acknowledge one Supreme

Being (not the Dalai Lama, who is only a kind of immortal deified man), and they worship besides a multitude of inferior gods, with the pictures of which their temples are filled. These pictures they received originally from China, as well as many of their books, &c., but now they paint them beautifully themselves, and print their own books. We have seen the lamas cutting their wooden blocks, which they do very neatly; they work in iron, and brass, and silver; cast their own bells, religious cups, &c.; they, moreover, raise wheat, rye, &c., and shoot wild beasts; they use bows and arrows, and also firearms. I leave you to determine their rank in the scale of civilization.

Perhaps a characteristic anecdote will give you a clearer idea of their manners, than I could convey by many general remarks. Some time ago, a lama, a poor man, engaged to bring us a quantity of fire-wood, and, according to the custom here, received the money, thirty or forty rubles (shillings), beforehand. He did not fetch it at the time appointed, and we then learned that he was a very idle fellow, and that instead of going to the woods to cut our trees, he had spent the money, and was now riding about from tent to tent, staying a night or two at each place, or as long as he could get tea to drink and bread to eat, for at home he had neither, because he did not chuse to work; and being a lama, he was sure of getting tea, which is half their food, so long as his horse could carry him; for it is an article of religion, that whenever a lama comes to a tent, tea must be set before him. We were advised by a high lama to take the priest's horse and saddle, and keep them till he fulfilled his engagement with us, being the most likely means to compel him. We did so: the poor animal was reduced to skin and bone; for it had been carrying its master from place to place, when it should have

been grazing. We have the horse and saddle still, but hear nothing of the lama. Another Buriat in our neighbourhood, hearing that we had got the horse, wished to buy him of us; he wanted such a horse, because he had an old father, who he expected would soon die; and as it is their custom upon such an occasion to kill the deceased person's riding horse, and bury him beside his owner, he thought he might save his father's horse, which was a good one, and make this one do, which he expected to get for about fifteen shillings. We, however, did not dispose of him, expecting his owner to appear; but if he does not come to fulfil his bargain and claim his property, we can easily sell the animal to our Buriat workmen, who will kill and eat him.

This is a delightful country, containing every variety of aspect, well wooded and watered, very like Scotland, but in general the soil is poorer; the botany and mineralogy of the country most interesting, and very little known. The scenes around the Baikal in our neighbourhood, some of the most wonderful the world presents to the eye of the astonished beholder. If you have access to Brewster's *Encyclopædia* (the Edinburgh), read the article Baikal. Our winter lasts half the year. The snow falls at the setting in of the winter, and from that time the weather is settled, the sky unclouded, the air generally calm, one continued keen frost, which lasts till April. The spring comes in with storms of wind, snow, rain, &c., then follows a hot summer, at least two months of it; the other months are temperate; the thermometer at its highest seldom exceeds 23° or 25° of Reaumur in the shade (nearly 80° to 85° of Fahrenheit); in winter it falls to 25 below the freezing point (equal to 48° of Fahrenheit when mercury freezes). We are here at an amazing elevation above the level of the sea; the barometer stands in my room (about 30 feet above the level of the river), generally at 28 inches: this may be nearly the average height; its range is little more than an inch. The Selenga is a very rapid river; here it is 60 sashcens (420 feet) above the level of the Baikal, in a course of little more than 100 miles. It rises 6 or 800 miles to the south-west, and receives many tributary streams in its course. Its channel is very unequal in breadth, being interspersed with islands every few

miles, formed by its current, branching out in various directions along the continued valley through which it flows.

The extreme cold cannot be said to generate any diseases by its indirect effects. Exposure to its direct effects, even for a short time, is death; but all being aware of the danger, it is only in the case of accident that life is thus lost. No one would think of stirring out in 30 degrees of frost, without proper fur clothing, any more than you would think of walking on foot through the Ganges. The freezing of the nose, cheeks, ears, hands and feet, sometimes happens, but by the timely application of snow all bad consequences are prevented; but the neglect of this precaution would cost the limb. Weak eyes are very common among the Buriats, and sometimes total blindness, which comes on in the course of a few months from the first affection, occasioned chiefly by the glare of the snow and the smoke of their tents: for to keep their tents sufficiently warm they confine the smoke. The European constitution seems to withstand the climate as well as the native.

There is no trade carried on with India; but there is with China constantly. We are not, however, allowed to penetrate further into the Chinese empire than the boundary town where the merchants reside, and where the whole trade between Russia and China is transacted. We are on the very southern borders of the Russian empire, and all the tribes to the north of the boundary line, between the two empires, are in complete and peaceable subjection to the mild sway of "Alexander the Great."

The population of this part of the world is comparatively thin; our Buriats have room enough, and therefore do not need to change their residence as their brethren the Calmucks do. A Buriat cluster of tents is removed twice a-year; but this is merely for the sake of a more sheltered spot to winter in, and a more convenient one for grazing their flocks and herds in summer: these consist of goats, sheep, cows, horses, and camels.

The Mongolian, as well as the Manjur, is a written language; it, however, is less cultivated, and the Buriats speak a dialect somewhat different from the pure written Mongolian: the characters are the same in Mongolian and Manjur; but the languages are totally distinct. The Tungui-

sians is a dialect of the Manjur, but the tribe is entirely illiterate: what chiefly determined our fixing upon this station was, that here the people speak the language more purely than on the north side of the Baikal, and that many of them can read and write: they have no schools; sometimes parents teach their children, but more commonly lamas (who are not permitted to marry) are the teachers. There are many Russians in these parts of Siberia, who treat the natives with contempt, because they are not Christians; it cannot be expected, therefore, that these Christians should be the objects of the Siberian's affection. A good many Buriats, however, for the sake of loaves and fishes, have been baptized, and wear a cross about their necks, and learn to despise their unbaptized brethren.

We have just heard that the Prince of the Chorin Buriats, who live farther to the north-east, and some of his nobles, wish to enter the Greek church by submitting to the rite just mentioned, and have written to that effect to Prince Galitzin, the minister of religion for the empire. This we should strongly deprecate, for reasons which you may easily understand: but the same post which brought your letter, brought another from Dr. Patterson, who is now in Persia, in which is the following, to us the most animating paragraph:—“Prince Galitzin has had much conversation with the Governor-General of Siberia about you, and they have every disposition to serve you. The Prince of the Chorin Buriats has written to Prince Galitzin, expressing his wish, and that of some of

his leading people, to be baptised; but they have advised him not to be in a hurry—to wait till they receive instruction in the Christian religion, &c.” We rejoice in the prudent counsel that has been given in this important case, but it is just what we should expect from the characters of both the great personages mentioned, and concerning whose humble and consistent profession of true Christianity I could give you very pleasing proofs. Should these tribes, like some others subject to Russia, become at once professedly Christian, I should have much reason to fear that our work was ended before it was begun; for in that case, we should probably not be suffered to teach them any thing contrary to the faith and worship of the Greek church, which bears a much stronger family likeness to her sister of Rome, than those who have not seen her have any idea of.

I would fain flatter myself that, before this letter arrives, my friend has made the acquaintance of a gentleman in Calcutta, who has been at this very mission house, and has crossed the Russian empire from the eastern sea to Astracan, and can give a world of information. The individual I allude to is Capt. Peter Gordon, of the ship (or brig) *Brothers*, who, three years ago, made a voyage from Calcutta to Okotsk, and travelled overland to Irkutsk. He came here to visit Brother Stallybrass, with whom he had carried on a most interesting correspondence from the time of his arrival at Okotsk. He spent here five or six weeks, and again went to Irkutsk, and from thence to Astrachan.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE MR. H. W. VOYSEY.

THE death of H. W. Voysey, surgeon, is no less a loss to those connected with him by consanguinity or esteem, than to all who are friends to the advancement of science in the East, the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the collective reputation of the British character in India. Mr. Voysey, at the time of his death, held the situation of Assistant Surgeon in his Majesty's service: he was educated for the medical profession, with the greatest care, and went through his preparatory studies both in the schools of London and Edinburgh. On his joining the army he serv-

ed some short time on the Continent, in the campaign that was so gloriously terminated by the victory of Waterloo. He accompanied the troops to Paris, and in an active, though brief residence in that capital, familiarized himself with every thing that was worthy of observation there. His command of the French language, and acquaintance with its literature, promoted, though not created by this visit, were scarcely inferior to his extensive knowledge of the merits of his native tongue.

Amongst the subsidiary studies of his

professional education, Mr. Voysey's early attention was especially directed to mineralogy and geology. He studied these sciences under Professor Jamieson, and enjoyed the advantage of a practical course of instruction under the celebrated geologist Macculloch, in one of his visits to the west coast of Scotland and the Western Isles. These opportunities were most profitably employed, and his recognition of mineral substances by their external characteristics was as accurate as it was prompt. As he was also a sound chemist, he could readily bring his opinions, founded on exterior appearance, to the test of analysis, and in his analytical inquiries he was equally ingenious and correct.

These qualifications brought him to India. In the course of his military service he accompanied his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was induced by a gentleman, high in the civil service, to come to Bengal, under anticipations, we fear, never more than imperfectly realized, and now sadly disappointed. The scientific and literary attainments of Mr. Voysey secured him friends in Calcutta, willing and able to promote his views: but his belonging to the King's service, and to a corps not in the country, rendered it difficult for the supreme authority to employ his talents advantageously to the public or himself. After some time, however, he was attached to the survey under the late Colonel Lambton, as Surgeon and Mineralogist, and those who are acquainted with his subsequent career well know that he did not hold either situation in vain.

Besides his professional and mineralogical acquirements, Mr. Voysey was well grounded in natural history. It was during his stay in Calcutta that the French naturalists, Messrs. Diard and Du Vaucel, pupils of Baron Cuvier, arrived at the presidency, and Mr. Voysey's knowledge of their language, as well as similarity of tastes, united him with them in all their early researches, equally to his own and their advantage. He had also a good knowledge of botany, and with these various qualifications, his aptitude of comprehension, and energy of application, the field opened to his observation by his attachment to the survey could not fail to yield an abundant harvest. We understand he has left ample proofs of this in

the variety and extent of his notes and journals.

Mr. Voysey joined the survey in the end of 1818. By the middle of 1819 he was fully occupied, not only with geological collections and reports, and a map which he had then commenced, but with the operations of the survey, the scientific importance of which roused all his characteristic ardour and pliability. He soon qualified himself to give effectual assistance to Col. Lambton as a surveyor, and was in consequence often sent out to take detached points and particular stations of the measurements: a duty which we may be certain, from the well known precision of the Colonel, and the vast consequence of accuracy to the great work in which he was engaged, would not have been entrusted to Mr. Voysey's charge had not the most implicit confidence in his care and competency been entertained by his employer. After a short time, indeed, Mr. Voysey was Colonel Lambton's only assistant, Capt. Everest being obliged to go to the Cape for his health, and the Colonel was so well satisfied with his aid, that at the close of 1821 he endeavoured to obtain the sanction of Government to his official appointment as assistant to the survey: unfortunately for the interests of science, and the ultimate fate of the candidate, that sanction could not be obtained.

In prosecution of this claim, and furnished with the strongest recommendations from his superior, Mr. Voysey visited Calcutta in the end of 1822. He was also charged with the ulterior object of a preparatory journey through Malwa and Gwandwana, in order to lay down the line most eligible for the progress of the trigonometrical survey from Nagpore to Agra. He accordingly marched across the country in that direction in the beginning of last year, carefully noticing as he proceeded all objects of rational interest, for his intellect was of too comprehensive a character for his attention to be restricted to the little sphere of technical research, and it was impossible for him to be the mere geologist or surveyor. He had, indeed, added to his acquirements a very correct acquaintance with Hindoostanee, some knowledge of Sanscrit, a familiar insight into the characters and habits of the natives of India, and considerable conversancy with their history and super-

stitutions; his observations on his march were consequently numerous and valuable. Some of these respecting the languages of the Goand tribes were communicated to the Asiatic Society. We understand he has continued the prosecution of this inquiry, and that the result is calculated to throw considerable light on the history of these races. Amongst other important facts it appears that the Goands of Ellichpore, and the Lurka Koles of Sambhulpore speak the same language, and are therefore in all likelihood the same people, notwithstanding the immense extent of country by which they are divided.

The labours and acquirements of Mr. Voysey were accompanied by the utter absence of assumption, and a very unnecessary mistrust of his own powers. One disadvantage attending this part of his character was his reluctance to appear as an author, and the consequent restriction of his observations to his journal, his private correspondence, or his official reports. It was after considerable hesitation, we understand, that his account of the diamond mines of southern India was communicated to the Asiatic Society; and his description of the stones used in constructing the Taj at Agra was originally intended for the information of a friend: both these tracts, written in a brief but highly intelligent manner, and of great local interest, are to be published, we believe, in the volume of the Asiatic Researches now in the press. Mr. Voysey, however, had prepared materials for a much more extensive work, and it was his design to have given a map and description of the geology of the extensive districts in the Deccan, and along the Godavery and Nerbudda, through which he travelled. How far the public may now expect to see the completion of so desirable a work, we are not now prepared to state, but it may be hoped that the materials are in a condition which may admit of their being arranged for publication. For the following sketch of part of his route, conveying as it does a lively picture of his character, we are indebted to his correspondence with a friend.

"In the beginning of 1820 I had been on a five months' excursion, or rather perilous voyage along the banks and through the forests bordering on the Godavery, having explored the celebrated pass of that

river near the Rajahmundry frontiers, through the Papkoonda hills, where it is contracted from a mile and a half to a furlong in breadth by precipitous mountains 2,000 feet high. Here in the month of March I saw streams of cool and delicious water running down the hills, the villages at the feet of which were not visited by the sun until near ten, and were again in shade a little after three. I say villages, if such they can be called, consisting of but two or three huts; the inhabitants were not, however, less proud, claiming independence equally of the Nizam and the Company. I crossed into Goandwana, and ascended a very difficult peak called the Sugriva Perwattam (the hill of Sugriva), the supposed residence of Hanuman, and dedicated to him, for not a hill in these parts but has its god and tradition. On this peak he sat and recruited the army of Rama, and certainly he chose an excellent place, the monkeys being very abundant. Of a hundred people who accompanied me, only eight reached the summit, and those only a long time after me. I returned, followed the river, visited the hot springs in the middle of the Godavery, the sacred pagoda of Buddrachellum, the hot spring of Bougah, and the ancient tombs of Mungapet, said to be those of the Rakahassas, or evil demons; they may amount perhaps to a thousand; some have slabs of sandstone nearly twenty feet square, fixed on upright stones; in the interior of the area, and buried, are sarcophagi, containing bones: want of time, of means, and an attack of fever, prevented me from opening any of them; but in one which had been opened, the sarcophagus of sandstone was not above three feet in length. Did the Jains ever bury their dead or their bones after burning?

"The antiquity of these remains is very great, beyond all tradition; and the forest of lofty trees and the covering of lichens on all sides, do not allow me to entertain for a moment the notion that they are the burial places of Mussulmans. I should have mentioned that they are surrounded by circles of stones of thirty and forty feet in diameter. The Goands burn their dead, and moreover, these tombs are spread all over Telingana. I returned to Hyderabad in the middle of April, with a very severe intermittent fever. As the moon approach-

ed the full I recovered, but had a relapse the next lunation. I was forced, through fear, to prepare specimens and a report of my geological map, containing a summary of all that I had done, notwithstanding my fever; and as soon as I had finished and dispatched it, I went out again to the banks of the river. I remained out until September, making considerable additions to the geological map, witnessing the mode in which the famous Hyderabad steel is manufactured, &c., and returned in the middle of the month. I had not been a week at home before a relapse of fever occurred, which enfeebled me completely; nevertheless, as a party was going out under a sub-assistant to those interesting mountains, the Nulla Malli, situated south of the Kistna, I hoped the best, and set out to join them. On my way, forgetting, in my wish to compare barometrical and trigonometrical heights, that I had been ill, I ascended an old hill station of Colonel Lambton's on his meridional arc, and although I gained a very satisfactory result, I was again attacked by my complaint. As soon as I was able I travelled towards Madras for the benefit of the sea air; but when I came in sight of those beautiful mountains, when I reflected that I was only forty miles from the pagoda of Perwattam, I left my baggage and determined at all risks to visit it. I was the third European who had ever been there. The Sanyasi who performed the service of the temple recollected Col. Mackenzie.* All inquiries respecting the antiquity of

* An account of the pagoda of Perwattam was published by the late Col. Mackenzie in the fifth volume of the Asiatic Researches.

the pagoda were fruitless. However, with a grave face he said, 'it is true we know not how old it is, there, however,' pointing to a chauvedi, 'i.e. the house which Parasu Rama built for himself when he came here to worship the Mahadeo; it must, therefore, have been built before that Avatar.' Mackenzie's description in the fifth volume is pretty correct; the brass pillar, or Dwaja Shambha, is exactly as he left it. The superb causeways, three in number, leading to this temple from different points of the compass, one of which is between thirty and forty miles in length, up and down the sides of enormous precipices, give very grand ideas of the population and riches of the Hindus before the conquest. These mountains are the matrix of the diamond; this I have ascertained almost beyond doubt; but they are not granite, but of clay-slate and sandstone."

The disappointment of his hopes with regard to the survey, and the precarious tenor of his actual situation, latterly induced Mr. Voysey to propose a temporary return to England. He was on his way to Calcutta with this view, when he was attacked by a jungle fever on his march along the new road from Naggpore. He was taken ill at Coliapal, a little to the west of Jehanabad, about the 14th instant; on the 16th he appears to have reached Captain Wilson's tents at Nootan Gange, and he proceeded for Calcutta on the evening of the 18th. The malady had however become so violent, that he expired in his palanquin before the bearers arrived at Sulkia Ghat, at two o'clock on the 19th instant.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE ASHANTEES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The recent melancholy catastrophe of Sir Charles Macarthy and his gallant comrades, has excited the public attention in no common degree towards the system adopted by our Government for the amelioration of Africa. The daily press informs us that Sir Charles Turner has been appointed as the new Governor of Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, &c., and that a *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 108.

large quantity of presents has been already embarked for the purpose of securing the attachment of the Ashantee monarch, the moment that "illustrious personage" may think proper to abandon his hostile operations. It is worth devoting a few pages of your journal to the questions which naturally arise out of these two facts. Unfortunately, the general body of the

public has, until very lately, been left in a state of great ignorance and delusion respecting the nature, character, and effect of our exertions and establishments on the western coast of Africa. The reports of the *African Institution*, Mr. Bowdich's *Narrative*, and scattered unauthentic paragraphs in the newspapers, have constituted the chief sources of our information. The first of these have been drawn up in a spirit of most unquestionable and praiseworthy humanity, but being directed to a special purpose, are somewhat deficient in that stern observance of impartiality which is indispensable to the proper circulation of accurate knowledge. The volume of Mr. Bowdich, though written with good feeling, is now discovered to be signally destitute of fairness and fidelity. Newspaper anecdotes are rarely worth notice, and on the subject of our African transactions, abound with discoloured and contradictory statements. Within a few weeks, however, and since the defeat of Sir Charles Macarthy, our ignorance has been enlightened by the publication of Mr. Dupuis, a gentleman of much intelligence, and sufficiently acquainted, from a long residence and confidential missions, with the whole character of our African relations. His journal is more especially devoted to the subject of our connexion and rupture with the Ashantees, and as it appears that the question is still to be made matter of discussion, I shall take the liberty of giving you some account of the volume. In doing this, it will be my chief care to dwell only on those parts which belong to the Ashantee affair.

It was in 1817 that Mr. Dupuis, who had resided many years as a public functionary in Morocco, offered his services to the Government as resident consul at Coomassay, the chief town of Ashantee. His proposition was accepted, and the appointment took place immediately afterwards. The instructions given in the volume are

full and explicit. It was impressed upon him that all objects of a commercial nature were to be made secondary to those of establishing mutual confidence as the basis of mutual interest. "Your particular care should be to satisfy the minds of the King and his ministers, that our professions of friendship and good will are sincere, before you allow it to be understood that the intention is to pursue our inquiries, and to extend the trade beyond the boundaries of his dominions."—"The duties of a British consul at Coomassay must necessarily be of a peculiar nature. He must, therefore, for a time be almost wholly guided by circumstances as they arise, bearing, however, always in mind, as the general rule of his conduct, his duty and allegiance to his sovereign and country, the promotion of the Christian religion, and the interest of British commerce." The instructions pointed out several other objects as important for the consideration of Mr. Dupuis, but their general effect is to leave him a sort of ambassador rather than consul, and invest him with large and discretionary powers. They recognize, also, in the fullest manner, the abilities and knowledge of Mr. Dupuis. These are important particulars, because they give a cast of authority to that gentleman's statements, and at the same time demonstrate the utter ignorance of their framers respecting the character of those persons who were then exercising the functions of Government at Cape Coast. Mr. Dupuis arrived at that place about twelve months after being appointed to his mission, and was immediately circumscribed in all his movements by the oppositions and intrigues of the British resident authorities. For upwards of a year he was compelled to fight against all sorts of vexations, obstacles, and cabals, which were thrown in his way by the Governor and Council. How far these disappointments and difficulties may have soured the temper of

Mr. Dupuis, and given a partial turn to his narrative, we will not pretend to guess; but at any rate that narrative is extensively borne out by documents and facts.

We ought to state, that by the provisions of the treaty, as they actually existed, or as they were commonly understood, the trade between Ashantee and Cape Coast was carried on almost exclusively by the members of the Council. This gave rise to very serious complaints "without the castle walls," and "the treaty was unreservedly condemned as the cause of the public grievance. The mission which gave existence to the treaty was represented to have been conceived in mercantile enterprize and intrigue; the expense of which was cast upon the Government, while the profit was almost exclusively reaped by the few leading servants of the African Committee." The truth appears to have been, that the King of Ashantee was persuaded to trade with the company in preference to the inferior traders, and that some misrepresentation of the articles of the treaty was made by Mr. Bowdich. The natives (Fantees) of Cape Coast were greatly displeased, and in the course of a short time were excited to a state of disaffection towards the Company, and of hatred against the Ashantees.

