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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

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JANUARY 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am anxious to draw your earliest attention to a subject of the liveliest importance, not only to the great multitude of individuals concerned, but even, as I think, to some of the highest interests of the state. I refer to the late regulations concerning the conveyance of letters to and from India. At the time of my leaving Calcutta, public feeling was much excited at that place, by a view of the inevitable consequences of the new system; and considerable hopes were entertained of an early remedy through the means of the efforts known to have been already made in London. Your natural wish to render your publication, at every opportunity, serviceable to the interests of India and its connections at home, together with the near approach of the meeting of Parliament, lead me to hope that you will lose no time in contributing your aid to the removal of the evil complained of.

According to the notification of the Postmaster-General, of the 17th of September 1814, purporting to be founded on an Act of Parliament of the then late session, it is

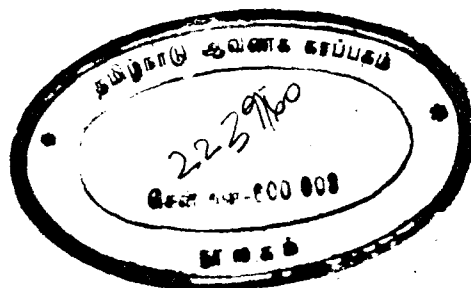
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the existing practice, that from the 10th of October in the same year, letters going to and from India are withdrawn from the former channels of the East-India House and private hands, and brought entirely within the cognizance of the Post-Office; where a postage of sixpence a sheet, over and above the amount usually charged on its transmission inland, is to be paid. On letters intended to be sent from England to her Eastern possessions, a duty of one-third of the rates payable on the supposition of their being conveyed by regular packet-boats, is to be paid, before the post-mark is stamped upon them. They are then to be put into a bag, and delivered to persons authorized to forward them, according to their super-scriptions, in private vessels. Severe penalties are to be levied on sending or carrying letters without the official post-mark; and the officers of his Majesty's Customs are required to search all ships for packets which may be found on-board, contrary to the provisions of the Act.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen, that under the terms

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of the law, no letters of any description, not even one of introduction, can henceforth be carried to India, without previously paying a heavy tax. The hardship on the side of the subject, and the impolicy on that of the government, can need only to be described, in order to their being universally acknowledged.

Let us touch, for a moment, on the hardship,—it is not too much to say—the injustice to the subject. The postage, heretofore, levied on letters transmitted by the regular packets has never been objected to, because the public were satisfied, that the security and dispatch attendant on this mode of conveyance were amply repaid by what might then have been named the insurance-fee. But it is quite different in the present case; for, here, what, under the previous circumstances, was to be considered as a rate of postage, a payment for an equivalent service, becomes a direct tax on letter-writing, independent on the cost of carriage; a heavy amount is to be submitted to, without benefit in return; and a premium is in reality paid, without acquiring the advantage of insurance. Nay, the writer must be a loser by the change; for, when packets were transmitted from the India-House, they were put into the hands of respectable persons, responsible for their delivery; whereas, according to the new provisions, the persons authorized to collect letters for transmission to India, may, as it seems, entrust any individual whatever with the charge of forwarding them to their places of destination. It is true, that persons opening bags are subject to severe penalties; but, without supposing any

culpability on the part of masters or mates of vessels, it must necessarily be supposed, that these latter, on the arrival of their respective vessels, will naturally attend first to their own concerns, and thus often neglect the early delivery of the bags in their care; and, further, that intimidated by the severity of the penalty attached to a transgression of the law, they will refuse to burden themselves with packets, the conveyance being of small personal benefit.

The hardship of this additional postage, for which nothing is performed, is the more serious, as that which is really paid for service done must unavoidably remain as it was. The Company has been accustomed to levy a ship-postage for the voyages to and from India; the office of receiving, transmitting, and distributing the contents of all packets of ship-letters continues to be exercised by the servants of the Company abroad; no expectation therefore, can be reasonably formed of a relinquishment of the ancient charge. The ancient charge is paid for doing the duty; and the new one for doing nothing.

Thus much, Sir, for the hardship and injustice inflicted by the recent regulations upon Indian correspondence generally; but, in separating the several sorts of correspondence, we shall see peculiar grounds of complaint attached to each. It is peculiarly hard, for example, upon the merchant, who, freighting his own vessel, cannot send, free of ship-postage, in that vessel itself, his letters of advice to his agents, respecting the disposal of his merchandize; an evil so much the greater, as, from the length of the passage, and consequent increased

The island of St. Helena, appropriated for his reception, naturally attracts our notice as a part of the East-India Company's possessions, and on many accounts a most useful and valuable part. Whatever advantages it possesses as a place of refreshment for the homeward-bound ships from India, and a rendezvous for convoys in time of war, are now to be cancelled by the transfer of this Island to the Crown, and the prohibition of all intercourse with it, extending to every class of "foreign and mercantile shipping." The consequences of this transfer, owing to the political arrangements connected with the attention shewn to Napoleon Buonaparte, are to St. Helena wretchedness and ruin. It will be seen hereafter in what degree these misfortunes operate; but at present it may be worth our while seriously to consider whether a single subject of His Majesty, in any part of our colonies or settlements, ought to be visited with a public evil, owing and attributable solely to this very man, who has already been the means of so materially injuring thousands of their fellow-subjects and relatives in Great Britain, and nearly the whole of Europe beside. I fear that the interests of the good people of St. Helena have been entirely postponed in the consideration shewn to a criminal, whom we cannot forget as the bitter enemy of every people that opposed his designs. But it may be urged that I carry my resentments against the fallen too far. Not so. Consigned as he was to quiet at Elba, I had hoped to have heard no more that name,

"—at which the world grew pale;"

but restless as the tiger, and in-
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sidious as the serpent, there is a remorseless cruelty in his actions, and a perpetual danger in his wiles. Had he learnt from calculation, that all Europe would array against him, and over-match his power; had he reasoned as a politician and felt as a Christian, he would have taken advantage of the quiet permitted him to atone for past misdeeds by penitence and prayer.

His last attempt confirmed what the whole tenor of his reign has shown, that to depend on his professions or his oath was to deceive one's self.

The blood of thousands has been sacrificed before the mischief occasioned by this false generosity, to a man declared by his own senate to be out of the pale of all civilized society, could be repaired. Say, ye who mourn your sons or husbands slain; say, if their innocent blood does not rest upon the head of that guilty miscreant, who was the sole author of your afflictions? Does he deserve our notice or respect, who only conquered to destroy? Does the usurper of a throne, of which on solemn oath he signed his abdication, and again abdicated, merit the countenance of a country whom he laboured to annihilate? Is not the receiver of the rebel, who fails to deliver him over to public justice, a culpable party; and ought we to compromise treason by providing a safe retreat for the conspirator?—This too, at England's cost! *Proh pudor!* Is this the result of a protracted war, attended with inconceivable burdens to the community, caused by the very man who became their sole author in refusing to listen to accommodation?—Is it thus we are to acquit ourselves to posterity, for an act

phagedenic ulcer. It was at that time confined almost entirely to the Native Corps, and especially to such as had been recently exposed to great fatigue, cold, and moisture, and poor living in unhealthy districts. Most of the Sepoys who were so afflicted, ascribed their misfortunes to slight causes, such as scratches, bruises, &c. but which in place of healing up kindly, soon became foul and painful ulcers; the discharge ichorous and offensive, the edges rugged, and attended with a degree of inflammation for several inches round. These sores for the most part spread rapidly, not unfrequently laying the bones bare, and were accompanied with the greatest debility and anguish in the patients, whose appetite for food soon became impaired, their pulses quick and feeble, and in fact a hectic diathesis was induced, from the absorption of a morbid matter, evidently of a most dangerous nature. Every external application, and every mode of bandaging and management, was had recourse to at different times, as recommended by Messrs. Bell, Home, &c. but with, I am concerned to say, little or no good effect. Bark and wine seemed to do most good; but the cures were at best tedious, never without great loss of substance, if not the limb itself, and but too frequently they left the patient emaciated and drooping. I could not help feeling for the suffering of many valuable men, and regretting that some more efficacious remedy had not been discovered, to arrest the progress of this terrible disease; and this regret I oftener than once expressed to Dr. Berry, the Superintending Surgeon of the Division to which I belong, a gen-

tleman from whose professional research I have on many occasions experienced the most flattering support. His feeling of anxiety on this occasion, he informed me, was not less than mine: and he was at much pains to explain to me all that had been done in such lamentable cases by several of the surgeons of his extensive circuit. After my return to the Carnatic, about, I think, the end of August 1803, it was not for many months that I had a case of a sphacelous ulcer under my care; when one occurred in a Lascar of the second battalion of Artillery, at St. Thomas's Mount. Aware that if something, more powerful than any thing I had formerly used, was not applied, I should in a few days witness a repetition of all the sad symptoms that had caused me so much uneasiness at Hurryhur, I was determined to try what could be done; and bethought me of the Balsam of Peru, a medicine for many years past almost entirely neglected (except indeed in the composition of the *lac virginale*); but as I knew it to be stimulating in a high degree, and at the same time balsamic, I could suggest nothing from which I could more reasonably look for advantage. The Lascar's sore, when I first saw it, was not larger than a crown piece, situated near the inner ankle of his left leg, and first brought on, he said, by a slight blow: it was foul, offensive to the smell, and evidently phagedenic. The patient was weak and irritable, his appetite gone, nights restless, and his pulse weak and fluttering. I immediately ordered the sore to be dressed twice daily with lint moistened in the balsam of Peru; and the better to judge of the effects

of the application, I prescribed for him *no internal medicine* whatever. At the end of twenty-four hours, I was happy to perceive that the sphacelous parts were beginning to slough off; by the third day the face of the sore was quite clear, and, in a day or two more, fine new granulations being every where seen rising up on its surface, I found my purpose effected, and laid aside the balsam, for which I substituted simple cerate dressings, with a tighter bandage. The sore, thus reduced to the state of a simple ulcer, healed up kindly in a short time.

About a fortnight after this, I had the good fortune to experience equal success from the balsam, used in the same way, in a case of irritable phagedenic ulcer, upon the foot of a soldier in the second battalion of Artillery, and which was communicated to Dr. Berry in my Medical Journal for December, 1805. To this man, I must observe, as he complained of most excruciating pain, I gave a bolus every night of gr. ij opium and gr. iij camphor; but to these medicines I did not, in any degree, ascribe his recovery.

It was at this period that I visited the Naval Hospital at Fort St. George, accompanied by the Surgeon in charge (Mr. Underwood), who was so obliging as to shew me every remarkable case at that time under his care. Out of about three hundred sick seamen, there were nearly two hundred afflicted with malignant ulcer, such as we see mentioned by Home, Lind, and most particularly by Dr. Trotter, in his valuable work, entitled *Medicina Nautica*.* This gentleman, in more

parts than one of his book, speaks with horror of this malady, and with much regret at the so frequent want of success in the management of it. Many of the ulcers in the Naval Hospital at Madras, were dreadful to look at. In some, large portions of bones of the leg were exposed; and, in spite of the most humane care and attention, not a few of the patients were rendered lame for life; in others, amputation became necessary, and all who had ulcers of any extent, seemed evidently to suffer from the absorption of ichor, and from putrefaction. † What Mr. Underwood found most benefit from, was Tincture of Myrrh and Venice Turpentine, in the way recommended in the Edinburgh Practice of Medicine (vol. iii, p. 304). He also used occasionally a solution of lunar caustic and red precipitate; but he seemed, above all, to place reliance on the most strict attention to diet, which he ordered to be light and nourishing. I did not hesitate to inform him of the great advantage I had found, in cases of sphacelous sores, from the external application of the Balsam of Peru, and advised him, by all means, to try it in his hospital; but he has never informed me with what success.

However, I was not suffered to remain long in doubt regarding the powers of this remedy in cases of malignant ulcers after a long sea voyage. The fleet of Indiamen that arrived at Madras about three months ago from England, had

154, 155; *Medicina Nautica*, Vol. II, page 179.

† Mr. Underwood informed me, that he sometimes found, after amputation, the sphacelous affection attack the stump itself.

* See Home's Treatise on Ulcers, page 166; Lind's Treatise on the Scurvy, pages

been nearly nine months at sea, and having on board three hundred recruits for the Coast artillery, I found several amongst them scorbutic, though in a slight degree. Somelittle time after their reaching the Mount, and coming under my care, it was necessary to punish two men, and though the punishments were moderate (neither of them having received more than two hundred lashes), I soon saw what I had to expect from the event. Their backs, in place of healing up kindly, as is commonly the case, shortly put on an ugly aspect, and towards the end of the third day from the flogging, two little ulcers made their appearance, on the parts that were most bruised, each about the size of a rupee, with a white viscid matter inside, and uneven edges. Before I had recourse to the Balsam of Peru, I was resolved to see what could be done with other remedies; and with the exception of the gastric juice of granivorous animals (which, in cases of this nature,* has been recommended by Dr. Harris, as well as Dr. John Harness, Physician to his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean) †, there is nothing which

has been advised by any late writer whether external or internal, that I did not try, without, I must say, the smallest lasting good effect. It is true, that the tincture of myrrh, turpentine, the solution of lunar caustic, the camphorated spirit and alcohol, did, occasionally, for a time, operate in clearing away part of the corroding matter, and the bark, wine, and tinctura ferri muriate, gave, I thought, a degree of support to the sufferers; yet the effects of all these were but transitory: the sores increased daily, and no relief was gained in regard to the general feelings of the patients.

Before I began to apply the Balsam of Peru, the ulcers on each of the men's backs were as large as a common sized hand, deep, frightful, and most offensive to the smell (in spite of frequent washings with decoction of bark, tincture of myrrh, and the nitrous acid). The patients otherwise extremely weak, languid, and spiritless, their pulses quick and fluttering, appetites gone, nights restless; in fact, labouring under the most wasting hectic diathesis, and to all appearance hastening to dissolution. To the ulcers of these two recruits, the Balsam of Peru was first applied on the same day, but to the one man I continued the use of bark and wine internally, from the other they were stopt; but both went on with their ripe fruit and light and farinaceous diet. I shall not detain you with more particulars; suffice it to say, that from the first day's application of the Balsam, the sores put on a favourable appearance; the mischief was, in fact, arrested, and the patients seemed to feel an almost immediate relief. By the end of the third day the sores were clean, and by the end of the fifth,

* The late Mr. Justamond, we are told by the Author of the Edinburgh Practice of Medicine, used this remedy, in similar cases, many years ago.

† See Home's Treatise on Ulcers, page 107; and Medicina Nautica, Vol. II, page 223.

Mr. Henderson, in the Medical and Physical Journal, has given an excellent account of this ulcer to the world, as it appeared in the Naval Hospital at Antigua, in 1780. He mentions it as one of the greatest scourges amongst our seamen, and it would appear that he placed his chief reliance in treating it on the hydrargyr. nitrol. rub. and camphorated spirit, as external applications, with the bark internally.

new granulations were every where seen rising up; their pulses, appetites, and spirits returned to their natural state, and they again enjoyed sleep without an opiate, which they had not done for many nights before. The ulcers being thus reduced to the state of simple sores,

the balsam was discontinued for more simple dressings, and the men were soon discharged for duty. These two cases were detailed at full length in my Medical Journal for March 1806, forwarded to the Medical Board at Fort St. George. (To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The accompanying paper, purporting to be the "*Principles upon which the Commanders and Officers of the East-India Company's own Ships are to be appointed*," has been privately handed about amongst those immediately concerned by the arrangement of the new shipping system; but as it may be of some interest to the generality of your readers, I enclose a copy for insertion in your Journal, and remain yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Preliminary General Resolutions.

That one general preliminary declaration and resolution do precede all others on this subject, namely, that whatever regulations the court may lay down for the appointment of commanders and officers to ships in the Company's own service, are to be understood principally as rules which are to guide the conduct of the Court in making such appointments, but are not to be construed as investing the officers with any strict rights of appointments or succession in those ships: they are rules which the Court imposes on itself for limiting and directing its discretion, not rules settling any rights on the officers.

With respect to Officers now actually in the Company's Service.

That those officers who are now in the Company's own shipping service, whether actually employed or not, having come into that service with an expectation of rising in it, have a claim, so far as they

may be qualified, to rise under proper regulations.

That strict seniority be the rule of promotion in the Company's own ships, as far as the office of third mate inclusive, supposing good character and conduct.

That the second mates be chosen from the class third mates according to seniority, where there is no decided superiority of character and talent; such superiority, when preferred to seniority, being determined by the signatures of two-thirds of the whole Committee who recommended the officer, and by the signatures of sixteen members of the Court.

That the chief mates be appointed from the class of second mates by seniority; and if any deviation is made from this principle of seniority, it be under the same rules as the preceding.

That the commanders be appointed from the chief mates belonging to ships at home, by seniority. If any deviation is made from this principle of seniority, it be under the same rule as the preceding. If there be no chief mate at home, or fit to succeed to the command, the selection be made from the second mates belonging to ships at home, according to the foregoing rules; but the second mate appointed incidentally to a command, shall be considered only as an acting commander, and not be entitled, after the conclusion of the voyage, to be fixed in the command; but he shall, if a chief mate obtain the command, have the option of succeeding to the birth of such chief mate, taking his rank as chief mate from that time.]

That the strict principle of seniority be not followed so as to entitle a person who has served only as a midshipman in

the Company's own ships, and duly risen in the Freight service, to the command of a Company's own ship, when a vacancy happens; but that those persons who formerly held the situation of Midshipman, which is a station of instruction, and who have not continued in the service of the Company, are not to be considered as in that service, or entitled to any preference beyond officers in the foot service.

That the rise be from the officers of the ships at home in the same season, and not in the individual ships in which vacancies may occur.

That an officer quitting the Company's own service, finding the promotion slow in it, shall have no claim to return.

That officers who shall henceforth quit the Company's own service, without asking permission to do so, and also to retain their hold on the service, and who have entered the Freight service, be considered as entirely on the footing of officers in the Freight service.

That officers who have quitted the Company's own service with permission, having advanced to the rank of a fourth or sworn officer in it, and who have afterwards risen in the Freight service to any station under that of a commander, be eligible to be taken again into the Company's own service, either with or under the rank which they have held in either service, below that of commander, as aforesaid.

That a commander retiring by choice from the Company's own service, shall have no claim to return to the service.

That an officer staying at home from ill health, be permitted to proceed in the first vacancy that happens after his recovery, of no higher rank than he had before, but this indulgence to extend only to two following seasons.

That commanders staying at home one voyage on account of ill health, be reinstated each in his own ship the following voyage; but this rule to extend only to one voyage.

That commanders and officers desiring to stay at home on account of ill health, do produce a certificate from the Company's examining Physician and Surgeon, clearly declaring the indispensable necessity of that measure: the said Physician and Surgeon being apprized that as their

certificate may affect the interest of others besides the parties claiming indulgence, they are to consider themselves as giving it under the sanction of a solemn obligation.

That no plea except that of ill health, certified as prescribed in the preceding clause, shall entitle a commander or officer to remain at home a voyage, unless permitted so to do by the recommendation of the Committee to whom his case may be referred, and the unanimous vote of the Court before whom the report of such Committee shall come. That this permission shall not extend beyond one voyage; after which he may be eligible to proceed again to sea on a vacancy, but only with the rank he had before.

That the commander and officers to any ship contracted for by the Company, for their own account, be selected from the Company's own ships at home, in the season wherein the new ship is to be launched, and that the said commander and officers be appointed between the 1st of September, and the 1st of October in that season. With respect to ships purchased for the Company, the commander and officers be appointed according to the same rule.

That with respect to ships building, or to be built, for the Company in India, the commander and sworn officers to them be appointed in sufficient time to join them respectively before they are launched.

That with the view to give the commanders in the service additional encouragement, when a vacancy happens in a 1200 ton ship, or a ship of superior class, in any one season, and any ship of an inferior class shall be at home in that season, it shall be at the option of the commander of the ship of the next class, to succeed to that of the ship which has become vacant, or if he declines, at the option of the commander of the third class, to take the command of the ship of the superior class; and in like manner at the option of the commander of the third class, to take the command of the ship of the second class, so that the officer next in succession, whether chief or second mate, may be appointed to the command of the smaller ship, subject to the approbation of the Recommending Committee, and the Court.

With respect to Officers of Packets.

That officers employed in the Packet service shall have no claims beyond what they may have derived from previous service in the Company's own ships, according to the proposed regulations.

With respect to the Situation of Captains and Officers for the Company's own Ships, when their own Stock of Officers is not sufficient.

That where the Company's actual stock of officers is not sufficient to fill the appointments in the Company's own ships, the selection of officers in such case be from the regular Freight service.

That officers under the rank of commander in the Freight service, on entering the Company's own service, shall not come in immediately to all the privileges of those who have been brought up in the Company's own service; but that their appointments be subject to the regulations hereafter detailed.

That officers taken from the Freight service into the Company's own service, shall be eligible to come in with the same rank they held in the Freight service, dating it from the time of their entrance into the Company's service; but the Court may accept the services of such officers willing to come in a step below that which they held in the Freight service, provided that if they come in as second mate, they do not exceed the age prescribed for entering into the service with that rank.

That an officer appointed from the Freight service as chief mate in the Company's service, shall perform two voyages as chief mate before he is eligible to a command, unless he has served as master of a regular extra ship; in which case, after serving one voyage as chief mate in the Company's own ships, he may be eligible to a command in them.

That the Company's own service be open to all commanders of the Freight service who stand eligible for commands, exclusive of those who have voluntarily retired from the service; but that a commander actually in charge of a Freight ship, be not, while so circumstanced, eligible to command one of the Company's own ships.

That the selection of officers for the
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Company's own ships be from the general mass of officers in the Freight service.

That when a commander of the service is introduced into the Company's own service, he should not be above fifty years of age.

That the master of a regular extra ship, on his entrance into the Company's own service as chief mate, be not above forty years of age.

That a chief mate of the Freight service, upon his entrance into the Company's own service, be not above thirty-five years of age; nor a second mate above thirty years of age.

That in all selections of commanders and officers from the Freight service, good characters and conduct be indispensable qualifications.

That on occasion of selecting any commander or officer from the Freight service, reference be had by the Recommending Committee to an account abstracted from the records of this house, of the character and conduct of the candidate.

That, for the better answering the purpose of the preceding resolution, and for the guidance of the Recommending Committee in future, a distinct record of the conduct of each individual commander and officer in the Freight service be now formed, and henceforward kept; and that the same do also comprehend the Company's own commanders and officers.

That any commander to be now introduced from the Freight service to command one of the Company's own ships, be not allowed to continue as commander in the Company's service more than three voyages.

That any officer who shall henceforward be promoted in the Company's own service to the command of one of their own ships, be not allowed to continue a commander in that service more than five voyages. In the case of Captains Patterson and Adam, now in actual command of Company's ships abroad, their five voyages do commence from their next outfit from England.

With respect to the Mode of appointing Commanders and Officers to the Company's own Ships.

That the recommendation of the com-
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manders and first and second mates of the Company's own ships, be henceforth in the Committee of Correspondence.

That the recommendation to the appointment of officers to the Company's own ships, under the rank of second mate, be with the Committee of Shipping.

That the number of midshipmen be, for ships under 800 tons, four; of 800 tons, and under 1000, six; of 1000 tons and upwards, seven.

That no appointment of supernumerary midshipman, or of succession to the office of midshipman, or of any person to act as a midshipman, beyond those above mentioned, be allowed.

That the first appointment of midshipmen to the Company's own ships be by the members of the court in succession, according to the seniority; so that every member of the Court should have one nomination before any member shall have a second; and that no midshipman to be appointed, shall be less than fourteen years of age, or more than eighteen years of age, unless he has been at sea, in which case, for every year he has been at sea, the age of admission may be extended as far as to his twentieth year.

That the complement of midshipmen assigned to any ship, be appointed a fortnight before the period fixed for the ship to be afloat; otherwise, such to be immediately filled up by the member of the Court next in rotation.