About this period the Ashantees were engaged in a war with the Gaman people, and some disputes arose between the former and the Company. A message was sent to the Governor, demanding redress, "on the faith of the treaty," for some outrage committed at Commenda upon two men in office, and complaining of the foolish reports circulated by the Fantees of Cape Coast. "This," says Mr. Dupuis, "was substantially the message which was laid hold of as a palliative argument for having bidden defiance to the king, in language which that monarch deemed insulting, and a farewell adieu to the treaty of Mr. Bowdich: for Mr. Smith (the Governor), without listen-

ing to the main argument, or attending to the justice of the king's complaint, interrupted the man, by desiring him to return to his master, and acquaint him that he might come down "in forty days, or in twenty, or as soon as he thought proper."

Upon this conduct of the Governor, Mr. Dupuis expresses himself with great severity. He charges him with a desire to break off all friendly intercourse with the Ashantees, and to furnish some pretext for hostilities. He charges him, moreover, with having falsified, by means of the castle interpreter, the King's message, and of having artfully contrived to create a general belief that the King of Ashantee was about to declare war against the colony. Mr. Dupuis, himself, was made the dupe of this prejudice, and detained at Cape Coast. The King, enraged at the message he had received, and believing it a deception on the part of his messenger, dispatched another to the castle, "desiring simply to know whether the Governor had actually sent him up a defiance, or if Accra Dehe had deceived him?" To this inquiry a hostile answer was returned, and the messenger abruptly dismissed. The Ashantee Court was extremely desirous of instant war; but the King himself wished to abide by the treaty. A new messenger was dispatched with the treaty, and with instructions to leave it at the castle if all satisfaction were refused. At this interview, the mission of Mr. Dupuis was made known, and the messenger consented to retain the treaty until he might receive fresh instructions from the King, as to his proceedings. A special ambassador was sent to Cape Coast, who, in a grand audience, delivered a long speech, enumerating all the causes of offence alleged by his sovereign against the Company, and concluding: "That in consequence of the provocation that had been given to the King by the town of Cape Coast, he, as ambassador, was authorized to demand, from the inhabitants, a fine of

1,600 ounces of gold, and, as regarded the conduct of the Governor, he was desired to make the same demand of 1,600 ounces from him; making, collectively, 3,200 ounces (£12,800 currency), and unless these payments were complied with, he was instructed to say the King would grant no peace, nor would he desist until he had taken ample satisfaction."

The provocations stated by the ambassador were certainly of a serious nature, and far more important than most of those which are considered good grounds of war amongst civilized states. Mr. Dupuis tells us that *De Graaf*, the Company's interpreter, suppressed some passages in the speech, and misrepresented others. His own inquiries led him to believe that the King had no hostile intention against the Company, whilst he greatly doubted the good faith of the Governor and Council, and he resolved, at all hazards, to proceed at once to Coomassay, or to quit the coast.

It is impossible not to censure, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Governor and Council throughout the whole of their transactions with the Ashantee monarch. In the first place, there was not a little bad faith manifested by Mr. Bowdich and his associates, in the affair of the treaty. If Mr. Dupuis is to be credited, the copy which they circulated and sent home to England was materially different from the original. Next, they encouraged and sanctioned the *Fantees* of Cape Coast in their insults against the Ashantees; they refused all satisfaction to the king for outrages committed on his officers, and treated his complaints with the utmost contumely; they authorized *de Graaf*, the interpreter, to misrepresent the message from the king, and used these misrepresentations as the apology for their misconduct; they defied the king to commence hostilities, and threw every possible difficulty in the way of Mr. Dupuis, who had been specially commissioned to treat with the Ashantees,

and endeavour to gain their friendship and good will. Indeed, the whole business seems to be exactly such as might be expected from a knot of petty ignorant traders, placed by accident in a situation of trust and authority, but utterly incapable of discharging that trust with ability, or of using that authority with temperance.

Matters had now reached a crisis where the Governor and Council found themselves at fault. They saw that the king and his ministers were greatly exasperated, and that a new and very different course of proceeding was necessary. They acceded to Mr. Dupuis' proposition, therefore, and expressed a willingness to adopt a more conciliatory plan. The instructions of that gentleman from England were of the most plenary kind; yet the Council thought fit to press upon him a volume of additional suggestions. At length he was allowed to depart for the capital of Ashantee. It is no part of the purpose of this notice to speak of Mr. Dupuis' personal adventures; and I shall skip over all his descriptions of the country, and the habits of the people. He arrived at Coomassay, and was received in the most frank and hospitable manner by the King, who, together with his ministers and officers, took an oath of inviolable friendship and fidelity to the King of England. There was, however, a condition for this oath, viz. the obtaining satisfaction for the injuries and insults he had experienced. Instead of the 3,200 ounces of gold he demanded, the town and castle of Cape Coast offered no more than 100. No one can suppose that the Governor, as a British functionary, could admit such a claim; but there might have been something conciliatory in the terms of the refusal. Mr. Smith, after all, was only a trader, and perhaps the king was not much in the wrong in asking for a tradesmanlike compensation. On the other hand, there was no reason in the world why he should have prevented the *Fantees* from rendering some satisfactory reply

to the royal demand. The answer from Cape Coast had a sensible influence over the king's pacific wishes towards England, and he began to yield to the importunities of his ministers and captains to declare war against the *Fantees*. Yet, for a long time he withstood their advice and prayers, relying upon the faith of the treaty, and willing to be guided by the suggestions of Mr. Dupuis. But the desire of vengeance had become too strong in the breasts of the Ashantees to be easily quelled; and after a succession of provoking discussions, controversies, and defiance, the Ashantees commenced hostilities against the *Fantees*, who were supported by the money and arms of the colonists. It is not my wish to censure the British officers for their conduct after hostilities commenced: but it is perfectly clear, from the statements of Mr. Dupuis, that those hostilities might have been avoided. To that gentleman the public is greatly indebted; and it is to be hoped that his volume may be made the foundation of some better regulations of the Cape Coast establishment, and that the necessity of another campaign against the Ashantees may be immediately obviated.

The lamentable issue of the late campaign has struck deeply upon the hearts of all who were interested in the improvement and civilization of Africa. It has given rise to a great many harsh criticisms on the conduct of the African Institution, and led many to doubt

the usefulness of their benevolent labours. But if, in the case of Cape Coast, the weakness and imprudence of a few misguided persons have plunged us into a war, contemptible in appearance, but very sanguinary in reality, we must turn for compensation to the gratifying prospect which is presented at Sierra Leone. It is not very easy to point out a more thriving colony, or one more likely to be permanently serviceable to the great cause of civilization and humanity. "In the course of a few years, new towns have been built, places of worship and public schools have every where risen up, gloomy and unwholesome forests have disappeared, and luxuriant fields of grain occupy their place. Regent's Town, Gloucester, Leopold, Charlotte, and Bathurst, are all in a flourishing condition, and their inhabitants are making a rapid progress in religious and social improvement."

A parliamentary investigation will, no doubt, take place into the causes of our present war with the Ashantees, and such an inquiry is necessary, not only as an act of justice to the Governor and Council of Cape Coast but likewise as an act of justice to that numerous and respectable body which has exerted itself so strenuously and perseveringly in behalf of humanity and Africa, and the character of whose labours has been so greatly compromised by the line of conduct, out of which the Ashantee war and its disastrous incidents have sprung.—G.

Reviews of Books.

The East-India Military Calendar.
Vol. II. London, 1824.

IN our sixteenth volume we noticed the publication of the *First Part* of this work, and we hail with no small degree of satisfaction the appearance of a second volume, in which the editor has furnished a most ample record of a further portion of the brilliant services of the Indian army.

On the former occasion we expressed our regret that the editor had not included in the plan of his work the services of some of those early military characters whose achievements laid the foundation of British power in the East. This omission has been remedied in the volume now before us. It commences with valuable memoirs of the great Lord Clive and

his contemporaries, Generals Lawrence, Coote, Caillaud, &c., which are followed by those of their successors, Brig.General Carnac, Major Adams, and Colonel Champion.

Our limits will not permit us to review at length the various services with which this volume abounds, we must content ourselves, therefore, with a reference to some of the principal.

Major Torriano is the first living officer whose military career adorns this volume, and with this memoir appears the masterly defence of Onore, written from journals of the siege communicated to the editor. Of this document we shall observe, that it ought to be read by every military man. A more gallant and able defence is not to be found narrated in any work: the fidelity, courage, and sufferings of the garrison; the heroic conduct of their commandant during the siege; as well as the treachery of an insidious enemy pending the cessation of arms for seven months which followed, are amply and forcibly narrated. The detail is accompanied by a beautifully engraved plan shewing the manner in which the fort was commanded from every quarter by the enemy's batteries.

In this part of the work is also introduced a valuable historical document in defence of the Indian army in 1788. The editor with reference to this paper observes:

In 1788, the spirit of party running very high, both previous to and during the trial of that truly excellent character Warren Hastings, every art was exerted, and the most glaring and shameful falsehoods circulated, to vilify and blacken the character of all under his government, but particularly levelled at the reputation of the East-India Company's army. In consequence thereof, when Major Torriano left India he was the bearer of a statement signed by himself, as senior officer, with the other officers then at Bombay, who had survived the late service under Brig.-Gen. Mathews, contradicting the dishonourable misrepresentations in the Annual Register, &c. This document was delivered by him to the Court of Directors,

and to Mr. Edmund Burke, the latter expressing much regret that he had so hastily introduced this offensive matter into the publication in question, of which he was the editor, and that he should embrace the earliest opportunity of contradicting those slanders which he assured that officer originated solely from letters written in India. It would be unnecessary at the present time to publish this statement to the world had it not been very unfairly declared, in a work of much celebrity, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, that the vindication of the officers did them little service, and that the majority of the statements against them were rather strengthened and demonstrated by the attempt to refute them. As, however, we shall here record both the misrepresentations and the answers to them, the public will be enabled to form an unbiassed opinion on the subject."

This document is further referred to in the memoir of Lient.Colonel Robert Gordon, the last European officer, save one, surviving of the detachment that captured Annantapoor in 1783. To the statement of Colonel Gordon's services is attached a list of the officers taken prisoners belonging to Brig.Gen. Mathews' army above the Ghauts, who were confined in prisons in Bednore and Chittledroog, distinguishing those who were poisoned by order of Tippoo Sultaun, and those who died in captivity.

Most of the memoirs introduced are highly deserving of notice; they are invaluable as containing historical facts, respecting which, what little was before known to the public would in the course of time have been completely forgotten but for this timely record.

In reference to his labours and the achievements of the Indian army, the editor observes in his preface, "that he has endeavoured to place on record services as brilliant, zeal as ardent, firmness, attachment, and devotion as conspicuous, as could be performed by any soldiers in the world."—To the gratitude of the Indian army he is most fully entitled.

The services of the late Generals Goddard, Popham, Hartley, Sir Barry Close, and Burn; Sir Henry Oakes,

Beatson, A. Brown, Sir Robert Blair, Dyce, Burrell, and Thomas, with many others, have a conspicuous place in this volume.

Throughout the work a great abundance of notes, and some of a very valuable character are introduced.

We must not omit to notice that in this volume appears, for the first time before the public, a correct account of the cause of General Meadows' column not co-operating with that under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis at Seringapatam on the 6th February 1792. This is also a valuable military and historical report; and so may be classed the accounts introduced of the sieges of Mangalore and Delhi, as well as of the retreat of the late Brig.General Monson's detachment in 1804.

In pages 483-7 two letters of advice to a cadet, as to his conduct on the passage to, and during his residence in India, are given. These letters appear to be from the pen of a veteran officer; we must premise, however, that as we never approve of duels, we object of course to the first paragraph. The following is an extract:

In the variety of society to which a military man is introduced, it is scarcely possible to escape through life without some dispute. If you feel yourself insulted, do not depend on your own judgment, but apply to some friend on whose discretion you can rely, and follow implicitly his advice. If the lie direct should be given to you, or a blow, do not return either, but do not lose an instant, with the advice of a friend, to seek satisfaction, or accept of any apology in case of a blow, but a stick being placed, by the person who struck you, in your hands, in the presence of your brother officers, to return the insult if you choose so to do. The wisdom and prudence of seconds often prevent duels, but should you once reach the field, never make an apology there unless you may wish to do so, having previously received your adversary's fire.

The next point for consideration is your intercourse with the natives. Always preserve your temper, treat them with the utmost mildness; and, above all things, never raise your hand to them. If in a civil capacity, they will as easily obtain redress from the law as an inhabitant of

this country. If military, there is not one among them, except the very lowest, who does not consider himself of a higher caste than yourself: judge what such a man's feelings must be on receiving personal chastisement. There have been instances of their stepping out of the ranks, and, regardless of all consequences, inflicting immediate death on the person who struck them. Treat them with mildness, with firmness, and with justice, and they will follow you to the mouth of a cannon, or to the top of the best defended breach; and above all, never interfere with their religion. At the same time be on your guard against deceit, and a disposition to pilfering among the servants.

Be extremely punctual in the hour of attendance on parade duties, and scrupulously exact as to the uniformity of your own dress there. Without such attention how can you rebuke a poor soldier for neglect?

Although you will never lose sight of your attachment to your native country, or of loyalty to its sovereign, you will now recollect that you have also other masters to whom you have sworn allegiance. Enter not rashly into association for redress of alleged injuries, but remember your oath, and that whatever injuries you may conceive you suffer from the Government abroad, those who feed pay, and clothe you, are resident in this country, and until an appeal has reached them, and their decision been received you cannot have any plea for resisting their authority, and even then should their decision not answer your wishes, you have the option to resign their service; but never in any instance whatever, have you the option to bear arms against them or your country.

Throughout the work the editor has most warmly advocated the interest of the Indian army, and we consider his efforts to entitle him to very high commendation from every individual connected with Indian affairs. To us his own language (page iv of preface) "he has brought forward a variety of ideas on subjects connected with the Indian army, and affairs of the Honourable East-India Company. He trusts they will be received as respectful suggestions, and that if any point has been particularly enforced, it will be attributed to zeal and not to presumption."

This appeal cannot but be well received; and we shall be glad to fin

that this valuable work receive the unanimous support of the Indian army, and of every friend of the East-India Company.

In reference to the Indian Government the editor has observed, p. 419, that "whether in its civil, judicial, or military systems, it is certainly not excelled by any on the face of the earth; and to poize which, at any future period, upon the parent government, would only be to accelerate the downfall of this *imperium in imperio*. However, for the sake of India alone, it is to be hoped that no such transfer of authority will take place. The people of England, who sit quietly at home, are too prone to speculative alterations in fabrics which their equally wise ancestors have established, and which experience has proved to be most conducive to our happiness and political security."

An Account of the American Baptist Mission to the Burman Empire. In a Series of Letters addressed to a Gentleman in London. By ANN H. JUDSON. London, 1823.

THIS volume was published about a year ago, and so little interest was then felt in regard to any thing relating to the Burman empire, that it was noticed only in a very confined circle. We are now, however, engaged in hostilities with that nation, and the British public are beginning to reflect that they know little or nothing about it; all, therefore, who take any interest in Indian affairs, or in Indian subjects generally, are looking out for information.

Our countrymen, and we may say Europeans in general, have had but few opportunities of acquiring any extensive knowledge respecting this distant empire, for European residents have never been numerous even at Rangoon (the principal sea-port town); and state embassies are obviously but ill adapted to examine closely into national character, or to

institute researches of a geographical or statistical nature. The several embassies that have been sent to the court of Ava by the Bengal Government have done all, in the way of general inquiry, that could reasonably have been expected from them; but the insight they have given us into the ordinary habits of the people is necessarily very slight. For details of this description we must apply, therefore, to other sources, and Mrs. Judson's work is the only publication we know of that furnishes in any shape the intelligence we want; we say in *any shape*, for, as a work communicating general information, it has much disappointed us. The writer appears to be a sensible woman, as well as a pious Christian; but by too exclusively restricting her observations to the history of the mission in which her husband and herself were engaged, she has failed in one very important object of a missionary's duty, for she has omitted to throw sufficient light upon the character of the singular and almost unknown people amongst whom she had been sojourning.

In 1812 the Rev. A. Judson, engaged in a mission to the Burman empire, under the direction of the American Board of Baptist Missions, and was accompanied by his wife, the author of the volume which is now before us. It was not, however, until the middle of the following year that they arrived at Rangoon, the scene of their future labours. On reaching this port they found that *every thing*, humanly speaking, was to be effected by their own unassisted exertions, for there was no European at that time in Rangoon; and they were so utterly destitute of all knowledge of the Burman language, that signs were for a long time the only medium of conversation.

To obtain a competent knowledge of a most difficult language was manifestly the first thing to be attempted; Mr. Judson, therefore, immediately applied himself to this pursuit with

the most persevering assiduity, assisted by a Burman teacher. With all his labour, however, and with the advantage also of residing in a country where no other language was spoken, the space of three years elapsed before he could venture to publish a translation of any portion of the sacred volume, or to distribute tracts on the doctrines and precepts of Christianity: it is almost needless to state, that public exhortation was necessarily postponed to a yet later period (1819).

The difficulties he had to encounter in the exercise of his ministerial duties were very great, for although foreigners are allowed to exercise the forms of their respective creeds, it is most strictly prohibited to the subjects of the empire to profess any other religion than the national faith. The Burmese, moreover, are a most haughty nation, and are imbued by their Buddhist tenets with a metaphysical style of reasoning. A small congregation, however, of converts and inquirers was gradually obtained. Much curiosity appears to have been excited by the distribution of the tracts. Individuals of rank and character came from a distance to converse with the new teacher, and Mr. Judson's intellectual powers, which do not appear to have been of a superior order, were often severely tried by the subtle reasoning of many able men, by whom he was urged to controversy. Nevertheless he had the truth on his side, and his exertions were blessed in one remarkable instance by the conversion of a teacher, or priest, a man of considerable weight, both from his talents and character.

The infant church which he had thus formed, was continually threatened with persecution, and in apparent danger of being utterly annihilated. Mr. Judson, therefore, in the year 1820, adopted a course which certainly appears to us to have been very injudicious, and which proved in the result entirely unsuccessful: he

proceeded to Ava to petition the King to sanction his ministerial labours in opposition to the national faith. On returning to Rangoon with the news of his rejected plea, he immediately perceived, as might naturally have been expected, a considerable diminution in the number of his hearers. The fruits of his former exertions were manifested, however, at the same time; there were some who continued firm, and who seemed prepared to undergo the fiery trial which possibly awaited them.

The precarious state of Mrs. Judson's health obliged her to return to her native country about the latter end of 1821, leaving her husband to prosecute his labours, which were continued in a quiet course, and with gradual success, until the autumn of 1822, when the volume closes with the last extract from his journal. Subsequent intelligence has, however, been received from him, dated the beginning of 1823, just after his return from a second visit to Ava, whither he had accompanied a gentleman of the name of Price, who had been summoned to Court on account of his medical fame. We have been much disappointed in not finding Mr. Judson's name amongst those European and American residents who so narrowly escaped death on the late capture of Rangoon by the British arms: we shall be greatly rejoiced on being assured of his safety.

The translation of the New Testament, of which, we are happy to say, that the greater portion is effected, occupied every leisure moment of Mr. Judson's time during the whole period from his first arrival at Rangoon to the date of the last accounts from him. The several portions, as fast as he completed them, were forwarded to Serampore, and printed in the Burmese character at the Baptist Mission press. This is probably the most valuable fruit of Mr. Judson's labours; and although the translation may as yet be very defective, at all events a ground-work has been laid, and such

errors as at present exist may be corrected in successive editions.

We shall now endeavour to glean from the work a few brief notices descriptive of the customs and character of the Burmese.

Education appears to be very generally distributed amongst the male portion of the natives, it being no slight disgrace to be unable to read and write. The females, however, are almost totally neglected. There is a class of inferior priests' denominated teachers, whose office it is to communicate instruction in every branch of education, as well as in the principles of the national faith.

Budhism is the religion of the Burmese, but by no means in an undivided form. There are various sects of athiests and semi-athiests. Mr. Judson appears to have been most successful amongst the latter; the following is an account of a curious controversy he had with one of them; it is extracted from his journal:

May 20th, Lord's Day.—Encountered another new character, one Moung Long, from the neighbourhood of Shway-doung, a disciple of the great Young-dwen teacher, the acknowledged head of all the semi-athiests in the country. Like the rest of the sect, Moung Long is, in reality, a complete sceptic, scarcely believing his own existence. They say he is always quarrelling with his wife, on some metaphysical point. For instance: if she says, 'The rice is ready;' he will reply, 'Rice! What is rice? Is it matter, or spirit? Is it an idea, or is it nonentity?' Perhaps she will say, 'It is matter;' and he will reply, 'Well, wife, and what is matter? Are you sure there is such a thing in existence, or are you merely subject to a delusion of the senses?'

When he first came in, I thought him an ordinary man. He has only one good eye; but I soon discovered, that that one eye has as 'great a quantity of being,' as half a dozen common eyes. In his manners, he is just the reverse of Moung Thah-ee—all suavity and humility, and respect. He professed to be an inquirer after the truth; and I accordingly opened to him some parts of the gospel. He listened with great seriousness; and, when I ceased speaking, remained so thoughtful, and apparently impressed with the truth, that I began to hope he would come to some good, and therefore invited him to ask some question relative to what he had

heard. 'Your servant,' said he, 'has not much to inquire of your lordship. In your lordship's sacred speech, however, there are one or two words which your servant does not understand. Your lordship says, that in the beginning God created one man and one woman. I do not understand (I beg your lordship's pardon) what a man is, and why he is called a man.' My eyes were now opened, in an instant, to his real character; and I had the happiness to be enabled, for about twenty minutes, to lay blow after blow upon his sceptical head, with such effect, that he kept falling and falling; and though he made several desperate efforts to get up, he found himself at last prostrate on the ground, unable to stir. Moung Shway-gnong, who had been an attentive listener, was extremely delighted to see his enemy so well punished; for this Moung Long had sorely harassed him in time past. The poor man was not, however, in the least angry at his discomfiture; but, in the true spirit of his school, said, that though he had heard much of me, the reality far exceeded the report. Afterwards he joined us in worship, and listened with great attention, as did also his wife.

The semi-athiestical sects appear to have been gaining ground of late years, but the bulk of the natives of the Burman empire are still strict Budhists, and believe that the soul of man, after passing through an almost infinite number of transmigrations, is finally annihilated.

The influence these various creeds have had upon the native mind is very remarkable. They have given a metaphysical character to the reasoning powers worthy of the school of Hume. Our European philosophers would be greatly humbled by finding their boasted sagacity equalled, if not surpassed, by the shrewd sceptics of Burmah. It does not appear, however, that the public discourses of the Burmese teachers abound much in metaphysical niceties. Mr. J. gives the following description of a sermon he had an opportunity of hearing.

The people being now convened, one, appointed for the purpose, called three times for silence and attention. Each person then took the flowers and leaves which had been previously distributed, and placing them between his fingers, raised them to his head, and in that respectful posture remained motionless, until the service was closed. This ceremony we of

course declined. When all things were properly adjusted, the preacher closed his eyes, and commenced the exercise, which consisted in repeating a portion from the Burman sacred writings. His subject was the conversion of the two prime disciples of Gaudama, and their subsequent promotion and glory. His oratory I found to be entirely different from all that we call oratory. At first he seemed dull and monotonous; but presently his soft mellifluous tones won their way into the heart, and lulled the soul into that state of calmness and serenity, which, to a Burman mind, somewhat resembles the boasted perfection of their saints of old. His discourse continued about half an hour; and at the close, the whole assembly burst out into a short prayer, after which, all rose and retired. This man exhibits twice every evening, in different places. Indeed he is the only popular lay preacher in the place. As for the priests, they preach on special occasions only, when they are drawn from their seclusion and inactivity, by the solicitations of their adherents.

The country appears to have been in a very ill-governed state during the whole time of Mr. Judson's stay in the country. The poverty of the bulk of the population is represented as extreme, and robberies and murders were continually happening. Whenever outlaws were apprehended, they were executed in the most barbarous manner. We shall here make an extract from the journal of Mr. Hough, another missionary, who visited Rangoon during Mr. Judson's stay at that place.

January 26th.—For some time past, it has been discovered that a gang of persons have been digging under some of the pagodas, to possess themselves of whatever treasures are deposited beneath them, and a few days since, four persons were apprehended in the act. They were condemned to death. One of the servants came in this afternoon, and informed me he had been to see them executed.

Brother Judson and myself immediately hastened to the place. It was a most shocking scene! Four Burmans were fastened to a high fence, first by the hair of the head and neck, their arms were then extended horizontally, as far as they could be stretched without dislocation, and a cord tied tight around them; their thighs and legs were then tied in their natural position; they were ripped open from the lowest to the highest extremity of the stomach, and their vitals and part of their bowels were hanging out; large gashes were cut in a downward direction on their sides and thighs, so as to bare the ribs and the thigh

bones: one, who I suppose was more guilty than the rest, had an iron instrument thrust side-long through the opposite part of his vitals pushed out in the opposite direction. Thus, with the under jaw fallen, their eyes open and fixed, naked, excepting a small cloth round the middle, they hung dead.

February 7th.—This afternoon we heard that seven men were carried to the place of execution. We went to witness the affecting scene. On our arrival there, we heard the report of a gun, and about, we saw a man tied to a tree, and six others sitting on the ground with their hands tied behind them. Observing the man at the tree, we saw a circular figure painted upon his stomach, about three inches in diameter, for a mark to shoot at, for he was to die in this way. At that moment, there was another discharge of a musket; but the shot again missed; a third and fourth time he was fired at, but without effect. At every shot there was a loud peal of laughter from the surrounding spectators. He was then loosed from the tree, and a messenger sent to a reprieve. His younger brother, who was one of the seven, was then tied to the tree. The first shot slightly touched his arm; the second struck him in the heart, and he instantly expired; at the same moment, the remaining five, each at one blow, were beheaded. We went close to them, and saw their trunks, and their heads, and their blood. We saw a man put his foot on one of the trunks, and press it with a little feeling as one would tread upon a beast. Their bodies were then dragged along on the ground a short distance, and their heads taken up by the hair and re-moved. The two brothers, when condemned to die, requested to be shot, asking, at the same time, to be pardoned if the fourth shot should miss. The elder brother was therefore spared, while the fate of the other was more lamentable. The superstitious Burmans suppose, from the circumstance of the request of the two brothers, and the escape of the elder one, that some charm prevented his death. The crimes of these poor creatures were various. One had been digging under a pagoda, another had stabbed a woman, but had not killed her; the others, as nearly as we can learn, were robbers.

The following is a curious account of the funeral of a priest.

Several months since, a neighbouring priest died, or returned, for the Burmans think it undignified to say that a priest dies; his body was immediately wrapped up in tar and wax; holes were perforated through the feet, and some distance up the legs, into which one end of a hollow bam-

boo was inserted, and the other fixed in the ground; the body was then pressed and squeezed, so that its fluids were forced down through the legs, and conveyed off by means of the bamboos; in this state of preservation the body has been kept. For some days past, preparations have been making to burn this sacred relic, and to-day it has passed off in fumigation! We all went to see it, and returned sorry that we had spent our time to so little profit. On four wheels was erected a kind of stage, or tower, about twelve or fifteen feet high, ornamented with paintings of different colours and figures, and small mirrors. On the top of this was constructed a kind of balcony, in which was situated the coffin, decorated with small pieces of glass, of different hues, and the corpse, half of which was visible above the edge of the coffin, entirely covered with gold leaf. Around the tower and balcony were fixed several bamboo poles, covered with red cloth, displaying red flags at their ends, and small umbrellas, glittering with spangles; among which was one larger than the others, covered with gold leaf, shading the corpse from the sun. Around the upper part of the balcony was suspended a curtain of white gauze, about a cubit in width, the lower edge of which was hung round with small pieces of isinglass; above the whole was raised a lofty quadrangular pyramid, graduating into a spire, constructed in a light manner of split bamboo, covered with small figures cut out of white cloth, and waving to and fro for some distance in the air. The whole, from the ground to the top of the spire, might measure fifty feet. This curious structure, with some living priests upon it, was drawn half a mile by women and boys, delighted with the sport, and in the midst of a large concourse of shouting and joyous spectators. On their arrival at the place of burning, ropes were attached to the hind end of the car, and a whimsical sham contest, by adverse pulling, was for some time maintained, one party seemingly indicating a reluctance to have the precious corpse burned. At length the foremost party prevailed, and the body must be reduced to ashes! Amidst this there were loud shoutings, clapping of hands, the sound

of drums, of tinkling and wind instruments, and a most disgusting exhibition of female dancing; but no weeping or wailing. The vehicle was then taken to pieces, the most valuable parts of which were preserved, and the body consumed.

Cubals and conspiracies are always active at the court of Ava, and the demise of a sovereign is invariably attended with bloodshed. The late king died in June 1819, and his death was immediately followed by the execution of several of his nearest relations. The event of his death was thus announced at Rangoon; the style of the proclamation is sufficiently indicative of the restless state of society.

June 22d.—(Out all the morning listening for news, uncertain whether a day or an hour will not plunge us into the greatest distress. The whole place is sitting in sullen silence, expecting an explosion. About ten o'clock a royal despatch boat pulls up to the shore. An imperial mandate is produced. The crowds make way for the sacred messengers, and follow them to the high court, where the authorities of the place are assembled. "Listen ye—The immortal king [wearied it would seem with the fatigues of royalty] has gone up to amuse himself in the celestial regions. His grandson, the heir apparent, is seated on the throne. The young monarch enjoins on all to remain quiet, and wait his imperial orders."

We must now conclude our hasty sketch for want of space. — Whatever may prove the event of the present war, we trust that numerous indirect advantages will accrue to the Burmese from the additional knowledge we shall doubtless obtain respecting them, and the increased intercourse that is likely to result. We shall always peruse with pleasure any work illustrative of their general character, manners, and religion.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chou-ringhee, on Wednesday evening, the 5th May; J. H. Harington, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Laruletta, Mr. Ashburner, and Mr. Ross, were elected Members of the Society.

The following articles from Bhote and Nepaul, were presented by Dr. Wallich, on the part of Lieut. Robinson, attached

to the escort of the Resident at the latter place.

Four small images of wood, earth, and lead.

Two seals, of iron and wood.

A stone die.

A sling made of the hair of the yak.

An iron spoon made at Lassa.

A bhotea potter, printed with wooden types.

A small specimen of gold ore from Lassa.

Bootan sealing-wax in its crude state.

Several bhotea juntas.

A small ammonite.

A number of prints, from wooden blocks, of the temples in the valley of Nepaul, executed by the natives of that country.

Mr. Peter Palmer presented to the Society a piece of marble from the ruins of Carthage, a fossil from Devonshire, with an impression. Spears of different kinds from Gungungopee, also a wooden war club; another for festival days, necklaces of seeds and shells, bracelets of boars' tusks, and other female ornaments, fishing lines and hooks, and part of a pipe for smoking, from the same place.

Mr. Gibbons presented the anatomical preparation of a young kid with seven legs, forwarded from Hansi by Lieut. Foster.

Mr. Gibbons also presented for the Museum a large shell, the *murex tritonis* of Linnæus and *triton variegatum* of Lamarck, which had been used as a trumpet in one of the eastern islands.

Three antique coins were received from Mr. Archibald Robertson, Collector, as specimens of several of the same kind lately found under ground near the town of Nussערabad, in Khandeish.

A communication was read from Lieut. F. Outram, Bombay Engineer, in which he states that perpetual motion is no longer unknown, and adds that he discovered it in November last. The communication includes a drawing and description of the perpetually moving machine.

A dictionary of Suffolk words, by Major Moor, was presented by the author.

A collection of Persian and Hindoostanee proverbs, translated into English, chiefly by the late Capt. Roebuck, was presented by H. H. Wilson, Esq., the Editor.

A descriptive account, with translations, of a collection of copies of inscriptions found on the mountain Abou, forwarded to the Society through Major Jackson by Capt. Spears.

The situation of the Mountain Abou, or classically Arbuda, is not described, but it may be inferred, from the tenor of the inscriptions found upon it, that it is not very far from Sarowy. This identifies it with the Abou of Hamilton, who describes it as a dependency of the Sarowy

Rajah's, but generally possessed by some rebellious relation. The position he gives it is lat. 24° 36' N. long. 75° 25' E., 50 miles W. by S. from Odeypoor. It was for a long period comprised within the kingdom of Guserat, in the district of Chandrawati, or Chandraoti. It appears to have belonged subsequently to the Rawul of Dangerpur, and finally to the Rana of Sirowy, or more correctly Sirohi. The inscriptions are very numerous, above two hundred; and some of them are of considerable length. They are of two classes. Saiva and Jain, the chief and oldest temple on the mountain having been dedicated to Siva as Achaleswara, as early apparently as the seventh century. Jain temples in the eleventh century occur; but the most numerous and important remains are monuments belonging to the thirteenth century, when two brothers, Vastapala and Tejapala, erected temples and images of the different Jain Tirthakaras or Deified Saints. These remains are often found in conjunction with the type of the Saiva religion, indicating, however, what was probably a mere political alliance. From the thirteenth century the Saiva and Jain monuments predominate alternately until the present century. The inscriptions of the present house of Sirohi, of which there are many, are Saiva.

The inscriptions in question throw considerable light upon the early history of several Rajpoot dynasties, the Paramaras, Guhilas, Chahumanas, well known in Guserat as the Pamar, Goil, and Chauhan tribes. They especially illustrate the Chaulukya history, or the succession of the ruling power of Guserat, from the beginning of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century. The names and succession of the princes correspond very closely with the lists given by Abulfuzai, and in the remarks presented by the Secretary and read by him at this meeting, some other curious identifications, with persons and events mentioned by the Mohammedan historians, are pointed out. The number and value of the inscriptions on this mountain render it very remarkable that we should have been hitherto so little acquainted with the spot. Its sanctity is the subject of a legend absurd enough, as it is said to have been a part of the Himalaya originally, where the Sage Vasishttha performed sacrifice, and by whom, on his removal to this part of India, it was transported to its present site. The legend is probably referable to some imperfect tradition of the sage having once resided on the mountain. — [Cal. Gov. Gaz.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

The regular Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday morning, the 19th May, and although but thinly

attended, we are happy to have it in our power to announce, that several very valuable communications were read, and the subjects of which they treat discussed by the members present. We confess we feel deeply interested in the welfare of an institution, calculated to diffuse the blessings of European science over a department of art, which is acknowledged to be of the first importance in all countries, and must be particularly so in Hindoostan, where the great body of the inhabitants subsist wholly on vegetable produce. Not that we expect the mode of cultivating the land, practised from time immemorial by the natives, is to yield entirely to any modern system of husbandry introduced from the west: from the exertions of our agriculturists, we apprehend, this is not likely to happen, for if it were, it could tend only to defeat the objects they propose to themselves by their association. We should smile, indeed, were we to behold the "grave robur aratri," and "iniquo pondere rasti" of our mother country, plying on the paddy fields of Bengal, and turning up the "putre solum" of the Deccan, or the lighter lands of upper India. A new art might, in that case, be superadded to the old, and employment found in the domestication of Alligators, Gouri, and Rhinoceroses to drag the machine; while the "noble animal," at the top of the list, whose business it is to direct it, would make a very sorry figure in comparison, and scarcely thank his scientific coadjutor for the change. But we turn from this imaginary view of the subject to a very different one, and have great pleasure in observing, that the first paper presented to the meeting, furnished a most satisfactory illustration of the real aims of the institution. This consisted of an extract of a letter from Mr. Cahil, of Tirhoot, communicated by Mr. Ballard, recommending a drill plough, which had been lately applied with great success, by the former gentleman, to the cultivation of his indigo lands. This plough combines lightness with efficiency, and is peculiarly adapted to the native soils, as well as to the habits and capacities of the cultivator. Our readers may form an idea of its superiority from the fact stated by Mr. C. that five oxen have performed more work in a given time with this plough, than thirty of equal strength, yoked to the common native implements. At the suggestion of Mr. Ballard, it was resolved, that a letter should be written to Mr. Cahil, requesting a model, together with an estimate of the expense of making the plough: and it was further resolved that in the event of the funds being able to meet the expense, twelve or fifteen ploughs should be made without delay, and distributed among the Ryots, in parts of the country most favourable to their appli-

cation. An account of the manner of cultivating the vine at Bombay, and some observations on native sugar, were also presented by Mr. Ballard. The soil in which the vine grows is represented to be of a light sandy nature, which we may remark by the way, is the best suited for the plant in every quarter of the globe.*

Some judicious directions are given in the paper for the management of the vine as regards pruning, the application of manure, &c. by which the fruit may not only be improved in flavor, but, a succession of it obtained for several months in a state of perfect maturity. From the similarity in general climate between Bombay and Calcutta, it is to be hoped these directions may be rendered available among ourselves, and further attempts made for introducing to our desert tables so delicious a fruit as the grape. For our own part, we see no difficulty in the accomplishment of this object; and trust that some of our enterprising horticulturists will be induced to prosecute the subject, by experiment. The centre of Chowringhee, from the comparative dryness of the soil in that situation, is perhaps better adapted than any spot in the immediate suburbs of the town. When alluding to this subject, it has occurred to us, that the ruins of some of the ancient cities of Hindoostan would form excellent situations for the culture of the vine, the extensive tumuli of broken bricks and rubbish not only affording the advantage of soil, but also of favourable exposure; as for example, Currah and Manickpore, above Allahabad, or the celebrated Canoe still higher on the Ganges. For natural localities, perhaps the Fort of Chunar and the sloping sides of the hills in Bundelcund and Beiva are better adapted than any other we are acquainted with.

It does not, in Behar, become necessary to the success of a vineyard, that such sites should be chosen, as the vine flourishes well at Patna, Digga, Arrah, Chuppra, and Tirhoot; but in Bengal, where the soil seems for the most part to be alluvial, these situations are indispensable for the purpose of drawing that superabundance of moisture which is inimical to its growth and bearing.

The communication on native sugar contains remarks on the manufacture of that article, with a statement of the expense of cultivating the cane in different

* In Italy, Africa, and in this country, the vine is found to flourish best, and its fruit to attain the highest perfection in soils, whose basis is sand-stone debris. We leave the explanation of this to the philosophical agriculturist, and will content ourselves with referring such of our readers as have been at the Cape, to an interesting example of the fact in the celebrated wine farm of Constantia.

districts of Bengal. European capital and enterprise not being applied to this branch of agricultural labour, much yet remains to be done: with the assistance of these, there is no doubt that sugars of the first quality might be made in various parts of the country. We have, ourselves, seen samples procured from the bazar here, which, in point of grain and sweetness, surpassed any specimen of West-India produce ever met with in England, and were entirely free from the colouring matter and peculiar taste, depending on the residual molasses. This was brought from the district of Benares. In Burdwan also, to which place the communication before the Society chiefly referred, a very superior sugar is manufactured, considering the simple and rude manner in which the natives conduct the process, it is only surprising they succeed in obtaining any crystallizable result from it. We are confident that this article is capable of being greatly improved by better management in the cultivation and manufacture, and considering how important every thing connected with it must be at the present juncture, from the agitation of the great question of East and West-India produce at home, it may be considered a most appropriate subject of inquiry to the Society.

Specimens of twisted rope, prepared from a large species of grass, were presented by the President, together with a few stems of the grass itself. Dr. Wallich exhibited several small pots used for the protection of the coffee plant, in the first stage of its growth, and an instrument invented by a friend of his own for facilitating the renewal of the contents of the pots when it is deemed necessary to transfer the young shoot to the open bed.

Some objections having been stated to the hour of meeting, as being too early, and on that account inconvenient for many of the members, it was resolved, that in future, the Society should assemble at 9 in place of 8 o'clock.—[Newsman in the End.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SUMATRA.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society of Sumatra took place on the evening of 31st March 1824, at the Government House, Bencoolen. The Honourable Sir S. Raffles in the Chair.

Present, the principal European inhabitants of the settlement.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated in a luminous address from the President, after which the Secretary, Dr. Tytler, proceeded to read different papers and reports that had been forwarded for the notice of the Society as follows:

A copy of the correspondence, laid by the Hon. the President before the Society, and proceedings which have taken place with a view to the establishment of a con-

valous bungalow, with a botanic and experimental garden in the elevated part of the country in the interior of Bencoolen.

1st. A representation from Dr. Tytler, Chief Surgeon, recommending the advantage that would arise from such an establishment.

2d. Orders issued by the Lieutenant Governor, authorizing a road to be opened to the interior, and appointing Dr. Tytler and several gentlemen as a committee to select and report on a proper site for the bungalow and establishment, and to superintend the formation of the road and construction of the bungalow at Pulo Gutto, in the event of that site being fixed upon.

3d. Diary of the journey performed to the Musi country by Dr. Tytler, containing observations on the site of the proposed bungalow, and on the country generally. These remarks were highly favourable to the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate, and detailed the selection of a healthy spot, upon the verdant bank of the spacious Musi river, formerly named Tanjong Tingee, but now Bukit Raffles, or "Mount Raffles," in commemoration of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor's humane consideration for the inhabitants of Sumatra.

4th. Report of the Committee on the road to Pulo Gutto, with estimates of the expense, &c.

The members of the Committee also submitted, for the information of the Society, that subsequently to the above report they had, in person, proceeded to Pulo Gutto, but that they were much disappointed in the favourable report made to them of the facility of a new route, said to have been lately discovered in a direction north from the Gunong Benko, or Sugar Loaf, and that they have since come to the conclusion, that the road by which Dr. Tytler returned is the only one likely to answer.

An interesting paper, descriptive of the geological face of the country in the district of Laye was also read, and contained the rectification of a mistake regarding the supposed existence of chalk in that quarter, none of that mineral being discoverable in the vicinity of Laye.

Dr. Tytler submitted to the Society an interesting dissertation on the geographical knowledge acquired by Ptolemy and the ancients, regarding the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, accompanied by a map of Sumatra, Java, and other islands, in illustration thereof. The object of this paper is to correct the erroneous notions which have been entertained regarding the positions laid down by Ptolemy in India Extra Gangem, and to shew that the Aurea Chersonesus of that author is to be found in the gold countries of Sumatra, and not in the Malay Peninsula, as has been sup-

posed, and that the Ophir of Scripture, whither the fleets of Solomon traded for gold, must have been in the same quarter, and not a country of Africa, as has been lately conjectured: further, that the Queen of Sheba was a Princess of Java, and that the Hippurus of the ancients is the modern Jappara; and that as to Taprobane it is not to be considered that the ancients alluded to either Ceylon, Sumatra, or Java, separately; but that that name was applied generally by them, according to the vague notions they entertained of the three islands, and must be considered as referring to them generally, and not to any one in particular. The character of Adi Saka, the legislator of the Javanese, was also alluded to in this paper, and shown to be connected with the voyage of Hippurus, performed by Plocamus in the days of the Emperor Claudius; a variety of circumstances being adduced to prove that the accounts of Adi Saka comprehend a corrupted history of the principal events which occurred during the incarnation of the Saviour, and that the voyage of Plocamus led to the introduction of Christianity into Java, and the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, during the first century of our era.