That the medical servants now actually in the Company's own service, shall have the same preference hereafter as naval officers in their own employ.

That the further appointments which may be made for the Company's own ships of medical men, not now actually in their own service, be recommended, of persons properly qualified, by the members of the Committee of Shipping for the time being, in rotation, beginning with the Chairs, and proceeding according to seniority.

That after the ships now belonging to, or engaged for, the Company, shall have had their medical establishment completed, all appointments of surgeons in the Company's own ships be made from the class of assistant surgeons in those ships, giving the selection of such surgeons to the respective commanders, ac-

ording to the seniority of such commanders, subject to the approbation of the Committee of Shipping; and that the vacancies of assistant surgeons be filled up as before provided for.

That the medical appointments be made at the same time that the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships are nominated.

That the appointment of pursers be given to the commanders of the Company's own ships respectively, subject to the approbation of the Committee of Shipping.

With respect to the Commander and Officers of a Ship lost or taken.

That the commander and officers of a ship lost or taken, if they are acquitted of all blame with respect to such loss or capture, and the ship should not be replaced, should not be reappointed to the Company's own service, so as to displace officers in actual employ; but should be eligible, if the Court should so please, to return to the Company's own service, according to their former rank, and not otherwise, as vacancies may happen.

With respect to vacancies occurring when Ships are abroad.

That if any vacancy should occur when a ship is abroad, the appointment there-to, whether by the Indian government, the select Committee at Canton, or the commander of the ship, be by seniority in the ship, if the party is eligible; but that such appointment should on no account be otherwise than temporary.

The command of a ship, however, not to be given to any officer who is not competent by the rules of the service to a command, if such command can be otherwise supplied, according to those rules at the place where the vacancy may happen.

With respect to a Fund for decayed Commanders and Officers.

That it will be expedient to establish a special Fund for the relief of decayed and superannuated commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, upon principles and according to regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The recent treaty with the Candians, by which His Majesty is pledged, as it respects that people, to protect the religion of Buddha, and the pleasing account which we have had of the attentions paid by the British Government in Ceylon, on occasion of the restoration of that form of divine worship in Candy, have, no doubt, excited in many of those who are to be the readers of the Asiatic Journal, a desire to be better acquainted with the history, doctrine, and practice of that system. In the course of some inquiries into religious history, in which I have indulged, the name and peculiarities of Buddhism have a good deal fixed my attention; and, though at present, I can only offer desultory observations, on a subject with which none, among us, I believe, are more than very imperfectly acquainted, yet even those observations, perhaps, may not be wholly unacceptable.

Buddha, Buddhu, Buddho, Gaudma, Shaka Godama, Somono and Samono Codam, Godam, Gaudma or Godma, Maha Muni, Sangal Muni, Shigi Muni, Shekia, Shactsha-Tuba, Fo, and, as I believe, Woden, Odin, &c. are all names by which, in different languages and dialects, is or has been intended the same person. The respective affinities observable between them, readily point them out as divisible into two classes, the one, I think, consisting in common, and the other in proper names.

Buddha I regard as a common name, and as no other than a dialectical variation of the English

word *God*. I remember, that Rubruquis, the old traveller in Tartary, repeats the words of a woman, who said, that she would take or devote "her daughter to the *bod*" (something, I suppose, like placing her in a nunnery). The word *bod*, my author renders "or idol," a point of little consequence, because there is no question but the "god" was represented under an image. What I understand is, that *God*, *Bod*, *Wod*, *Godam*, *Wodin*, *Odin*, are words of similar signification, and constitute a common, not a proper name. Thus, I would say, that *Isis* and *Osiris* were the *bods* or *buddahs* of the Egyptians, and *Jupiter* and *Pallas* the *bods* or *buddhas* of the Greeks.

On the other hand, the name *Muni* signifies a "prophet," and is, besides, perhaps, to be identified with the word *moon*. *Muni*, *Menes*, *Menu*, *Manes*, &c. &c. have all the same original. The *Buddha* of Bengal is said, by some writers, to be called *Maha Mini* in Tibet; according to others, he is the *Maha Deva*, or *Maha Deo* of the Hindus. I know that I have against me, as to my interpretation of the names of *Menes* and *Menu*, the express authority of Sir William Jones; who, in the preface to his translation of the Institutes of that Indian sage, takes occasion to say, that "the word *Menu* has no relation whatever to the *moon*;" and that the former "is clearly derived (like *menes*, *mens*, and *mind*) from the root *men*, to understand." My suspicion is, that *men* itself has a relationship with *moon*.

The names *Shaka*, *Shigi*, *Shekia*,
D 2

Sangal, Somono, Samono, are likewise allied between themselves, and constitute titles or additions of honour. In Nepal, Colonel Kirkpatrick found Maha Muni, Maha Deo, or Budha, under the name of Sumbo or Sambo Nath; that is, the Lord Sam Bo. Is he not also the Shigi, Shaga, Shuga, Jaga, or Jaga Nath of the Hindoos? Including the name of Fo, Bo, Vo, or Wo, we thus possess a part (and a part only) of the names under which the divinity is mentioned, from Japan, China, and Cochin China, to Tibet and Ceylon.

But writers are agreed, that we are to distinguish two Buddhas, the one divine, the other human; the one existing before the world, the other appearing in it at some recent date. The case is, that the one Buddha is a *god*, the creator; the other Buddha is a *god*, a divinity, an inspired or divine person, a prophet, a spirit. It would be easy to show, that this common use of the word *god* is found among all nations. In reality, the word *god* or *good*, is an epithet; a "god" is a "good or beneficent spirit." Thus, I could easily believe, that the history of Buddhism involves, not only that of two, but of many personages so denominated. Every divine teacher, every prophet, every inspired person, is, in the language of his pious followers, a spirit, a supernatural being, a good, a beneficent spirit; a god, bod, or buddha.

Leaving, here, the question, what may be the doctrine of the Buddhists, or of any sect of Buddhists, concerning Buddha the creator and governor of the world, our whole attention will be given to the human history of Buddha the prophet and mediator, his history and doctrine:

and the history, doctrine and practical influence of the institutions which are known under his name: always reserving, however, the point, whether the name of Buddha, is not as universal in its human, as in its divine application; whether it is not applied by every people, to whose language it appertains, to any and to all teachers, prophets, spirits or gods; and, consequently, whether we are to expect any bond of unity between the several local systems which have the common denomination of Buddhism. Such an unity is, I believe, under many aspects, to be found; but, on the one hand, it must not content us to find it in the name; and on the other, the diversity of name is no proof of its absence.

Passing from the name, we may ask for the origin of Buddhism; for the country in which Buddha the prophet was born, or in which he taught his system. On this head, there are a variety of statements; the honour of giving him birth, or of first receiving his doctrine, is claimed by various countries; nor ought we to be surprised if many, nor if all, the countries in which Buddhism is professed, are in the number of the claimants. Such a fact, if it does not lead to a suspicion that each country has had a Buddha of its own, is evidence of the high antiquity of the one Buddha the prophet, whose system, being carried from country to country, at very remote periods, had come to be believed the original production of each.

Of the uniformity of the basis of Buddhism, there is, nevertheless, some proof, in the uniformity of the images under which, in India, Buddha is represented to his worshippers; and to one and all those

images there belongs a peculiarity which cannot fail to strike the attention of the observer, while he is inquiring for its country. This is, that Buddha is constantly represented with woolly hair. His followers reject positively an African origin, and endeavour to account for this appearance of the head of Buddha, by referring it to an incident in his life: "His hair," say they, "was originally long, like that of other Indians; but, being cut off, on a certain occasion, with a golden sword, it afterward assumed the appearance represented in the sculpture." Whether the chisel, nevertheless, does not speak more truth than the fable, may still admit a doubt.

I propose to trouble you, Mr. Editor, with two or three additional letters, on this ancient and wide-spread religion, and which divides with that of Brahma, the religious empire of India and the adjacent countries, and shall, therefore, draw the present to a close; adding little beside an observation, that the virtues of the system appear to be gentleness and compassion, and the vices, rather melancholy and indolence, than ferocious or sanguinary dispositions. Buddha is often extolled as the "most merciful;" and it is somewhere said, that "he condemned the whole Veda," because of some of the bloody offerings prescribed in the institutes of Brahma. The harmless sacrifices of the Chinese, which consist in burning coloured and gilded and tinned paper, are obviously Buddhist; since Buddha ordained paper figures of men and animals to be burnt, instead of the living victims themselves. In this, we have evidently the footsteps of the "most merciful;" of some great and good

legislator, who, giving laws to a people addicted to murderous rites, like those of Mexico and the Druids, took this ingenious and amiable method of substituting, while he amused their senses, and satisfied their superstition, an inoffensive practice. But was this the most ancient of the human Buddhas, or one of comparatively modern date? If Buddha be the Jaga Nath of the Hindoos, the blood shed at the Rutt Jatra, (the feast of his procession,) is grievously against the spirit of his laws; at least if that Buddha be also the Buddha "the most merciful."

To conclude, if the conjecture be right, that the Odin of the north of Europe is also the Buddha of Asia, then, singular as is the coincidence, in protecting the religion of Buddha in Ceylon, we are but protecting the religion of our ancestors. "I grant," says the Earl of Roscommon,

"I grant, that from some mossy idol oak,
"In double rhimes, our Thor and Woden spoke."

But our Woden was not "the most merciful;" or, at least, the correlative worship of Thor was sufficiently bloody; and, hence, a further ground for believing, that the Indian Buddha, born in a softer climate, and in a less barbarous age, was the reformer of the Buddhism of more remote antiquity. "The gods," say the Buddhists of Birma, "who have attained the perfect state are four; Chauchasam, Gonagom, Gaspa, and Godama (Buddha); but, of these, the law of Godama ought, at present, to be followed." In these words, we receive a hint of four successive Buddhas, divine law-givers, the authors of new dispensations, each adapted to the time at which it was promulgated.—I am, &c.

MYTHOLOGUS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VALLEY OF DOONA.*

(From Kirkpatrick's Nepaul.)

WE were just an hour in ascending to the top of Doona-baisi hill, from whence we had a delightful view of the valley below, as well as a broken one of the snowy ranges of mountains before us. The declivity to the northward was in many places extremely steep, the road often lying along the edge of the shoulder by which we descended, and which now and then sunk very abruptly. The distance by the road from the summit of the mountain to the bottom of Doona-baisi, could not, I judge, be less than six miles, as I was two hours and twenty minutes in descending. We passed in our descent two hamlets, situated on small flat projections from the side of the hill; the first of them nearly midway down, the other about half a mile from the bottom. The village of Pisan-keel stands on the face of a detached hill less than a quarter of a mile from the foot of the descent into the valley, and leaning from it about south-west. The north side of Doona-baisi mountain, though of a perpendicular height not less than twelve hundred yards, was cultivated in some parts from its very summit to its base, presenting to the view one of the most interesting and picturesque sights that can be well imagined; many of the fields, indeed, appeared to be so steep as to excite some degree of wonder in us at the husbandman's

being able to reach, far less to cultivate them. The grain raised in these situations is principally Towli and Ikâro; they are both species of Ghya, or dry rice, the former of which is reaped in the summer, and the other in the winter solstice.

I am inclined to think that Doona-baisi* lies nearly on the same level with Besm-phede, or perhaps a little lower. The Owl, or low-country plague, prevails in this valley with some force, between the months of April and November, which must be attributed to the great height of the mountains enclosing it, as otherwise it might well be considered an elevated situation, standing as it does more than fifteen hundred feet above the level of Cheeriaghathi. During this period, the inhabitants fly to the sides of the surrounding hills, upon which they all have cottages to retire to. They nevertheless, continue, even during the bad season, to visit the valley without fear, while the sun remains above the horizon, never venturing, however, to pass the night below. This epidemic disease, of which we have been accustomed to hear such exaggerated accounts, though doubtless a very afflicting malady, appears to be nothing more than the jungle fever, so common in the hilly and woody districts of India, and differing in no respect from the Malaria of Switzerland, as described by Coxe.

* The word Baisi or Biasi, wherever it occurs, signifies a valley.

Our camp in the Doona valley was pitched on a rising ground, which, though not sufficiently elevated above its bottom, to disclose to us the sublime scenery of the Alpine regions in front, was, nevertheless, abundantly favourable to the view of one of the most delightful prospects that occurred in the course of our journey, and the milder beauties of which I should in vain attempt to describe. It must not be omitted, however, that the romantic and rural situations of some of the hamlets with which this pleasing landscape was studded, did not constitute the least striking of its charms; the soil of the nearer hills, as well as of the valley, appeared to be very rich, being, it is probable, mostly composed of decayed vegetables and decomposed lime-stone. On the eminence upon which our tents stood, there was a lofty Champah-tree, which measured in girth eleven feet, though in Bengal this is a shrub of inconsiderable bulk. The Shujh, or milk-tree, also called in this country Sukoor, grew here to a very uncommon size.

The valley of Doona is divided from that of Nepaul by an irregular ridge of hills of no great height, which runs across the eastern head of it, issuing apparently from that part of the Bheerbundy mountain adjoining, towards the elbow formed by the Chandraghiri and Doona-baisi mountains. In passing from Khatmanda to Patn, this ridge presented the appearance of four or five separate ranges, one rising above the other in amphitheatrical order. If they are really distinct ranges, the intervals must be very inconsiderable, the horizontal distance, even from Pisan-keel to

Thankote, across these hills, not exceeding five miles. I incline to think, however, that what seemed to be separate ridges were in fact no other than so many steps or risings of the same range, divided severally by gentle sinkings between, a physical disposition which I often observed in this mountainous region, and which always, in a certain point of view, exhibited the appearance of so many distinct hills. With regard to the western extremity of the Doona valley, I can say nothing positive, because though it seemed to be partially bounded very soon in that quarter by some low hills crossing it in a north-west direction, yet the view beyond those was, for this country, uncommonly distinct and extensive. But whatever may be the western limit of this valley, there is no doubt that one may travel hence to Noakote without crossing any hills, and, consequently, turn the west point of Koomhara mountain, by proceeding occasionally through the beds of rivulets. . . .

The whole of the way from Thankote to Noakote (excepting, indeed, between the former place and Doona-baisi, where the descent must be rather abrupt) would seem to be a gradual declivity lying entirely through valleys and the beds of rivers, each successively lower than another, the valley of Noakote being deeper still than that of Doona. The first part of this route being westerly, the middle northerly, and the latter easterly, it is evidently so extremely circuitous, as to require several days for its performance, whereas, it is only one good day's journey from Khatmanda to Noakote, by the direct road over Bheerbundy mountain.

* The Valley of Doon or Doona is the scene of the death of the brave General Gillespie. See the Scottish song, under the head of POETRY, page 45.—EDIT.

For the Asiatic Journal.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

THE existing disputes between the Viceroy of Canton and the Committee of Supracargoes of the East-India Company, which the latest accounts leave unsettled, and the approaching departure of the British embassy to Peking, naturally invite the public curiosity concerning the causes of quarrel. These are given with different circumstances, more or less favourable to the one side or the other. Upon a perusal of the following counterstatements, it appears, that the principles of general maritime and municipal law are involved in the questions to be decided; principles concerning which the reader will probably conjecture that it must be difficult to negotiate with a government like that of China, at once so removed from European habits and maxims; so haughty in its demeanor, and so substantially independent on our intercourse. There seems reason even to fear, that the day may not be far distant, when the United States of America will find the means to unite their interests with the politics of China, to the disadvantage of England, as they have already done, and are prepared to do, with those of any enemy whom we may possess in Europe. Where should we be, if the Court of Peking were to forbid the approach of our merchant-ships, and reduce us to receive Chinese goods through the aid of United States' bottoms?

On the one side it is represented, that the point upon which the local government at first chiefly rested its complaints, was an alleged violation of the neutral rights of

the Chinese by his Majesty's ship *Doris*. Early in May, a boat belonging to that vessel proceeded to Whampoa, and boarded an American schooner lying in the river. This act was immediately impeached by the Viceroy as an unwarrantable injury, and reparation for it demanded from the Committee. The Committee, in various discussions with the Hong-merchants and the chief magistrate of Macao, urged, that they could not be in any way answerable for the conduct of his Majesty's ships, over the officers of which they possessed no sort of controul. This fair and candid statement appears to have at first produced its due effect, and to have opened a prospect of a speedy adjustment of the difference. This appearance of moderation was however of short duration. The Chinese government advanced in its demands, and addressed the Committee, in a memorial explanatory of various supposed grievances, and insisted on the immediate departure of the *Doris*. Its displeasure with the commander of that ship was greatly increased by a subsequent transaction, which, although adjudged by it, an infraction of neutral rights, appears to be perfectly justifiable. The *Arabella* of Calcutta having been captured by the American privateer *Rambler*, was proceeding with her to Whampoa, when she discerned the *Doris*, and took refuge in the harbour of Macao. The governor of that settlement, agreeably to existing treaties, ordered the *Arabella* to quit

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violation of the neutral rights of the Portuguese limits, and sent a guard for her protection until beyond them. She was immediately afterward boarded by the *Doris*, when three British subjects were found on board of her. The Chinese government construed this search of a prize vessel into the capture of an American in Macao roads, and strictly prohibited its subjects from supplying his Majesty's ships with provisions. It was fully explained to the officer deputed to investigate this affair, that the *Arabella* was an English vessel, captured during her voyage from Bengal to Sumatra, and that part of the crew were then on board the *Rambler*, by which she had been taken. To the demand of the Viceroy for the removal of the ships of war, the Committee urged that the measure could not be resorted to, without endangering the fate of many valuable Indiamen and private traders hourly arriving in the river; which, if deprived of protection, would immediately fall a sacrifice to numerous American privateers on the station. They further insisted, that it was manifestly unjust to admit American privateers, some of them filled with prize goods, without question or demur, while English vessels of war were excluded from all the privileges of the port. Meanwhile, the *Doris*, while conveying two English vessels up the Bocca, and protecting them from the attacks of four American privateers lying there, was fired at by the Chinese ships of war. Capt. O'Brien, having answered their fire from one gun without shot, and boarded the Chinese ship, demanded an explanation of this unprovoked insult. At first, no satisfactory answer was

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respect, the police-magistrate, acting by the Viceroy's orders, violated the privileges of the factory, by suddenly and without previous notice, entering its precincts. Immediately after this, all intercourse between the Company's ships at Wampoa and those of his Majesty at Champee was vigorously enforced; boats proceeding up or down the river were stopt, and several English ships, provided with regular port clearances, were fired at by Chinese men of war. But the resentment of the Committee appears to have been roused to the greatest pitch by the seizure of a person bearing a box with the Prince Regent's portrait, sent out by the Court of Directors to his Excellency the late Viceroy of Canton, who, while in office, had distinguished himself by kindness to the English. It was by them suspected, that the Viceroy had ordered this person to be apprehended, in the hope of forcing from him the avowal of some pretended conspiracy on their part, against the safety of the Chinese empire. This conjecture does not seem ill-founded, when it is remembered, that at this time the Viceroy contemplated an open rupture, and was willing to show that he was justifiable in adopting these measures of hostility against the English.—After mature deliberation on these and numerous other instances of oppression, all of which betrayed a striking hostility to the English, and strong partiality for the Americans; and after making various ineffectual trials to be heard by the Viceroy, the Committee determined on appealing to his Imperial Majesty; and, accordingly, in the beginning of October, issued orders for all British subjects to quit

Canton within four days. These orders were however suspended that a final attempt at adjustment might be made by the mission of Sir G. Staunton. Having failed in this, the Committee acted on their orders on the 27th October. In the beginning of November, Sir G. Staunton, who, during the whole of the negotiations had acted as the representative of the Company, left Canton, accompanied by all the British subjects, the English colours and ships, and the treasure. Previously to departing, he left with the local government a sealed letter, to be forwarded to the Imperial Court at Peking. This bold and decisive step, together with the receipt of the letter which it was unsafe either to transmit or intercept, intimidated the Viceroy; who, dreading a defalcation of the revenue and the consequent displeasure of his royal master, immediately deputed the Hong-merchants to follow Sir G. Staunton, and re-open the conference. They reached him after he had crossed the second bar, and, after producing the Viceroy's instructions, prevailed on him to return. This happened about the middle of November, at which period the written documents stop. Some important concessions were subsequently made by the Viceroy; the most momentous of which seems to be, an acknowledgment of the right of the Company's servants to write their *chops*, or official letters, in the Chinese language. On the other hand, it is understood, that the Committee withdrew their interference in the affairs of the Chinese who had been seized by the local government, and who, it is believed, was afterwards put to death. Still later advices, however, are less favour-

able. An answer to the Committee's memorial to the Emperor has been received, in which the English are charged with litigiousness, their commerce reproached with unprofitableness, and their departure from China pointed out as the most easy way of remedying their pretended grievances.

It is in the manner described, that the discussions are stated by the servants of the Company. But the private British traders at Canton, a third party in this case, yet not the more entitled to implicit belief, endeavour to place the subject in a different light. The following is part of a letter from a merchant resident at Canton:—

Canton, Nov. 10.—Here is a business!—the whole British trade with China is completely at an end,—for many months at least. I have put off writing to you until the very last moment, that I may give you the latest and best intelligence. The supracargoes have been negotiating with the Chinese, ever since the departure of the Emma; and Sir G. Staunton, finding that he could make nothing of them, left town last night with Sir Theophilus Metcalfe and Mr. Davis, the only members of the factory that were up here. The causes of complaint and subjects of remonstrance on their part, are said to be numerous; but, I believe, none have come under discussion, as the point, on which they have split with the Mandarins, is said to relate solely to a Chinese, of the name of Ayen, that has recently been arrested, and condemned to death by the people in power here. He was formerly a servant to the foreigners that frequent this place, and was made a linguist about three years ago, and sent the season before last to Peking, on a mission to a Mandarin, who is one of the Emperor's privy-counsellors, and who, some years back, was viceroy of the province, and thought to be friendly to the English.—He was there arrested, admonished, and sent back with the presents that he carried, after committing a most egregious act of folly, namely, that of purchasing

a button of high rank,* for the sum of two thousand five hundred taels, or thereabout:—this, however, was not known to the Mandarins at the time.—In consequence of the mission he has ever since been looked on by the Mandarins with a suspicious eye.

His arrest followed soon after this; and, on examining his house, the button that he had purchased at Peking was found. It also appeared, that he had six wives, and twelve other women, belonging to his establishment, beside a retinue of servants, &c. wholly unsuited to a person of his low condition. He was therefore accused of keeping them for the use of foreigners. The purchase of a button, by a person that has ever been in a menial capacity, is a high crime according to the Chinese laws; but, beside this charge, there were others of a treasonable nature brought against him; such as obtaining copies of official papers from the public records, and giving them to the English—crimes that it is said have been fully proved, and for the commission of which he has forfeited his head. The Committee, I believe, set out with demanding that he should be delivered up to them; but, finding the Mandarins determined, and knowing that their grounds were untenable, soon changed them, and required that they should give a chop or writing, stating that he was not to be punished in consequence of any concerns with the English. This the Mandarins would not consent to do, and the result is that they are at variance.—The Committee stopped all the Company's trade from the first, and prevented all country-ships, as well as those of the Company, from coming higher up than Lintin and Chumpee—during the negotiation the business of the ships at Whampoa has been occasionally interrupted by the Chinese—but three days ago, a Mandarin was sent down to board them, and say, that the trade was open to them, and all others that chose to come there, and conduct themselves in conformity with the Chinese laws and customs. The port is certainly as free now to all nations as it ever has been; and the Company's people might trade if they liked, but say they will not, unless the Chinese give in

* A ball or button attached to the cap, is an honorary part of the Chinese costume.

to them, which they most assuredly will not do. The determination of the Supra-cargoes is said to be taken, and it is given out to be, a suspension of all British trade, until they receive instructions from India or England—the cotton-ships are to be sent to Europe forthwith, according to report—but I cannot believe this, nor will I, until I know that they have actually sailed.

A reference to Pekin is talked of, and ships are to be sent off to the Yellow river immediately—but how are they to get there against an adverse monsoon, and during stormy winter months—against the gales and cold that they will have to encounter in the high latitude into which they will be compelled to go?

One of the complaints against the Chinese is, that they occasionally take away our servants; and the Committee say, that if they were to suffer the Mandarins to punish Ayen on the ground of improper communication with them, they would be constantly arresting servants on the slightest pretext, and that very soon there would be no carrying on the Company's

or any other business, from the want of them.—This, however, is altogether foreign to reason, as Ayen was not a servant, but if any thing, a spy.—He is said to have confessed his intimacy with the English, and that he has, during the several controversies between the Committee and Mandarins, invariably advised the former to be bold in their demands, and not to fear the latter, as the trade and duties were great objects with them, and such as they would not relinquish on any account—that they had only to be firm, and they were sure of carrying their point in all cases.

Sir George will probably get to Macao the day after to-morrow; and I cannot but believe that the Committee, when they come to think seriously and together, will resolve on renewing their trade—whether they do or not, however, the propriety of their conduct will remain a question, and the right of aliens to interfere, and even oppose the progress of justice and administration of laws of the country in which they temporarily reside, must be fully discussed.

For the Asiatic Journal.

BRITISH INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

(No. I.)

WILLIAM ROXBURGH, M. D.

WILLIAM ROXBURGH, Doctor of Physic, Fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and late chief botanist to the Honourable East-India Company, was born at Ayr, in the county of Ayr, North Britain, the 3d of June, 1751. His parents were engaged in agricultural pursuits, which probably gave the first impulse to the inquisitive mind of their eldest son, in his early attention to the productions of nature. Manifesting a decided partiality for botanical research, and connecting with it a turn for chemistry and pharmacy, he was

sent at an early age to the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with such uncommon success, as to attract the particular notice of the late Dr. Hope, then professor of botany. The University of Edinburgh possesses this advantage to medical students, that the professors make a point of conferring with their several pupils, and ascertaining their several dispositions and bent of mind. Young Roxburgh, in his occasional musings through the walk of the botanic garden, attracted the especial attention of his professor; and to

this circumstance it was chiefly owing, that, at his own desire, an appointment was procured for him, as assistant surgeon on the Honourable East-India Company's Madras Establishment, with a view to his prosecuting the unbounded and hitherto unexplored field of oriental botany,

—juvat intactos accedere fontes
Atque haurire, juvatque novos decerpere
fiores.

After a few years devoted to the duties of his profession as surgeon to a regiment, the value of his occasional researches in his predominant study was felt by the government of Fort St. George, and a botanic garden was instituted at Samulcottah, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Roxburgh, as botanist. In the formation of this interesting establishment, he was assisted by the celebrated Kœnig, who, dying shortly after, left the whole of his valuable manuscripts, his *Hortus Siccus*, and other rare collections, to his pupil, who had already well deserved them by his extraordinary zeal, indefatigable ardour, and the remarkable discrimination of his judgment. It was during his stay at this garden, that Mr. Roxburgh arranged his intended publication of "Coromandel Plants," formed during his residence on the coast; and, here, his high reputation being duly appreciated by the Court of Directors at home, he was transferred to the superintendence of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, with the appointment of Chief Botanist to the Honourable Company, which was announced to him in a most flattering letter, fixing him in the charge of that department, with a very munificent allowance.

In token of respect to his liberal patrons, Dr. Roxburgh, who had recently been honoured with a diploma of M.D. from his *alma mater*, laid his collection of manuscripts for the "Coromandel Plants" before the Court, who were pleased to consult that great naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks, under whose advice and direction the work was published. The limits of this memoir do not allow of our entering into a detail of the merits of this great undertaking, it being no less than a description and classification, according to the Linnæan system, of all the most curious productions of the vegetable kingdom discovered during a residence of many years on the coast of Coromandel—suffice it to observe that its publication, to use the words of Sir Joseph Banks, "stamped the author's character, as among the first of botanists since the days of Linnæus." Soon after this, Dr. Roxburgh was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, through the introduction of Sir Joseph, and Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society.

In 1805, he returned to England, for the benefit of his health, which had been greatly impaired by constant study, and by long pedestrian wanderings under a hot sun, in search of curious and useful plants. On more than one occasion he was known to have wandered forty miles in a morning, over the immense mountains at the Cape of Good Hope; at another time, while being conveyed in his palanquin between Calcutta and Madras, in the midst of one of the extensive forests that overhang each side of the road, he suddenly leaped from it, to the utter asto-

nishment of the bearers, ran to the spot where he had marked a particular plant for which he had long searched in vain, and bore it back in triumph; like the ancient philosopher, who, having, after much investigation, hit upon an important discovery, exclaimed in the enthusiasm of the moment, *εὕρηκα*, *εὕρηκα*, "I have found it! I have found it!"

To those who contemplate the operations of mind, and feel an interest in tracing its phenomena, as developed in the peaceful pursuits of science, these anecdotes will not appear futile. The day is at length arrived, when nations, instead of applauding only the feats of arms, can listen to the still small voice of philosophy, which teaches men all that is useful, all that is worthy of acquisition in civilized life.

Dr. Roxburgh was one of those botanists who consulted more the useful than the curious in botanical knowledge. He was impressed with a lively sense of its importance to the healing art, and its subservience to the grand objects of pharmacy and chemical analysis. Probably his views in this particular were formed by observation of the accurate knowledge of simples displayed in various cures by the native physicians, and their successful treatment; but his own capacious and enlightened mind contemplated a new field in sanative philosophy, and was filled with unbounded rapture in discovering a world hitherto unexplored by naturalists, and promising the most beneficial ends to medical science. His discovery of the *Swietenia Febrifuga*, or anti-febrile bark, attracted the favourable notice of the

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in London, who elected him an honorary corresponding member of their society, and his several communications upon the subjects of indigo, hemp, and other valuable products of the East, repeatedly procured for him the gold medal voted at their annual meetings.

In May 1814, Dr. Roxburgh returned a second and last time to England. Although in a dying state, his natural energy did not forsake him; but he was proceeding in a new and most important work, to be termed "*the Flora Indica*," after the manner of Sir James Smith's "*Flora Græca*," being a record of all the plants reared in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, as well as of such as had been discovered during his residence in India, in addition to the Coromandel plants. The hand of death arrested his progress in the 64th year of his age, and deprived the world of a most scientific and zealous man, who would have adorned even the chair of Linnæus, and have added new lights, had he lived, to European learning.

We have dwelt thus much upon the merits of this eminent botanist, not with a view to blazon forth the deeds of one who sought philosophy in retirement, but to render his attainments familiar to the reader. Dr. Roxburgh was a man of clear, distinguishing, powerful intellect, born with an uncommon portion of native good sense, which he improved by study and profound reflection. His mind was of the purest scientific cast, and his loss will be lamented by all those who feel the value of great abilities devoted to useful purposes.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TURRYANI OF NEPAUL.*

From Kirkpatrick's Account of Nepaul.

HETTOWRA, though standing very little below the level of Cheeriaghaitop, is nevertheless comprehended in the Turry or Turryani of Nepaul, as indeed is the whole of the country situated to the southward of Chusapany, and of the irregular cluster of mountains stretching from thence to the east and west, in a nearly parallel elevation. Turryani properly signifies low or marshy lands, and is sometimes applied to the flats lying below the hills in the interior parts of Nepaul, as well as to the low tract bordering immediately on the Company's northern frontier. The Turryani of Nepaul, confined between the Gunduck and Teesta, is divided into soubahs or governments; that under Zorawar Sing, which stretches from the former of these rivers easterly to the Kousi, and which may be distinguished by the appellation of the Western Turrye or Turryani, consists of five zillahs, or districts, subdivided into twenty-seven pergunahs. These zillahs are,

1. Subtuni, bounded to the eastward by the Kousi.

2. Mohtuni, west of Subtuni.

3. Rhohuttut, or Rohtut, in which Huttoul is included; it is situated to the westward of Muhtuni.

4. Bhàreh.

5. Persa, which extends to the westward as far as the Turryani of Tannohi. The higher part, as well as the fort of Tannohi, is in the Goorkhalis, but the Turrye still be-

* Turryani, or Turry, also written Terriani, Terriæ, &c. The Turryani of Nepaul is the low country to the north of the hills.—EDIT.

longs to Hurry Kumar Seen, the ancient or former rightful Rajah of Tannohi.

Extensive as this government is, the Rajah of Nepaul does not draw any considerable revenue from it; this is partly owing to the numerous jaghire and brhemoter lands comprehended in it; but more particularly, perhaps, to the low state of its population, and to mismanagement. It is pretended that the Zemindars of Turrye hold their lands on very easy terms under the present government, which is content to divide the produce of the soil equally with them. It is acknowledged, however, at the same time, that the Buttye is, in most cases, no more than a nominal settlement, as, besides the formal or established cess, the Zemindar or cultivator is obliged to pay occasionally, other irregular and arbitrary taxes in the form of fines, douceurs, and the like.

For lands recently brought into cultivation, the cultivator pays to government eight annahs per biggah, the first year, and subsequently, whatever kind of grain he raises in it, three rupees the biggah.

The most that Zorawar (the governor of West Turrye) remits to Khatmanda annually is two lacks of rupees; though his net receipts, after discharging all expenses of collection, are supposed by some intelligent persons to amount to double this sum; but whatever the surplus may be, he does not enjoy it exclusively, being obliged to divide his profits with the official men at Khatmanda, who would not ap-

pear to be a whit less corrupt than their brethren of Hindostan. East Turrye, though it is on the whole a more fertile, or rather more populous, district, does not yield a net revenue of more than from one lack and a quarter to one lack and a half of rupees. It contains, however, more jaghire and brhemoter lands than the other. The Moruny, which is comprehended in the East Turrye (and of which it is indeed the most valuable part) is divided into two soubahs or governments, by the Arun, which runs through the middle of it; this river, though it yields its name to the Kousi at Bundharia Ghaut, is, nevertheless, a much more considerable stream than the latter, rising beyond Himna-leh, and winding in a singular manner through a great portion of Tibet, before it descends into the Turryani.

If I might venture to form a judgment from the superficial view I had of West Turrye, I should be inclined to pronounce that it is capable of being rendered highly productive to the Nepaul government; its extensive forests alone contain an almost inexhaustible source of riches, since they might be made to supply with valuable timber, not only the countries washed by the Ganges, but even our other settlements in India. The pines of the Bechiacori, and the Saul-trees, both of that and the Jhurjoory forest, are not perhaps surpassed in any other part of the world, either for straightness or dimensions, or probably for strength or durability.* The Bechiacori pines, nevertheless,

* I had two cut down and floated from Segouly to Calcutta, by way of sample; one of these spars measured 76, the other 73 feet. Mr. Gillet the shipwright has

seem to have never had an axe applied to them, though they grow in prodigious numbers, are very superior to what we generally met with in Nepaul proper, and, considering the vicinity of the Boora-Gunduck, might be conveyed to us both with little trouble, and at little expense, compared to the channel by which we are at present supplied with this useful article, and the cost at which it is procured. Besides timber for masts and yards, we could draw from hence whatever supplies of pitch, tar, and turpentine we required. Kota, or pure turpentine of the Sulla pine, may be procured, I believe, even in Nepaul, at the rate of ten seers per rupee, and a tree will yield, I have been told, for eight or ten years together, about three maunds annually. Neither the tar of America, nor the pine spars from thence, would appear to be in much estimation in India; though, for want of better I suppose, we take off, it is said, from the American traders considerable quantities of both at high prices.

It is true that the nearest part of the Boora-Gunduck is not less than thirty miles from the course of the Bechiacori nulla; but when we advert to the great number of streams which intersect the intermediate country, some of them springing even from the forest itself, the level of the country from Cheeriaghathi southerly, so favourable (on account of its gentle declivity) to the opening of a communication be-

pronounced of them that they promise to prove both strong and lasting, and means to give them a trial in a ship which he is about to launch. They had felled a couple of immense dimensions in girth as well as length, but were afterwards unable to move them. Those examined by Mr. Gillet will work about a foot in diameter.

tween these several streams and the Boora-Gunduck, by means of canals, and the nature of the soil, so well adapted to the easy execution of such a work, it will be evident that there are no difficulties opposed by nature to the accomplishment of so useful an object, which an active and intelligent government might not speedily remove. Attempts have heretofore been made to transport fir or pine trees from different parts of the Nepaul, and even of the Rohilcund Turrye, but they have always failed, because a mountainous country, as well as rapid and rocky rivers, opposed their success. In the quarter here pointed out, we meet with every thing calculated to encourage the undertaking, viz. vicinity to a navigable river passing over the borders of Chemparun, a forest by no means much elevated above the subjacent country, and the declivity, such as it is, being gentle: communicating streams, neither rocky nor rapid, and the means of reducing the land-carriage considerably, if not of precluding the necessity of it altogether.

Sir Robert Barker wrote to Lord Clive in 1766, concerning the productions of the tract in question, as follows:—

“Bettyah (he meant the northern parts, or Nepaul borders) will, I think, be of considerable consequence to the Company; its firs will afford masts for all the ships in India, which must produce a new and considerable trade with the other nations in India, as well as advantage to our own shipping. Gold and cinnamon are also here (the latter we gather in the jungles); timbers as large as any I have seen, musk, and elephants’ teeth, besides

“many other commodities I have not yet got the knowledge of.” It must be owned, however, that this is an exaggerated account of the natural riches of the Turrye districts. The quantity of gold dust found in the Gunduck, and other rivers in this quarter (for mines are totally out of the question), is very inconsiderable, though it is pretended that the sanctified stones called Salligrams contain that precious metal.

At Hettowra there is a grove of very fine Saul-trees, in which we pitched our tents; there are but few pines in the environs of this town; nor do they abound greatly on the banks of the Rapti, as you proceed up its course. The mineral contents of the hills through which this river descends appear to be various. We collected many stones; and some ores in the bed of it indicated the presence of iron, copper, and other metals. Among others was a stone which appeared to be an ordinary iron ore, but of which I was told they made a magnet by wrapping it up in a fresh buffalo hide, and depositing it in this state, for a certain time, in the earth. I transmitted to Mr. Blake specimens of all the metallic ores and fossils we met with, both in this and other situations, but he has not yet had leisure to examine them with attention. The natural productions of the vegetable kingdom most common between Hettowra and Bhimpore, are the Saul, Sissoo, and Simul trees; the nettle, wild wormwood, raspberries, and mulberries; we also found here a curious shrub called Khaksi, the leaf of which answers the purpose of emery, or sand-paper, giving a fine polish to the harder woods,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEYCHELLE ISLANDS AND BANK, AND ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

As very little is generally known relative to the Seychelle Islands, and as their interest and importance to England is considerably increased by the Treaty of Peace of 1814, we have great satisfaction in subjoining an accurate account of them, taken on a survey in the year 1811, by a most intelligent and enterprising officer of His Majesty's Navy:—

This archipelago derives its name from Monsieur Moreau de Seychelle, a principal officer of the French East-India Company at the time of its discovery, and consists of about a dozen small islands, and as many more islets and rocks, scattered upon a large coral and sand bank, extending S.E. and N.W. full seventy leagues; its breadth various, being broadest to the N.W., where it may be about thirty leagues; and thence gradually diminishing to the S.E., where it does not exceed as many miles. There are soundings and anchorage on almost every part of it, the former very irregular, but, generally speaking, between twelve and forty fathoms, except on the eastern edge, in the parallel of the middle of Mahé, where there is only seven and a half, and on the western limit, in the latitude of Silhâuet, where there is only three fathoms and a half; at least, less than that has not yet been discovered. There are scarcely any dangers on it that do not show themselves.

The harbour of Mahé is very good, and no sea nor wind can hurt you, when in the entrance; to the inner harbour it is narrow, and you

must warp or tow in, should you not have a leading wind.

Three only of the islands are inhabited, Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue.

Mahé, named after Monsieur Mahé de la Bourdonnais, is the largest, most populous, and of course best cultivated of the whole; it is sixteen or seventeen miles in length, and generally about four broad. It has two good harbours; that of Mahé on the N.E. side of the island, where is the principal, indeed, the only village, and the residence of the commandant; and another on the S.W. side, both perfectly secure. Its population amounts to about 2,648 persons.

Praslin (from the minister of that name), is the next island, in size and population, to that of Mahé; and it has an excellent harbour on its north side, sheltered by the Isle Curieuse. The population of this island amounts to about 261 persons.

La Digue, so called from a ship of that name, has only seventy-one inhabitants.

These three islands are high and rocky, and generally speaking, poor, sterile, and barren, save only where a small valley or sheltered glen may have secured the soil from being washed down its steep declivities, by the heavy rains, in the wet season.

There are about six decked vessels belonging to the inhabitants of these islands; the largest about eighty, and the smallest about twenty tons; by means of which they exchange their productions with the

1816.] *An Account of the Seychelle Islands and Bank, &c.* 85
inhabitants of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and trade to Madagascar and the Mozambique coast, and occasionally to either coast of India.

To give an idea of the present state of the population and cultivation of these islands, at one view, I transcribe a general return for the last year:—

White Population.—Men, 97; Women, 59; Boys, 107; Girls, 77	340
Free People of Colour.—Men, 18; Women, 39; Boys, 54; Girls 30	141
Slaves.—Males, 3,533; Fe- males, 2,533	6,066
Total	6,547

Cultivation.—Acres in provisions,
2,432; ditto in cotton, 2,720; ditto in
sugar canes, 220; total, 5,372.—Feet in
coffee, 4,000; ditto in cloves, 3,000;
total, 7,000.

Cattle, &c.—Horned cattle, 300;
sheep, 200; goats, 150; hogs, 200; to-
tal, 1,450. Besides turkeys, geese, ducks,
fowls, pigeons, vegetables and fruit in
great abundance.

You may purchase stock at the following prices:—four fowls a Spanish dollar; two ducks a Spanish dollar; eight turkeys for twelve dollars; a sheep for four to six dollars. Good beef was killed and sold, ten pounds, for one Spanish dollar.

These islands do not appear fit for the cultivation of any article of export but cotton, and but for very little of that. There is not an acre of level ground upon the whole island, and hardly any soil; it is all mountainous, full of rocks and trees, and the heavy rains wash down the mountains the principal part of the mould.

The annual produce of cotton upon Mahé and Praslin at present is about 350 to 400 bales, each bale

weighing about 300 pounds, and the islands are not capable of producing more than twenty per cent. above this, nor are they capable of producing any thing else as a matter of commerce. The inhabitants have begun to plant coffee, and will have sufficient for their own consumption in twelve or eighteen months; there it must rest, as it never can be an article of exportation. Cloves and cinnamon thrive here uncommonly well, and, were there any soil to plant them in, would turn to account.

There are no kitchen vegetables here of any kind, unless you so call the sweet potatoes of Mameck, or some bad French-beans. There is no reason for this, but the negligence of the inhabitants, and the little intercourse they have with the world, which renders them extremely indifferent about most comforts of this kind.

Fruit does not appear to be plentiful or good; pine apples, plantains, and bad mangoes seem to be the principal; there are a few grapes and a few melons: this must be owing to the extreme indolence of the inhabitants.

There is some very good wood for furniture and different purposes, such as house building, sheathing for ships, and shipbeams, all of which would be at a very moderate price, but for the difficulty of transporting it out amongst the rocks to the water side.

Turtle are all large, in general about five to six hundred weight; the price of these is five dollars each, smaller ones three each, but there is no demand for them; were they wanted in quantity, you would have occasion to give them some days notice to catch them.

The inhabitants say, that they

used to have very fine land-turtles, in great abundance, but that they are nearly all consumed, and only now and then can be got, two or three at a time.

Oysters are here in abundance, and the inhabitants say they are very wholesome, but they are too small to take the trouble to eat them; they are picked off small trees within the flood mark; there are likewise sea-crabs here, very large, but not very good.

Tortoise-shell, there is a few pounds to be picked up occasionally, but not sufficient to consider it as an article of commerce.

These islands have been inhabited about forty years, and the oldest inhabitant says, that he does not remember a gale of wind: it is a phenomenon unknown to them; they therefore afford security, at a particular season of the year, to vessels that might be otherwise exposed to the destructive hurricanes off the Isles of France and Bourbon.

Cuts and even gun-shot wounds heal uncommonly well here, and the climate, though necessarily hot, from its proximity to the equator, may be reckoned very healthy.

The inhabitants have very few wants, and are in general very poor; they have no money, and the little traffic they have is carrying on in cotton, at so many pounds to the dollar; consequently, they do not care about selling it, and there is only two or three inhabitants that can collect it in any quantity, and they are the only people that ever can realize property upon these islands. It seems of little consequence to them, as I do not think there are any five men of the whole who have an idea of ever quitting the island. The principal people here say, their only reason for

coming to settle at these islands was, to live retired from the world, and gain a bare existence; some of them unfortunate, and had lost all their property, and were disgusted with the world. After remaining some time, they found the cotton-plant grow very luxuriant, and have carried on the cultivation of it to a certain extent; and some of them now have from 150 to 200 slaves at work, and will be soon men of fortune. The climate is such that they have little occasion for clothes; their principal wants are some white cloth and some blue dungaree, or blue cloth (*Pondicherry*). The slaves wear nothing but a small piece of blue cloth; I should think one yard would serve them a year; they pay no kind of respect to dress; you will see the most respectable amongst them going without shoes, and some of them with half-shoes tied on their feet with strings: all this is from custom, and having no communication with the world.

Notwithstanding, the people in general live very well, are rather hospitable, and have abundance at their tables; but it is chiefly the produce of their own plantations.

That these islands were of great importance to France, while that power possessed those of France and Bourbon, there cannot be the least doubt, not only as affording facilities for the annoyance of our trade in the East, but, also, as being admirably placed to keep up a constant communication between those islands and the Court of Persia, if the latter should, at any time, have entered into the hostile views of our enemy, against the British power. But, that any material advantages are likely to accrue, either to the colony of the Isle of France, or to Great Britain in general,

from intercourse with or possession of the Seychelle Islands, other than that of keeping the enemy out of them, I cannot possibly foresee.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

Before I close, I shall beg leave to call your attention to the Admiralty Islands, lying a small distance to the S.W. of Seychelle Islands.

This groupe is so exceedingly ill placed in all charts, both with respect to longitude, and their bearings from each other, that no vessel can navigate the sea with safety in that neighbourhood; whereas, if a couple of small schooners were employed by Government a few months, in surveying them, their actual position would be easily ascertained; and, if an European vessel, in consequence of such survey, be preserved from shipwreck, more than the expense of the survey (independent of preserving men's lives) will have been saved.

Live Cattle.—There are about two hundred head of bullocks and about one hundred sheep; the in-

habitants could spare, to ships in distress, about twenty bullocks, and about sixty sheep: it would take some years to replace the latter.

Poultry.—One hundred dozen of ducks, fowls, and turkeys might be procured here. There are no other animals of any kind upon these islands, but rats, which are in abundance; there is no game of any kind, and but few birds; pigeons, doves and perroquets, seem the principal. There is no wheat grows in these islands; they raise Indian corn, cassada-root, and a sufficient quantity of rice, just to supply their own wants, and feed their slaves; but I do not think at any time you could purchase ten bags of rice: the whole of the inhabitants might collect ten thousand pounds weight in grain, out of their different stores, to ships in distress.

There is a great variety of fish at all these islands, and seemingly very fine; salt is very scarce, consequently they are only for immediate use.

SAN-YU-LOW;

OR, THE THREE DEDICATED ROOMS.

A Tale, translated from the Chinese, by J. F. Davies, Esq. of the Honourable Company's China Establishment.