The acknowledgments of the meeting were voted to Dr. Tytler for the erudition and research displayed by him in this able and comprehensive illustration of ancient geography; and the Society deeming the subject peculiarly interesting in regard to the history of the Eastern Islands, and of Sumatra in particular, resolved that the same, with the permission of Dr. Tytler, be printed in their transactions. Additional regulations were submitted by the President for the Orphan Schools, which were adopted and concurred in by the meeting.

The progress of the schools to the northward was reported; and the intention of the Rev. Mr. Burton, to make an incursion into the Batta country, recorded in the Society's minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Ward submitted specimens and proofs from the lithographic press recently received from Europe, which appeared very satisfactory.

The same gentleman likewise stated his intention of proceeding to Nattal and Tapanooly, with the view of aiding the more general management of the schools; and to provide for the establishment of a Batta press, in which books in the Batta language may be printed at the Bencoolen Missionary press.

A variety of minerals, collected by Dr. Tytler during his journey to Pulo Gutto, as also several other interesting objects in natural history, particularly a quantity of Tabasheer found in Bamboo in the vicinity of Pulo Gutto, were delivered to the meeting.

Specimens of minerals from the interior

of Saloomah, and the vicinity of Saloomah, were presented by Mr. Prograve.

A quantity of potatoes, the produce of the Musi country, in the vicinity of Pulo Gutto, were submitted by the President, which equal the finest kidney potatoes of Europe; with potatoes of this description the markets of Bencoolen are now abundantly supplied, and some specimens of bird's nests from the same neighbourhood were likewise laid on the table. It was also reported by the President, that during the last month several specimens of the Rafflesia have been transferred from the forests into the garden of the Government, where this extremely curious and interesting plant appears to vegetate with facility.

The tail of a new species of tiger, known by the name of Remau Dahanenos, was presented by Dr. Tytler; and a young living animal of the same species exhibited by the President. The habits of this animal, which has been discovered through the exertion of Sir S. Raffles, are peculiar, and though growing to a large size, it is understood to ascend trees and to seize its prey from them, sleeping across the fork or angle formed by the branches, whence it derives its local name.

Specimens, that had been imported from Moco-Moco, were produced of the vegetation seeds of the Stigmara Venicuplua of Doctor Jack, a celebrated varnish tree, whence the manufactories of Japan and China are supplied with that important article.

A muster of nutmegs were presented by Mr. Bogle, the produce of his plantation, and taken from a large consignment of spices about to be sent by him to Europe on the Mariner, the size and quantity of which were highly approved of.

A bag of coffee of very superior grain was laid on the table by Radin Kurreem, a native chief, from his plantation near Pematang Ballum.

The last number of the Singapore Chronicle was submitted by the President to the Society, and it was resolved that the Sumatran Agricultural Society do subscribe for six copies of that interesting publication. The Hon. the President was at the same time requested by the Society to superintend the printing of the next volume of the proceedings of the Society in England, where it is to be expected that the object can be attained at a much less expense than at Fort Marlborough.

A chart of the district of Croese, by Raden Chukra, a native chief, was afforded to the Society, and furnished a powerful proof of the desire possessed by the native chiefs to make themselves useful, and to attend to the suggestions and instructions of the European authority.

There were also submitted for the consideration of the Society, statistical accounts of Croese, Manna, Saloomah, and

the other out stations, by Messrs. Garling, Presgrave, Barons, &c.

An interesting account of the Puggy Islands, by Mr. J. Christie.

Papers regarding the native laws and usages recognized by the Pangeran's Court, by Mr. Prograve.

A gnomon employed by the Javanese for regulating their calculations of the seasons, was laid before the Society by the Hon. the President. This instrument, which tends to throw considerable light upon the scientific acquirements of the inhabitants of Java, it is understood, was procured in Java, by Dr. Horsfield, subsequent to the surrender of that island to the Dutch. Several other subjects also occupied the attention of the meeting, particularly that of the judicial administration of the country, which having long engaged the notice of the public authorities and inhabitants of Bencoolen, the Hon. the President embraced that opportunity of discussing the same; and it was unanimously resolved, that Sir S. Raffles be requested to frame such regulations on that subject, as appear to him the best fitted for the state of society and circumstances of the settlement, and to submit them to the higher authorities.

Mr. Prograve was unanimously appointed to act provisionally as President of the Agricultural Society until the arrival of Mr. Prince. The meeting then adjourned.

—[*India Gazette.*]

MILITARY SEMINARY AT ST. HELENA.

General Order by the Governor and Council.

As the efficiency of the artillery branch of the service depends in no small degree upon the science and knowledge of those attached to it, the Hon. Court of Directors have been pleased to extend the advantages of their excellent seminary at Addiscombe to cadets appointed to their artillery at St. Helena. These young gentlemen, however, before joining their corps have only time to acquire instruction to a certain extent: it is but the first part of education, the principles and elements, that they can be expected to obtain during the short period of their attendance at that seminary.

An institution for their further advancement is therefore much wanted. It is only by directing their minds to application and study after they have arrived at this island, that these germs can be preserved and brought to maturity, a taste for reading and information acquired, habits of idleness avoided, and the happiness, usefulness and respectability of these young officers effectually promoted.

By the formation of such an institution another very great advantage would be attained—the instruction of the non-commissioned officers, and of such privates as from their good qualities might deserve a

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preference, would unquestionably be a very important object: they would learn the theoretical parts of their profession; their moral habits and their education would keep progress together. They would be an example to their comrades; their own character would be more respected, and a general emulation would be excited.

Under these impressions the Governor and Council have resolved that a seminary be formed, to be denominated the *Military Institution*. Its general direction to be vested in the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Artillery, and to be under the immediate superintendence of the Surveyor.

Lieut. James Pritchard is appointed Instructor to the Institution, for which he will be recommended for a salary to the Hon. Court of Directors.

It is to be a standing rule that all cadets who join the corps of artillery shall attend the Institution, the advantages of which will be open, not only to the officers and cadets of artillery, but also to the youth of any part of the service who may wish to avail themselves of such a benefit.

Such non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of either corps whose good qualities may entitle them to a preference, shall also be admitted to participate in the same benefit.

A competent knowledge of arithmetic must be considered as an indispensable qualification for the admission of a candidate.

Two days in the week will be appropriated to the duties of the Institution, viz. Tuesdays for the theoretical parts, and Fridays for the practical. The studies under the former head will comprize vulgar and decimal fractions, Euclid's Elements, geometry, trigonometry, logarithms, Hutton's Mathematics (as far as gunnery), projectiles, conic sections, fortification, land surveying, and heights and distances.

Fridays will be set apart for instruction in the uses of the various instruments necessary to reduce the theory into practice, taking heights and distances, tracing outlines of fortifications, and making trigonometrical surveys of various parts of the island, calculating ranges for the different descriptions of ordnance, the manner of calculating the length and preparing fuzes, ascertaining the strength of gunpowder, and every other branch of practical artillery, including the duties of the laboratory. After some progress in these pursuits, attention will be directed to the method of reconnoitring a country, and representing its features without the use of instruments.

The study of the French language, a cultivation of general reading and drawing, will also be objects of attention at this Institution.

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Its business will be conducted at the quarters of Lieut Col. Kinnaird, at Ladder Hill, but until a more permanent arrangement can be adopted, the theoretical studies will be carried on in town at the office of the Surveyor.

The Institution will open on the first Tuesday next month.

By order of the Governor and Council,
CHAS. BLACK, Dep. Sec.
St. Helena, 18th Sept. 1823.

ENGLISH OPIUM.

Messrs. Cowley and Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, have cultivated poppies for opium with such success as to induce the belief that this branch of agriculture is of national importance and worthy of support. In 1821 they produced 60 pounds of solid opium, equal to the best Turkey, from rather less than four acres and a half. The seed was sown in February, came up in March, and the gathering commenced in the latter end of July, when the poppies had lost the petals and were covered with a bluish white bloom. By horizontal incisions opium was procured from them daily, until the produce would no longer bear the expense; 97 pounds one ounce were obtained for £31.11s. 2½d., which, when properly evaporated, yielded 60 pounds of dried opium. The poppies stood till they became yellow, about the middle of August; they were then pulled and laid in rows on the land, and when dry, seeds were got from them amounting to thirteen cwt., which was expected to yield 71½ gallons of oil. The oil cake was used with great advantage in feeding cattle. From the capsule from which the seed is obtained, an extract may be got by cold water, eight grains of which are equal to one of opium, an acre producing 80 pounds of it, and the poppy straw, when laid in the yard in a compact heap, makes excellent manure. The quantity of opium consumed in this country is about 50,000 pounds, which could be easily raised in many parts where there is dry land and a superfluous population. On the moderate calculation of ten pounds per acre, 5,000 acres would be sufficient, which would employ about 50,000 people, such as are not calculated for common agricultural labour, and at a time when there is scarcely any other labour for them, viz. between hay time and harvest.

COPENHAGEN SOCIETY OF SCIENCES

The class of history of the Copenhagen Society of Sciences have proposed a prize, to be adjudged June 1st, 1825, to the writer who shall most amply illustrate the history of the Greek empire of Trebisond, from 1204 to 1461. It is but imperfectly known, and a successful labour in it will be perused with a considerable degree of

interest. After the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, a number of the Greeks retreated into Asia Minor, and established an empire at Trebisond, which lasted 250 years. Documents must be resorted to in the annals of the Byzantine historians, in voyages and travels, and even in the Turkish histories. The crusading expeditions, which long kept that part of the world in agitation and alarm, will be deserving of the candidates' industrious research.

NEW REFRACTING TELESCOPE.

The great refracting telescope made by Professor Fraunhofer for the observatory of the Prussian university at Dorpat, is now placed in St. Saviour's church, at Munich. This immense instrument exceeds, both in length and diameter, the great reflecting telescope of Herschel. Its length is 160 Paris inches, and its diameter ten inches.

DIURNAL VARIATIONS OF THE NEEDLE.

M. Arago has communicated a result to which the observations of M. Freycinet previously conducted, on the diurnal variations of the needle; viz., that at the same time in which it declines towards the east in the boreal hemisphere, it declines towards the west in the austral. In the part of Payta adjacent to the magnetic equator, but to the south of the terrestrial equator, this variation is similar to that of the northern hemisphere; but so trifling that it does not exceed twenty seconds; a fact which gives reason to infer that in general this variation is much under the magnetic equator.

CAPT. FRANKLIN'S NEW EXPEDITION.

We understand from the best authority, that Captain Franklin will set out on his next expedition the first week in February; and that the route which the expedition is to take on the present occasion will be different from the former, as it is to land at New York, and proceed from thence to the northward across the country in canoes.

SMALL-POX, MEASLES, &c.

It is a remarkable circumstance, but not generally known, that neither the small-pox measles, whooping-cough, nor scarlet fever, has ever been known either in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, or the Sandwich Islands.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The value of the cotton manufactures exported during the 22 years of the late war, from 1793 to 1815, amounted to 208 millions sterling, at the official value. The raw material, at four millions per annum, amounts to 38 millions sterling. The net annual receipts from foreign countries for profits and wages was therefore 120 mil-

lions, or about 5½ millions per annum. But the whole value of all the British manufactures exported during that period was 548 millions, which, after deducting for the raw material 148 millions, will leave 400 millions added to the taxable capital of the nation, at the rate of more than eighteen millions per annum, by amount received for the wages and profits of the British productive labour. In the eight years since the return of peace, from 1815 to 1822, the cotton manufactures exported are upwards of 177½ millions, at their official value; and deducting five millions per annum for the raw material, leaves 172½ millions, being about 17½ millions per annum, which being added to the export of the 22 years preceding, will make upwards of 257½ millions contributed since the commencement of the late war, by cotton manufactures alone, to the taxable capital of the nation. But in the last eight years the whole amount of exported British manufactures and produce is 332 millions; and deducting the raw materials at the increased rate of 7½ millions per annum, will leave 272 millions, being about 34 millions per annum; which being added to the produce of profit and wages for 22 years of the war, as before mentioned (400 millions), will make 672 millions received in the last 30 years, since 1793, being upwards of 22½ millions per annum for wages and profits produced by British industry, and received from other nations. During the war, the sum added to the national debt by loans was 569 millions, which it thus appears was exceeded upwards of 100 millions, by the amount received from foreign countries for the ingenuity of the English artisan, and industry of the English labourer.

Cotton Yarn.—Cotton yarn has been spun of the fineness of 350 hanks weighing only one pound. Each hank would measure 840 yards, which multiplied by 350, will give 294,000 yards, or 167 miles and a fraction.

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

We have examined the sarcophagus, composed of porphyry, which has been lately brought to Paris. It would be difficult to give an idea of the effect altogether produced by its colossal proportions, the richness of its beautiful material, and the perfection of its workmanship—the execution of this latter is of so delicate a description, as to bear to the eye some resemblance to lace. What time, what labour, and expense must have been requisite to compose such a work out of so hard a substance! Some impressions which we have noticed, amongst the innumerable hieroglyphics which cover it, would indicate that the individual to whose memory it was erected, belonged to the sacerdotal order. This splendid monument has been

undoubtedly that of a high priest. Its magnificence should not be a source of astonishment, when we think of the exalted rank possessed by this order amongst the hierarchy of the people inhabiting the banks of the Nile. If we compare the sarcophagus of Memphis with the two monuments of the same description discovered by the Italians, Belzoni and Drouetti, the comparison will be in favour of the former. The antique, found about three years since, by Drouetti, is granite, and is consequently to be included in the rank of those of the same substance which are scattered in such abundance through the grottoes of the chain of Lybian mountains. That discovered by Belzoni is but a fragment; it is quite uncovered, and is composed of alabaster, a soft stone, which yields to the chisel of the artist with more facility than marble. The style of the workmanship is extremely coarse, as is in general all that of Thebes, where it has been found. It was in good time that Thebes descended from its rank of metropolis. More than 2,000 years before our era, the Pharaohs transferred the seat of their government to Memphis, for the purpose of watching more narrowly the powerful monarchies established upon the borders of the Euphrates, whose rivalry they feared, and therefore the antiquities of Thebes belong for the greater part to the early period of the history of Egypt, when the arts were still in their infancy; and, for this reason, the style is almost invariably inferior to that of the antiquities of Memphis. It is Frenchmen who have discovered, in the burial place of the latter city, the sarcophagus which is now in Paris; and this circumstance ought to increase, in our estimation, the importance of this valuable antique. — *Courier Français.*

DISCOVERY OF GALVANISM.

The discovery of the effects of electricity on animals took place at the time from something like an accident. The wife of Galvani, at that time professor of anatomy in the University of Bologna, being in a declining state of health, employed as a restorative, according to the custom of the country, a soup made of frogs. A number of these animals, ready skinned for the purpose of cooking, were lying, with that comfortable negligence common to both French and Italians, which allows them without repugnance to do every thing in every place that is at the moment most convenient, in the professor's laboratory, near an electrical machine, it being probably the intention of the lady to cook them there. While the machine was in action, an attendant happened to touch, with the point of the scalpel, the cranial nerve of one of the frogs that was not far from the prime conductor, when the limbs were instantly thrown into strong convulsions. This ex-

periment was performed in the absence of the professor, but it was noticed by the lady, who was much struck by the appearance, and communicated it to her husband. He repeated the experiment, varied it in different ways, and perceived that the convulsions only took place when a spark was drawn from the prime conductor, while the nerve was at the same time touched with a substance which was a conductor of electricity.—*Éloge de Galvani.*

POPULATION OF GREECE.

The actual population of Greece, according to the most exact calculations, and taking a middle estimate between the different valuations which have been made, amount to four millions. Half live on terra firma; a million in the Morea and Negropont; and a million in the isles. This population, it is true, is composed of Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews, and Franks; but it may be with certainty calculated that the true Greeks compose three-quarters of it; and in adding to them those who live in Asia, European Turkey, Russia, and Germany, the total population of the Greeks may still, without exaggeration, be rated at four millions. The population of ancient Greece was not more numerous.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Hobart Town, April 16, 1824.—We have the satisfaction to state, that a party of gentlemen returned last week from an excursion to the Great Lake, to the north-west of Hobart Town about ninety miles; and from one of them we learn, that the country the party passed through was very beautiful, particularly St. Patrick's Plains, which lie about seven miles to the south-east of the great lake, and consists of an extensive tract of fine country, seven or eight thousand acres of clear land, calculated to feed a considerable stock, and well watered by the river Shannon, which runs nearly through the centre of the plains.

The party experienced little or no difficulty in the conveyance of a boat to the lake, by which they were enabled to take an accurate survey of this immense expanse of water, which, in appearance, much resembled the entrance of the river Derwent. Five hours were occupied in taking the boat (rowing four oars) from the north shore of the lake into a bay to the most southern extremity. The number of peninsulas which run into the lake, with the deep bays consequently formed, make the circumference about seventy-five miles, its length about twenty miles, and breadth ten miles. In the lake are five islands, mostly covered with a species of cedar (the foliage of which much resembles the Huon pine), and a vast number of beautiful shrubs. The party landed on some of the islands. Although the lake exhibits so great a surface of water, the party were much disappointed in finding its greatest depth not exceeding three fathoms, and generally not deeper than three feet; appearances, however, existed, of the water, at times being considerably higher. Few or no birds were seen; one platypus paradoxus was discovered near the boat whilst under weigh, but it could not be caught. The only river observed running from the lake, was the Shannon, to the south. The land around is generally good, and displays a very picturesque appearance; and on the whole the country is described capable of feeding extensive herds and flocks on a variety of plains.

GOLD MINES IN RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg dated October 13, 1823, state that 200 poods, or 8,000 pounds of gold, were expected from the gold mines in the Government of Ural, part of which belongs to the crown, but the greater part to private persons. It is said that the latter in part have ceased working their copper and iron mines, because the washing for gold is so productive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Controversial Tracts on Christianity and Muhammedanism, by the late Rev. H. Martyn, B. D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and some of the most eminent Writers of Persia; Translated and Explained. By the Rev. S. Lee, A. M., of Cambridge. 8vo. £1. 5s.

The London Commercial Dictionary, and Sea-port Gazetteer. By Wm. Anderson. A new edition.

Greece in 1823 and 1824; being a Series of Letters and other Documents on the Greek Revolution. By the Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope. 8vo. 13s.

Letters to the Marquis of Hastings on the Indian Press, with an Appeal to Reason and the British Parliament on the Liberty of the Press in General. By a Friend to Good Government. 8vo. 6s.

A New Map of Palestine, or the Holy Land, or the Land of Canaan; divided into Twelve Tribes.—Joshua, chap. xiii. to xix. Size 14½ inches high by 11½ inches broad. On fine drawing paper, full coloured sheet, canvas, rollers, and varnished. 4s.

James Duncanson's (late Ogle, Duncan, and Co.) Catalogue of Books, Part. II.

Containing a most extensive Collection in Theology, English and Foreign; Oriental Manuscripts.

In the Press.

A Voice from India, in answer to the Reformers of England. By Capt. Seely. Author of the "Wonders of Flora." 8vo. *Geographical Papers*, by various hands, respecting New South Wales, collected by Mr. Field, late Chief Justice of that Colony.

A Volume of Poems. By Mr. D. L. Richardson, of the Bengal Army.

FRENCH.

Résumé de l'Histoire de la Chine. Par M. De Senancour. Paris, 1824. 18mo.

Discours sur l'Unité de la Langue Arabe, prononcé le 16 Juin 1823, aux promotions du Collège de Genève. Par Jean Humbert. Genève, 1823. 8vo.

GERMAN.

Oestliche Rosen, in drei Lesen. Oriental Roses, collected at three epochs. By Frederick Ruckert. Leipzig, 1822. 8vo.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT.

Fort William, May 6, 1824.—The situation of Lieut. Col. Commandant, both in extent of command and pecuniary receipts, having undergone a material change by the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors this day published to the army, and placed on an entire new footing from that which was contemplated by Government, when it was directed that certain Staff Appointments should be vacated on the attainment of that grade; the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council considers it equitable to revise the clause of General Orders 93d May 1823, above alluded to, and to resolve that it shall not come into operation with Lieut. Col. Commandant until they shall be entitled to the off-reckoning dividend of their respective corps.

GENERAL STAFF.

Fort William, May 27, 1824.—The following allowances are fixed for a Colonel, when employed on the General Staff of the Army, exclusive of regimental pay.

Staff allowance per month	Rs. 2,500
For camp equipage and carriage when in cantonment	500
Additional camp equipage when in the field	500

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

May 14. Hon. Rich. F. Moore, to be Second Assistant to Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Lieut. the Hon. Wm. Stapleton to be an Extra Assistant to ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 29, 1824.—5th Regt. N.I. Ensign T. Gear to be Lieut., vice Trist retired; 11th Sept. 1823.

14th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. Armstrong to be Capt. of a Company, vice Bidwell struck off; 11th July 1823. —Ensign J. A. Fairhead to be Lieut., vice Armstrong promoted; 11th Sept. 1823.

Lieut. Gen. Robert Phillips, transferred to senior list; to rank from 29th April 1823, vice Hussey deceased.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B., transferred to senior list; to take rank from 4th Sept. 1823, vice Morris deceased.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Com. G. Carpenter to rank from 29th April 1823, vice Phillips transferred to senior list; Lieut. Col. Com. J. N. Smith to rank from 11th July 1823, for augmentation; Lieut. Col. Com. T. M. Weguelin to rank from 20th July 1823, vice Marshall deceased; Lieut. Col. Com. U. Yule, C.B., to rank from 4th Sept. 1823, vice Blair transferred to senior list; Lieut. Col. H. Bowen to rank from 29th April 1823, vice Carpenter promoted; Lieut. Col. J. S. Harriot to rank from 11th July 1823, for augmentation; Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker to rank from 20th July 1823, vice Weguelin promoted; Lieut. Col. G. Sargent to rank from 18th Aug. 1822, vice Cumberland deceased; Lieut. Col. H. Hodgson to rank from 4th Sept. 1823, vice Yule promoted.