[The Editor has great pleasure in introducing to the readers of the Asiatic Journal the following translation from the Chinese, by Mr. J. F. Davies, son of Samuel Davies, Esq. the Director. The translation places the talents and industry of Mr. Davies in a favourable point of view, and is in itself a laudable example of useful zeal, in a gentleman placed on the Chinese Establishment, to become acquainted with the language of the country. As a romance of the people to whom it be-

longs, the tale is eminently characteristic; and the value of such works as picture national manners, has too often been asserted, to be argued here. The succeeding portions of the "Three Dedicated Rooms," will follow in uninterrupted order.]

SECTION I.

ARGUMENT.—*The garden and pavilion are sold before they are finished. The purchasers greedily desire to possess the whole property.*

THE ode says,

My house, having changed its owner, now belongs to a rich man,

Therefore I bundle my *kin** and my books under my arm, and go over to another village.

The lofty rooms, which I built myself, I myself dispose of ;

Unwilling to ruin my posterity, by leaving them such extensive possessions.

Again :—

Within the period of an hundred years, it must have belonged to some other person ;

And it is surely better to sell it while new, than when become old.

The pine trees, the bamboos, and the mei flowers must enter the account ;

But my kin and my books, my dogs and my chickens, shall accompany me.

The scraps † of old verses stuck against the walls ; for these he may fix his price.

For the wet-weather clothes, ‡ hanging without, it is not worth while to bargain.

Hereafter, when, perhaps, I may come, during my leisure, to pay a visit,

The former master will be called the honoured guest.

The above detached lines, together with the regular stanzas, were composed by an eminent person, in the dynasty of Ming, who sold his house and built another. Selling one's house, however, is a troublesome sort of business ; it cannot sufficiently be regretted. What is there of pleasure in it, that a man should compose all sorts of verses and rhymes on such a subject ?

If you wish to know the nature of property in this world, learn that it is altogether transitory. There is not a river nor hill which

remains unchanged for a thousand years ; but there is not a house which remains unsold for an hundred. If you give it into the hands of your children and grand-children, they will deliver it to other persons with its value diminished. It is better oneself to seek a purchaser, before it is altogether destroyed : then, if you cannot sell it for its price, you still leave behind you the reputation of liberality. It will be said, "He knew well enough it was expensive, and therefore let it go cheap. He did it as a favour ; it was not that he was taken in." If, on the contrary, your children or grand-children happen to sell it low, there soon arise plenty of discussions. It is said, "He has wasted the patrimony of his fathers, and is undutiful. He has dismembered what his ancestors loved, and is wicked. He knows not the difficulty of laying the foundation of a fortune, and is a fool." These three bad names are all that his ancestors, who founded the family, and accumulated the property, have delivered down to him. It is better not to have a single brick left you. Though the man, who has not enough land to stick an awl into, is the cause of his posterity acquiring their fortune with empty hands, they still obtain the credit of not having had an inch of ground as a step towards it. Those men, therefore, who are fathers and grand-fathers, when they have arrived at the end of their days, should turn round their heads and give a look at those who are coming after them. If, upon examination, they appear by their conduct to be unworthy children, it is better to get rid of the property at once ; thus preventing their becoming the prodigal sons of a

frugal father, and receiving the ridicule of mankind.

From ancient times down to the present, of those persons who have been particularly eminent for such good sense, there have been only two. The one was named Tang-yew ; the other Yu-shin.* They, seeing that their sons were degenerate, and that afterwards, their property must inevitably be given up to other persons in a ruined state, thought it better to dispose of it with their own hands. There are still two lines of an old ode, which allude to this,—they say,

"Give splendid arms to grace the soldier's side ;

"Give paints and patches to the beautiful bride."

If their posterity, they thought, disposed of it for them, it was most probable that they would not find a good receiver. Most inevitably one would contend and another tug, until they fought about it. To say nothing about their sons and wives having no place to live in, their very graves and tombs would not be secure from disturbance. If such then is the case with those who possess the empire, how much more so with the common people.

I am now going to speak of one person, who was eminent for sense, and of another, who was deficient ; that they may serve as examples to the world. The patrimony of these two persons could not be compared to a tile on Tang-yew's house, or to a brick on Yu-shin's wall. But

* These are the names of two famous emperors, the eighth and ninth from Fohi, the founder of the monarchy. The former of these two, after having reigned upwards of seventy years, resigned the throne to the latter ; or, at least, made him an associate in the empire with himself. The latter again left the empire out of his own family.

why, do I, in speaking of these two inferior men, make use of such a lofty comparison ? The reason is, because of these two, the surname of one was Tang, of the other, Yu. Every one said, they were the descendants of Tang-yew, and Yu-shin ; that they took the national appellation of those Emperors for their surnames ; and that they were descended in a line from them. I therefore speak of the ancestors in delineating the descendants, in order to do justice to the original source.

The sensible man had all his ancestor's disposition ; the stupid fellow had very little of the character of his family. They mutually diverged from each other, as the heavens from the abyss. How dissimilar branches sprung from the same stem will be perceived.

During the reign of Kea-tsing,* of the dynasty of Ming, in the province of Sze-chuen, the Foot of Ching-too, and the Hëen of Ching-too, there lived a rich man in thriving circumstances. His surname was Tang ; his epithet, Yö-chuen. This man had an immense quantity of land. Whenever he got any money, he delighted only in buying fields and purchasing ground. But he would build no houses ; and of those family utensils which are in constant use, he would not buy one too many. With regard to clothes and food, they had no weight with him. His disposition was to make money by all sorts of means. As to his extensive property in rich lands, no sooner did they enter into his possession,

* The eleventh emperor of this dynasty. He ascended the throne about the year 1521.

† The *foo* is a division of the province, or *seng* ; and the *hëen* of the *foo*.

* A musical instrument, common among the Chinese.

† It is usual in private houses to have labels suspended against the walls, on which are inscribed moral sentences, or verses from the ancient books. These are generally very obscure in their import.

‡ The Chinese, in rainy weather, use a sort of cloak, made of the leaves of some vegetable, from which the rain runs off, as if from a thatched roof, and completely shelters what is under. It is to these garments that the text alludes.

than the profits came in. They increased daily, as the moon towards her plenitude. Houses and furniture (he thought) are not only unprofitable, but there is a fear lest the god of fire* should destroy them, and in a moment they should become annihilated. If all the family have fine garments, there immediately come unpleasant fellows to borrow clothes. If there are plenty of victuals, one soon has people claiming acquaintance, and taking their seats in quest of food. There is nothing like being contented with coarse articles; people, in that case, will not be begging them.

He took fast hold of this idea, and, except in buying houses, would not spend so much as a *candareen* or a *cash*.† The state of his mind being thus, he could not be at rest with his niggardliness, but wanted also to steal a great name. He said, that he was descended from the Emperor Tang-yew; and that his ancestors had great celebrity. That they lived in a thatched house with mud steps; that what they lived upon was broth and Yuen wine;—that they used earthen jars and pots;—and that their garments were of cloth and deer-skins. The father being thus economical, his son could not but obey his precepts. People seeing him (the father) parsimonious in the extreme, began to scrutinize him behind his back, saying, “There is an ancient proverb,

* Hwuy-lō, the spirit which is supposed to preside over fire.

† These are the European names for the *fu* and *le*. The former is one hundredth part of the *leang*, or ounce of silver; and the latter, one tenth of the former, or one thousandth part of the *leang*.

which says, ‘If a man is very economical he must have a prodigal son.’ He must inevitably have a successor who will turn things upside down; so that Tang’s disposition to save will not descend.” Unexpectedly, however, the son imitated his father. From his earliest years he commenced a scholar, seeking preferment by all sorts of means; and was a titular *Sew-tsae*.* In his eating and drinking, he did not seek for luxury; in his clothes he wished not for a superabundance; in his instruments of amusement he did not aim at the best. It was only on the subject of houses that he differed from his other desires. There indeed, he was not contented with economy. To look at the house in which he lived, it was like any rich man’s necessary. He was quite ashamed of it. He wanted to be building fine houses, but was afraid to begin, lest the means could not be obtained. He had heard people say, that to buy an old house was better than to build a new one; therefore, in a consultation with his father, he said, “If we can buy a handsome house, which will be fit for us to live in, we may then look for a garden, and build a library in it, such as may suit our wish.” Yo-chuen, desiring much to become a *Fung keun*,† wished only to flatter his son, and, without being aware, deviated from his constant opinion. He said, in answer, “There is no necessity to be in a hurry; in this

* The lowest literary title. The next above it is *kiujin*; and the next above that, *tsin-sze*. The three first of the *tsin-sze*, at each examination, which is always conducted by the Emperor himself, are called *chang-yuen*, *tan-hwa*, and *pang-yen*.

† The fathers of persons possessing eminent rank are thus called.

street is a handsome house and garden. It is not yet completely built; but the day of its being finished must inevitably be the day of its sale; you and I will just wait awhile.” The son said, “When people want to sell houses, they do not build: when they build houses, they do not intend to sell them. Where is the probability that, when they have finished building, they intend to sell the house?” Yo-chuen said, “Pray where did you get that crotchet? The man who possesses ten thousand pieces of gold may build a house which costs him only one thousand.” But if a man’s possessions in houses and lands are half and half, he may be said to be a large tree without a root, which must inevitably be blown down when the wind comes. Then how much more may this man, who, without possessing an hundred acres in land, suddenly builds a house with a thousand rooms, be called a tree without a root? He truly will not wait for the wind’s blowing, but will tumble down of himself! How can there be any question about it?”

The son, hearing these words, said, that they were very true; and, as before, accorded with his father. He went seeking only for land, and did not come to ask about houses. He wished that the other man would soon have finished building; in order, that the present owner being gone, he might give the finishing stroke instead of him. The rich man’s plans proved successful: the result justified his words. There are two lines of the “*She-king*,” which are applicable to the case,—

“The nest one bird constructs with anxious toil,

“Ere long another seizes as her spoil.”

Asiatic Journ.—No. 1.

He, who was building the house, was descended from Chunghwa. His surname was Yu, his name Haou, and his epithet Sookchin. He was one who delighted in reading books of poetry; but did not seek to be an eminent scholar. From the indolence of his disposition, he had a great aversion to any office; and was not cut out for being a Mandarin. He therefore detached his thoughts from a great name, and entirely gave himself up to odes and wine, and by these means could not but be reduced to beggary.

During his whole life, he had scarcely any other delight than in arranging and building gardens and summer-houses. From the beginning of the year to the end, not a day passed without his advancing the work. The house which he was now building, he wished to be of the highest perfection, and not of the common order; he said, “Let other men have their fine fields and their numerous acres: pleasures and riches were the concerns of others; on him they had no influence.” There were only three things in which he truly took an interest, and which he was determined to have of the best quality. These three were, the house which he inhabited in the day, the bed in which he slept at night, and the coffin in which he was to be laid up after death. Having these ideas in his breast*, he went on with the work of earth† and wood, labouring continually at it, in an indefatigable manner.

(To be continued.)

* The Chinese, like some other eastern anatomists, suppose the heart to be the seat of ideas.

† The Chinese houses are built, in a great measure, of mud. Hence a brick-layer is called *Ne shun-y tschang*, “an earth and water workman.”

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. I.)

HINDU ARTIFICE.

A late Bombay paper gives the following, as an extract of a letter from an officer to his friend :—

I was travelling, says the writer, with a party of officers and a guard of Sepoys ; we stopped to refresh ourselves, and, among the inhabitants of a village, who came out to view us as objects of curiosity, one fellow was so unusually audacious as to force himself into the tent where we were dining, using strange gestures, and making an extravagant noise. Having in vain endeavoured to learn his meaning, we ordered him out ; he refused to go, and we then ordered the palanquin-bearers in attendance to force him out. On his being thus removed to a short distance from our tent, we soon heard a confused noise and lamentation, and were informed that this fellow, who pretended to be a devotee, had swooned away from the effect of pollution, in being touched by our palanquin-bearers, who were parrias.

We rather laughed at this account. Louder lamentations were heard, and word was brought that the man was dead ; we went out, and found a great many people assembled round the body, lamenting and complaining loudly of the outrage. It became necessary to order our Sepoys under arms, and the servants to be on their guard. We sent for the head man of the village, and the body was thoroughly examined by the natives, and pronounced to be dead. There certainly appeared no visible signs of

life, but the trifling injury he could have received by the handling, to overcome merely his own resistance, and the absurdity of a man's dying from the effect of fancied pollution, added to my experience of their powers of deception, perfectly satisfied my mind that this fellow was an impostor.

Desiring my brother officers to leave the business to my management, I acquainted the natives that I had an infallible mean of knowing whether the man was dead or not ; that, if there was the least spark of life remaining, since the body had received no injury, I could restore him, though the remedy would be exceedingly severe. They wanted to remove him, but this I would not suffer, well knowing they might make any report they pleased concerning his death, and create much trouble.

I laid hold of his hand, and was some time before I could feel a pulse, which completely satisfied me ; but I kept my own counsel. Again the people pressed forward tumultuously, with an apparent design to carry away the body by force ; but, ordering the Sepoys to advance with fixed bayonets, I made them retire to a distance, suffering only the head man to remain. In vain did I endeavour to persuade them that the man counterfeited, until, finding nothing else would do, I assured them I possessed powers they had no conception of, and, without touching the body again, I would convince them of the man being still alive, by

1816.]

drawing a flame from his body, which they should see, and which would continue burning and consuming him, unless he arose from the earth. My brother officers listened with nearly as much attention as the natives.

I sent my Dubash, Punnapa, to enjoin silence to the multitude, as a miracle was going to be performed by an European Bramin, which he assured them I was, (knowing I had officiated as chaplain).

Ordering my travelling escritoire to be brought, I placed it near the man's head, and took from it a wax taper, a small match, and little bottle, articles I carried for the convenience of getting a light when wanted : I also took out a bit of sealing wax, wrapped within a piece of white paper ; I then directed all to be silent while the ceremony was performing, under pain of their being struck with death. Having had this explained by Punnapa to the chiefs, and by them again to the people, I was well satisfied the dead man heard and understood the whole, by slight involuntary twitchings I saw in his muscles.

When all was quiet, I began by walking slowly round the extended body four times, laying one of the four articles each time at his feet, uttering with a solemn loud voice the following five words, that happened to occur, "*Omne bene non sine pena.*" I believe that the fall of a pin might have been heard while I was performing this mummary.

Having managed with tolerable seriousness, I took up all the articles, stood across the man, and raising both my arms as high as I could reach, called aloud, "silence!" Then, bending over the body, I

held the match in my right hand, the wax taper in my left, and, drawing the cork from the bottle of phosphorus, just above his navel, at the moment I applied the match to light it, as it were, from his body, I began to sing, "God save great George our King ;" but the instant the flame was seen, there was such a yell of "Ah, paw, swaamee! Ah, paw, swaamee!" as completely drowned all my fine singing. Lighting my taper, I proceeded with my work, by melting the sealing wax and dropping it hot close above his navel ; but the poor fellow had not patience to stay for more than two or three good drops of my miraculous wax, before he jumped up and ran away, bellowing and clawing his belly, without stopping to thank me for his cure, or answering the calls of others, until he got within the village.

That the fellow had heard and understood what passed, with my declaration that I possessed a power to draw forth a flame from his body, was evident ; and I depended on the sudden attack of the burning wax on so tender a part, heightened by his own imagination, to overthrow all the obstinacy of trick, and produce some such effect as would satisfy us he was not dead ; what his particular aim was, it might be difficult to make out."

RAJAH'S PALACE AT CANDY.

The town of Candy is a poor miserable place, about two miles long, and consists of one principal street, terminated by the palace at the upper end. There are many lesser streets branching off, but of no great length. The palace is built with a sort of chunam or ce-

ment, perfectly white, with stone gateways. It contains a great many rooms, painted in a grotesque manner, and many of the walls covered with pier glasses. The houses of the town are mean and low, but their foundations are raised in such a manner, or rather the street is so sunk, that they seem lofty to passengers. The palace consists of two enclosed squares, one within the other; and in the inner are the royal apartments, where the court is held, and audiences given.

White cement for the walls, and tiles for the roofs, are luxuries, it appears, reserved for the royal palaces in Candy alone. The following account of the palace above-mentioned, is contained in an extract of a letter, dated at Candy.

*Extract of a Letter dated Candy,
14th February 1815.*

His excellency crossed the river at Gonaruah yesterday, slept at the King's Granary, near that place, and this day entered Candy: he occupies an octagon pavilion, in a palace not unworthy of a Malabar prince.

My post is the haram, below which it communicates by a private stair-case and trap-door, with the pavilion over head, which formerly was the king's apartment, and a very beautiful one it is.—The prospect from it is an amphitheatre of hills, quite close,—a spacious tank, with a summer-house in the middle, and two other royal residences on the opposite side, in one of which (and not this where we are), the king has lately resided.

The palace is a structure of considerable magnificence, according to the native taste, that is massiness of wall, and extent of area. The interior is an endless labyrinth

of apartments, great and small, excessively filthy at present, and in many places in decay. Remains of splendour, however, are everywhere to be found, in massy gilded brass ornaments, the manufacture and workmanship of some place where the arts are in a more flourishing condition than I apprehend they have ever been in Candy. Here, however, I must give you Adikar Molligoode's history of the place—he was gentleman-usher, showing the lions. The centre apartment, he says, is built on the very spot which an ancient king first pitched upon, and laid the foundation stone, not only of the palace, but what is now Candy. He was, it seems, the king of some distant province (where the place, or when the time, I hope you will not inquire, nor exact any proofs of the story) and having in a hunting-match been led (as King James unto the Trossacks) to this spot, he found a rattan-bush of several (I think four) sprigs, one leaning towards the ferry of Cattoogastotte, one toward Gonaruah, one toward Heywelle, and one to some other quarter. The hounds pursued a hare into this bush, which was *her palace*; and when she got there, she shewed them it was also her castle, for she turned and made battle, and kept her open mouthed pursuers at bay, till the king came up, and from the singularity of the circumstance, he chose this spot for his capital. Here ends the legend. I dare say there are many current that are equally flimsy, but few I apprehend can be more so. At all events, the successors of his Majesty have lost the moral of the tradition, and forgotten that the capital of their kingdom was founded in memorial of a brave defence.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—You will much oblige many of the friends of Major-General Gillespie, by inserting in your Journal the following verses, composed and sung *ex tempore* in a favourite room which the General had erected at Bangalore, by a Lady who had lately visited the beautiful but fatal valley of *Doon*.—It was sung to the old National Air.

N.

Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon,
How late your scenes so peaceful smiled;
How sweetly bloomed your mountain-rose.*

In spotless white so soft and mild!
But now, ensanguined be thy flower,
And fatal be thy banks, fair vale!
While sad, amid the blooming braes,
Resounds the soldier's mournful wail!

How lately burned our hero's soul
In Glory's fatal, bright career!
Ah, Doon, thy bosom now entombs:
The heart that never knew a fear!
Ye banks and braes of bloody Doon,
Ah, woe the while, ye're Rollo's tomb!
But, with his sacred blood embued,
Your glens shall know immortal bloom!

MEDITATION AT WELTEVREDEN.

THE evening gun proclaims the close of day,
The nightly picquets to their post retire,
And sternly challenge all who pass their way,
Or roam unlicensed till the morning's fire.
But still, in yonder hut together met,
Upon the fatness of the land to dine,
A jovial band their thirsty whistles wet,
And drown each care in bowls of rosy wine.
While the gay song and sounds of lively glee,
At which ev'n Cynics are compelled to
And social wit, from envious satire free,
With harmless mirth the tedious hours beguile.

* The valley is literally overrun with wild white roses.

Till, hark! the sentries walk their midnight round,
The waning moon a feeble lustre throws,
And all is hushed, except the pleasing sound,
Where the deep stream through sluices

The sleeping youth now calmly finds repose,
Forgets the drill—that pleasant social place,
Hears not mosquitoes buzzing round his nose,
Nor heeds their feeding on his chubby face.

Unconscious he of passion's mad career,
And careless of ambition's anxious roam,
His memory, true to those he held most dear,

In fancy leads him to the scenes of home.
Delightful dreams—the best and only friend
Of those who suffer from misfortune's blow,

Ye soothe the heart by misery o'erwhelm'd
And form its greatest, fairest hope below!
But ah—no home, nor haunts of youthful days,

Delight the wanderer on Java's shore,
He treads no longer o'er the broom clad
braes,
And tastes the happiness of home no more.

No more the cold, reviving air of dawn,
Renews with ruddy health his pallid face;
No more the loud and joy inspiring horn,
Invites him to the pleasures of the chase.

Nor can he now, at winter eve retire,
While rages loud the pelting storm abroad,
To join the happy circle round the fire,
That graced his first and best beloved abode.

Yet, e'en in Java, we possess some joys,
Unknown to those who dwell in happier climes.
And amid scenes where every pleasure
Can find a listless idle hour for rhimes.

Placed above want, we spurn the anxious care,
That checks the generous feelings of the soul;
And, scorning self, we wander free as air;
Devoted to the sex and to the bowl.

To us no matter how the coffee sells,
If Grey or Wellesley hold the helm of
state;
We canvas only for the smiles of belles,
And scorn alike contention and debate.
Away, then, melancholy thoughts, away,
Your threatening prospects but as bug-
bears prove;
I will be cheerful as the summer's day,
To meet the smiles of friendship and of
love. A. C.

A MALAY PASTORAL.

THE eye* of day his burning orb de-
clines, [shines,
And veiled in clouds in milder splendour
Perennial odours load the passing gale,
And balmy sweets from every shrub exhale.
The tall Pinang† her crowded head dis-
plays, [gaze;
While ripening clusters mock my idle
Queen of the palmy race, Kalapa‡ see,
Extend her branched arms and court the
breeze.

From yonder Durean what sweet perfume
Exhales around, what flowers unnum-
bered bloom!

Broad is the eye—the Senna-tree unfolds
Her beauteous arms, and blossoms into gold.
Arise, my fair, beneath yon Mangusteen!
Blest with perpetual verdure, ever green,
Inhale the coffee's aromatic fume,
And view of nature the perennial bloom.
There will we sit, and mark, devoid of
care,

What insect myriads people all the air;
Mark where yon sun his western course
declines, [vines.
And paints with golden tints the pepper-
While safe from danger, here, we need
not fear

A tyrant's rage, or robber's cruel spear;
His venom'd creese no midnight murderer
draws,

Safe in the bosom of the British laws.
No more the pointed spear usurps the
plain,

Nor waving creeses cast a horrid gleam;
The thunder of the war is heard no more,
And smiling peace descends on Java's shore.
Rebellion drooping, dies before her wand,
And bounteous Ceres decks the happy land.
Hail to Britannia's race, the first of men,
Arts, arms, and science flourish in their
train;

* The Malay expression for the sun.

† The betel-tree. ‡ The cocoa-nut.

Malayan tongues shall long repeat their
name,

Malayan songs perpetuate their fame.

So, when yon northern star extends sub-
lime,

His pallid beam on Europe's chilly clime;
In northern isles, to beauty's beam un-
known,

When rigid nature hardens into stone;

Then, where 'tis said the stream forgets
to flow, [blow;

Nor verdure decks the plain, nor flowrets
Far happier we enjoy the smiling day,
And charm with cheering drug* life's
cares away.

But see, in sable dress athwart the sky,
Yon rising cloud foretells a tempest nigh;
Bright is the flash from heaven, a sem-
blance fair,

To drive away the demon of the air;
The moon half-seen displays her paler fire,
And evening shades compel us to retire.

G. P.

* Opium.

DULNESS IN INDIA.

(From Calcutta, a Poem.†)

A. Some, fixed to business, scarce a res-
pite catch [patch;
From laboured periods of the long dis-
But those unfettered by official chains
Might find an endless feast for curious
brains; [search
And though not equal to such deep re-
As should leave studious Colebrooke‡ in
the lurch,

† Calcutta is said to be the production of Cap-
tain Majendie, son of the estimable Bishop of
Bangor, and late Aid-de-camp to the Comman-
der of the Forces in Bengal. This poem was
printed in London a short time since; but its
circulation has been chiefly confined to Calcutta,
where its descriptions and allusions more forcibly
strike its readers. It is, however, distinguished
by ease and sprightliness of manner, local infor-
mation, and a habit of observing, such as en-
tirely removes the author out of the class of
dullards, so well described in the extract above,
and cringes the justice of his assertion, in an
early part of the poem, that "we have poets
in the East;" though we persuade ourselves that
the remainder of the couplet will not be applicable
to Captain Majendie:—

Poets we have, or amateurs at least,
Who sing unheard, and wither in the East.

Ed.

‡ A gentleman highly distinguished for his
learned and indefatigable investigation of that
most obscure subject, Hindoo Mythology,—and
author of a valuable work on the husbandry of
Bengal. Mr. Colebrooke's talents and integrity
have placed him in the honourable and important
situation of Member of the Supreme Council.

Might humbly rove, instructed and
amused, [rused—

'Midst customs traced, and character pe-
Mark how unpierced from age to age exist
The darksome veils of superstition's mist,
The pious gloom that skreens from truth's
fair ray

Millions that grope in error's miry way.
B. How few have wit or patience to ex-
plore [many more;

Depths so profound! A. There might be
And thought, thus turned, might usefully
engage.

A grain of prudence in conversion's rage,
Mock the vain hope that reason will pre-
vail

With rapid magic o'er th' established tale,
Nor yield assent to miracles performed
By tongues and brains with inspiration
warmed;

On prodigies enthusiasts may descant—
Let sense and time be substitutes for rant!

B. Some worthy men, estranged from
serious thought, [brought:

Scarce carry home the knowledge that they
As he, who, urged to exercise his pen

On Easter-lore, on manners and on men,
Illumed his sire with many a precious hint,
And stole from Guthrie* what we read in
print. [lend

A. 'Tis no small treat to see a circle
Its ears and credence to a prating friend,
On each long tale with mute attention
hang, [harangue—

Blind thro' the wanderings of the wise
When he from whom th' untravelled party
Ideas so just of Asiatic scenes, [gleans
Has seen, perhaps, how wondrous in his
range! [change,

At midway house his smoking cattle
When posting up to peep at Barrackpore†,
Just sixteen miles of Asia, and no more!
Here too, (and what's more likely?)
damp and dark

December's fogs may settle o'er the park,
Shut the dull prospect, and obtusely hide
The spire‡ that rises o'er the muddy tide.

* A young man, on his arrival at Madras, has
the credit for this very diffident act. If he could
not instruct, he was at least cautious not to mis-
lead.

† A station for a brigade of native troops, and
the seat of the Governor-General's country resi-
dence. The park, as interesting as good taste
could make it in so flat and unvaried a country, is
embellished with some fine and curious trees, and
well situated on the bank of the Hoogly.

‡ The church of Serampore, once a Danish
settlement, stands upon the opposite bank, and

The morrow's light on crowded course
may gleam, [theme;"]

Bets "all the go," and racers "all the
Our traveller too the sporting group may
join,

Urged by impatience of superfluous coin,
Discuss the merits of a favourite stud,
And warmly talk of "figure, bone, and
blood;"]

His evening hour at theatre* may pass,
Well pleas'd to grin at comedy or farce.
And taste the sarcasm keen a prologue
drops

At tickets sold to amateurs† in shops.
More need he see? Enough of India's
land!

His tour is o'er—his intellects expand!
With deep remark well qualified, of course,
To spin the tangles of a learn'd discourse,
Through Asia's motley tribes to ramble
fast, [cast;

Their customs varying with the varying
All will admit no day is idly spent,
That makes him master of a continent:
And those who owe to such a source their
views

Of Eastern life, of Moslems, and Hindoos,
May cry in raptur'd ignorance, "Far he
strayed, [veyed!"]

Their manners noted, and their states sur-
More favoured he! whose pilgrimage we
track [tack;]

From western Suttleidge to remote Cut-
Who, blind to all that rationally spurs
To taste the sweets that travelling confers,
Stage after stage, through jungle or o'er
plain, [mane,

His eyes fixed constant on his horse's
To new ideas all access denies,

Or sees new customs only to despise:
Alike to him all places and all men,
He marches, eats, and sleeps—and off
again:

may be seen to particular advantage, from a bench
in the park, upon which it opens through a long
vista.

* Theatricals have long been the rage of Bar-
rackpore; and some very spirited and correct
performers belonging to corps stationed there,
have at various times attracted full audiences
from Calcutta, to a small but tastefully decorated
theatre.

† Mr. T. will excuse this allusion to his excel-
lent prologue to the play of the Minor, performed
December 1809.

‡ A province bounded by the Bay of Bengal,
and the most southern district under the presi-
dency of Calcutta.

Four days encamped where Delhi's * ruins
 crave
 A pitying sigh to splendour in its grave,
 Within the walls he never cares to trace
 The faded brilliancy of Timur's race;
 Nor, if he treads the Musjud's † marbled
 floor, [door;
 Marks the grand archway o'er the brazen
 Still less can feel, of Indian cities sick,
 A taste for mouldering piles of broken
 brick.
 Of Agra's Tarze what matters it to know?
 "They say 't is noble, and it may be so;
 But give me, gods! to catch in spacious
 tent, [scent—
 My hookah's breath, and chillum's grateful
 And, valuing stations more for meats than
 stones,
 Prefer good feeds to any royal bones!"

INDIAN SERVANTS.

(From the same.)

A. You rise, no doubt, in irritable plight,
 And suffering servants pay for every bite:
 Theirs is the luck in dumb surprise to list
 Your broken jargon, ‡ and to feel your fist;
 Cuffed here, kicked there, the pond'ring
 blockhead reels, [heels.
 And scarcely knows his headpiece from his
 B. What, when all dressing order they
 invert,
 First handing you a waistcoat, then a shirt,
 In the same hose your legs and arms would
 shove,
 And scarcely know a stocking from a glove:
 When steeped in bang, § till wonderfully
 bright,
 Their wits three sable loggerheads unite,

* The environs of this celebrated city suggest the most humiliating reflections on the frailty of all human grandeur. The interior, like all other Indian cities, contains a striking medley of magnificence and wretchedness. If the latter predominates, there is still much to attract and gratify curiosity. Old Bernier, in 1663, wrote, "C'est à raison de ces misérables maisons de terre et de paille, que je ne considère presque Delhi, que comme plusieurs villages joints ensemble." See page 18.

† The grand mosque, which is the great ornament of the city.

‡ On the first establishment of a young man in India, some allowances ought to be made for the unfortunate domestics, whose ill fate it is to be mixed with a greater portion of stupidity than actually oppresses them. When the master is unintelligible, are the servants likely to be unperplexed?

§ The effects of bang, a preparation from the

Matured in dullness by experience long,
 And perfect in the knack of doing wrong,
 What man with temper cast in happiest
 mould

But gives his tongue free liberty to scold?
 A. Yet spare the hand; nor let impatience
 break [take,

With rage or sourness o'er each slight mis-
 Lest, much indulged, as peevishness takes
 root, [man brute,

Frowns, oaths, and blows bespeak the hu-
 A cruel coward, venting passion's fit,
 On trembling servants, patient to submit,
 And shunned by those whose better na-
 ture * fears

Days of harsh servitude, and long arrears.
 B. Oh for an English John, a country
 dunce, [once,

Whose busy hands do twenty things at
 Who feels no sad compunction of remorse
 To wait at table, or to clean a horse;
 Who pleads no cast, a frivolous excuse,
 Nor thinks the worst of ills—to be of use,
 Yet sweet, ah sweet, on sofa's length to
 loll,

While zeal officious treats you as a doll!
 A. In Lethe's stream how deeply has he
 sought

A long oblivion of all English thought,
 Who loves the swarms that round the
 toilet press, [ness;

And paw the torpid limbs of helpless-
 Be his the lot accursed in glass to view
 The sallow glories of a bilious hue;
 In his wan cheek no healthy redness glow,
 But well scratched bumps attest the night-
 ly foe!

Him did a land, a happy land produce,
 Where, Gothic notion! limbs are thought
 of use;

Where the same hand undid and alone,
 (So much the body boasts a manly tone,)
 Strange to assert, can properly arrange
 The parts component of a daily change!

leaf of a species of wild hemp, are—"to confound the understanding, set the imagination loose, and induce a kind of folly and forgetfulness." With this common stimulant, the native servants are too apt to fortify themselves against the cares and calamities of servitude.

* Servants of real utility and intelligence will seldom be found in the establishment of a harsh, capricious, and tyrannical master. The scum and refuse of India will endure much for a livelihood; but as a native of any respectability expects to be treated as a human being, he naturally shuns a service of violence and cruelty.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul, and its Dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a View of the Afghaun Nation, and a History of the Dooraunee Monarchy. By the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, Resident at the Court of Poona, and late Envoy to the King of Cabul. Royal 4to. pp. 675. Price £3. 3s. Longman and Co. London, 1815.

If there ever was a period of British Indian history the features of which could justify the reproach of the orator, that posterity would be able to discern no traces of our dominion in Asia, other than would have been left by the tiger and orang-utang*, that period has, at least, found its termination; a government, orderly, mild, conciliatory, and even paternal, is extended over the millions of subjects who have fallen under our sway; splendid monuments of our arts have been raised in the cities of which we have become the masters: institutions of learning have been founded, and have prospered in settlements which pretend to no higher purposes than those of commerce, and amidst the distractions of politics, the bustle of arms, and the fatigues of judicial duties; and, the intellectual labours which have shown themselves scattered with no sparing hand, among the civil and military servants of the Company, have rendered our sovereignty and our traffic on the banks

of the Indus and the Ganges, occasions of the most splendid additions to European knowledge. In this place it would be tedious to recall, in support of the last observation, the titles of the many and able works with which the writers alluded to have enriched the circle of literature, and among which the volume before us commands no middling place. But it is impossible to sit down in the commencement of a review of English publications relating to Asia, without recollecting the distinguished rank to which, among the productions of our press, this class of books has long since attained; without advert- ing, in mental excursion, to the list of those, which, even within a recent portion of time, have appeared; and without exultingly anticipating, from the names of those, who, by their past labours have given promise of their future, and who still live to do honour to themselves and their country, a succession of articles to embellish and enrich this department of the ASIATIC JOURNAL.

The kingdom of Cabul, of which Mr. Elphinstone's work professes to contain an account, is—in the understanding of the author, and probably in the colloquial language of British India, that country which has hitherto been described in our books as the empire of the Afghans, and of which empire the province or vice-royalty of Cabul is, in reality an integral but diminutive portion. The attention which we shall pay to this work will sufficiently evince the value we set on it, and our extracts will more than

* Edmund Burke.

justify the respect with which it will thus be seen to inspire us; but, to avoid that confusion which attends an unsettled use and reception of words and names, (a confusion which it is a writer's first interest to avoid, and a critic's first duty to detect, reprove, and remove), we do not hesitate to begin our minuter observations by finding fault with the very title page, and by endeavouring to assist the reader, by aid of explanations, more conveniently to connect the information he is to derive from the pen of Mr. E. with that which he has previously obtained from earlier authors. We have in view particularly, the substitution, as we consider it, of the words "Kingdom of Caubul and its Dependencies," for the "Empire of the Afghans," or for "Afghanistan and its Dependencies*," and the words "Doo-raunee Monarchy," for the older and not less accurate denomination of "Abdalli." We add, at the same time, that we shall not, in the course of our remarks, follow the new orthography of Mr. E.; a subject this, however, on which, while we reserve to ourselves the privilege of saying a few words before we close our account of his book, it is but just to cite, in this place, the candid acknowledgments which the author has not omitted to make:—

I have a few words to say on the spelling of the proper names. It is always difficult to represent Asiatic words in our characters, and this is increased in the present instance by the want of a uniform system. Lieutenant Macartney had adopted Dr. Gilchrist's orthography, which is perhaps the best extant for the

* Peshawer, the Royal city at which Mr. E. found the king, is situated in Afghanistan itself, or Afghanistan Proper, said to be called by the natives Pokhtunkha.

accurate expression of Asiatic sounds, and which is also by far the most generally current in India; but as it is little known in Europe, I have given a table of the powers it assigns to the letters; which will enable the reader to pronounce all the words where it is made use of*. I myself used no particular alphabet, but endeavoured to express all words in our letters without altering the sounds which they usually have in English. This plan, however, has led to some inconvenience, for, as I was guided entirely by my ear, and as the same sounds can be expressed by different letters, there was nothing to fix the scheme I had adopted in my memory; and, in consequence, when a word recurred after a long interval, I frequently changed the spelling without designing it. This evil was increased by the many interruptions I was exposed to, which at different times obliged me to suspend my proceedings for many months together; and my attempts to reconcile the inconsistencies thus produced, have rather increased than removed the confusion. The most material words, however, are pretty uniformly spelled, and I hope no great embarrassment will arise from the irregularity of the others.

Taking, then, the phrase of the "Kingdom of Caubul" as equivalent, in the understanding of Mr. E. to that of the "Kingdom" or "Empire of the Afghans" (and, if our preference of the latter phrase required support, we have only to turn over the title-page of Mr. E. and observe, that in the titles given to four out of the five books into

* Dr. Gilchrist has given the following table for the vowels, each of which is invariably to be pronounced as it is in the English words written over it:—

Ball	Sun	There	Beer	Bill	Poll	Poor	Our	Dry
A	U	E	Ee	I	O	Oo	Ou	Y

The consonants are, I believe, pronounced as in English, except C and G, which are always hard.

The signs Gh and Kh are added, and represent the first, the sound of the Persian Ghine, which is nearly the same as a Northumberland man would give to R; and the second represents the Persian Khe, and has a resemblance to the Scottish and Irish ch in loch, a lake. It is to be observed, that when a consonant is repeated it is to be pronounced double. Thus dd is not to be pronounced singly as in paddock, but doubly as in mad-dog.

which his work is divided, as well as those of an infinity of chapters contained in them, the name of "Caubul" scarcely occurs, while every thing is made to belong to the "Afghauns," "Afghaunistaun," and the "Afghaun nation,") we may quote as preliminary information for the reader, Mr. E.'s account of the situation and boundaries of the country of which we are to speak, described in the work itself, (though the terms are immediately changed in the text,) as the "situation and boundaries of Afghaunistaun." Previous writers have told us, that Afghanistan may be reckoned from N. to S. at three hundred and fifty miles in length; and, from E. to W. counting westward from the Indus, at three hundred miles in average breadth:—

It is difficult to fix the limits of the kingdom of Caubul. The countries under the sovereignty of the King of Caubul once extended sixteen degrees in longitude, from Sirhind, about one hundred and fifty miles from Delly, to Meshhed, about an equal distance from the Caspian sea. In breadth they reached from the Oxus to the Persian gulph, a space including thirteen degrees of latitude, or nine hundred and ten miles.

But this great empire has, of late, suffered a considerable diminution, and the distracted state of the government prevents the King's exercising authority even over several of the countries which are still included in his dominions. In this uncertainty I shall adopt the test made use of by the Asiatics themselves, and shall consider the King's sovereignty as extending over all the countries in which the Khooba* is read, and the money coined in his name.

In this view the present kingdom of Caubul extends from the west of Heraut

* The Khooba is a part of the Mahomedan service, in which the king of the country is prayed for. Inserting a prince's name in the Khooba, and inscribing it on the current coin, are reckoned in the East the most certain acknowledgment of sovereignty.

in longitude 62°, to the eastern boundary of Cashmeer, in longitude 77° east, and from the mouth of the Indus, in latitude 24°, to the Oxus, in latitude 37° north.

The whole space included between those lines of latitude and longitude, does not belong to the King of Caubul, and it will hereafter appear, that of those which may be considered as annexed to his crown, many owe him but a nominal obedience.

This kingdom is bounded on the east by Hindostan, in which it however comprehends Cashmeer, and the countries on the left bank of the Indus. On the south it may be coarsely said to have the Persian gulph; and on the west, a desert extends along the whole of the frontiers. Its northern frontier is formed by the mountains of the eastern Caucasus, which are, however included within the western part of the boundary there formed by the Oxus.

According to the nomenclature of our latest maps*, it comprehends Afghaunistaun and Segistan, with part of Khorasan and of Makran; Balk, with Tokarestaun and Kilen; Kuttore, Caubul, Caudahar, Sindy, and Cashmeer; together with a portion of Lahore, and the greater part of Moultan.

Further on:—

I am now enabled to describe the complicated limits of the country of the Afghauns. On the north it has Hindoo Coosh, and the Paropamisan range. The Indus is its boundary on the east, as long as that river continues near the hills; that is, as far as lat. 32° 20'. The plain on the right bank of the Indus, south of lat. 32° 20', is inhabited by Beloches; but the chain of Solimaun, with its subordinate ranges, and the country immediately at their base, belongs to the Afghauns. The hills, which have been mentioned, as bounding Secweestaun on the north, form the southern limits of the country of the Afghauns. The Afghaun country immediately to the north of these mountains, does not at first extend so far west as to reach the Tableland of Kelaut; but it afterwards shoots past it on the north, and reaches to the desert, which is its north-western boundary. It is difficult to render this irregular boundary

* Arrowsmith's Asia, 1801.

intelligible; but, it is still more so to give in a general description, a notion of the countries which it comprehends. They are so various in their level, climate, soil, and productions, that I shall not attempt at present to distinguish them; but shall only remark, that the whole of Afghanistan, west of the range of Solimaun, is a table land, lying higher than most of the neighbouring countries. Hindoo Coosh, which is its northern bulwark, looks down on the low lands of Bulkh. On the east, it is equally elevated above the still lower plain of the Indus. On the south, it overlooks Seeweestaun; and the deep valley of Bolaun, on the south-west, runs between it and Belochistaun. On the west, indeed, it slopes gradually down to the desert; and, on the north-west, it loses its appearance of elevation before the Paropamisian mountains. The table land of Kelaut, ought perhaps to be considered as a continuation of that I have just described; but, the low country, extending to the desert, and the valley of Belaun, so nearly divide them, that it will be convenient to treat them as separate. The Afghans have no general name for their country; but, that of Afghanistan, which was probably first employed in Persia, is frequently used in books, and is not unknown to the inhabitants of the country to which it applies. I shall, therefore, use it in future to express the country, of which I have just described the limits. As much of the Afghan country as lies to the west of the parallel of Mookloor, in longitude $68^{\circ} 30'$ is included in the celebrated and extensive province of Khorassan. The remaining part of Khorassan, (the boundaries of which may be loosely fixed by the Oxus, and the desert through which that river runs; the Salt Desert and the Caspian Sea), belongs to Persia. Kermaun is said to have been once included in Khorassan, as Seeweestaun frequently is still.

To the above is to be added an estimate of the population:—

The whole population of the kingdom cannot be under fourteen millions. This was the number fixed by one of the gentlemen of the mission, on a calculation of the extent and comparative population of the different provinces. All extensive

deserts were included; no greater rate of population than one hundred to the square mile, was allowed to any large tract except Cashmeer, and sometimes (as in the whole country of the Hazarehs) only eight souls were allowed to the square mile.

The different nations who inhabit the kingdom of Caubul were supposed to contribute to the population in the following proportions:—

Afghans	4,300,000
Beloches*	1,000,000
Tartars of all descriptions* ..	1,200,000
Persians (including Tajiks) ..	1,500,000
Indians (Cashmeers, Juts, &c.)	5,700,000
Miscellaneous tribes	300,000

It was to the sovereign of this empire that Mr. E. was sent on that public mission which has given existence to the volume under review. The occasion and composition of the embassy, the names of the officers who accompanied it, the date of its departure from Delhi, and the limits and agricultural aspect of the British possessions westward of that city, are all concisely stated in the extract which follows, and which comprehends the initial paragraphs of Mr. E's "Introduction," or narrative of the journey performed; an interesting though brief division of the work, through which we shall next follow the successive steps of the party:—

In the year 1808, when from the embassy of General Gardanne to Persia, and other circumstances, it appeared as if the French intended to carry the war into Asia, it was thought expedient by the British Government in India to send a mission to the King of Caubul, and I was ordered on that duty. As the court of Caubul was known to be haughty, and supposed to entertain a mean opinion of the European nations, it was determined that the mission should be in a style of great magnificence; and suitable preparations were made at Dely for its equipment. An excellent selection was made

* I conceive the Beloches and Tartars to be much under-rated in this table.

of officers to accompany it; and the following was the establishment of the embassy.

Secretary, Mr. Richard Strachey.

Assistants, Mr. Fraser } Of the Hon. East
and Mr. Rt. } India Compa-
Alexander } ny's Civil Ser-
vice.

Surgeon, Mr. Macwhirter, Bengal Establishment.

Commanding the Escort.

Captain Pitmain, 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

Surveyors,

Lieut. Macartney, 5th Reg. Bengal Native Infantry (commanding the cavalry of the escort), and

Lieut. Tickell, Bengal Engineers.

Officers attached to the Escort.

Capt. Raper, 1st Bat. 10th Regiment.

Lieut. Harris, Artillery.

Lieut. Cunningham, 2d Bat. 27th Reg.

Lieut. Ross, 2d Bat. 6th Regiment.

Lieut. Irvine, 1st Bat. 11th Regiment.

Lieut. Fitzgerald, 6th Reg. Nat. Cavalry.

Lieut. Jacob, 2d Bat. 23d Regiment.

The escort was composed of a troop from the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a detail from the 6th (making one hundred men), two hundred infantry, and one hundred irregular cavalry.

All things being prepared, the embassy left Dely on the 13th of October, 1808. From that city to Canound, a distance of about one hundred miles, is through the British dominions, and need not be described. It is sufficient to say, that the country is sandy, though not ill cultivated.

"On approaching Canound," says Mr. E, "we had the first specimen of the desert," (the Indian Desert of the maps); and it will be seen, that the ambassador obtained, almost as soon, a tolerably striking specimen of its inhabitants:—

On approaching Canound we had the first specimen of the desert, to which we were looking forward with anxious curiosity. Three miles before reaching that place, we came to sand hills, which at first were covered with bushes, but afterwards were naked piles of loose sand, rising one after another like the waves of the sea, and marked on the surface by

the wind like drifted snow. There were roads through them, made solid by the treading of animals; but off the road, our horses sunk into the sand above the knee.

We set off from Canound on the 21st of October, and in the course of the march we quitted the dependencies of our own Government, and entered the district of Shekhawuttee (so called from a predatory tribe of Rajpoots who inhabit it), the country becoming more and more desert as we advanced. On the 22d, we reached Singauna, a handsome town, built of stone, on the skirts of a hill of purplish rock, about six hundred feet high. I was here met by Rajah Ubhee Sing, the principal chief of the Shekhawut tribe. He was a little man with large eyes, inflamed by the use of opium: he wore his beard turned up on each side towards his ears, which gave him a wild and fierce appearance; his dress was plain; and his speech and manners, like those of all his countrymen, rude and unpolished. He was, however, very civil, and made many professions of respect and attachment to the British. I saw him several times, and he was always drunk, either with opium or brandy. This was indeed the case with all the Shekhawuttee Sirdars, who are seldom in a condition to appear till the effect of their last debauch is removed by a new dose; consequently it is only in the interval between sobriety and absolute stupefaction that they are fit for business. Two moons from Singauna brought us to Jhoonjhoona, a handsome town, with some trees and gardens, which look well in such a desert. Each of the chiefs, who are five in number, has a castle here; and here they assemble when the public affairs require a council. At this place I saw the remaining four Shekhawut chiefs; they were plain men. One of them, Shaum Sing, was remarkably mild and well behaved; but some of the others bore strong marks of the effects of opium in their eyes and countenance. They were all cousins, and seemed to live in great harmony; but scarcely had I crossed the desert, when I heard that Shaum Sing had murdered the three others at a feast, stabbing the first of them with his own hand.