10th Regt. N.I. Maj. T. Newton, Capt. W. Bartram, and Lieut. C. Douglas to rank from 29th April 1823, vice Power promoted; Capt. P. Dudgeon to rank from 6th June 1823, vice Dunstons cashiered.

14th Regt. Capt. R. Hornby to rank from 16th Aug. 1822, vice Bidwell struck off.

2nd Regt. Major R. Roope, and Capt. T. Hepworth to rank from 11th July 1824, vice Harriot promoted.

5th Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. 1

Benson and W. C. Denby to be Capts. of comps.

6th Regt. Capt. W. W. Davis to be Major, vice Fraser promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. W. Cubitt, G. F. Holland, and R. Pringle, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. A. L. Barwell to be Lieut.

7th Regt. Capt. R. Martin to be Major, vice Comyn promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. D. Pringle, G. Tomkyns, and R. Gardner, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. F. St. J. Sturt to be Lieut.

8th Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. J. Bland and J. M. A. Lucas to be Capts. of comps.

9th Regt. Capt. J. Ward to be Major, vice Fountaine promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. J. Graham, J. L. Day, and W. W. Ford, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. H. Todd to be Lieut.

10th Regt. Capt. E. Wyatt to be Major, vice Raper promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. W. Bowe, J. A. Currie, and J. Somerville, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. C. S. Barberie to be Lieut.

11th Regt. Capts. J. Dun and H. Nicholson to be Majors, vice Robertson and Short promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. A. H. Wood, J. R. Colnett, C. Kiernander, and J. Wilson, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. H. Stone and W. Hunter to be Lieuts.

12th Regt. Capt. J. L. Gale to be Major, vice Knight promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. J. Read and L. Bruce, and Lieut. J. Bell, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. J. S. Hodgson to be Lieut.

13th Regt. Capts. A. Owen and C. H. Baines to be Majors, vice Phipps and D'Aguilar promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. D. Bruce, R. Fernid, J. Todd, and H. R. Murray, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. G. Burford and W. M. Titton to be Lieuts.

14th Regt. Capt. A. Galloway to be Major, vice Ball promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. C. Pearce, H. C. Sandys, and C. T. G. Weston, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. H. Fitz-Simons to be Lieut.

15th Regt. Capt. C. H. Lloyd to be Major, vice Gilbert promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. J. F. Hyde, H. F. Wroughton, and J. Brown, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. W. R. Corfield to be Lieut.

16th Regt. Capt. J. Hay to be Major, vice Moxon promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. R. Agnew and W. C. Oriel, and Lieut. A. F. Richmond, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. T. W. Bolton to be Lieut.

17th Regt. Capt. R. W. Baldock to be Major, vice Blackney promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. J. Stuart, T. Montteath, and W. Bayley, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. H. Moore to be Lieut.

18th Regt. Capt. C. R. Kenneth to be Major, vice Baines promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. J. Craigie, F. H.

Sandys, and T. A. Mein, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. F. C. Milner to be Lieut.

19th Regt. Capts. G. P. Baker and H. Weston to be Majors, vice Alexander and Doveton promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. F. Rutledge, J. Cowlsdale, G. W. Moseley, and A. Orr, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. H. F. Broderip and W. Clifford to be Lieuts.

20th Regt. Lieuts. J. Sowerby and T. Haslam to be Capts. of comps.

21st Regt. Capt. W. Swinton to be Major, vice Baker promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. Dwyer, H. Sibbald, and J. O. Clarkson, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. T. Dalzell to be Lieut.

22d Regt. Capts. W. L. Watson and E. C. Browne to be Majors, vice R. A. C. Watson and Higgins promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. E. Jeffreys, Sir R. Colquhoun, bart., J. Bourdieu, and H. M. Mullin, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. H. Fowle and H. Lyell to be Lieuts.

23d Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. T. Noton and J. Brandon, to be Capts. of comps.

24th Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. B. Blake and J. Johnson to be Capts. of comps.

25th Regt. Capts. J. Todd and W. H. Kennm to be Majors, vice Smith and George promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. Caldwell, J. D. Parsons, D. Mason, and A. Smith, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. R. Codrington and F. Trimmer to be Lieuts.

26th Regt. Capts. E. Day and W. Dunlop to be Majors, vice Wilson and Watson promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. C. Barnard, D. D. Joyce, T. M. W. nunn, and J. W. Douglas, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. D. Ross and S. Stapleton to be Lieuts.

27th Regt. Capts. J. Canning and M. Thomas to be Majors, vice Truscott and Warden promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. N. Wallace, W. H. Hayes, J. Hoggan, and W. Turner, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. F. Hunter and H. A. Roscawen to be Lieuts.

28th Regt. Capts. F. Sackville and H. Wrottesley to be Majors, vice Leith and Leys promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. T. Dickenson, G. R. Pemberton, G. Bryant, and H. Dick to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. W. Freeth and D. Beaufield to be Lieuts.

29th Regt. Capt. W. Wilson to be Major, vice Delamain promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. C. M. Cox, W. Badenach, and C. E. Davis to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. G. A. Moss to be Lieut.

30th Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. J. Campbell and J. F. Berguer to be Capts. of comps.

31st Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. R. Stewart and F. Crossley to be Capts. of comps.

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32d Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. G. Jenkins and J. Davies to be Capts. of comps.

33d Regt. Capt. J. A. Shadwell to be Major, vice Garnham promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. P. Grant, A. Harvey, and R. Foster, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. J. Hindson to be Lieut.

34th Regt. Capt. J. H. Cave to be Major, vice Hudhwaite promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. Wilson, J. Smith, and N. Penny, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. E. Jackson to be Lieut.

FORMATION OF THE INFANTRY INTO REGIMENTS OF ONE BATTALION EACH.

European Regiments.

1st Regt. Maj. J. Bryant.—Capts. A. Brown, C. C. Smith, R. Ledlie, J. Orchard, H. P. Carleton.—Lieuts. (B.C.) D. Ruddell, (B.C.) W. Davidson, W. H. Howard, W. G. Beauchamp, G. Warren, C. Wilson, G. A. C. Stewart, A. C. Scott, F. Beatty, J. Matthie.—Ensign C. Jordan.

2d Regt. Maj. J. Auriol.—Capts. T. Watson, G. Bolton, W. Burroughs, J. Irwin, J. Harrison.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. Marshall, H. W. Bennett, J. A. Thompson, D. Birrell, J. S. Pitts, J. R. Ripley, W. Shortreed, T. Lysaught, E. Rushworth, R. Croftson.—Ens. H. Candy.

Native Infantry.

1st bat. 1st Regt. (now 3d Regt.) Maj. E. Simons.—Capts. G. Englehart, D. Bowie, S. Maltby, C. R. U. Lane, T. Culley.—Lieuts. J. J. Tillotson, W. Murray, G. W. J. Hickman, J. Oliver, A. C. Beaton, H. W. Farrington, W. Hickey, J. Cooper, B. Boswell, R. Macdonald.—Ens. A. Boyle, R. Woodward.

2d bat. 1st Regt. (now 4th Regt.) Maj. H. T. Tapp.—Capts. C. Taylor, J. Holbrow, S. Speck, H. F. Caley, J. Hailes.—Lieuts. J. Nicholson, J. P. Hickman, G. R. Wilton, A. Chitty, A. R. Macdonald, H. Doveton, C. J. Oldfield, W. Y. Torckler, P. Goldney, H. Smith.—Ensign G. Salter.

1st bat. 2d Regt. (now 5th Regt.) Maj. F. A. Weston.—Capts. J. Gerrard, W. G. Mackenzie, P. Jeremine, J. Donaldson, J. Charter.—Lieuts. (B.C.) P. Johnston, (B.C.) S. Swayne, (B.C.) J. L. Jones, J. Jarvis, H. J. G. B. Cathcart, G. L. Vangetti, A. Spence, W. Mackintosh, F. Warwick, B. Bygrave.—Ensigns J. Pasoucko, M. W. Gilmore.

2d bat. 2d Regt. (now 22d Regt.) Maj. J. C. Grant.—Capts. J. Duncan, T. W. Broadbent, T. J. Baldwin, E. Lawrence, A. F. P. MacLeod.—Lieuts. (B.C.) R. Chalmers, (B.C.) G. Oliphant, F. C. Robb, C. Hamilton, T. E. Sampson, J. S. Mostyn, G. Templer, W. Murray, R. E. Battley, W. Stewart.—Ensigns N. S. Nesbitt, G. Halhed.

1st bat. 3d Regt. (now 6th Regt.) Maj. J. Nesbitt.—Capts. T. Taylor, W. Decluzeau, W. P. Cooke, J. Eckford, E. C. Sneyd.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. G. Drummond, T. Birkett, A. Farquharson, G. Cracklow, R. Stewart, J. Ludlow, J. Stevens, J. H. Clarkson, A. K. Agnew, W. MacGeorge.—Ensigns O. B. Thomas, C. G. Ross.

2d bat. 3d Regt. (now 19th Regt.) Maj. J. Smith.—Capts. G. Williamson, R. Rich, J. Taylor, W. Pasmore, A. F. Drigwall.—Lieuts. G. Mayer, J. W. Ingram, A. Wortham, J. Murray, J. D. Syers, J. George, E. Wakefield, T. H. Newhouse, W. D. Stewart, D. C. Kuller.—Ensign H. W. J. Wilkinson.

1st bat. 4th Regt. (now 7th Regt.) Maj. R. C. Andree.—Capts. W. R. C. Costley, J. B. Pratt, E. T. Bradley, C. Christie, S. Moody.—Lieuts. (B.C.) G. Holmes, S. Walker, W. Buttanshaw, H. Templer, P. Latouche, J. L. Revell, J. K. McCausland, H. Hudleston, S. R. Bagshaw, A. Arabin.—Ensign W. H. R. Boland.

2d bat. 4th Regt. (now 23d Regt.) Maj. A. Oliver.—Capts. H. Cock, G. B. Field, G. Snodgrass, A. Wright, J. Dunlop.—Lieuts. J. J. Hamilton, J. Moule, C. J. Crane, J. D. D. Bean, J. Fisher, J. Holmes, J. Platt, C. Chester, M. Smith, Hon. H. Gordon.—Ensign W. L. Hall.

1st bat. 5th Regt. (now 11th Regt.) Maj. W. G. Patrickson.—Capt. W. Lloyd, R. Braddon, S. Haulton, D. G. Scott, R. Benson.—Lieuts. (B.C.) R. Boyes, (B.C.) D. Hephurn, N. Stewart, J. Croudace, H. Patch, H. Fendall, B. J. Fleming, J. R. Birrell, F. B. Todd, J. Maclean.—Ensigns A. C. Dennistoun, J. Stephen.

2d bat. 5th Regt. (now 20th Regt.) Maj. G. Cooper.—Capts. T. H. Paul, T. F. Hutchinson, A. Bannerman, W. Price, W. C. Denby.—Lieuts. (B.C.) C. Rogers, (B.C.) H. James, J. T. Kennedy, W. Briggs, G. Ross, T. Sewell, W. Douglas, F. B. Corfield, E. E. Ludlow, T. Gear, Ensign J. H. Craigie.

1st bat. 6th Regt. (now 3d Regt.) Maj. S. P. Bishop.—Capts. H. Sinnock, T. Oliver, S. D. Riley, F. M. Chambers, G. F. Holland.—Lieuts. (B.C.) R. Bayloun, T. E. Sandy, J. Martin, J. G. Burns, J. C. Tweedale, G. N. Prole, D. Downing, M. Richardson, J. Butler, J. Hannaty.—Ensigns J. R. Bigge, W. Little, A. Tweedale.

2d bat. 6th Regt. (now 18th Regt.) Maj. W. W. Davis.—Capts. T. A. Cobbe, R. Ross, R. Blissett, W. Cubit, R. Pringle.—Lieuts. R. Kent, J. Holyoke, J. P. McMillan, J. Donnelly, W. Minto, J. Brooke, H. Cuming, C. Gale, E. J. Betts, A. L. Barwell.—Ensigns F. W. Anson, G. C. C. Grey.

1st bat. 4th Regt. (now 19th Regt.) Maj. C. W. Hamilton.—Capts. C. Frye, H. O'Donel, E. Gwatkin, C. A. Munro, G. W. XVIII 4 I.

Tomkins.—Lieuts. (B.C.) S. L. Thornton, (B.C.) A. Davidson, R. B. Brittridge, J. E. Bruere, G. H. Edwards, G. Griffiths, R. W. Beaton, J. P. Wade, J. Burney, C. Comeline.—Ensign J. Craigie, R. M. Murdoch.
 2d bat. 7th Regt. (now 10th Regt.) Maj. R. Martin.—Capt. T. Maddock, G. Spellman, A. Macdonald, D. Pringle, R. Gardner.—Lieuts. (B.C.) D. Thomas, H. Carter, R. Redcoat, J. Swetenham, B. Wood, W. M. N. Sturt, B. W. Elhart, W. Foley, J. Welchman, P. St. J. Sturt.—Ensigns F. W. Hardwick, R. M. Hunter.

1st bat. 8th Regt. (now 9th Regt.) Maj. E. H. Simpson.—Capt. P. C. Gilman, M. C. Paul, J. Fagan, J. L. Earle, H. J. Bland.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. D. Herbert, (B.C.) J. Manson, P. Gerard, C. Field, G. A. Smith, J. Woodburn, W. Beckett, J. E. Landers, F. C. Reeves, H. Charlton.—Ensigns F. D. Townsend, G. B. Mitchell.

2d bat. 8th Regt. (now 24th Regt.) Maj. W. D. Playfair.—Capt. St. J. Heard, C. E. Turner, C. F. Wild, J. Robeson, J. M. A. Lucas.—Lieuts. (B.C.) R. Burney, (B.C.) M. Ramsay, L. S. Bird, W. H. Terraneau, J. T. Savary, J. Griffin, A. T. A. Wilson, R. Birch, G. Wilson, A. S. Slinger.—Ensigns G. E. Van Heythuysen, J. G. Sharp.

1st bat. 9th Regt. (now 8th Regt.) Maj. H. W. Wilkinson.—Capt. H. D. Showers, W. Kenedy, J. Wilkie, J. Nind, J. L. Day.—Lieuts. (B.C.) G. Hicks, (B.C.) J. Hall, H. B. Henderson, G. F. F. Vincent, A. Ramsay, G. Farquharson, G. Gordon, G. R. Talbot, C. H. Naylor, S. Williams.—Ensigns C. J. F. Burnett, W. S. Monteath.

2d bat. 9th Regt. (now 21st Regt.) Maj. J. Ward.—Capt. E. R. Broughton, T. S. Oliver, W. Guise, J. Graham, W. W. Ford.—Lieuts. (B.C.) W. Simonds, N. Campbell, T. B. Malden, J. C. C. Gray, G. Palmer, J. P. Macdougall, C. Farnier, W. H. Phibbs, O. Lomer, H. Todd.—Ensigns J. Dyson, A. M. Skinner.

1st bat. 10th Regt. (now 14th Regt.) Maj. T. Newton.—Capt. J. W. Littler, T. W. Raban, P. Dudgeon, R. C. Faithfull, J. A. Currie.—Lieuts. (B.C.) W. J. Gairdner, R. S. Brownrigg, J. W. Hall, R. Thorpe, C. Douglas, C. V. Wyld, R. Chetwode, W. Struthers, J. Buncombe, H. N. Worsley.—Ensigns C. H. Boisragon, F. Gresley.

2d bat. 10th Regt. (now 16th Regt.) Maj. E. Wyatt.—Capt. J. Scott, W. Bertram, H. E. Peach, W. Bowe, J. Somerville.—Lieuts. J. McLaren, J. Haver, L. N. Hull, T. E. Manning, M. Doomer, C. G. Macan, J. Burney, A. Macdonald, H. M. Graves, C. S. Barberie.—Ensign E. J. Dickey.

1st bat. 11th Regt. (now 15th Regt.) Maj. J. Dun.—Capt. S. Hawthorne, F. Irvine, R. Mackenzie, A. H. Wood, C. Klerander.—Lieuts. (H.C.) J. M. Sein, A. Durie, A. Carnegie, C. T. Thomas, W.

A. Troup, Z. H. Turton, O. E. Cary, J. Evans, R. McNair, H. Stone.—Ensign J. V. Forbes.

2d bat. 11th Regt. (now 17th Regt.) Maj. H. Nicholson.—Capt. R. L. Dickson, J. W. Jones, J. Oliver, J. H. Colnett, J. Wilson.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. Hicks, T. Michael, D. P. Wood, H. Mackenzie, J. C. Maclean, M. Blood, T. Cooke, R. J. H. Birch, J. C. Howden, W. Hunter.—Ensign J. H. Wakefield.

1st bat. 12th Regt. (now 12th Regt.) Maj. C. Ryan.—Capt. A. McLeod, L. Conroy, W. W. Moore, J. Campbell, L. Bruce.—Lieuts. T. Lamb, J. C. Mansfield, A. Wright, W. J. Thompson, A. Lermitt, A. D. Gordon, F. Mullins, W. A. Ludlow, J. I. Farrer, R. H. Miles.—Ensigns F. Corner, J. S. Gifford.

2d bat. 12th Regt. (now 1st Regt.) Maj. J. L. Gale.—Capt. H. Sumner, P. Tullon, A. Lomas, J. Read, J. Bell.—Lieuts. W. H. Sleeman, J. Mansfield, J. Bunyon, E. R. Jardine, A. Fenton, F. Howcroft, T. Gullaney, J. Corfield, W. Innes, J. S. Hodgson.—Ensign A. Barclay, H. Kirke.

1st bat. 13th Regt. (now 26th Regt.) Maj. A. Owen.—Capt. A. Trotter, J. Elliot, P. Seymour, D. Bruce, J. Todd.—Lieuts. (B.C.) Hodgson, B. Purvis, P. B. Fitt, C. Smith, E. Sutherland, W. Grant, J. R. Browne, G. M. K. Rolie, A. Wats, G. Burford.—Ensign W. Glen, W. Brownlow.

2d bat. 13th Regt. (now 27th Regt.) Maj. C. H. Baines.—Capt. R. Axford, A. Roberts, C. Savage, R. Fernie, H. R. Murray.—Lieuts. (B.C.) A. Gerard, G. H. Johnstone, R. Colebrooke, H. Gordon, J. W. Dunbar, J. Nash, G. Huish, C. J. Huthwaite, J. B. D. Gahan, W. M. Tritton.—Ensign J. H. Handscomb.

1st bat. 14th Regt. (now 28th Regt.) Maj. J. Simpson.—Capt. W. Hiatt, S. Swinhoe, A. Stewart, R. Armstrong, H. C. Sandys.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. T. Lewis, T. W. Ince, C. D. Wilkinson, J. Aitchison, J. F. May, J. W. J. Ouseley, R. W. Halhed, W. Rutherford, F. C. Boileau, J. A. Fairhead.—Ensigns J. Chesney, R. Smith.

2d bat. 14th Regt. (now 29th Regt.) Maj. A. Galloway.—Capt. R. B. Jenkins, R. Horaby, D. D. Anderson, C. Pearce, C. T. G. Weston.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. A. Schalch, C. H. Marley, J. Satchwell, T. M. Campbell, P. Brown, D. Simpson, A. Hodges, G. N. Irvine, W. Wise, H. Fitz Simons.—Ensign J. Bracken.

1st bat. 15th Regt. (now 30th Regt.) Maj. H. F. G. Cooper.—Capt. J. Garner, W. Pickersgill, J. E. Wallis, D. H. Heptinstall, H. F. Wroughton.—Lieuts. (B.C.) G. H. Hutchins, W. H. Whinfield, J. Blair, M. Nicholson, T. McSherry, J. W. Sales, W. Payne, C. Manning, J. G. Gordon, W. H. Leacock.—Ensigns C. H. Eyre, A. Jackson.

2d bat. 15th Regt. (now 31st Regt.)

Maj. C. H. Lloyd.—Capt. H. Davidson, D. Crichton, A. Shuldham, J. F. Hyde, I. Brown.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. Thompson, F. S. Wiggins, H. Ingle, J. S. H. Weston, G. H. Cooke, J. M. Heptinstall, E. N. Townsend, J. W. Rowe, A. L. Durie, W. R. Corfield.—Ensigns R. Menzies, W. Saurin.

1st bat. 16th Regt. (now 32d Regt.) Maj. P. Starling.—Capt. J. W. Loder, L. R. Stacy, P. Thomas, A. L. Swanton, W. C. Oriol.—Lieuts. C. Coventry, W. F. Steer, J. Pynes, H. V. Glegg, J. Boileau, C. Haldane, E. P. Spencer, A. Lewis, J. W. Colquhoun, J. Campbell.—Ensign W. Mitchell.

2d bat. 16th Regt. (now 33d Regt.) Maj. J. Hay.—Capt. W. Gowan, H. Hall, C. D. Alpin, R. Agnew, A. F. Richmond.—Lieuts. R. H. Erskine, G. Barker, T. B. P. Festing, A. Fuller, W. Vernon, J. W. J. Robertson, G. Irvine, A. E. McMurdo, F. Hewitt, T. W. Bolton.—Ensign R. Riddell.

1st bat. 17th Regt. (now 34th Regt.) Maj. E. F. Waters.—Capt. A. C. Montgomerie, M. C. Webber, W. Walkinshaw, W. Mathew, T. Monteath.—Lieuts. (B.C.) F. Hodgson, G. Grose, W. H. Marshall, C. W. Cowley, J. W. Smith, W. Dalzell, J. Hay, J. Sheil, J. Gresham, G. T. Marshall.—Ensign T. Seaton.