In perusing the "Introduction,"

which is every where written with neatness and perspicuity, extending only to the length of eighty-two pages, and in which, on the one hand, (always excepting the spelling of the proper names) we have found nothing to offend us, while, on the other, almost every paragraph has struck us as filled with interesting particulars, we had marked down, for extracts, passages so very numerous and extended, that upon revision, we find ourselves obliged to cancel our notes, and almost to be contented with appealing exclusively to this account of them, in testimony of the satisfaction which we have received in executing this part of our task, and in support of our promise of similar gratification to those who shall follow us. In the mean time we shall proceed to trace the progress of the journey, indulging ourselves, as we advance, with producing a few of the many passages to which we have referred. The landscape and general aspect of the desert, a curious account of its wells, and the condition of some of its princes, are given in what follows:—

A few miles beyond the Shekhawuttee border, we entered the territories of the Raja of Bikaner. This Raja is perhaps the least important of the five princes of Rajpootana. Those of Jypoor and Joudpoor, are at the head of considerable states; the reduced power of the Raja of Ondepoor is kept from insignificance by his high rank and the respect, which is paid him; but the territories of the Rajas of Jesselmeer and Bikaner, are merely the most habitable parts of the desert, and, consequently, have little to boast in population or resources. The Raja of Bikaner's revenue only amounts to £50,000, but, as his troops are paid by assignments of land, he was able to keep up 2,000 horse, 8,000 foot, and thirty-five pieces of field artillery, even after the

defeat he had suffered previous to my arrival at his capital. The style of his court also, was very far from indicating the poverty of his government. His frontier place towards the Shekhawuttee, and consequently the first part of his territories which we approached, was Chooroo, which may be reckoned the second town in his dominions. It is near a mile and a half round, without counting its large but mean suburbs; and, though situated among naked sand hills, it has a very handsome appearance. The houses are all terraced, and both they and the walls of the town are built of a kind of limestone, of so pure a white, that it gives an air of great neatness to every thing composed of it. It is, however, soft, and crumbles into a white powder, mixed here and there with shells. It is found in large beds in many parts of the desert. The chief of Chooroo is a dependant rather than a subject of the Raja of Bikaner.

The Shekhawuttee country seems to lose its title to be included in the desert, when compared with the two hundred and eighty miles between its western frontier and Bahawalpoor, and, even of this, only the last hundred miles is absolutely destitute of inhabitants, water, or vegetation. Our journey from the Shekhawut frontier to Pooggul, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, was over hills and valleys of loose and heavy sand. The hills were exactly like those which are sometimes formed by the wind on the sea shore, but far exceeding them in their height, which was from twenty to one hundred feet. They are said to shift their positions, and to alter their shapes according as they are affected by the wind; and in summer, the passage of many parts of the desert is said to be rendered dangerous by the clouds of moving sand; but when I saw the hills (in winter), they seemed to have a great degree of permanence, for they bore a sort of grass, besides Phoke, and the thorny bushes of the Baubool, and the bair, or Jubejube, which altogether gave them an appearance that sometimes amounted to verdure. Among the most dismal hills of sand, one occasionally meets with a village, if such a name can be given to a few round huts of straw, with low walls and conical roofs, like little stocks of

corn. These are surrounded by hedges of thorny branches stuck in the sand, which, as well as the houses, are so dry, that if they happened to catch fire, the village would be reduced to ashes in five minutes. These miserable abodes are surrounded by a few fields, which depend for water on the rains and dews, and which bear thin crops of the poorest kind of pulse, and of Bajra, or *Holcus Spicatus*, and this last, though it flourishes in the most sterile countries, grows here with difficulty, each stalk several feet from its neighbour. The wells are often three hundred feet deep, and one was three hundred and forty-five feet. With this enormous depth, some were only three feet in diameter; the water is always brackish, unwholesome, and so scanty, that two bullocks working for a night, easily emptied a well. The water was poured into reservoirs lined with clay, which our party drank dry in an instant after its arrival. These wells are all lined with masonry. The natives have a way of covering them with boards, heaped with sand, that effectually conceals them from an enemy. In the midst of so arid a country, the water-melon, the most juicy of fruits, is found in profusion. It is really a subject of wonder to see melons three or four feet in circumference, growing from a stalk as slender as that of the common melon, in the dry sand of the desert. They are sown, and perhaps require some cultivation, but they are scattered about to all appearance as if they grew wild.

The common inhabitants are Jauts. The upper classes are Rathore Rajpoots. The former are little, black, and ill-looking, and bear strong appearances of poverty and wretchedness. The latter are stout and handsome, with hooked noses, and Jewish features. They are haughty in their manners, very indolent, and almost continually drunk with opium.

The stock consists of bullocks and camels, which last are kept in numerous herds, and are used to carry loads, to ride on, and even to plough. Of the wild animals, the desert rat deserves to be mentioned for its numbers, though not for its size; the innumerable holes made by these animals where the ground is solid enough to admit of it, are indeed a serious inconvenience to a horseman, whom they

distress even more than the heavy sand. It is more like a squirrel than a rat, has a tuft at the end of its tail, and is often seen sitting upright, with its fore-feet crossed like a kangaroo. It is not unlike the jerboa, but is much less, and uses all its feet. It is not peculiar to the desert, being found in most sandy places on the west of the Jumna. Antelopes are found in some parts, as is the goorkhur, or Job ass, so well depicted in the book of Job*. This animal is sometimes found alone, but oftener in herds. It resembles a mule rather than an ass, but is of the colour of the latter. It is remarkable for its shyness, and still more for its speed: at a kind of shuffling trot peculiar to itself, it will leave the fleetest horses behind. The foxes may also be mentioned; they are less than our fox, but somewhat larger than the common one of India; their backs are of the same brownish colour with the latter, but in one part of the desert, their legs and belly up to a certain height, are black, and in another, white. The line between those colours and the brown is so distinctly marked, that the one kind seems as if it had been wading up to the belly in ink, and the other in white-wash.

At Choroo, the travellers prepared to cross the desert, on their march to Bikaner, during the first week of their halt at which place, upward of forty persons of the mission, of all descriptions, expired, through "the combined effects of fatigue, bad water, and the excessive use of water-melons:—"

Our march to Bikaner was attended with few adventures. Parties of plunderers were twice seen, but did not attack our baggage. Some of the people also lost their way, and were missing for a day or two, during which time they were in danger of being lost in the uninhabited parts of the desert, and were fired on by

* Who has sent out the wild ass free? or who has loosed the bonds of the wild ass? whose house I have made the wilderness, and the barren land his dwellings: he scorneth the multitude of the city, neither regardeth he the crying of the driver. The range of the mountains is his pasture, and he searches after every green thing. Job xxxix. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

all the villages which they approached in hopes of getting guides or directions for their journey.

At last on the 5th of November, in the midst of a tract of more than ordinary desolation, we discovered the walls and towers of Bikaner, which presented the appearance of a great and magnificent city in the midst of a wilderness. Even after we reached our ground there were disputes in camp whether it or Delly was most extensive; but a little farther acquaintance removed this impression. The town was surrounded by a fine wall, strengthened with many round towers, and crowned with the usual Indian battlements. It contained some high houses, and some temples, one of which had a lofty spire, and at one corner was a very high and showy fort. It was distinguished by the whiteness of all the buildings, arising from the material already described at Chooroo, and by the absence of trees, which give most Indian towns the appearance of woods rather than of inhabited places. The beauty of Bikaner, however, was all external. On entering the gates most of it was found to be composed of huts, with mud walls painted red. It was exceedingly populous, perhaps from the number of people who had fled to the capital in consequence of the state of the country.

"Bikaner was at this time invaded by five different armies, one of which, belonging to the Raja of Joudpoor, and 15,000 strong, had arrived within a few miles of the city;" and "I was," says Mr. E.—assailed by both parties with constant applications, the Joudpoor general urging me to come to his camp, and the Raja desiring me to take part with him. The former could only throw out hints of danger from omitting to comply with his wishes, but the Raja could at pleasure accelerate or retard the provision of our cattle and supplies; and by placing a guard over the well which had been allotted to us, he one day shewed to our no small uneasiness how completely he had us in his power.

As we pursue our narrative of our author, there are few parts of it in which we find ourselves more

interested, than those wherein he describes the persons, manners, state, sentiments, and amusements, of the several princes with whom he had occasion to converse, from the rajahs of the desert to the lord of Peshawer, as far as they fell under his hasty observation. First, in order, of these pictures, is that of the Rajah of Bikaner:—

The time of our residence was variously occupied. At first there was some novelty in observing the natives, with whom our camp was crowded like a fair. Nothing could exceed their curiosity; and when one of us appeared abroad, he was stared at like a prodigy. They wore loose clothes of white cotton or muslin, like the people of Hindostan; but were distinguished from them by their Rajpoot features, and by their remarkable turban, which rises high over the head like a mitre, and has a cloth of some other colour wound round the bottom. Some of our party went into the town, where, although curiosity drew a mob round them, they were treated with great civility: others rode out into the desert, but were soon wearied with the dreary and unvaried prospect it afforded; for within ten yards of the town was as waste as the wildest part of Arabia. On the northern side alone there was something like a woody valley. The most curious sight at Bikaner was a well of fine water, immediately under the fort, which is the residence of the Raja. It was three hundred feet deep, and fifteen or twenty feet in diameter. Four buckets, each drawn by a pair of oxen, worked at it at once; and, when a bucket was let down, its striking the water made a noise like a great gun.

Great part of our time was taken up with the Raja's visit, and our attendance at his palace. The Raja came to my camp through a street, formed by his own troops and joined by one of ours, which extended from the skirts of the camp to the tent where he was received. He was carried on men's shoulders in a vehicle, like the body of an old-fashioned coach. He was preceded by a great many chodbars, bearing slender silver mates, with large knobs at the top,

which they waved over their heads in the air, and followed by a numerous retinue. He sat down on a musnad (a kind of throne composed of cushions), under a canopy, or rather an awning of red velvet, embroidered and laced with gold, and supported by four silver pillars, all of which he had sent out for the purpose. We conversed on various subjects for an hour. Among other topics, the Raja enquired about the age of the King, the climate of England, and the politics of the nation. He showed a knowledge of our relation to France; and one of the company asked, whether my mission was not owing to our wars with that nation? Presents were at last put before him and his courtiers, according to the Indian custom, after which he withdrew.

Raja Soorut Sing is a man of a good height, and a fair complexion, for an Indian. He has black whiskers and a beard (except on the middle of his chin), a long nose, and Rajpoot features: he has a good face, and a smiling countenance. He is reckoned an oppressive prince. It is strongly suspected that he poisoned his elder brother, whom he succeeded; and it is certain, that he murdered an agent sent from the Vazier of Hindostan to the King of Caubul. Yet, as he is very strict in his devotions, and particularly in the diet prescribed by his religion*, his subjects allow him the character of a saint.

I returned his visit on the next day but one, having been invited by his second son, who, though an infant, was sent for that purpose with a great retinue. The fort looked well, as we approached. It was a confused assemblage of towers and battlements, overtopped by houses crowded together. It is about a quarter of a mile square, surrounded with a wall thirty feet high, and a good dry ditch. The palace was a curious old building, in which, after ascending several flights of steps, we came to a court surrounded by buildings, and then had one hundred yards to go, before we reached a small stone hall, supported by pillars, where the Raja took his seat under his canopy. The court was different from any thing I had seen, those present being fairer than

other Hindostanees, and marked by their Jewish features and showy turbans. The Raja and his relations had turbans of many colours, richly adorned with jewels, and the Raja sat resting his arms on a shield of steel, the bosses and rim of which were set with diamonds and rubies. After some time, the Raja proposed that we should withdraw from the heat and crowd, and conducted us into a very neat, cool, and private apartment, in a separate court; the walls were of plaster, as fine as stucco, and were ornamented in good taste; the doors were closed with curtains of China satin. When we were seated on the ground, in the Indian way, the Raja began a speech, in which he said he was a subject of the throne of Delly, that Delly was now in our hands, and he seized the opportunity of my coming, to acknowledge our sovereignty. He then called for the keys of his fort, and insisted on my taking them, which I refused, disclaiming the extended rights ascribed to us. After a long contest, the Raja consented to keep the keys; and when some more conversation had passed, a mob of dancing women entered, and danced and sung till we withdrew.

From the territory of the Rajah of Bikaner, the mission advanced into that of the Khan of Bahawalpore, situate on the further edge of the desert, and not far short of the banks of the Gharra. The country of Bahawalpore (notwithstanding the green bordering given to Bikaner in Mr. E.'s map) is also the most eastern of the Afghan possessions, on the line of march of the embassy; and the reader has the pleasure to find our countrymen's entrance into the dominions to which they were deputed marked by an interchange of good offices, and tokens of respect, between themselves and the provincial government:—

On the 21st, we marched at day-break, and for the first ten or twelve miles were in sand as above described, after which we reached the hard plain. No sooner were we clear of the sand-hills, than our

* It is whimsical that the Hindoos of the sands of Bikaner should particularly object to eating fish.

camels moved up into a line of twelve or fifteen abreast, and the whole of our caravan began to move with tolerable speed. The contrast between this and the sand-hills was very exhilarating, though even those had not been displeasing, while they had novelty to recommend them. In the course of the day we were overtaken by a subject of Bahawal Khaun's, who had lost his way in tracking some camels carried off in an excursion of the Raujpoots, had exhausted his skin of water, and had tasted no food for two days. We fed and put him on a camel. Before dark, we met a party of one hundred and fifty soldiers on camels, belonging to Bahawal Khaun, the chief of one of the King of Caubul's eastern provinces. There were two men on each camel, and each had a long and glittering matchlock. They advanced and saluted in three or four very good lines. Their camels seemed as manageable as horses, and their appearance was altogether novel and striking; their commander had a long beard, and was dressed in a Persian tunic of buff broad cloth, with gold buttons, and a low cap like the crown of a hat. He was mounted on an excellent, light, speedy, and easy camel, with a very showy saddle and two reins, one passing through a hole in each nostril of the camel. His language was scarcely intelligible to any of our party. He brought us one hundred camels, carrying four hundred skins of water from Moujgur. He had also four brazen jars of water from the Hyphasis, which was intended for our own drinking, and sealed up with the Khaun's signet. We soon after encamped in the midst of the desert, about twenty-six miles from Pooggul. We enjoyed the water of the Hyphasis extremely, and were all delighted with the new people we were getting among, and the new scenes we were approaching.

On the 22d, we made a march of thirty miles to Moujgur; the heat of the afternoon was intense, while we halted as usual in the naked plain, to give our people some water, and to take some refreshment ourselves. In the course of the day several hundred skins of water came to us from Moujgur, where Bahawal Khaun had sent his principal officers to receive us. Towards evening many persons were astonished with the appearance of a long

lake, enclosing several little islands; notwithstanding the well known nature of the country, many were positive that it was a lake; and one of the surveyors took the bearings of it. It was, however, only one of those illusions which the French call *mirage*, and the Persians *sir-raub*. I had imagined this phenomenon to be occasioned by a thin vapour (or something resembling a vapour), which is seen over the ground in the hot weather in India, but this appearance was entirely different, and, on looking along the ground, no vapour whatever could be perceived. The ground was quite level and smooth, composed of dried mud or clay, mixed with particles of sparkling sand: there were some tufts of grass, and some little bushes of rue, &c. at this spot, which were reflected as in water, and this appearance continued at the ends, when viewed from the middle. I shall not attempt to account for this appearance, but shall merely remark, that it seems only to be found in level, smooth, and dry places. The position of the sun with reference to the spectator, appears to be immaterial. I thought at first that great heat always accompanied its appearance; but it was afterwards seen in Damaun, when the weather was not hotter than is experienced in England.

About sun-set we descried the high wall and towers of Moujgur, with a conspicuous mosque which stands over the gateway, and a tomb with a cupola, ornamented with painted tiles, resembling, as I was told, the tombs of Imaumzadabs in Persia. We arrived a little after dark, and encamped near the fort, which is small and weak. We remained here two days, taking in water. Bahawal Khaun's Dewaun, and another of his officers, who joined us here, were Hindoos, the third was a Moullah of Moultaun, whose dress, language, and manners, were very like those of Persia. Even the Hindoos sometimes used the Persian idiom in speaking Hindoostanee, and the Dewaun looked and spoke more like a Persian Moullah than a Hindoo. On the 25th of November, we marched twenty-seven miles to two wells in the desert. In the way we saw a most magnificent mirage, which looked like an extensive lake, or a very wide river. The water seemed clear and beautiful; and the figures

of two gentlemen who rode along it, were reflected as distinctly as in real water. A small but neat tower was seen in this march, and we were told it was a place of refuge for travellers, against the predatory hordes who infest the route of caravans. There were some stunted bushes of the *Mimosa Arabica* on the march, and at the ground was something that might be called a tree.

We have lengthened the preceding extract, in order to include the description of a second *mirage*, that singular and beautiful, though, to the thirsty traveller, cruel phenomenon of the desert.

As we have just intimated, Mr. E.'s portraits delight us much; and, of all others, the simple, generous, and hospitable character of the Khan of Bahawalpore has fixed our particular regard. It is, indeed, a picture upon which we may excusably love to gaze, surrounded as it is with so many traits of vice and crime, of disorder and oppression, as present themselves in the short narrative before us. With this apology, we shall extract what relates to our favourite Khan, as also to his city, country and people:—

On the 26th, we marched at day-light, and passed over low and bare hills of loose sand, and bottoms of hard clay, till after having travelled twelve miles, we perceived something stretched across in front of us, which soon after appeared to be trees. We then pushed on with increased alacrity, and soon reached a place where the desert and the cultivated country were separated as if by a line. A long row of trees ran along the edge of the sands; and beyond it, were clumps of trees, green fields, and wells of abundant and clear water, with houses, and every sign of fertility and cultivation. One of the first things we saw was a well, worked by a Persian wheel, which was pouring out water in the greatest abundance. The trees, though only low tamarisk, seemed enchanting to us; and every thing was welcome after our five weeks sojourn in

the desert. We past for a mile and a half under the walls of Bahawalpore, which, as well as the roads, were crowded with spectators, who, in their turn, afforded no uninteresting spectacle to us. A striking difference was observable between them and the people on the east of the desert. Those we now saw, were strong, dark, harsh featured; had their hair and beards long; wore caps oftener than turbans; and spoke a language, entirely unintelligible to our Hindoostanny attendants. The better sort wore the dress, and affected the manners of Persia. After crossing a small canal, and passing through some fields, we left the woods, and at length reached the banks of the Hyphasis. I was much disappointed in the breadth of the river, as well as with the appearance of its shores; but it was impossible to look without interest on a stream which had borne the fleet of Alexander.

On the next day but one, Bahawal Khaun arrived, having come forty miles on purpose to shew attention to the mission. Indeed his whole conduct from the time we approached his frontier, shewed a spirit of kindness and hospitality which could not be surpassed, nor did it cease when we left this country; for, even after we had passed the Indus, he continued to send us intelligence, and to take every opportunity of shewing us attention. In our first intercourse with him, we began to determine the presents to be made, expecting to have a long struggle against his rapacity, as is usual on such occasions in most parts of India; but we soon found we had to encounter a difficulty of another kind. Bahawal Khaun would take nothing without a negotiation; while he was anxious to shew his own liberality to an extent which we were unwilling to admit.

On the day of his arrival, he sent eighty sheep, one hundred maunds of flour, and other articles of the same kind. Next day, he sent one hundred pots of sweetmeats, a vast number of baskets of oranges, ten bags of almonds and raisins, and five bags, each containing 1000 rupees (equal to £120) to be given to the servants. I was a little embarrassed by this last piece of hospitality; but was obliged to submit, on condition that the Khaun's servants should accept a similar donation from me.

On the 29th, Mr. Strachey and Capt. Raper paid a visit to the Khaun, and returned charmed with the polite and cordial reception he gave them. Among other conversation, he praised the King of Caubul highly; but said he had never seen him. "He feared the snows of Caubul, and was besides a dweller of the desert, and unworthy to appear before so great a monarch." On the 1st of December, he came to my tent. He was a plain, open, pleasant man, about forty-five or fifty years of age: he had on a white tunic, with small gold buttons, over which was a wide mantle of very rich and beautiful gold brocade: on his head was a cap of brocade, and over it a lougee (or silk turban), twisted loosely. About six of his attendants sat, the rest stood round, and were well dressed, and respectable. Our conversation turned on India and England, and lasted till the Khaun remarked it was getting late.

On the 2d I returned his visit. The streets were crowded to an incredible degree, and the terraced tops of the houses were covered with spectators. They left the part of the street through which we were to pass quite clear; and, except now and then an exclamation of surprise when we came in sight, they kept a profound silence. The Khaun received us in a handsome room with attic windows, round which a neat and orderly company were seated on a Persian carpet. He conversed freely on all subjects: said he had never seen the King, and please God he never would; he could live in his desert and hunt his deer, and had no desire to follow courts. He shewed me a curious clock, made by one of his own people. The works seemed very good. The bell was below the works; and the whole was in a case of gold, with very thick chrystal sides. He also shewed an excellent gunlock, made at Bahawalpoor. He gave me two fine hawks, some greyhounds, two horses (one with gold, and the other with enamelled trappings), a very beautiful matchlock, richly enamelled, with a powder flask in the English model, and some trays of cloth of the place.

On the 4th we marched. Bahawal Khaun sent out a tent in the neighbourhood of ours, where we had a parting meeting while our last baggage was

crossing the river. He introduced the mechanic who made the clock, and presented me to several persons, who he said were Ulema (or Mahomedan school divines). Afterwards, he retired to a carpet at some distance from the tents with Mr. Strachey and me; and there spoke fully on all subjects, giving me all the advice and information in his power. He ended, by saying, that, as he was the first subject of Khorassan with whom we had met, he hoped we would preserve the remembrance of him after we had extended our acquaintance. We took leave of him with great regret. He had been liberal and kind to us during our stay, without over civility or ceremony; and, he had an appearance of sincerity in every thing he said, which made his shew of friendship the more agreeable.

"Before we reached Moultaun," adds Mr. E. a little further on, "we were overtaken by twenty-five camels, sent us by the Bahawal Khan. That chief is famous for his camels, some of which he keeps for his own use, and always hunts upon them." Mr. E. thus describes Bahawalpoor and its inhabitants;—

The town is about four miles in circumference; but there are gardens of mangoe trees within the walls. The houses are of unburnt bricks, with terraces of mud: the city wall is of mud, and very thin. Bahawalpoor is remarkable for the manufacture of loungees, or silken girdles, and turbans. The inhabitants of this, and all the neighbouring countries on the west and north, are principally Jats and Beloches, who profess the Mahomedan religion. There are more Hindoos at Bahawalpoor than any of the other provinces the mission passed through: Afghans are foreigners there.

And thus, the environs and the river:—

The country, for four or five miles on each side of the Hyphasis, is formed of the slime deposited by the river. It is very rich, and often so soft that it cannot be ridden on. Some parts are highly cultivated, and others are covered with coppice of low tamarisk, in which are

many wild boars, and hog deer; wild geese, partridges, florikens, and other game are also abundant on the banks of the river.

The river winds much at this place, and is very muddy, but the water, when cleared, is excellent. It is here called the Gharra, and is formed by the joint streams of the Hyphasis, or Bengah, and Hysudrus, or Sutledge.

Very different from the frank and unsuspecting deportment of the Khan of Bahawalpoor was that of the Governor of Moultaun, who did but act, however, upon the doubts entertained by his sovereign, and by the several Afghan provinces respectively, on the objects of the British Mission:—

The city of Moultaun stands about four miles from the left bank of the Chenaub, or Ascesines. It is above four miles and a half in circumference. It is surrounded with a fine wall, between forty and fifty feet high, with towers at regular distances. It has also a citadel on a rising ground, and several fine tombs, particularly two, with very high cupolas, ornamented with the painted and glazed tile already noticed, which altogether give it a magnificent appearance. These tombs are seen from a great distance all round the town. Moultaun is famous for its silks, and for a sort of carpet much inferior to those of Persia. The country immediately round the city was very pleasing, fertile, well cultivated, and well watered from wells. The people were like those at Bahawalpoor, except that there were more men who looked like Persians mixed with them; these, however, were individuals, and chiefly horsemen.

The mission remained for nineteen days in the neighbourhood of Moultaun, and as most of the party were out almost every day from seven or eight to three or four, shooting, hunting, or hawking, we had good opportunities of observing the country. The land was flat, and the soil excellent, but a large proportion of the villages were in ruins, and there were other signs of a well cultivated country going to decay; about one half was still cultivated, and most abundantly watered by Persian wheels; the produce was

wheat, millet, cotton, turnips, carrots, and indigo. The trees were chiefly neem (*melia azadarachta*), and date, with here and there a peepul (*figus religiosa*) tree. The uncultivated country near the river was covered with thick copse-wood of tamarisk, mixed with a tree like a willow, about twenty feet high; at a distance from the river, it was bare, except for scattered tufts of long grass, and here and there a date tree. The country abounded in game of all kinds. The weather was delightful during our stay; the thermometer, when at the lowest, was at 28° at sun-rise; there were slight frosts in the night, but the days were rather warm.

We come, now, to the account of the timid governor. The sketch is taken from nature, and is alive:—

Mr. Strachey went to meet the governor, and found him mounted on a white horse, with gold trappings, attended by his officers and favourites, surrounded with large standards, and escorted by two hundred horse, and three thousand foot. The dust, crowd, and confusion of the meeting, are represented by Mr. Strachey, as beyond all description. The governor welcomed Mr. Strachey according to the Persian custom, after which they joined, and proceeded to the tent, the pressure and disorder increasing as they went. In some places men were fighting, and in others people were ridden down; Mr. Strachey's own horse was nearly borne to the ground, and only recovered himself by a violent exertion. When they approached the tent, they missed the road, came in front of the line of troops, and rushed on the cavalry with such impetuosity, that there was barely time to wheel back, so as to allow a passage. In this manner the tide poured on towards the tent; the line of servants were swept away, the screens were torn down, and trampled under foot, and even the tent ropes were assailed with such fury, that the whole tent was nearly struck over our heads. The inside was crowded and darkened in an instant. The governor and about ten of his companions sat, the rest seemed to be armed attendants; and, indeed, the governor seemed to have attended to nothing but the number of his guards. He sat but for a very short

time, during the whole of which he was telling his beads with the utmost fervency, and addressing me with "You are welcome, you are very welcome," as fast as he could repeat the words. At last, he said he was afraid the crowd must annoy me, and withdrew. Surafrauz Khaun was a good looking young man, he wore the Persian dress, with a cap and a shawl turban over it, and spoke very good Persian. His attendants were large, fair, and handsome Afghans, most of them very well dressed, but in no sort of order or discipline. On the same evening I returned his visit, and found him sitting under an awning, on a terrace, in one of his gardens. He had a large company sitting with him in good order. They differed greatly in appearance from the natives of India, but were neither so handsomely dressed, nor so decorous as Persians. The Nabob being now free from alarm, was civil, and agreeable enough.

Mr. E's stay at Moultaun presents us with an anecdote too striking to pass unnoticed :—

My intercourse with one person deserves to be mentioned, as characteristic of the government of Moultaun. Secunda Khaun, the Nabob's uncle, being once hunting near my camp, sent to me, to say that he had enclosed three wild boars within his nets, and to beg that I would come and join in the chase of them. I thought it prudent to excuse myself, but I sent a native gentleman with a civil message, some fine gunpowder, and a spy-glass. Secunder Khaun returned me an indifferent horse, and sent a boar to be hunted at leisure. Thus far all was well, but two days afterwards, he sent back my present, and desired to have his horse back, as he was in danger of being confined, or put to death for intriguing with the English.

Having crossed the Ascecinés, or Chunab (the Hydaspes of ancient story), and approached the Indus, the embassy now "first discerned the mountains of Afghaunistaun," which rise parallel to, and the west of the course of the last-mentioned famous stream :—

The Indus, besides its great name, and the interest it excites as the boundary of India, was rendered a noble object by its own extent, and by the lofty hills which formed the back ground of the view. We were, however, a little disappointed in its appearance, owing to an island, which divided it, and impaired the effect of its stream. There were other islands and sand banks in the river; but near the side where we stood, it came up to the edge, and seemed deep and rapid. While on the banks of the river, we met a native, to whose conversation, and that of the guide, we listened with great interest and curiosity. The plains on the opposite shore we found were inhabited by Beloches, and the mountains by the Sheeraunees, a fierce and turbulent tribe. On the other side of the range were tribes and places, of which we had never heard the names; while those we had learned from our maps, were equally new to our informants. All we could learn was, that beyond the hills was something wild, strange, and new, which we might hope one day to explore.

From Oodoo da Kote, near which we first saw the Indus, to the ferry of Kaherece, where we crossed it, is about seventy-five miles. It is a narrow tract, contested between the river and the desert. If in hunting, we were led many miles to the west of the road, we got into branches of the river, and troublesome quicksands, among thickets of tamarisk or of reeds; and, if we went as far to the right, the appearance of sand, and even in some places of sand hills, admonished us of the neighbourhood of the desert. Many parts, however, were cultivated, with great pains and method, and produced good crops of wheat, barley, turnips, and cotton. The fields were always enclosed either with hedges of dry thorn, with hurdles of willow, or with fences, made of stiff mats of reeds, supported by stakes. The houses were often built of the same material. We were struck with the neatness of the farm-yards, so unlike those of Hindostan. They were regularly enclosed; had gates of three or four bars; and contained sheds for the cattle, dung-hills, &c. It was also new to us to observe hand-barrows, and to see oxen fed with turnips. Some of the houses near the

river attracted our attention, being raised on platforms, supported by strong posts, twelve or fifteen feet high. We were told they were meant to take refuge in during the inundation, when the country for ten or twelve coss (twenty or twenty-four miles), from the banks were under water.

The people were remarkably civil and well-behaved. Their features were more pleasing than those of the people at Bahavulpore and Moultaun; and their appearance and complexion continued to improve as we got northward, till we reached the ferry: their dress improved in the same manner. Even towards the south, the men were all dressed in gowns of white or blue cotton, and had no part of their bodies exposed, which, with their beards, and the gravity and decency of their behaviour, made them look like Moulavees (or doctors of Mahomedan law), in Hindostan. Even there, they wore brownish-grey great-coats of coarse woollen cloth; and that dress became more common towards the north, where all the people wore coloured clothes, blue, red, or check: the turban also is there exchanged for caps of gilted silk, not unlike Welsh wigs, and certainly not handsome. Our halting places were generally at large villages. One was at Leia, which although it gives its name to the province, is a poor place, containing about five hundred houses.

The passage of the Indus, and some other interesting particulars next occur :—

At the ferry on the Indus, we met some silk-merchants, who had gone as far as Demaun to purchase madder. They described the Afghaun tribes as generally kind to travellers, and honest in their dealings; but one tribe (the Vizeerees), they said were savages, and eat human flesh.

We crossed the Indus at the Kaherece ferry, on the 7th of January. The main stream was there 1010 yards broad, though its breadth was diminished by several parallel branches, one of which was two hundred and fifty yards broad. We passed in good flat-bottomed boats, made of fir, and capable of carrying from thirty to forty tons. Our camels had their feet tied, and were thrown into the boats

like any other baggage; our horses also crossed in boats. The elephants alone swam, to the great astonishment of the people of the country, who, probably, had never seen an animal of the kind before. From the ferry to Dera Ismael Khaun was thirty-five miles. The country was covered with thickets of long grass and thorny shrubs, full of game of all kinds, from partridges to wild boars, and leopards.

The cultivation was flourishing, but not extensive, though water is abundant; and the soil, to appearance, enjoys all that richness and fecundity, for which inundated countries are so famous.

We reached Dera Ismael Khaun on the 11th of January. Before we entered Dera, we were met by Tutteh Khaun, a Beloché, who governs this province as deputy for Mahommed Khaun, to whom it, as well as Leia, is assigned by the King. He was splendidly attired, and accompanied by a few infantry, and a troop of ill-dressed and ill-mounted horse, armed with long spears. He and his companions expatiated on the greatness of their master; on the strength of his twenty forts, the number of his cannon, the forty blacksmiths who were employed night and day to make shot for them, and other topics of the same kind. In the course of the day, Tutteh Khaun sent us a present, including six bottles of Caubul wine, and two of the essence of a plant, much vaunted in the East, and called the bedee mishk or musk willow.

At Dera Ismael Khan, the mission remained near a month waiting for a Mermandar, or master of the ceremonies. At this place we begin to form an acquaintance with the Afghans :—

The town is situated in a large wood of date trees, within a hundred yards of the Indus. It has a ruinous wall of unburned bricks, about a mile and a half in circumference. The inhabitants of the town were chiefly Beloches, though there were also some Afghans, and Hindoos; the latter have a temple in the town. The country people are Beloches and Juts, resembling those on the opposite bank of the Indus. We saw many Afghans from

Demaun, who differed much from the Beloches. They were large, and bony men, with long coarse hair, loose turbans, and sheep-skin cloaks; plain and rough, but pleasing in their manners. We had often groupes of horsemen round our camp, who came from a distance to look at us, and visitors who were prompted by curiosity to court our acquaintance.

There were several hordes of wandering shepherds encamped in different parts of the vast plain where we were. We went on the day after our arrival to examine one, which belonged to the Kharotees, the rudest of all the pastoral tribes. We rode about ten miles to this camp, over a plain of hard mud, like part of the desert, but covered with bushes of jaund and kureel, and evidently rich, though neglected. On our way, we saw some Afghaan shepherds, driving a herd of about fifty camels, towards Dera; one of the camels was pure white, with blue eyes.* The Afghauns spoke no Persian, nor Hindoostanee. They were very civil; stopped the white camel till we had examined it, and showed us their swords, which we were desirous to look at, because the hilts differed from those both of Persia and India; they were most like those of the latter country, but neater. At last, after a ride of ten miles we reached the camp. It was pitched in a circle, and the tents were coarse brown blankets, each supported by two little poles, placed upright, and one laid across for a ridge pole. The walls were made of dry thorn. Our appearance excited some surprise; and one man, who appeared to have been in India, addressed me in a kind of Hindoostanee, and asked what brought us there? whether we were not contented with our own possessions, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, and all those fine places? I said, we came as friends and were going to the King. After this we soon got intimate; and, by degrees, we were surrounded by people from the camp. The number of children was incredible; they were mostly fair, and handsome. The girls, I particularly observed, had aquiline noses, and Jewish features. The men were generally dark, though some were quite fair. One young

man in particular, who stood, and stared in silent amazement, had exactly the colour, features, and appearance of an Irish haymaker. They had generally high noses; and their stature was rather small than large. Some had brown woollen great coats, but most had white cotton clothes; and they all wore white turbans; they were very dirty. They did not seem at all jealous of their women. Men, women, and children crowded round us, felt our coats, examined our plated stirrups, opened our holsters, and shewed great curiosity, but were not troublesome. Scarce one of them understood any language but Pushtoo; but, in their manners, they were all free, good humoured, and civil. I learnt that they had been there three months, and were to return in two more, to pass the summer near Ghuznee. They said, that was a far superior country to Demau. I could make out little even of what the linguist said, and there were too many, both of English and Afghauns, to admit of any attempt at a regular conversation.

We must here take our leave, for the moment, of this interesting work; but not before we have added, to what has been said of the doubts entertained by the Afghaan monarch and the provinces, of the objects of the British mission, an anecdote which conveys the humbler suspicions of the villagers, to which, as it proceeded, the persons forming it were exposed:—

The notions entertained of us by the people were not a little extraordinary. They had often no conception of our nation or religion. We have been taken for Syuds, Moguls, Afghauns, and even for Hindoos.

They believed we carried great guns, packed up in trunks; and that we had certain small boxes, so contrived as to explode, and kill half a dozen men each, without hurting us. Some thought we could raise the dead; and there was a story current, that we had made and animated a wooden ram at Mooltaun; that we had sold him as a ram, and that it was not till the purchaser began to eat him, that the material of which he was made, was discovered.

(To be continued.)

* It was afterwards bought by a gentleman of the mission, who gave it away in India; and it is now, I understand, exhibited in London.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at the Company's House in Leadenhall street, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1815.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The usual previous business being dispatched,

The *Chairman* (Charles Grant, Esq. M. P.) acquainted the court, that they were then assembled for the purpose of considering of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half year, commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. The court of directors had come to a resolution thereon; which was read by the proper officer, as follows:—

“At a court of directors, held on Monday the 18th of December, it was resolved, in pursuance of the act of the 33d of his Majesty, cap. 55, that a dividend of 5½ per cent. should be declared on the capital stock of the Company, for the half year, commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.”

The *Chairman* then moved, “That the court do confirm the said resolution.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird expressed himself anxious to put a question to the *Chairman*.

The *Chairman* observed, that the court was assembled for the purpose announced in the regular advertisement; and he apprehended such a question took precedence of every other subject. At the same time, he had no objection to answer any thing the hon. gentleman might propose.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rejoined.—In that, as in every other assembly, of a similar nature, it was competent for any member, when a motion was submitted, to ask a question. He took occasion, at the last general court, to request the hon. *Chairman* to state to the proprietors at large what had taken place, with regard to Mr. Cooke. After what had fallen from the hon. *Chairman* himself, when he acquiesced in the vote as it regarded Mr. Sherson, he had a right to do so. The hon. *Chairman* then stated distinctly, that “it was his wish thenceforward, to obey the wishes of the general court on that subject, without giving any opinion of his own; and he expressed a desire, as the matter had been taken up by the court of proprietors, that it should be continued, as much as possible, in their hands.” But the proprietors felt no such confidence in their directors, when they passed a resolution of such importance as was carried on the occasion he alluded to, that they could not feel a desire to take those functions on themselves, which

properly belonged to the executive body. And he had no doubt that the measures adopted on their part were consonant with the views of the proprietors, so unequivocally expressed in that court. Now, on the last occasion, he requested to know what measures had been taken. The proprietors were then aware, that the papers connected with the proceedings were to be laid before them; but he believed he was correct in stating, that a desire existed, on the part of the directors, to have the whole transaction brought to a conclusion, before the papers were produced. If so, he wanted to learn what had been done in the business, and when the documents would be forthcoming? He should be gratified if the hon. *Chairman* would give the proprietors some little general outline on the subject of the proceeding which had taken place with respect to Mr. Cooke, since the question was last before the court.

The *Chairman* said, he was well satisfied that he had given way to the hon. gentleman on this occasion. A communication on the subject to which he alluded would form one part of the proceeding of the day. If the hon. gentleman would permit him to pursue the usual course of business, in the usual way, he would, at the proper period, make a statement of the situation in which that affair at present stood.—(Hear! Hear!) It was noted down amongst his memorandums as one of the matters to which he had to call the attention of the court.

The motion was then carried.

PENSION TO SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

The *Chairman* stated, that the court was made *special*, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a resolution of the court of directors, granting to major-general sir David Ochterlony, bart. and knight commander of the bath, a pension of £1,000 *per ann.*

The resolution was read by the clerk, as follows:—

“At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 6th of December 1815, a report from the committee of correspondence, dated this day, being read, it was resolved unanimously, in consideration of the eminent and most beneficial services rendered to the Company by major-general sir David Ochterlony, bart. and K.C.B. in the war against the state of Nepal, by which the honour of the British arms was upheld, and the enemy, after the capture of extensive provinces, important to them, were obliged to sue for peace, on terms favourable to the Company—that a pension of £1,000 *per annum* be granted to him, to commence from

the date of the victory over the Nepaulese army, the 16th of April, 1815.—The said grant being subject to the approbation of the court of proprietors."

The *Chairman* then proceeded to address the court. The papers connected with this subject had been, he observed, before the proprietors, and the most material of them were published in the newspapers; it therefore would not be necessary for him to take up much time in stating the merits of sir David Ochterlony. They were of such a nature as not to need any laboured panegyric from him. They appeared so clear—they stood so completely by themselves, that they wanted not any adventitious assistance to support them. He should do no more, therefore, than venture to state a brief outline of those services which the Company were now called on to reward. Gentlemen would be aware that the enemy which he had to cope with, in the Nepaulese, was one of a new description—one whom we never had to combat before. The Nepaulese were different in character from those native forces with whom we had formerly to contend—and their country, almost inaccessible, was different from any into which our arms had previously penetrated. The war was therefore a very arduous undertaking from the beginning. A very great part of the enterprise rested on sir David Ochterlony. It had happened, that several of the operations, conducted by other officers, had failed; but sir David was uniformly successful—his measures, in every instance, were judicious and proper—and they were crowned by a success continued and progressive. While other divisions of the army were repulsed, that commanded by him attained every object it sought to achieve, although opposed by a determined enemy, and having at the same time to contend with the disadvantages of a country most difficult of access. By his conduct he upheld the military character of this country, when reverses had taken place in almost every other quarter. (*Hear! Hear!*) The great weight of the war rested on him—and the part he acted was of the utmost importance, both in its effects on the enemy—in its operation on the character of our own troops—and above all, in its influence on the minds and feelings of the natives of India, generally. Having supported the character and cause of his country, in this manner, he compelled the enemy to have recourse to negotiation—which he (the *Chairman*) trusted had, ere this, terminated in peace; but of this fact they had not yet received intelligence. The battles of the 14th, 15th and 16th of April, on the Mallown hills, ended in the complete discomfiture of the Nepaulese forces. The principal officer of the enemy, Ummer Sing Thappa, a brave and experienced man, was captured—

ed—the provinces of Goorkah fell into our hands—and a convention, leading to terms of peace, was entered into. These circumstances, and the recommendation of the government of India (for the earl of Moira himself and the council of Calcutta have given a particular prominence to the character and services of sir David Ochterlony, and pointed him out to our earliest consideration) have induced the court of directors to accede, unanimously, to this resolution. But if they wished to take a more general view of the subject, for the purpose of delaying the expression of their opinion on the conduct of sir David Ochterlony, they could hardly have done so with propriety—because the government of this country had already marked their high sense of his services, by conferring on him a very great honour. His pecuniary concerns were extremely moderate. Sir David was said to be a soldier, who had literally lived on his pay, and who, consequently, had saved nothing. Under these circumstances, the court of directors, to enable him to live in a style commensurate with the dignity bestowed on him by the Prince Regent, have passed the resolution now before the proprietors. It was not necessary for him to take up their attention further—the motion was one that recommended itself.—The honourable *Chairman* concluded by proposing, "That the court do confirm the resolution."

Mr. R. Jackson wished to ask, whether the papers, connected with this subject, were open to the inspection of the proprietors? Some persons undoubtedly had seen them—but, he believed, a far greater number had not been so fortunate. Were they noticed in the public advertisement?

The *Chairman* said, they certainly were open to the inspection of the proprietors. It would have counteracted the purpose of the directors, if they were not.

Mr. R. Jackson took it for granted, from the respectable officer near him not saying that the papers were advertised, that they had not been. When this business came to be finally settled no man could be found, whose heart and feelings would go farther to reward the services of sir David Ochterlony, than his. No man would be more disposed to retrace every step of his gallant march, or to point out the most prominent parts of his brilliant conduct, than he would be. But he thought it was not right, when the Company were burdened with £40,000,000 of debt, to make a grant of £1,000 a year, *per saltum*,—those papers which ought to guide the judgment of the proprietors, in their decision, not having been formally, and in the regular course of business laid before them—(*Hear! Hear!*) He, therefore, hoped, that these

necessary documents would be produced—and that the time for acceding to this pension would be fixed for some future day, when the proprietors had read and studied them. They would then be able to do that, from the conviction of their judgment, which now, perhaps, would only be executed from the impulse of generous feeling. No person could doubt the gallantry, courage, ability, and character of Sir D. Ochterlony—they were as much above suspicion, as they were superior to praise. But, in proportion as the character of this meritorious officer stood high in their estimation, did it not become more incumbent on them to confirm the resolution of the court of directors, not from the enthusiasm of the moment, but from a principle of conviction, after having made themselves acquainted with every particle of his conduct? Impressed with this feeling, he conceived it would be better for them to postpone proceeding, until those papers were laid before the proprietors on which the committee of correspondence had founded their report. Having stated this, he must observe, that he had read the papers, and was disposed to pay as high and as sincere a tribute to the valour and wisdom of Sir David Ochterlony as the warmest of his admirers could possibly do. Before he sat down, he hoped he should be allowed to ask two questions. Why, he should like to know, was there a departure, in this instance, from the course usually pursued on similar occasions? The ordinary course was, first, to move a vote of thanks to any individual who had deserved such an honour, and some little time afterwards to propose a grant of money, where it was deemed necessary. This was the line adopted in the case of the present marquis Wellesley, in that of the late marquis Cornwallis, and in many others. The services of the individual were discussed, when the vote of thanks was moved, and, at a subsequent period, the pension was proposed. He was not anxious that the pension, in this instance, should be deferred beyond the next general court, yet this departure from established precedent ought not, in his opinion, to be suffered. But that to which he would now call the attention of the court seemed to him to be a still greater departure from the customary system, and one that must interest every man who was anxious to support the fame of absent commanders, and who felt of what importance it was to prevent that fame from being compromised. In this case, the court of directors had overlooked the commander in chief, the great cause of all those splendid successes. They thanked and remunerated the subordinate officer, without at all noticing the noble lord (earl Moira) now at the head of the Indian government. (*Hear!*

Hear!) This was done at the very moment when the intelligence of peace was likely to arrive; for the court must be aware, that the last advices from that eminent man stated, that a person had proceeded to his camp to treat for peace on any conditions. Thanking the noble lord as they had done in their dispatches, appreciating his services as they must of necessity appreciate them; surely this public record, which would manifest a neglect of his talents, might be put off for a short time, until that could be done, in his case, which had been done in that of lord Mornington, of marquis Cornwallis, of Sir Hector Munro—in short, in the case of every individual, except the earl of Moira! (*Hear! hear!*) In every society, it was an undoubted maxim, that he who was placed at the head of it, should, if great achievements were performed, be hailed with grateful applause. But this principle was not acted on towards lord Moira. He, whose genius had laid those plans by which such great results had been produced, appeared to be forgotten; and nothing, he was persuaded could prevent such conduct operating as an affront to the noble lord, unless the hon. *Chairman*, or some of his colleagues, rose in their place, and explained why their views and feelings were different. What he (Mr. Jackson) principally desired, was, that the granting of this pension be deferred until the court had time to read the papers, that they might be satisfied of the propriety of it. When the name of Moira was next mentioned in that place, he hoped ample justice would be done to his transcendent merits. (*Hear! hear!*) That it might be so, he should move, when the present motion was disposed of, for the production of all dispatches from earl Moira, from the commencement of the war in India, until the last, except such as were of a private nature. To that motion, he conceived, there could be no objection. Those who had read, as he had done, the hostile declaration of lord Moira, and the joyful and glorious conclusion of the war, as detailed in the last advices, would perceive the conduct of an able statesman, impelled by true English feeling—and what was better, acting on pure English maxims. (*Hear! hear!*) He met the enemy on his own threshold—he gave him no time for preparation! But let not those publications be credited, which have described lord Moira as eager and anxious for a war; as seeking to quarrel with the Nepaulese Rajah, by giving a new interpretation to points, which for years had remained settled and decided. This was not the fact. Lord Moira took temperate, moderate, and conciliatory measures; nor was it until that awful moment arrived, when the name of England appeared to be disgraced,—when our officer was

slaughtered in cold blood—when some of our troops were basely murdered, and others fairly killed in the field—that lord Moira said, “This is what England cannot, *will not* bear!” The propositions which he made having been treated, not merely with contempt, but with threats and menaces, he was compelled to unsheath the sword. They had often heard it echoed in that place, that short work ought always to be made with their campaigns in India. This was a maxim founded in experience; for a second campaign in that country, though successful, was virtually a defeat, owing to the horrible expense which it occasioned. Now, let the court consider how speedily lord Moira terminated the late contest. His declaration of war was dated in November 1814—and the dispatch announcing that Goree Misnor had arrived in his camp, offering unconditional submission, or, at least, proffering peace almost on our own terms, bore date only six months afterwards. He stated in his dispatch, that all the objects of the war were answered. The *Goorkah* country was taken possession of,—that acquisition of territory defrayed the expenses consequent on the prosecution of hostilities—and the greatest object of the war, security for our empire, in future, was fully obtained. The conduct of Sir David Ochterlony, acting under this great man, had, he was convinced, made such an impression on the states of India, as, for a long time to come, would prevent them from embarking in warfare. He knew nothing personally of lord Moira; but, recollecting the sentiment uttered by an hon. friend of his, at a recent court—a sentiment which was justly received with acclamations—“that no servant of the company, however low, should be deprived of their protection”—he conceived, that what was due to the lowest, ought not to be refused to the highest!—*(Hear! hear!)* And, therefore, he called on the court to do ample justice, in future, to the merits and services of the noble lord. It was incumbent on them to act thus, seeing how littleness could at times pull greatness down, and recollecting that it took an entire life to build it up! As the present proceeding, if persisted in, would, out of doors, be looked on as a silent affront offered the noble lord, he thought the papers he should move for ought to be granted—they would redound to his fame—and on them the proprietors could found a vote of thanks to that great commander-in-chief, whom he considered the prime-mover and powerful master-spring of all those achievements which had been detailed to the court. But the earl of Moira could not have concluded the war so speedily, if it had not been for the wise policy of a noble marquis (Wellesley) who was governor-general of India, before him, and who was very near sharing the same fate, in that

court, which now seemed to threaten the noble earl. When marquis Wellesley left India, he left it without an enemy to the Company—every chief, and every state was either a tributary, or an ally!—*(Hear! hear!)* With all his abilities, with all his well-known talents, neither lord Moira, nor any other statesman nor general, could have terminated the war, in so short a period, if it were not for the prudent measures which had been previously adopted by marquis Wellesley. The energy of British counsels, British character, and British arms, deterred the Mahrattas, or any other native power, from raising an arm, while the late contest was pending. They waited for the success of the Nepalese, before they would attempt to stir; but, if they had stirred, they would have found that it was utterly hopeless for them to do much. With these impressions on his mind, he would, when the question respecting the pension to be granted to Sir D. Ochterlony was disposed of, move for the papers he had already mentioned.