2d bat. 17th Regt. (now 35th Regt.) Maj. R. W. Baldock.—Capt. C. H. Glover, I. J. Gordon, S. Mercer, J. Stuart, W. Bayley.—Lieuts. R. Row, P. W. Grant, G. H. Robinson, I. T. Croft, S. G. Wheeler, W. G. Phillott, H. H. Arnaud, R. Angelo, J. Gibbs, H. Moore.—Ensign S. A. Lyons.

1st bat. 18th Regt. (now 36th Regt.) Maj. P. L. Fevre.—Capt. W. Gage, W. B. Salmon, H. L. White, C. Godby, F. H. Sandys.—Lieuts. (B.C.) S. P. C. Humphreys, (B.C.) G. Chapman, W. Gardin, J. A. Barstow, J. W. Patton, C. Bolew, W. S. Prele, T. L. Kennedy, H. B. Smith, F. Thomas.—Ensigns A. E. Campbell, G. E. Westmacott.

2d bat. 18th Regt. (now 37th Regt.) Maj. C. R. Kennett.—Capt. C. A. G. Wallington, F. Buckley, J. Herring, J. Craigie, P. A. Main.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. W. Pridaux, C. Griffiths, J. Paterson, J. T. Lane, H. Lloyd, J. R. Troup, V. Shortland, W. C. Carteron, B. Scott, F. C. Mulver.—Ensign T. Box.

1st bat. 19th Regt. (now 38th Regt.) Maj. G. P. Baker.—Capt. J. Aubert, J. Fleming, W. Ladlie, F. Rutledge, G. W. Moseley.—Lieuts. (B.C.) S. M. Horburgh, (B.C.) W. Haldous, E. S. Hawkins, Wm. Brown, F. S. Hawkins, P. Craigie, G. Burney, T. C. Wilton, J. Blencowe, H. F. Broderick.—Ensigns W. J. B. Knyvett, T. H. Scott.

2d bat. 19th Regt. (now 39th Regt.) Maj. H. Weston.—Capt. T. Palmer, F.

Grant, E. Pottlingal, J. Crowlade, A. Orr.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. J. Casement, W. H. Earle, H. Monke, R. B. Burton, H. T. C. Kerr, H. P. Ridge, R. Garrett, J. Roxburgh, W. Palmer, W. Clifford.—Ensign W. E. Hay.

1st bat. 20th Regt. (now 25th Regt.) Maj. W. Nott.—Capt. W. Vincent, T. D. Davies, W. C. Trueman, H. Burney, J. Sowerby.—Lieuts. H. MacFarquhar, T. R. Fell, G. W. Bonham, W. Senior, G. Thomson, J. Hay, S. F. Hannah, S. Long, C. B. Hall, R. Chitty.—Ensigns J. Tierney, W. D. Kennedy.

2d bat. 20th Regt. (now 40th Regt.) Maj. Murray.—Capt. C. R. Skardon, S. C. Crooke, W. H. Hewitt, M. A. Bunbury, T. Haslam.—Lieuts. J. Alston, J. C. D. Macgrath, H. D. Cox, S. Corbett, A. A. Williamson, W. H. Symes, R. R. Margrave, J. H. Vanrenen, G. D. Johnstone, W. G. Cooper.—Ensign C. E. Rainagle.

1st bat. 21st Regt. (now 41st Regt.) Maj. C. Peach.—Capt. G. Hunter, J. C. Odell, D. Williamson, G. Watson, H. Sibbald.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. Steel, W. Ramsay, H. C. McKenly, T. Polwhele, J. Martin, W. H. Halford, E. Wintle, J. Cumberlege, F. W. Birch, W. Tritton.—Ensigns J. W. V. Stephen, H. Alpe.

2d bat. 21st Regt. (now 42d Regt.) Maj. W. Swinton.—Capt. T. Fiddes, H. Rose, R. B. Wilkins, H. Dwyer, J. O. Clarkson.—Lieuts. A. McKinnon, J. B. Neufville, H. C. Clerkson, J. Liptrap, G. H. Jackson, J. Leeson, A. MacKean, J. Gibbs, R. Stewart, T. Dalzell.—Ensign W. B. Gould.

1st bat. 22d Regt. (now 43d Regt.) Maj. W. L. Watson.—Capt. T. C. Cowlode, H. G. Maxwell, J. Tulloch, E. Jeffreys, J. Bourdieu.—Lieuts. (B.C.) S. Hart, W. R. L. Faithful, G. M. Home, J. Nash, W. G. Lennox, Hon. P. C. Sinclair, R. Balderston, J. Bartleman, J. Woodburn, H. Fowle.—Ensigns J. Burnett, J. M. Farnworth.

2d bat. 22d Regt. (now 44th Regt.) Maj. E. C. Browne.—Capt. T. J. Anquetil, O. Stubbs, R. Newton, Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., R. McMullin.—Lieuts. W. H. Wake, T. Des Voeux, M. Hughes, R. B. Pemberton, H. Browne, S. Earle, R. Campbell, H. Mackintosh, A. Webster, H. Lyell.—Ensigns P. Dixon, W. W. Blyth.

1st bat. 23d Regt. (now 45th Regt.) Maj. J. Fergusson.—Capt. T. Gough, T. Worsley, T. N. Jackson, W. Sterling, T. Noton.—Lieuts. (B.C.) T. Wardlaw, (B.C.) T. R. Marquett, T. Ward, C. M. Wade, H. E. Pigot, C. Burrows, W. Ellis, C. Bracken, D. Williams, H. Bazeley.—Ensigns K. Campbell, R. W. Fraser.

2d bat. 23d Regt. (now 46th Regt.) Maj. G. Birch.—Capt. C. W. Brooke, A. Speijns, J. Johnston, A. Horsburgh, J. Brandon.

Asiatic Intelligence.—Calcutta.

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Lieuts. (B.C.) J. H. Waldron, W. H. Irlesstone, H. L. Barnett, M. Grigg, J. Fraser, P. T. Richardson, J. Jones, Guthrie, J. C. Tudor, J. Russell.—Ensigns W. T. Savary, F. Bennett.

1st bat. 24th Regt. (now 47th Regt.) Maj. W. C. Backley.—Capt. E. B. Craigie, B. Dundas, R. W. Pagan, F. W. Frith, B. Blake.—Lieuts. (B.C.) T. Bolton, A. Goldie, F. Jenkins, I. S. Winfield, H. T. Raban, H. C. Williams, P. Deane, N. J. Cumberlege, C. Troup, J. Macdonald.—Ensigns T. J. Locke, G. C. Armstrong, E. C. Macpherson.

2d bat. 24th Regt. (now 48th Regt.) Maj. G. D. Heathcote.—Capt. J. Craigie, H. M. Wheeler, R. A. Thomas, W. Hough, J. Johnston.—Lieuts. W. Sage, J. Bedford, D. Sheriff, T. Fisher, R. Raban, P. C. Smith, E. Bruce, C. H. S. Freeman, A. Charlton, A. T. Lloyd.—Ensigns G. Byron, C. Boulton.

1st bat. 25th Regt. (now 49th Regt.) Maj. J. Tod.—Capt. J. Wilkie, J. C. B. Parke, J. R. Knight, H. Caldwell, D. Mason.—Lieuts. (B.C.) R. H. Phillips, J. Mackintosh, G. F. Agar, R. C. Macdonald, G. T. S. Sandby, J. G. Macgregor, J. White, J. F. Douglas, J. Wylie, R. Codrington.—Ensign J. W. Michell.

2d bat. 25th Regt. (now 50th Regt.) Maj. W. H. Kemm.—Capt. J. Drysdale, G. Boyd, R. Blackall, J. Parsons, A. Smith.—Lieuts. V. L. Palmer, W. W. Rees, H. R. Impey, R. C. Johnson, H. J. White, J. Graham, C. J. Lewis, J. Saunders, D. Balderston, F. Trimmer.—Ensign J. H. Hampton.

1st bat. 26th Regt. (now 51st Regt.) Maj. E. Day.—Capt. G. Hawes, J. Trellawny, T. Frobisher, H. C. Barnard, J. J. R. Wormum.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. Price, G. S. Blundell, J. T. Somerville, H. Brown, T. Roberts, G. A. Currie, J. Finnis, J. Pollard, C. Griffin, D. Ross.—Ensign C. Baseley, C. Chespe.

2d bat. 26th Regt. (now 52d Regt.) Maj. W. Dunlop.—Capt. D. Prossgrave, G. Kingston, F. G. Lister, E. B. Pryce, J. W. Douglas.—Lieuts. F. Auberjancs, J. G. McBean, J. Macan, A. Grant, J. Hewett, G. W. M. Gore, H. Lock, T. P. Ellis, F. Moore, S. Stapleton.—Ensign T. H. Shuddham.

1st bat. 27th Regt. (now 53d Regt.) Maj. J. Canning.—Capt. H. F. Denty, W. Reding, H. A. Montgomerie, N. Wallace, J. Hoggan.—Lieuts. W. E. B. Leadbeater, W. Barnett, W. Hogsham, W. D. Conway, A. Mercer, C. H. Winour, J. D. Douglas, C. Campbell, O. W. Span, P. Hunter.—Ensigns L. C. Brown, H. Vetch.

2d bat. 27th Regt. (now 54th Regt.) Maj. M. Thomas.—Capt. T. Young, W. Cunningham, G. A. Vetch, W. H. Hares, W. Turner.—Lieuts. J. Kerr, C. Pen-

rose, C. F. Urquhart, W. Ewart, A. J. Anstruther, H. R. Osborn, A. A. L. Corri, W. F. Dunstan, R. P. Dunster, H. A. Housman.—Ensign H. Stewart.

1st bat. 28th Regt. (now 55th Regt.) Maj. F. Sackville.—Capt. R. T. Seyer, N. Watson, R. Hoare, T. Dickenson, G. Bryant.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. H. Simmonds, W. P. Welland, P. J. Simpson, J. Scott, A. H. Jellicoe, P. J. Fleming, Hon. W. Stapleton, E. Squibb, A. Clarke, W. Freeth.—Ensign R. Nelson, E. Meade.

2d bat. 28th Regt. (now 56th Regt.) Maj. H. Wrotesley.—Capt. W. S. Webb, A. Hardy, G. Young, G. R. Pemberton, H. Dick.—Lieuts. O. Phillips, A. Garsim, G. B. D. Retaler, D. Thompson, H. W. Bellow, J. Dade, D. L. Richardson, A. J. Fraser, W. Peel, D. Bamfield.—Ensign C. Graham.

1st bat. 29th Regt. (now 57th Regt.) Maj. J. Swinton.—Capt. E. Barton, H. Morrison, J. Vyse, W. Master, W. Badenach.—Lieuts. (B.C.) A. Syme, (B.C.) E. Hedding, (B.C.) J. S. Marshall, G. C. Holroyd, N. Jones, H. V. Carr, R. E. J. Kerr, A. T. Davies, W. Mc D. Hopper, W. A. Smith.—Ensigns G. M. Shearer, E. Darwell.

2d bat. 29th Regt. (now 58th Regt.) Maj. W. Wilson.—Capt. J. Hunter, T. M. Black, J. Frushard, H. C. M. Cox, C. E. Davis.—Lieuts. (B.C.) T. Williams, T. Welchman, W. Turner, W. Sargent, A. C. Baillie, J. Paton, F. M. Orr, E. A. Cumberlege, W. G. J. Robe, G. A. Mee.—Ensigns J. C. Lumsdaine, H. Hunter.

1st bat. 30th Regt. (now 59th Regt.) Maj. J. Foster.—Capt. E. Browne, W. Mackie, F. Fitzgerald, G. Moore, J. Campbell.—Lieuts. (B.C.) B. Wooley, (B.C.) A. V. White, G. Webster, J. E. Watson, J. W. H. Turner, R. Wilcox, G. Kinlock, J. R. Talbot, P. Grant, E. J. Watson.—Ensign F. Winter, W. Anderson.

2d bat. 30th Regt. (now 60th Regt.) Maj. C. Bower.—Capt. S. Land, J. Home, H. Norton, P. H. Downall, J. F. Berquer.—Lieuts. (B.C.) A. Dickson, (B.C.) J. Gouldhawk, C. B. McKenly, C. Fitzgerald, J. R. Onseley, E. Norshood, W. Whitaker, T. E. A. Napleton, C. H. Colby, F. V. McGrath.—Ensigns G. Cox, W. Riddell.

1st bat. 31st Regt. (now 61st Regt.) Maj. C. Martin.—Capt. J. A. Hodgson, G. P. Wymer, W. Gregory, T. Hepworth, H. Stewart.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. C. Wetherapoun, (B.C.) B. Malby, J. Tomlinson, J. R. Stock, H. A. McNaghten, W. Forbes, W. Glasgow, J. C. Sage, R. C. Jenkins, G. Cumine.—Ensigns J. B. Robinson, P. L. Turner.

2d bat. 31st Regt. (now 62d Regt.) Maj. B. Roope.—Capt. E. B. Higgins, A. Dick, J. Watkin, R. Becker, T.

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Crossby.—Lieuts. (B.C.) B. Asha, (B.C.) H. G. Nash, E. Marshall, F. J. Bellow, G. E. Britton, R. R. Hughes, G. H. Cox, J. H. Smith, J. O. Oldham, W. M. Ramsay.—Ensign H. Beaty.

1st bat. 32d Regt. (now 63d Regt.) Maj. S. H. Todd.—Capt. A. Lockett, J. Anderson, J. Harris, T. Reynolds, G. Jenderson.—Lieuts. (B.C.) R. B. Ferguson, (B.C.) J. B. Smith, J. H. Mackinlay, E. E. Isaac, R. C. McC. Pollock, R. Wroughton, Hon. W. Hamilton, W. Hoggan, R. Houghton, E. Clarke.—Ensigns W. C. Ormaby, W. Biddulph, W. F. Grant.

2d bat. 32d Regt. (now 64th Regt.) Maj. N. Bucks.—Capt. J. Maling, P. Brewer, T. Robinson, C. Andrews, J. Davies.—Lieuts. (B.C.) W. Jover, (B.C.) F. Mackenzie, J. R. Aire, P. C. Anderson, W. Bignell, F. Candy, N. Lewis, A. Wilson, K. F. Mackenzie, A. Knyvett.—Ensign F. Knyvett; C. B. Kneass.

1st bat. 33d Regt. (now 65th Regt.) Maj. J. Delanaine.—Capt. F. Walker, F. Wollocombe, J. Pearson, W. W. A. Lloyd, A. Harvey.—Lieuts. (B.C.) G. J. B. Johnston, (B.C.) W. Bacon, R. W. Wilson, H. T. Boyd, R. Taylor, G. D. Roebuck, G. Fleming, C. Fowla, J. T. Lowe, J. Whitford.—Ensigns D'Arcy Preston, G. Urquhart.

2d bat. 33d Regt. (now 66th Regt.) Maj. J. A. Shadwell.—Capt. W. Skene, P. M. Hay, W. James, P. Grant, R. A. Foster.—Lieuts. (B.C.) J. Grant, H. A. Newton, R. Dolanain, H. Paul, M. G. White, R. D. White, A. B. S. Kent, H. Troup, J. Knyvett, J. Hindson.—Ensign W. Souter, J. S. Browne.

1st bat. 34th Regt. (now 67th Regt.) Maj. A. Stoneham.—Capt. T. Barrow, W. A. Yates, H. F. Smith, W. Grant, J. Smith.—Lieuts. (B.C.) A. Mc T. Mahon, (B.C.) R. S. Phillips, H. Lawrence, L. Van Sandau, J. B. Fenton, G. Illiff, J. Frederick, T. Smith, A. M. L. McLean, F. Macrae.—Ensign J. Ross, H. O. Frederick.

2d bat. 34th Regt. (now 68th Regt.) Maj. J. H. Cave.—Capt. F. Young, G. B. Bell, G. Young, H. Wilson, N. Penny.—Lieuts. (B.C.) Thompson, A. Thornaby, C. Marshall, R. P. Fulcher, S. G. Ward, G. H. White, G. H. M. Dalby, S. Twinnlow, W. F. A. Seymour, E. Jackson.—Ensign A. Barclay.

Fort William, May 20.—Mr. W. E. J. Hodgson admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.
Mr. W. L. L. Scott admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to rank of Cornet.

Messrs. W. Murray, A. G. F. J. Younghusband, G. Millar, J. D. Nash, C. H. Whitefield, H. Young, E. S. Lloyd, L. Hone, H. Boyd, G. Abbott, R. H. Turnbull, H. T. Wheeler, J. W. H. Jamb.—J. Powell, A. R. G. Swin-

ton, P. Innes, and L. M. Kerr, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Ensign.

May 29.—Messrs. H. Moffat and D. Wiggins admitted Cadets of Cavalry, and promoted to rank of Cornet.
Messrs. E. Kelly, J. S. Davies, F. G. Nicolay, C. B. Leicester, E. R. Spillsbury, T. F. Blois, and G. M. Pilgrim, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Ensign.

May 30.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. W. Thomas to be Lieut. Col. Command. from 2d May 1824, vice L. Thomas deceased.
—Maj. H. E. G. Cooper to be Lieut. Col. from same date, in succession to W. Thomas promoted.

30th Regt. N.I. Capt. J. Garner to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. H. Hutchins to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. R. Eyre to be Lieut. in succession to Cooper promoted.
N.B. By death of Maj. Gen. Thomas, Lieut. Col. Command. G. Macmorine and Lieut. Col. succeed to benefits of Off-J. Greenstreet from 2d May 1824.

Head-Quarters, May 15.—Assist. Surg. G. Hunter doing duty with Rangoon Local Bat., posted to 2d bat. 14th N.I.
May 17.—Cornet R. D. Brooks to do duty with 1st L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Ens. C. S. Maling to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore.
May 18.—Lieut. T. L. Kennedy, 18th N.I., to be Adj. to Rangoon Local Bat., vice Wallace who resigns appointment.
Assist. Surg. B. MacLeod, 4th bat. Art., directed to join troops at Chittagong.

May 19.—Surg. R. Paterson posted to 2d bat. 31st regt., at Berhampore.
Assist. Surg. Cars to do duty with 2d bat. 13th regt. at Chittagong.
Assist. Surg. Halkerton directed to proceed to Chittagong and place himself under orders of Lieut. Col. Shapland.

May 22.—Lieut. B. Asha to officiate as Interp. and Quart. to 62d regt. (late 2d bat. 31st) during absence of Lieut. and Interp. Bellow.
Lieut. Gordon to act as Adj. to right wing of 30th regt. (late 1st bat. 18th) while separated from head-quarters of regiment.

Lieut. Ward to officiate as Adj. to 67th regt. (late 1st bat. 34th) during absence of Lieut. Marshall.
Fort William, May 24.—Assist. Surg. Cameron (attached to Marine Registry Office) placed at the disposal of Com-in-Chief for temporary military service.

May 27.—Mr. E. D'A. Todd admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.
Mr. W. W. Apperly admitted Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to Cornet.
Messrs. H. Foquest, G. Gillman, W. J. Rind, H. C. Talbot, W. J. Cade, and J.

die without the gates from starvation and illness) begged that a doolie might be sent to bring them into Pooree, and that aid might be afforded to their necessities. The messenger sent, returned with an account that one was already dead and the other two dying, and I have no doubt there are daily instances of the like distressing kind. We have twice been round the temple, but the wall by which it is surrounded is so high, that even on the elephant it was scarcely possible to see any thing beyond it. There is one wide street leading to it, or rather from it, to Juggernaath's summer-house, where he was supposed to be both, and which visit takes place at the Ruth Jatra. The street is a fine one, and the houses on either side respectable and neat, and of the native towns through which I have passed, I have seen none to equal the town of Pooree; the chief and almost only beauty of which, however, consists in the regularity and width of the street, and the appearance of the houses composing it. On the 15th instant a suttee took place about two miles from our house, but we did not hear of it until after it was over; the following account of it, however, has been given to us by a friend. The husband was Narayun Chotra, of the Mahutee caste, between sixty and seventy years of age, a very respectable landholder and proprietor of Kotteles (near Peeply), one of the largest estates in this district, and paid a revenue to Government of nearly a lac of rupees per annum. He had been labouring under a paralytic affection for the last two years, and finding it likely to prove fatal, he came about two or three months ago for the purpose of ending his days here, and thereby acquiring the blessings which are promised to those who die within the limits of this sacred spot. He had two wives; one of them, aged about sixty, followed him a short time afterwards, with the avowed determination of becoming a suttee. From all I hear, her resolution was altogether voluntary, and her conduct at the sacrifice was marked with fortitude and composure. She came quickly from her residence to the spot called Sargate, and instead of going round the burning body of her husband three times, as is usual, she abruptly threw herself round only once. The pit and two fires by the manner in which these rites are conducted at this place. Instead of a funeral placed in a small pit, into which the body of the husband is first put, and the fire lighted. The widow, after certain ceremonies, walks thrice round this flaming pit, and then throws herself into it. The bodies, however, are not allowed to be en-

shredly consumed in the pit, but are, after a certain period, while still *disintegrable*, dragged out and consumed in two separate fires, on the brink of the pit. The use of the pit instead of the pile is common throughout Orissa, but the practice of removing the bodies is, I believe, peculiar to Pooree.

The only reason I have heard assigned for the removal is, that the son may be enabled to distinguish the ashes of his father and mother, so as to preserve a small portion of each, to be thrown into the Ganges.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

June 7. *East of Batarra*, Cameron, from London.—10. *Sir David Scott*, T. Wren, and *La Belle Alliance*, Hall, from London.—18. *Cannib*, Head, from London.—July 7. *Henry Porter*, from London.—14. *Sherburne*, from South America.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 7. *Sir Edward Paget*, Cochrane, for London.—8. *Bengal Merchant*, Garrick, for Chittagong.—10. *City of Edinburgh*, Wiseman, for Rangoon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 27. The lady of R. Darlow, Esq. of a daughter.
May 7. At Meerut, the lady of T. Jackson, Esq. surgeon H. M.'s 14th regt., of a daughter.
9. Mrs. J. Sinclair, of a son.
11. Mrs. L. M. D'Launougerade, of a son.
18. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. H. Ross, 21st N.I., of a son.
21. At Sythet, the lady of Lieut. A. Fuller, Rungpore L. I. Bat., of a daughter.
23. Mrs. J. Stuart, of a son.
25. At Mymensing, Mrs. M. Gordon, of a daughter.
27. At Chinsurah, Mrs. J. Nicholas, of a son.
30. The lady of Wm. Davis, Esq. of a son.
— Mrs. C. U. Smith, of a daughter.
— At Futtyghur, the lady of Capt. J. A. Hodgson, of a daughter.
31. At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. Hickey, of a son.
June 1. At Necmutch, the lady of Capt. G. W. Moseley, 4th Local Horse, of a son and heir.
2. At Mousufferpore, the lady of Thomas T. Dashwood, Esq. of a daughter.
5. The lady of A. Pereira, Esq., of a daughter.
9. Mrs. Gabb, widow of the late Capt. Gabb, 34th N.I., of a daughter.
10. Mrs. J. Patton, of Burripore, of a son.

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12. The lady of T. Pakenham, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
13. In Chowringhee, the lady of S. Fraser, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
18. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, commanding Nujee Corps, of a son.
19. The lady of J. J. Hogg, Esq. of a daughter.
20. The lady of G. Mackillop, Esq. of a son.
21. Mrs. F. Boezalt, of a son.
— At Scaldah, Mrs. R. Fleming, of a son.
22. The lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
23. Mrs. Robert Manly, of a son.
— At Dacca, the lady of Capt. H. L. White, Brigade Major at Chittagong, of a son.
25. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. Vanreman, of Artillery, of a daughter.
July 5. The lady of M. Gisborne, Esq. of a son.
7. At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. Parilly, of Artillery, of a son.
8. Mrs. F. Crane, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of C. Stuart, firm of Davidson and Co., of a son.
10. Mrs. H. Clark, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 23. At the Cape of Good Hope, E. P. Smith, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss H. F. Bayley, daughter of vice, to Charles Bayley, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.
April 12. At Cawnpore, J. Douglas, Esq. Moradabad, to Miss C. Carter.
23. At Bareilly, S. Hampton, Esq. of the Bengal Army, and son of Major Hampton, of Hanleys, Anglesey, North Wales, to Miss Ellen Hall, eldest daughter of Major T. Hall, commanding Bareilly Prov. Bat.
27. At the house of Major Jenkins, in Tuckley Cantonment, Lieut. T. Warlow, of the Bengal Engineers, to Miss Mary P. Ord.
May 3. At Cawnpore, Lieut. W. J. Macrillis, Regt. of Artillery, to Miss Cath. Campbell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Alex. Campbell, commanding 1st bat. 16th N.I.
8. At the Roman Catholic Church of Britacannah, Mr. Joseph Lemoss, to Miss Eufarora D'Silva, daughter of Mr. J. D'Silva, of Jessore.
11. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Dalby, to Miss E. V. Cole, of the Serampore Seminary.
12. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. G. H. Edwards, 1st bat. 7th N.I., to Miss Finch.
— At Chandernagore, Mr. Joseph Wintter, to Miss M. F. Poirer, only daughter of Mr. J. D. Poirer, indigo planter.
15. At Chandernagore, J. Betnew, Esq. to Miss Liorop, daughter of D. Liorop, Esq. indigo planter.
15. Mr. D. Ganes, to Miss C. Swaria.
— Mr. John Martin, to Miss Anna Deana.
20. At Cawnpore, Capt. John Herring, 28th regt. N.I. and A.D.C. to Major-General Loveday, to Maria Anne, the third daughter of J. Wright, Esq. Paymaster H. M. 59th Regt.
18. At Allahabad, Capt. L. R. Stacy, 16th regt. N.I. to Sophia Maria, second daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Grimes, Royal Artillery Drivers.
— At the Cathedral, Esq. Usher, H. M. 44th Regt., to Miss Smart.
— At the principal Roman Catholic Church, James Robertson, Esq. to Aurora, youngest daughter of the late D. B. Dias, Esq.
June 2. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. Joseph Orchard, H. C. 1st Enrop. Regt., to Miss Maria Douglas, niece of Lieut. Col. J. L. Stuart.
4. At Allahabad, Fred. Corbyn, Esq. Bengal Medical Establishment, to Miss Fisher, niece to the Rev. H. Fisher, M.D.
8. Mr. T. Francis, son of the late Doctor Francis, an assistant in the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co., to Miss Ellen Sophia, second daughter of the late D. Templeton, Esq. of the Military Department of Government.
10. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. Loder, 16th N.I., to Miss Harriet Sandby, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Sandby, Esq., Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Great Park, Berkshire, and cousin to Col. Franklin, of Bhaugulpore.
15. At the principal Catholic Church, A. L. De Abreo, Esq., to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late John Ferrao, Esq.
16. At Baulah, G. G. Macpherson, Esq. Assist.-Surg., to Miss Maria Dawson.
— At Dinapore, Mr. Anthony D'Cruz, Assistant in the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Miss Johannah Watson, commanding 44th N.I., to Miss Anne Weston.
— Mr. F. Valentine, to Miss Johannah Roberts, the eldest daughter of Mr. F. Roberts, of Calcutta, armourer.
25. At St. John's Cathedral, Bailie Golding, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Soaly.
26. At St. John's Cathedral, Robert Saunders, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Eliza Wallace Chase.
— At St. John's Cathedral, Edward Hughes, Esq., a captain in the Country Sea Service, to Mrs. Susan Lumley.
— At Benares, Matthew J. Tierney, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Leacock Davis, Esq.
July 10. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. George Sherwood, to Miss I. L. Perry, of Middlesex.

DEATHS.

- April 5. On his way from Cox's Bazar, A. Macdougall, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Assist. Surg. H. C. Service.
7. Major James Ferris, Commissary at Cawnpore.
12. At Rassa Pagla, his Highness Prince Ahmed Shah, one of the sons of Tippoo Sultan.
15. Mrs. Grace Metcalfe, lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 28 years.
22. At Saugor, in his 29th year, Mr. A. Barnfield, late of the H. C. Marine.
23. At Kamptee, John, the infant son of Capt. H. C. Barnard, 1st bat. 26th N.I.
24. At Calpie, Georgiana, the infant daughter of J. G. Bruce, Esq., aged five years.
28. At Meerut, Mr. Alex. Guthrie, aged 20 years.
- May 3. At Nusseerabad (Rajpootana), Maria Louisa, the infant daughter of Capt. Smith, commanding 3d Native Cavalry.
4. On the banks of the Gogra, near Pitmillie, whilst on a shooting excursion, Capt. W. Smith, H.M. 11th Lt. Drags.
7. At Serampore, Capt. John C. Carne, of the Pension Establishment, and late of the Bengal Artillery, aged 45 years.
8. At Benares, Frances Jane, the infant daughter of Lieut. W. Turner, 1st bat. 29th regt., and Adj. of the Benares Prov. Bat.
11. At Serampore, Elizabeth Mary Anne, the only daughter of Mr. John Mendies, aged seven years.
12. The infant son of E. R. Cozer, Esq.
19. At Jemore, Caroline, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Thomas, Missionary.
16. The infant daughter of Mr. W. H. Paine, aged 16 months.
17. At Ramghur, in the hills, Brev. Capt. W. Walker, of the Invalid Establishment.
18. At Midnapore, of fever, Murdoch Macleod, Esq., Assist. Surg. of that station.
28. At Serampore, Mr. T. St. T. Byrne, 2d. Assistant in the Secret Department.
29. Mr. J. H. Rickaby.
30. Master H. A. Fitzgerald, aged one year.
31. Of the spasmodic cholera, Miss Michalis Martin, the only daughter of Mr. John Martin, jeweller, aged 16 years.
- At Kidderpore, Edward, the infant son of Mr. D. Shearman.
- At Lucknow, Julia Margaret Martin Baillie, the infant daughter of George Baillie, Esq., Surgeon to H.M. the King of Oude, aged three years.
- June 5. At Cawnpore Mrs. Mary Duhon, wife of Mr. James Duhon, merchant, aged 39 years.
4. Mrs. E. Ham, the lady of H. Ham, Esq., an Assistant in the Territorial Department, aged 29 years.
6. Mr. Thomas Martin, the eldest son of Mr. John Martin, jeweller, aged 21.
10. John Halkerton, Esq., M.D., Assist. Surg., aged 23.
11. At Cawnpore, of a severe fever, Helen, the lady of W. A. Venour, Esq., in charge of the medical duties at that station.
19. In Fort William, Arabella, the wife of Lieut. H. Donnithorne, H.M. 44th regt., aged 24.
14. Mr. Wm. Wraschel, keeper of the Calcutta gaol, aged 35.
16. J. H. Lacken, son of Mr. Lacken, of the Pilot Service, aged two years.
17. Mr. John Bowers, sen., aged 77.
20. Mrs. Mary Mollickneaux, second daughter of the late P. Bagnan, Esq., aged 42.
29. Mr. J. A. Williams, Head Assist. to the Marine Paymaster, aged 40.
25. Mr. L. T. Jacobs, of the firm of Messrs. Sheppard and Co., aged 24.
- At Agra, of a fever, Fre Zenobia Maria de Florencia, Catholic Bishop of Thibet.
24. Mr. C. Simon, aged 34.
25. At Purneah, of an inflammation in the brain, Mr. James Leicester, aged 21.
26. At Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Capt. Reynolds, 63d regt.
- Wm. Siret, the infant child of Mr. J. Siret, aged 20 days.
28. Drowned in consequence of the dingy upsetting, Richard Thompson, Esq., Surgeon of the ship Princess Charlotte.
30. At Kidderpore school, W. Edmund, the eldest son of Mr. D. Shearman, Head Master, aged six years.
- Master S. Boileau, the infant son of S. H. Boileau, Esq.
- Mr. T. Andrew, senior, aged 46.
- July 6. Juliana M. Fitzgerald, daughter of T. C. Fitzgerald, Esq., of the General Department, aged 17 months.
8. Mr. John Williams, sen., aged 48.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

- June 17. Mr. D. Bannerman, Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Madras.
- Mr. J. Hordley, Register to Zillah Court of Madras.
- July 8. Mr. John Stokes, Secretary to Government in Revenue and Judicial Departments.
- Mr. J. M. Macleod, ditto in Public, &c. Departments.
- Mr. Richard Clive, Paymaster of Carnatic Subpends.
- Mr. R. Bayard, Collector and Magistrate of Visagapatnam.
- Mr. H. M. Blair, Assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.
15. Mr. J. Gwathkin, Commercial Superintendent and Warehouse-keeper.
- Mr. T. Daniel, Deputy Warehouse-keeper.

- Mr. N. W. Kinderley, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Canara.
- Mr. T. Anstey, ditto in Ganjam.
- Mr. James Fraser, Assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.
- Mr. W. H. Babington, ditto, of Canara.
- Mr. Richard Paternoster, Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.
22. H. S. Graine, Esq., President of Board of Revenue.
- J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq., Chief Judge of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.
- Mr. J. D. Newbolt, Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam.
- Mr. John Orr, ditto of Nellore.
- Mr. S. C. Clarke, ditto of Masulipatam.
- Mr. A. Robertson, Assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Northern Division of Arcot.
29. Mr. W. Oliver, First Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.
- Mr. C. M. Lushington, Second Judge of ditto ditto.
- Mr. J. Bird, Third Judge of ditto ditto.
- Mr. John Savage, Sheriff of Madras.

The Rev. John Hallowell, Military Chaplain at St. Thomas' Mount.

The Rev. Henry Allan, B.A., Military Chaplain at Cuddalore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

- Fort St. George, March 30. — Lieut. J. Purton, Superintendent Engineer in centre division, directed to proceed to Presidency and place himself under Acting Chief Engineer.
- Ens. G. F. Smith, of Engineers, directed to proceed to Presidency and to place himself under orders of Acting Chief Engineer.
- Ens. W. H. Pearn, of Engineers, appointed Assist. to Superintend. Engineer in centre division, and placed in communication with Lieut. Purton.
- Capt. W. James, 2d N.I., appointed to act as Paymaster in northern division during absence of Capt. Stock.
- April 2. — Surg. C. McCabe to be an acting Superintendent, Surg., and directed to relieve Mr. Howard in Presidency division.
- Foreign Service. — The following appointments have been made for the force under orders to embark from this Presidency on foreign service.
- Col. W. Macbean, c.s., H. M.'s 54th regt. to command.
- Capt. B. R. Hitchins, Assist. in Adj. Gen. Depart., to be Military Secretary, and Lieut. J. Clarke, H. M.'s 54th regt., to be Brigade Major to officer commanding the force.
- Lieut. Col. E. W. Snow, Dep. Adj. Gen.

- of Army, to accompany Expedition as Dep. Adj. Gen.
- Capt. S. W. Steele, Assist. in Adj. Gen. Depart., to proceed in charge of that department, as Dep. Quarter Master Gen., and Capt. A. E. Spicer, 1st N. Regt., as Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.
- Engineers. Capt. J. Mackintosh to be Commanding Engineer.
- Ens. E. Luke to be Adj. to Engineer Park.
- Ensigns G. A. Underwood, and A. F. Cotton, of Engineers, to be attached to force.
- Lieut. W. T. Lewis, of Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores.
- Medical Staff. Mr. Superintendent. Surg. Howard, Presidency division, to be Superintending Surgeon, with Surg. A. Spicer, and W. S. Anderson, and Assist. Surg. J. Kelman, S. Higginson, and J. R. Gibb, on the Staff.
- Assist. Surg. R. Davidson to be Dep. Medical Storekeeper.
- Sub-Assist. Surg. King, and Act. Sub-Assist. Surg. Watson and R. Shaw, to be attached to Superintend. Surg. Depart.
- Act. Sub-Assist. Surg. Brown to be attached to Dep. Medical Storekeeper.
- Commissioners. Assist. Comd. Gen. Capt. A. Cumming and Capt. C. Wilson to accompany force, and Sub-Assist. Comd. Gen. Lieut. T. R. Mannors to be available for duty with Expedition.
- Capt. A. Steck, 4th N. Regt., to be Paymaster to force.
- Capt. W. Hornblow, to be Agent for Transports.
- The following arrangements sanctioned for brigading the troops.
- Artillery. Capt. P. Montgomerie to be Brigade Major, and Lieut. R. S. Seton to be Quart. Mast. and interpreter.
- Infantry. Capt. J. A. Macleod, H.M. 41st regt., Capt. R. Evans, 11th N.I., and Lieut. J. Ker, 17th N.I., to be Brigade Majors.
- Capt. W. Williamson, 3d N.I., to be Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. to force.
- Capt. A. L. Murray, of Artillery (Assistant to Secretary to Military Board), permitted to proceed on service with his Corps, without prejudice to appointment.
- April 6. — Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Hendrie, 7th N.I., to be Adj. to 1st bat. of that corps, vice Mansfield deceased.
- Lieut. F. B. Lucas, 8th N.I., to act as Adj. to 2d bat. of that corps during absence of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. E. Spicer on other duty.
- Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Shadden, 8th N.I., to act as Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of that corps, vice Lucas.
- Lieut. T. B. Chapin, 17th N.I., to act as Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of that corps during absence of Lieut. Ker.
- Capt. G. H. Budge, Rifle Corps, to act

a. Quart. Mast. and Interp. to that corps, vice Greene.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ena. J. Simons to be Lieut., vice Lawler deceased.

Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant permitted to enter on General Duties of Army.

April 8.—Lieut. V. S. C. Chalmers, 11th N.I. to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Munroe deceased.

Artillery. Sen. 2d Lieut. C. J. J. Denman to be 1st Lieut., vice Leatherdale deceased.

7th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ena. B. Haapilton to be Lieut., vice Mansfield deceased.

April 9.—Capt. J. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Com-in-Chief, permitted to accompany expedition proceeding on foreign service.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Todd, 17th N.I., to be Dep. Paymaster to force proceeding on foreign service.

Assist. Surg. J. Ball permitted to enter on General Duties of Army.

Capt. R. Hunter, 4th N.I., to be Rec. to Clothing Board, vice Stewart promoted.

Lieut. J. S. K. Biscoe, 9th N.I., to act as Assist. in Adj. Gen.'s Depart. during absence of Capt. Hitchins on foreign service.

Burg. J. Kellie to act as Gar. Surg. at Poonamallee, vice McCabe.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane to do duty at Poonamallee until arrival of Surg. Kellie.

Lieut. S. Bullock, 3d L.C., to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymast. to corps, vice Williams.

Capt. T. K. Limond, 3d L.C., to act as Assist. to Secretary to Military Board during absence of Capt. Murray on foreign service.

April 20.—Col. R. Scott, c.s., to be Town Major of Fort St. George.

Major G. Cadell, 12th N.I., and Assist. Adj. Gen. of Army, to act as Dep. Adj. Gen. of Army during absence of Lieut. Col. Snow on foreign service.

Capt. W. J. Bradford, 18th N.I., and Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, to act as Assist. Adj. Gen. of Army.

Assist. Surg. A. Campbell to be Garrison Assist. Surg. at Nagapatam, vice Smart promoted.

Mr. G. V. Cunningham admitted Assist. Surg., and appointed to do duty under Gar. Surg. of Fort St. George.

April 23.—11th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ena. C. J. Whitlock to be Lieut., vice Gordon deceased.

Capt. J. Myers, 7th N.I., permitted to act as Paymaster at Vellore, during absence of Capt. Watson, vice Wilson.

Mr. J. N. Greaves admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Ensign.

Assist. Surg. A. Hewitt struck-off from Medical Establishment.

April 27.—The following Lieuts. have been promoted to rank of Brev. Captains:—G. Milburn, 6th regt. N.I.; H. B.

Deveton, 6th L.C.; W. Drake, 11th regt. N.I.; F. Pomberry, 8th ditto; J. B. Nottidge, 8th ditto; C. Martineau, 3d ditto; G. Lee, 8th ditto; J. Leggett, 3d ditto; H. Strong, 24th ditto; D. Montgomery, 7th regt. L.C.; A. M. Campbell, 7th ditto; and F. Hunter, 1st ditto.

April 30.—Lieut. M. Carthew, 11th N.I., to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster to 1st bat. of corps, vice Gordon deceased.

Mr. T. Dittus admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Mr. G. B. Mowatt admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

May 4.—Infantry. Sen. Maj. W. Clapham, from 4th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., vice Frith deceased.

4th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. Jollie to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. S. Hall to be Capt.; and Sen. Ena. C. Church to be Lieut., in succession to Clapham promoted.

Col. R. Scott, c.s., to be Government Agent at Chepauk.

Capt. John Fyfe, 3d N.I., to be Resident at Tanjore.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalmahey to afford medical aid to Residency of Travancore.

May 7.—Maj. J. Cotgrave, of Engineers, to be Acting Chief Engineers with a seat at Military Board.

Maj. G. A. Wetherall, of Royal Regt. to act as Aide-de-Camp to Com-in-Chief.

24th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Inglis to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. H. Bower to be Lieut., vice Davis deceased.

Capt. D. Montgomery, 7th L.C., to be Act. Assist. in Quart. Mast. Gen.'s Depart. during absence of Capt. Steele on foreign service.

May 14.—Lieut. Col. J. Ogilvie, c.s., H.M. 20th regt., to command provinces of Malabar and Canara, vice Miles.

Capt. J. Crokat, 25th N.I., to be Aide-de-Camp to Hon. the Governor.

8th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Salmon to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. C. F. Le Hardy to be Lieut., vice De Carteret deceased.

10th Regt. Sen. Capt. R. Short to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. B. Tolson to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. A. Wright to be Lieut., vice Howell deceased.

14th Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Hanson to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. H. Morland to be Lieut., vice Wilson dec.

15th Regt. Sen. Capt. J. Napier to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Morrison to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. F. J. Nedham to be Lieut., vice Hall deceased.

May 18. Lieut. S. Jackson, 6th N.I., to be Quart. Mast. Interp. and Paymast. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Salmon promoted.

Lieut. L. McLean, 6th N.I., to act as Quart. Mast. Interp. and Paymaster to 3d

bat. of corps during absence of Lieut. Jackson.

Lieut. W. Harding, 6th N.I., to be Quart. Mast. Interp. and Paymaster to 1st bat. of corps, vice Jackson.

Lieut. G. Fryer, 10th N.I., to be Adj. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Tolson promoted.

Capt. Tolson, 10th N.I., to act as Adj. to 1st bat. of corps until Lieut. Fryer joins.

Lieut. J. Richard, 15th N.I., to be Adj. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Morrison promoted.

Lieut. J. Deane, 15th N.I., to act as Adj. to 2d bat. of corps during absence of Lieut. Richard.

Lieut. H. Ewing, 25th N.I., to be Adj. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Crokat promoted.

Lieut. W. T. Drewry, of Engineers, to be Superintendent Engineer with light field division of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Jaulnah.

Ena. A. Laws, of Engineers, to be Superintend. Engineer with field force in Doab.

Assist. Surg. J. Simm to be Zilla Surgeon at Nellore, vice Knox proceeding on foreign service.

Mr. T. H. Humphreys admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Messrs. E. A. Humphreys, S. Bayley, J. R. Fennell, J. D. Oliver, R. B. Dickinson, and G. P. Vallancy, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Head-Quarters, May 7.—Capt. R. Gray moved from 1st to 2d bat. 5th regt.

Capt. R. Guille and P. Farquharson removed from 2d to 1st bat. 5th regt.

May 13.—The following removals are ordered:

Artillery.—1st Lieut. D. H. McKenzie from Horse Brigade to 2d bat.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Symes from ditto to 2d bat.; 1st Lieut. T. Cusans from ditto to 1st bat.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Byam from 2d bat. to Horse Brigade; 1st Lieut. G. W. Onslow from ditto to Horse Brigade; 1st Lieut. T. E. Geils from 1st bat. to Horse Brigade.

6th Regt. N.I. Lieut. S. Jackson from 1st to 2d bat.

10th Regt. N.I. Lieut. G. Fryer from 2d to 1st bat.

May 17.—Lieut. Clemens removed from 2d to 1st bat. 29d N.I., and Lieut. G. Williams from 1st to 2d bat. same regt.

May 18.—General Order. Under authority of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that H.M. 69th regt. of Foot, the 1st bat. 7th N.I., and 1st bat. 23d N.I., be formed into the 4th brigade of the Division of the Madras troops employed on foreign service.

Lieut. C. Miles, c.s. and x.r.s., to command 4th brigade, and Capt. Young, H.M. 69th regt., to be Brigade Major.

Capt. H. Mann removed from 1st to

2d bat. 14th regt., and Capt. H. Coyle from 2d to 1st bat. same regt.

11th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Yaldwyn removed from 2d to 1st bat.; Lieut. F. J. Baird from 1st to 2d bat.; Lieut. W. Cuppage from 1st to 2d bat.; and Lieut. W. H. McCaulay from 2d to 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Knox appointed to 1st bat. Pioneers, vice Simms.

Fort St. George, May 18.—Artillery. Sen. 2d Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to be 1st Lieut., vice Daisell deceased.

12th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ena. A. J. Ormsby to be Lieut., vice Baker deceased.

Mr. R. Elliot admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. D. Vertue admitted an Assist. Surg., and appointed to do duty under Surg. in charge of Horse Brigade of Artillery.

May 25.—16th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. W. Sheriff to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. M. J. Rowlandson to be Lieut., vice Stewart; date of coms. 5th May 1824.

Dep. Assistants Com. Gen. Capt. T. Cox and Alex. Tulloch to be Assistants Com. Gen. during absence of Capt. Cunningham and Wilson on foreign service.

Sub-Assists. Com. Gen. Lieut. W. Watkins and T. R. Manners to be Dep. Assistants Com. Gen. until further orders.

May 28.—The Hon. the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions be cancelled:

24th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Inglis to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. H. Bower to be Lieut., vice Davis deceased; date of coms. 2d May 1824.

15th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Napier to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Morrison to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. F. J. Nedham to be Lieut., vice Hall deceased; date of coms. 6th May 1824.

6th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Salmon to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. C. F. L. Hardy to be Lieut., vice De Carteret deceased; date of coms. 6th May 1824.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. R. Short to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. B. Tolson to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. A. Wright to be Lieut., vice Howell deceased; date of coms. 10th May 1824.

14th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Hanson to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. H. Morland to be Lieut., vice Wilson deceased; date of coms. 11th May 1824.

12th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ena. A. J. Ormsby to be Lieut., vice Baker deceased; date of coms. 3th May 1824.

Artillery. Sen. 2d Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to be 1st Lieut., vice Daisell deceased; date of coms. 19th May 1824.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. W. Sheriff to be Capt., and Sen. Ena. M. J. Rowlandson to be Lieut.,

view Stewart deceased; date of com. 5th May 1884.

The following promotions are ordered to take place:

4th Regt. I. C. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Greenhill to be Capt., and Sen. Cornet A. B. Taylor to be Lieut., vice Maquay retired; date of com. 21st June 1884.

Madras Europ. Regt. Sen. Ensign E. Stimpson to be Lieut., in succession to Clarke retired; date of com. 21st Sept. 1884.

Medical Dept. Sen. Asst. Surg. J. White to be Surg.; date of rank 22d May 1884.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1884.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, with reference to orders of Honourable Court of Directors, communicated in G. O. by Governor General in Council, dated Fort William, 6th May 1884, is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place (date of commissions 1st May 1884).

Cavalry.

Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Russell, C.B., J. Dorseton, junior, D. Foulis, and J. L. Lushington, C.B., to be Lieut. Colonel-Commandant.

Sen. Maj. G. Gillespie, J. Collette, H. Rainford, and P. Cameron, to be Lieut. Colonels.

1st Regt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Faris to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets J. Alexander, J. G. Green, and J. Humphreys, to be Lieuts.

2d Regt. Sen. Lieut. W. C. Brunton to be Captain.—Sen. Cornets H. Inglis, R. Garstin, and H. Briggs, to be Lieuts.

3d Regt. Sen. Lieut. H. B. Williams to be Captain.—Sen. Cornets E. B. Gould, G. Arbuthnot, and C. A. Kerr, to be Lieuts.

4th Regt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Walter Hamilton to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets W. Sinclair, H. S. Newbolt, and T. Anderson, to be Lieuts.

5th Regt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. L. Highmoor to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets A. G. Donaldson, C. H. Grange, and A. McLeod, to be Lieuts.

6th Regt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Woolf to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets J. S. Lushington, J. Byng, and J. Knox, to be Lieuts.

7th Regt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. F. Dukinfield to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets B. W. Cumberlege, R. H. Richardson, and H. Fuller, to be Lieuts.

8th Regt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. T. N. Greaves to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets J. C. Wallace, P. Radon, and A. P. Thompson, to be Lieuts.

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Artillery.

Sen. Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. G. Scott, (Brev. Col.) J. W. Brown, and (Brev. Col.) Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., to be Colonels.—Majors E. M. G. Shewers, and C. Hopkinson, to be Lieut. Col.—Capt. W. Cullen to be Major.—Lieuts. D. H. McKennie, W. F. Lewis, and F. Bond, to be Captains.—2d Lieuts. J. G. H. Bell, C. Briggs, and T. H. Humphreys, to be 1st Lieuts.

Engineers.

Sen. Lieut. Col. J. L. Caldwell, C.B., to be Lieut. Col. Commandant.—Sen. Major T. F. De Havilland to be Lieut. Col.—Sen. Lieut. John G. Proby to be Capt.—Sen. Ensigns A. Lawrence, E. Lake, G. A. Underwood, A. T. Cotton, G. F. Smith, and W. H. Paine, to be Lieuts.

Infantry.

Sen. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. H. Howitt, C.B., T. Dales, H. Fraser, H. S. Scott, C.B., R. Scott, C.B., and A. McDowell, C.B., to be Colonels.

Sen. Lieut. Col. W. Blackburne, C. Doreen, C.B., J. Welch, T. Steele, C. Farran, E. Boardman, G. Wahab, A. Grant, C.B., D. C. Kenny, J. Marshall, R. Paulmore, A. Mulesworth, M. L. Pyers, J. Pollock, C.B., C. Hodgson, R. McDowell, D. Newall, C.B., W. Munro, J. Munro, and H. F. Smith, C.B., to be Lieut. Col. Commandant.

Sen. Majors J. Woulfe, G. Cardell, W. Woodhouse, T. Beckett, T. Webster, V. P. Stewart, F. W. Wilson, E. Edwards, G. Waugh, T. H. Smith, W. C. Oliver, W. J. Jones, G. L. Walsh, J. Hall, J. A. Kelly, J. Carline, H. W. Sole, J. Lindsay, B. W. Lee, J. M. Cummins, R. West, G. Jackson, T. Smyth, H. A. Purchas, C. A. Walker, and W. Hankins, to be Lieut. Colonels.

11th Regt. Capt. H. Downes to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. S. Wilson to be Capt.; Ensign A. Shirreffs to be Lieut., in succession to Woulfe promoted.

12th Regt. Capt. J. Green to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Swannson to be Capt.; Ensign A. J. Ormsby to be Lieut., in succession to Cardell promoted.

7th Regt. Capt. G. Jackson to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Frost to be Capt.; Ensign A. Coventry to be Lieut., in succession to Woodhouse promoted.

22d Regt. Capt. S. G. Gummer to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. H. Davidson to be Capt.; Ensign L. B. Wilford to be Lieut., in succession to Beckett promoted.

4th Regt. Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. M. Robertson to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. J. Webber to be Capt.; Ensign C. A. Brown to be Lieut., in succession to Woulfe promoted.

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King to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Hanson to be Capt.; Ensign H. Morland to be Lieut., in succession to Stewart promoted.

2d Regt. Capt. C. Elphinstone to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. Tweedie to be Capt.; Ensign D. Archer to be Lieut., in succession to Wilson promoted.

8th Regt. Capt. H. D. Graves to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Muriel to be Capt.; Ensign J. S. Impey to be Lieut., in succession to Edwards promoted.

25th Regt. Capt. J. T. Trevisan to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. M. Major to be Capt.; Ensign G. E. Thompson to be Lieut., in succession to Waugh promoted.

9th Regt. Capt. T. Marriot to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Tucker to be Capt.; Ensign M. Davis to be Lieut., in succession to Smith promoted.

6th Regt. Capt. N. H. Hatherly to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Salmons to be Capt.; Ensign C. F. Le Hardy to be Lieut., in succession to Oliver promoted.

12th Regt. Capt. A. Macqueen to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Wiggins to be Capt.; Ensign J. J. Jackson to be Lieut., in succession to Jones promoted.

17th Regt. Capt. J. Ogilvie to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Allen to be Capt.; Ensign T. Berry to be Lieut., in succession to G. L. Walsh promoted.

Capt. J. Napier to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Morrison to be Capt.; Ensign F. A. Neidham to be Lieut., in succession to Hall promoted.

Mad. Europ. Regt. Capt. J. F. O'Brien to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Maxwell to be Capt.; Ensign E. Simpson to be Lieut., in succession to Kelly promoted.

3d Regt. Capt. G. Hunter to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Invenness to be Capt.; Ensign J. P. Leslie to be Lieut., in succession to Carline promoted.

11th Regt. Capt. R. L. Evans to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. J. Hammond to be Capt.; Ensign E. Asherton to be Lieut., in succession to Sale promoted.

24th Regt. Capt. J. Moore to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Inglis to be Capt.; Ensign H. Bower to be Lieut., in succession to Lindsay promoted.

30th Regt. Capt. W. T. Baker to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. K. Ritchie to be Capt.; Ensign W. Raulins to be Lieut., in succession to Lee promoted.

23d Regt. Capt. P. Henderson to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. O'Halligan to be Capt.; Ensign F. C. Mayo to be Lieut., in succession to Cosme promoted.

13th Regt. Capt. W. Jones to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Gwynne to be Capt.; Ensign K. A. McLeay to be Lieut., in succession to West promoted.

16th Regt. Capt. J. A. Say to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. W. Shariff to be Capt.; Ensign M. J. Rowlandson to be Lieut., in succession to Jackson promoted.

14th Regt. Capt. R. G. Wilson to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Williams to be Capt.; Ensign C. W. Nicolson to be Lieut., in succession to Smyth promoted.

25th Regt. Capt. W. Ormsby to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. Hughes to be Capt.; Ensign G. Hamond to be Lieut., in succession to Purchas promoted.

8th Regt. Capt. R. Home to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. E. Spicer to be Capt.; Ensign J. Stevenson to be Lieut., in succession to Walker promoted.

23d Regt. Capt. C. Bowen to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Malton to be Capt.; Ensign C. B. Philipson to be Lieut., in succession to Hankins promoted.

Madras Europ. Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Gordon and J. Ray to be Captains.

1st Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Gill and L. W. Watson to be Captains.

4th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. R. McKennie to be Captains.

3d Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. J. Ogilvie and A. R. McKennie to be Captains.

4th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Mary and J. G. Kerrison to be Captains.

4th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Walker and Henry Wallis to be Captains.

5th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Slonoch and T. Howell to be Captains.

6th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Mountford and Lieut. Alex. Tolloh to be Captains.

7th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. White and Wm. Binny to be Captains.

8th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Backhouse and P. Corbett to be Captains.

9th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Maxton and Lieut. C. M. Robertson to be Captains.

10th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. R. Tolson and N. L. Austin to be Captains.

11th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Butler and John Peake to be Captains.

12th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. W. Moncrieff and S. W. Steele to be Captains.

13th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Harkness and T. Robson to be Captains.

14th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Mackintosh and A. Gray to be Captains.

15th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Sinclair and J. Wilson to be Captains.

16th Regt. Senior Lieut. W. Mackintosh and J. F. Palmer to be Captains.

17th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Tod and Lieut. R. Gibbins to be Captains.

18th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Macleod and H. W. Poole to be Captains.

19th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Strahan and Lieut. E. Dickson to be Captains.

20th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Taylor and H. Cazale to be Captains.

21st Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Culvert and J. Nash to be Captains.

ner, R. Sparrow, J. T. Bradley.
R. W. Sparrow, W. E. T. Bradley.
Daniell, W. E. T. Bradley.
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be Capt., and Ens. H. J. Dallas to be Lieut., vice De Carteret deceased.

Infantry. Maj. F. Bowes, from 6th regt., to be Lieut. Col., vice Hall dec.

6th Regt. N.I. Capt. M. J. Harris to be Major, Lieut. J. Howson to be Capt., and Ens. F. A. Clarke to be Lieut., in succession to Bowes.

47th Regt. Lieut. J. Garnault to be Capt., and Ens. J. Blackland to be Lieut., vice Davies deceased.

24th Regt. Ens. J. Hill to be Lieut., vice Baker dec.

10th Regt. Capt. R. Short to be Major, Lieut. Brev. Capt. W. Stokes to be Capt., and Ens. A. White to be Lieut., vice Howell deceased.

12th Regt. Ens. F. Peel to be Lieut., vice Yonge deceased.

31st Regt. Lieut. C. M. Bird to be Capt., and Ens. R. Watson to be Lieut., vice Stewart deceased.

28th Regt. Capt. C. Rundell to be Major, Lieut. J. Ball to be Capt., and Ens. W. Stokes to be Lieut., vice Wilson dec.

22d Regt. Ens. D. Buchanan to be Lieut., vice Baird deceased.

6th Regt. L.C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. H. Russell to be Capt., and Cornet J. R. Brown to be Lieut., vice Johnson dec.

Medical Department. Assist. Surg. W. Wilson, m.n., to be Surg., vice Kellie dec.; Assist. Surg. R. Neilson to be Surg., vice White dec.; Assist. Surg. J. Cruickshank to be Surg., vice Richardson dec.

Fort St. George, June 4.—Capt. E. Osborne, 2d N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. in Mysore, vice Trewman.

Capt. S. I. Hodgson, 49th N.I., to be Brig. Major in Mysore, vice King.

Lieut. M. McNeill, 6th L.C., to be Brig. Major in Southern Div., vice Osborn.

Lieut. A. B. Dyce, 4th N.I., to be Brig. Major at Bangalore, vice O'Brien.

Capt. A. R. Colberg, 13th N.I., to be Brig. Major in Malabar and Canara, vice Fulton.

Capt. H. O'Brien, 4th L.C.; Capt. J. Fulton, 14th N.I.; and Lieut. A. Macarthur, 41st N.I., to be Deputies Judge Adv. Gen.

Horse Brig. Artillery. Lieut. J. M. Ley to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, vice Lewis.—Lieut. R. Sewell to be Adj., vice Ley.

5th L.C. Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, vice Highmoor.

6th L.C. Lieut. Knox to be Adj., vice McNeill.

1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. E. Franklyn to be Adj.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. W. Stewart to be Adj., and Lieut. F. F. Robertson to be Quart. Mast. and Paymaster.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. Lieut. P. P. Hodge to be Quart. Mast. and Paymaster, Lieut. W. Babington to be Adj.

2d Regt. Lieut. J. P. James to be Adj.

3d Regt. Lieut. J. Leggett to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. J. Maxtone to be Adj.

4th Regt. Lieut. J. D. Stokes to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. R. N. Campbell to be Adj.

5th Regt. Lieut. J. H. Woodbait to be Adj., Lieut. W. Justice to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

6th Regt. Lieut. M. Lean to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

7th Regt. Lieut. A. Hendrie to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. J. T. Webber to be Adj.

8th Regt. Lieut. F. H. Lucas to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

9th Regt. Lieut. G. Milson to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. T. A. J. J. Longworth to be Adj.

10th Regt. Lieut. G. Fryer to be Adj., Lieut. G. Wright to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

11th Regt. Lieut. T. Clemens to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. J. S. K. Brown to be Adj., Lieut. W. M. Lally to act as Adj. during absence of Lieut. Brown.

12th Regt. Lieut. H. Shadden to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. L. C. Coffin to be Adj.

13th Regt. Lieut. J. C. P. to be Adj., Lieut. J. Briggs to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

14th Regt. Lieut. S. Jackson to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. V. Mathias to be Adj., Lieut. J. W. Harding to act as Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster during absence of Lieut. Jackson.

15th Regt. Lieut. G. B. Warrell to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. H. A. Bishop to be Adj.

16th Regt. Lieut. A. McFarlane to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. W. D. Dalsell to be Adj.

17th Regt. Lieut. J. Fullerton to be Adj.

18th Regt. Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian to be Adj.; Lieut. P. Steinson to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

19th Regt. Lieut. J. H. Bonnette to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. J. J. James to be Adj.

20th Regt. Lieut. F. Plowden to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster, Lieut. W. G. Gordon to be Adj.

21st Regt. Lieut. W. Cuppage to be Adj.; Lieut. M. Carthew to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

22d Regt. Lieut. J. F. Bird to be Adj., Lieut. F. S. C. Chalmers to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

23d Regt. Lieut. C. H. Gibb to be

Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. W. D. Barclay to be Adj.

24th Regt. Lieut. C. Sinclair to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. C. Holders to be Adj.

25th Regt. Lieut. W. N. Pace to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. W. H. Sparrow to be Adj.

26th Regt. Lieut. R. Gordon to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. T. Eastment to be Adj.

27th Regt. Lieut. E. A. McCurdy to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. W. Cranston to be Adj.

28th Regt. Lieut. T. Stockwell to be Adj.

29th Regt. Lieut. J. Rickard to be Adj.; Lieut. J. Forrest to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. J. S. Wyllie to act as Adj. during absence of Lieut. Rickards.

30th Regt. Lieut. A. Chisholme to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. J. Deane to be Adj.

31st Regt. Lieut. T. Huddiman to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. G. H. Johnstone to be Adj.

32d Regt. Lieut. R. Buid to be Adj.; Lieut. F. James to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

33d Regt. Lieut. R. Bradford to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. J. Kerr to be Adj.; Lieut. T. H. Gunton to act as Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster during absence of Lieut. Bradford; Lieut. G. Brady to act as Adj. during absence of Lieut. J. Kerr.

34th Regt. Lieut. T. S. Claridge to be Adj.; Lieut. E. Armstrong to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

35th Regt. Lieut. E. E. Bruce to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. W. G. White to be Adj.

36th Regt. Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to be Adj.

37th Regt. Lieut. A. Clarke to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. E. T. Clarke to be Adj.

38th Regt. Lieut. E. Garroway to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. C. Pooley to be Adj.

39th Regt. Lieut. P. Thomson to be Adj.

40th Regt. Lieut. J. Wright to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. H. Newman to be Adj.

41st Regt. Lieut. H. Sargent to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. W. Langford to be Adj.

42d Regt. Lieut. W. Scott to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. T. H. Zouch to be Adj.

43d Regt. Lieut. T. M. Claridge to be Adj.; Lieut. A. T. Lindsay to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

44th Regt. Lieut. A. McCall to be Adj.; Lieut. M. Blackland to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

45th Regt. Lieut. A. Fraser to be Quart.

Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. J. J. McMurdo to be Adj.

46th Regt. Lieut. J. Wallace to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. R. Codrington to be Adj.

47th Regt. Lieut. E. Groves to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. A. S. Logan to be Adj.

48th Regt. Lieut. R. Alexander to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. T. D. Carpenter to be Adj.

49th Regt. Lieut. C. Hewetson to be Adj.; Lieut. C. H. Baddeley to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster.

50th Regt. Lieut. T. Locke to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. H. Ewing to be Adj.

Capt. P. McDougall, H. M. 48th foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Com-in-Chief, vice Major Wetherall.

Head-Quarters, June 3.—Colonels, Lieut. Cols. Commandant, and Lieut. Cols. of Cavalry and Infantry are posted as follows:

Cavalry.

1st Regt. Lieut. col. com. J. L. Lushington, Lieut. col. V. Blacker.

2d Regt. Lieut. col. com. J. Doveton, jun., Lieut. col. P. Cameron.

3d Regt. Col. T. Nuthall, Lieut. col. H. Rainsford.

4th Regt. Maj. gen. and col. Sir T. Dallas, Lieut. col. A. McLeod.

5th Regt. Maj. gen. and col. Sir John Doveton, Lieut. col. G. Gillespie.

6th Regt. Lieut. col. com. D. Foulis, Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson.

7th Regt. Lieut. col. com. J. Russell, Lieut. col. J. Collette.

8th Regt. Maj. gen. and col. C. Rumley, Lieut. col. F. Walker.

European Regiments.

1st Regt. Lieut. gen. and col. D. McNeill, Lieut. col. H. Kelly.

2d Regt. Lieut. gen. and col. W. Kinsey, Lieut. col. W. J. Jones.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. Lieut. gen. and col. R. Mackay, Lieut. col. T. Webster.

2d Regt. Lieut. gen. and col. Sir H. McLean, Lieut. col. F. W. Wilson.

3d Regt. Lieut. col. com. A. Grant, Lieut. col. J. Knowles.

4th Regt. Maj. gen. and col. G. Doveton, Lieut. col. W. Clapham.

5th Regt. Maj. gen. and col. A. Cuppage, Lieut. col. G. Cadell.

6th Regt. Maj. gen. and col. A. Dyce, Lieut. col. J. Wissett.

7th Regt. Lieut. col. com. R. McDowall, Lieut. col. E. Chitty.

8th Regt. Maj. gen. and col. C. Corner, Lieut. col. C. A. Walker.

9th Regt. Col. F. Pierce, Lieut. col. W. Hankins.