Mr. Hume rose under considerable embarrassment, in consequence of what had fallen from the chair, and from his hon. and learned friend, who had just sat down. He felt the force of many of his learned friend's observations, though he would not proceed to the extent to which his learned friend was disposed to go. The conduct of lord Moira was certainly a point of very great importance, and worthy of peculiar attention, since it was their duty to look, with scrupulous attention, to the merits of those employed in the Company's service; and, in that court, they were bound to do equal justice to high and to low. No great body, looking to themselves as one of the greatest in the world, could exist, without the establishment of just rules, to guide their own conduct, and that of their servants. He felt that it was the intention of every gentleman present, who either knew Sir D. Ochterlony, or had heard of his services, to do that gallant officer ample justice. Now, if his opinion were correct, the court of directors, in their zeal to distinguish sir David, in the manner which his merits seemed to demand, had deviated from those rules which had been laid down for the government of their conduct, generally. This placed the proprietors in an awkward situation. For if, on this account, they *now* refused the grant, it would seem as if they thought lightly of the gallant general's services. *(Cries of No!)* He hoped it would not so appear;—but for his own part, he certainly thought it would. Undoubtedly, their bye-laws should be strictly attended to. The present was the second court that had been held since they were renewed, and they ought not to depart from the observance of rules, thus recently and solemnly laid down. That a

deviation had here taken place, he was willing to admit—but he was sorry that his learned friend should therefore wish to postpone the motion. He would rather that his learned friend should pass over the irregularity, at present, as it was occasioned by an excusable zeal to serve an highly deserving individual, and that he would apply himself to prevent its recurrence in future.

Mr. R. Jackson here interrupted the hon. member. He observed, that he had not complained of any irregularity, with reference to the bye-laws, in the bringing forward of this motion. Fourteen days notice had been regularly given of it, in conformity with their laws; but his hon. friend had been much out of town, and probably had not seen the advertisement.

Mr. Hume, “If there be no irregularity, as far as the bye-laws are concerned, I should be glad to know where the irregularity is?”

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had not charged those who brought forward the motion with any thing like irregularity. Although, where an increase of salary, above £200 *per annum* was sought, or where a gratuity was requested, two courts were necessary to render the grant valid; yet, with respect to pensions, the case was different—as it was not necessary to hold more than one court for the purpose of bestowing them. The reason was this:—until the bye-laws were framed in 1793, there was no rule whatever restrictive of the grant of pension. When the committee of bye-laws, of which he was a member, met in that year, his deceased friend, Mr. Henchman, felt that the mode of granting pensions ought to be put in some degree of order. It was therefore proposed, that a bye-law should be enacted to prevent the grant of any pension, above a particular sum, without the consent of one general court. Perhaps, it would have been better if two were rendered necessary—but so the law was framed at that time. Previous to its being introduced, the court of directors were possessed of the power of granting pensions, without taking the sense of the proprietors. The consequence was that the gentlemen behind the bar were seized for pensions, almost to death—and many of them wished to escape from this state of thralldom. So severe was the persecution, that he recollected their late chairman (the hon. Mr. Elphinstone) rising in his place, and saying, “I entreat that this restriction upon us may be granted—for it is most proper.” He (Mr. Jackson) was not therefore, arraigning the present proceedings, as an infraction of the bye-laws. What he stated was, that there was a deviation from precedent, in giving the pension and the thanks at the same moment. His objection had nothing

to do with the bye-law—it was founded on a principle of expediency. He conceived, that it would be displeasing to sir D. Ochterlony himself, when he found that the boon was conceded in this precipitate manner, instead of being the offspring of the digested deliberative feeling of the court, founded on documentary evidence. He suggested a different course of proceeding from that introduced, not as the most legal, but as the best, the wisest, and the most expedient mode.

Mr. Hume continued.—He was very sorry that the court should be delayed by any misapprehension of his—but he was impressed, by what fell from his learned friend, with the idea, that an irregularity had taken place, particularly when he observed, that perhaps only a few persons had seen the papers. He conceived, that the bye-law, sect. 20, by which papers were to be laid before the proprietors, had been departed from; on that account he conceived his learned friend to have opposed the motion. By the 20th section it was ordained, that where a grant, exceeding in the whole £600, shall be applied for, then the report of the committee of directors, stating the ground on which such grant is recommended, and signed by the directors who approve of the same, shall be laid before the proprietors. Now the fact was, that not only 14 days notice should have been here given, but, independent of that, all the papers should be left open for the inspection of the proprietors. He had called twice at the India House, for the purpose of reading them, but they could not be produced; not because any unwillingness was felt to allow the perusal of them, but on account of the difficulty of collating them. Now, he should be exceedingly sorry, because a trifling irregularity had taken place, that therefore the motion should be put off, as it would give the proprietors and the public an idea that some unpleasant feeling existed towards sir D. Ochterlony. He trusted, in this case, a little informality would be overlooked, rather than, by the proposed delay, to throw a slur on General Ochterlony, for he did conceive that it would be throwing a slur on that excellent officer, if a delay took place in granting to him that which the directors had approved, he believed, unanimously. The court ought to consider, whether they would, on account of a slight informality, not proceeding from intention, but probably attributable to the carelessness of some of their officers, keep back this grant, and thus place a deserving individual in a most painful situation? His own opinion was, that they ought not. The general practice of granting money was a separate question; but, he felt that the character of sir D. Ochterlony would be considerably compromised, if,

with all the facts of his case before the court of directors, the proprietors refused to accede to the motion.

Part of the speech of the hon. Chairman he highly disapproved of. He should not, in speaking of sir D. Ochterlony, have thrown an imputation on the conduct of other officers. He might have praised his talents, without depreciating the abilities of others. This he had not done; for, if he understood the hon. Chairman correctly, he said, that "all the other officers were unsuccessful," while General Ochterlony attained every object he had in view—thus throwing a reproach on many individuals, possessed of courage and ability, some of whom he knew. He was well acquainted with the commander of the second division—he had served with him for four years—and he could speak confidently of his merit. That officer was directly inculpated by the declaration of the hon. Chairman.—(Hear! hear!) He regretted extremely that the court of directors had not acted in a more manly manner, with respect to earl Moira. If the conduct of that noble lord was wrong in beginning the Nepaulese war, they ought to have spoken out, and said so boldly. (Hear! hear!) Considering the situation in which the directors were placed, as the representatives of the Company, with all the necessary documents before them, they should have come to a resolution, that the declaration of war was proper or improper. Then the proprietors would have met to pass a vote of censure or approval on the conduct of the noble earl. But, instead of proceeding in this way, they came forward, contrary to precedent, with a vote of thanks and the grant of a pension to a subordinate officer, while the commander in chief was neglected. All that had been achieved must be considered as emanating from the disposition made by the governor-general and commander in chief. Sir D. Ochterlony served under him—and yet they passed over, in sullen silence, the individual to whom every act was attributable. Some might think differently—but he considered this proceeding as an indirect censure on lord Moira. It would have been better to have censured him directly and openly, instead of treating him with this contemptuous silence. The court of directors, he conceived in this instance, had acted hastily, inconsiderately and unjustly. If lord Moira had done that which was prudent, let it be stated—if his conduct had been the reverse, why was it not declared? That would have been correct; but to come forward with a vote to a subordinate officer, insinuating censure, by a side wind, was gross injustice. Notwithstanding this he would not vote against the grant to sir D. Ochterlony, who was an officer of great abilities, and had served the Company long and faithfully. He possessed no

other fortune than his pay and allowances, and therefore wanted the means to keep up, with appropriate splendour, the dignity which the Prince Regent had conferred on him. These were considerations of great importance—they satisfied him that the grant was proper—but he was displeased at the manner in which the directors proposed it. This mode of proceeding had occasioned a difference of opinion in that court, where unanimity would otherwise have reigned—where the proposition ought, and would, if properly introduced, have been carried by acclamation. Sir D. Ochterlony had many claims on the Company. If he were to enumerate his services, from the time he entered the army, he would detain the court too long. [Mr. Hume here briefly adverted to the services, military and civil, of the gallant general, from the Mahratta war, up to that which has been just terminated.] His conduct, on every occasion, had been such as to call for the thanks of that court, and deserved, in his opinion, even a larger sum than that recommended by the court of directors. His objection was not, therefore, to the grant, but to the manner in which it came before them. Indeed, he was happy to see such marks of beneficence poured on the army. They operated as a stimulus to exertion amongst those who had little hope of preferment, and whose ardent spirit was in consequence depressed. Perhaps the court would permit him, for one moment, to read the language used by an officer, who was about to take the field in the commencement of the Nepaulese war. When they had heard the language, they would readily appreciate the feeling by which it was dictated. The Company ought not to be backward in giving rewards to their military servants, who, by the course of service, had been deprived of promotion, and were without the slightest hope of realising fortune or emolument. The officer to whom he alluded, had been 34 years in the service, and wrote in the following terms:—"I expect, in a few days, the command of a battalion, consisting of six grenadier and six light companies, to join in the expedition against Nepal—a point about which I am perfectly indifferent; for my zeal has subsided into sullen apathy, from the disappointment of my hopes." This gentleman, after 34 years service, was only the 20th major in our army. He (Mr. Hume) wished to see a spur given to their officers—he wished to see some motive to exertion held out to them. If they were not to look to the Company for that stimulus which was necessary for the production of zeal, where were they to turn their eyes in search of it? As to promotion, it was so very slow, that it might be left out of the question. Considering the pension, in this point of view, he approved of it perfectly—but he

condemned the way in which it had been brought before them. It would be a shame, if this gallant officer were deprived of that immediate reward which his services deserved, because the directors had been guilty of an informality. He hoped, therefore, that the gentlemen within the bar would take a lesson from this circumstance, and act, in future, in an open and candid manner, telling those who acted meritoriously, that they had done so, and, on the other hand, not abstaining from direct censure where it was due. He trusted his learned friend would see the propriety of passing over the informality, which, if it were the means of creating delay, would cast a reflection on the services of this gallant officer. (No! No!) If he (Mr. Hume) thought it would not, he would be unwilling, so partial was he to a strict observance of rules, to object to the postponement. But he was of opinion that delay would have the effect he stated—and as he knew that no man deserved the countenance and support of the East-India Company more than sir David Ochterlony, he would not wish to tarnish, in the slightest degree, that reward which they were called on to give him.

The Chairman trusted the court would believe, that no gentleman sitting behind that bar, could be so much wanting in a sense of propriety, or rather of self-interest, as to propose a measure, favourable to one individual, but intended to hurt the feelings of another. Such a principle was most remote from the minds of those who signed the resolution. They had not the smallest idea, that they were doing that, which, by possibility, could produce objections in the general court. If the sentiments of the gentlemen who had last spoken were those of the proprietors at large, he should feel it to be his duty to bow to them—but, he believed, he was not obliged to take up, and act upon, the individual opinion, of one or two persons. He was much surprised at the view the two hon. gentlemen had taken of the subject, and at the course which they pursued. In agreeing to this resolution, the directors, united, never knew that they were transgressing any rule of propriety, and no such idea prevailed in any other quarter. It was suggested, that the course of proceeding adopted by the directors cast a slur upon an individual. He could assure the court that the directors were quite unconscious of having trenchanted on the regard or respect due to any person. The hon. and learned gent. said, that there was irregularity in the proceeding. If there were, he (Mr. Grant) did not know where it existed. Nor, indeed, did the learned gent. himself; for he afterwards argued, that it was a sort of expediency which induced him to oppose the motion. With respect to the papers, he denied that they

had been refused. Every proprietor was at liberty to peruse them. But, as to laying them before the court, that was another thing. There was no bye-law to authorize that proceeding. The bye-law relating to pensions did not contain a syllable about the production of papers. The section which followed, and which had reference to *gratuities*, did indeed direct, that papers should lie open for the inspection of the proprietors. But this section had no connection with the question before the court. And, in truth, so far from any desire being entertained, to prevent the perusal of the documents relative to this case, the direct contrary was the fact;—for more was actually done than the bye-law called for. The papers were left open to the inspection of the proprietors in the house;—the learned gentleman had profited by the opportunity;—and he (Mr. Grant) wished he could say he had made a very liberal use of it. (Hear! hear!) With respect to the resolution before the court, it could not be decided now;—it was necessary that a second general court should be assembled, before the business was concluded. The papers were lying on the table, and if gentlemen were disposed to have them read, they could be read by the officer, which was the regular course of proceeding. This, he hoped, was a sufficient answer to the first objection.

Mr. R. Jackson.—I understand you to state, that a second opportunity of considering this question will occur.

The Chairman.—I understand that to be the case.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he wished that the papers should be laid before them, and that farther time should be given, in order to consider the subject fairly. But, if the hon. Chairman was right in his construction of the law, when he said a second court would be necessary, then he (Mr. Jackson) was ready to waive his objection.

Mr. Bosanquet, to order.—I conceive that two courts are not necessary. If any explanation be wanting, our counsel is in court, and can give it.

The Chairman admitted that he was in error, and then proceeded. Before he touched on the second objection, he wished to correct a mistake into which the hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) had fallen. The hon. gent. charged him with having stated, in speaking of sir D. Ochterlony, "that all the other officers employed were unsuccessful." He had said no such thing—he could not say so, in the face of all the documents. What he said was, "that sir D. Ochterlony was uniformly successful, when other officers were unsuccessful." He was uniformly so, and upheld our cause, in that war, when other officers failed. This was all he said, or meant to say, that the hon. gent. certainly had no right to take him up on this

ground. The other objection was, that he and his honourable colleagues had departed from the usual practice in such cases, because they had not come forward, on this occasion, with a vote of thanks to the commander-in-chief. He (Mr. Grant) did not know that any such rule was established. If such a proceeding were a mere thing of course, it would take away the value of it, in a very great degree. If a vote of thanks were, as might be supposed, from what had been said, a mere matter of form, very few persons would think it worth their acceptance. The learned gent. had not proved the existence of any such custom. All he did was, in the face of the proprietors, to censure the court of directors—and, instead of proceeding to the business before the court, he amused himself by charging the executive body with a departure from propriety. That point he would leave for the court to decide upon. But he begged to observe, that he, for one, had not the smallest idea of disposing of the *general question*, on which some difference of opinion existed in the present instance. He was sure, that there was not a feeling in the minds of one of the directors, when they agreed to the resolution, that they were reflecting on any person's conduct. With respect to Lord Moira, as he was governor-general and commander-in-chief, approbation voted to him would go to an extent far beyond what it reached in Sir D. Ochterlony's case. In the one instance, it covered the whole of the events, from the commencement of the war,—those points in which they succeeded, as well as those in which they did not—while, in the other, it merely referred to specific acts of military gallantry, without looking at all to the various subjects with which the war was connected. Those were questions to be taken up when the business was completely finished. The learned gent. had given a very decided opinion on every part of the subject—but others, perhaps, did not view it exactly as he did; and he (Mr. Grant) did not know, that, because the directors had not proceeded in the line which he (Mr. Jackson) conceived the most proper, that they were, therefore, in the wrong. It would be to take the executive power out of their hands, if, on every occasion when individuals dissented from their opinion, they were obliged to give up that which their judgment told them was correct. The court of directors were responsible for every act done by them, and, if they conducted themselves improperly, let the business be taken up and pursued in the regular way; but it was not usual in that court, with so little notice, with so little decency, to arraign the character of the whole body of directors. (*Hear! hear!*) It might not be improper here, to notice the conduct of the Prince Regent, who,

in conferring honours on Sir D. Ochterlony and some other officers, did not appear to participate in the feeling of the learned gent. or to be at all apprehensive that other persons, who were not so distinguished, would conceive themselves insulted by the proceeding. He (Mr. Grant) was very sorry to see a proposition of this nature treated in such a manner; if, when the business was concluded, the directors were thought wanting in their duty, he would willingly obey the general opinion of the court; but individuals were not to prescribe to them what they were to do. If such a principle were admitted, their situation would be pitiable indeed. Their responsibility was of a very serious nature; and, when the business was at an end, let their conduct, subject to that responsibility, be fairly tried: but they could not suffer dictation. They were not to be told, this you should have done, and that you should have done;—they were not placed in that situation to obey the caprice of any individual. (*Hear! hear!*) Such conduct went very much to take all power of proceeding out of their hands; and therefore he must strongly object to it, as quite unnecessary and improper. As to the doctrine of the other hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) who asserted, that the directors, by acting as they had done, prevented the proprietors from being unanimous, he could only say that he sincerely wished he could find out the art of making them unanimous! (*A laugh.*) The hon. Chairman then adverted to the disposition which appeared, in some gentlemen, to place, in the most unfavourable light, every transaction of the directors;—and concluded by hoping, that, under all the circumstances, no further objection would be made to the grant submitted to the court.

The hon. D. Kinnaird felt placed, by what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, in a very awkward situation; because it appeared, that no gentleman, in that court, could offer his sentiments without exposing himself to the hazard of a personal attack. If he (Mr. Kinnaird) were not placed there to speak, when the interests of the proprietors demanded it, and to know the reason when he gave away money, or refused to do so, for what, he should wish to know, did he come there? (*Hear! hear!*) He protested against such conduct, in the name of every thing fair and honest. He trusted that the learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) would not, in consequence of what had been levelled at him, desist from stating to the court his opinion, and giving to the proprietors the benefit of his great experience. To his exertions they were indebted for that *byo-law*, which gave them something like a control over their money—and he hoped they would still proceed reaping the benefit of his wisdom and intelligence. When he

observed on personal feeling advanced against the gent. behind the bar, he could not avoid animadverting on any unseemly language that was used to those before it. The hon. Chairman had said, he wished he could find out the art of insuring unanimity. He (Mr. K.) could tell him the way to prevent unanimity in that court—it was by adopting that querulous tone which he was too much in the habit of using!—(*Loud cries of "order!"*) He applied to those who cried "*order*," whether they did not hear fall from the hon. Chairman, a direct accusation against individuals on that side of the bar, attributing to them a desire to misrepresent the motives of the directors? (*Hear! hear!*) If, therefore, he was not at liberty to say that this was not a proper tone to be used by the person who made the accusation, for what purpose did he sit there? The hon. Chairman wished he knew how to procure unanimity. He (Mr. K.) would point out to him the various meetings held within those walls, to grant honourable rewards for honourable services; and he would advise him to take the same course on the present occasion, and the hon. gent. would find that the same unanimity would be the consequence. It was a rare instance in the annals of that court, when merit like that of Sir D. Ochterlony was brought forward in such a shape as to prevent the proprietors from being unanimous. On whose heads, then, did this want of unanimity rest? He would tell the hon. gent. that those persons were accountable for it who had adopted a course different from that which had been usually pursued! By following the tract pointed out in former times they could alone hope to arrive at unanimity. In this case if the gentlemen wished to consult the feelings of Sir D. Ochterlony, by having the motion carried unanimously, let a little delay be afforded, until the papers could be read. It was a most precipitate measure to come to the court and ask a specific reward for a subordinate officer, without in the slightest degree noticing the commander-in-chief. It was also remarkable, that in the papers before the directors, there was not a single extract from the dispatches of the commander-in-chief, who certainly was the best judge of the merits of Sir D. Ochterlony. The hon. Chairman had called on the court to look to the conduct of government, as justificatory of the proceeding now adopted. He would also call the attention of the court to the conduct of government, with a different view. What was done during the whole of the peninsular war? who was then rewarded, on the very moment? the commander-in-chief, and no other person. The other officers, many of whom had bled in the field, were not thought of till the war was completely wound up. He

was one of those who thought it unwise to give pecuniary rewards, on all occasions—but he knew, that when rewards were given, by great public bodies, to military men, it was not the pecuniary, but the honorary part that gratified them; that part which tended to ennoble the blood in the veins of their posterity! Feeling thus, he could not but be surprised, that there was not a single quotation in the papers, taken from the dispatches of the commander-in-chief, in which honourable mention was made of this experienced and valorous officer. There was, in the report of the committee of correspondence, a species of *wording*, that conveyed a strange idea to his mind—if he read it aright, the directors were rejoicing in the success of the Nepanese war. He alluded to that part, in which, after stating that the "eminent services of Sir David Ochterlony had upheld the honour of the British arms," it goes on to say, "and the enemy, after the capture of extensive provinces, *important to them*;" these are the words, "provinces important to them," by which, in his opinion, the directors pledged themselves to approve of the war. With this Sir D. Ochterlony had nothing to do—he was an officer acting under the commander-in-chief, and if the directors rejoiced in the capture of those important provinces, they must recollect that the whole of the merit of the accession belonged to Earl Moira, and they ought to honour him accordingly. The report then states, that "the enemy were reduced to sue for peace, on terms understood to be advantageous to the Company." This paragraph, he supposed, was introduced to shew that the peace was not yet concluded, or at least that the terms were not sufficiently known, as a sort of excuse for not granting thanks to Earl Moira. Being prepared to say all this on the subject of the war—having stated the capture of the provinces as matter of exultation, admitting that the terms of the peace are supposed to be advantageous—with these points conceded, the first time when the subject is brought forward by the directors, it is connected with a grant of money—it is not even introduced in the form of a mere vote of thanks. Now for what purpose was this system followed? Because, if the directors proposed a vote of thanks, without a grant of money, they knew they would fail, for they knew it was impossible for the court to vote their thanks to a particular officer, to the exclusion of the rest of the army. The directors had gone quite out of the common tract of travelling, and, if they could see their way, he was not sufficiently conversant with the turnings and twinings of that court to be able to do so. He wished to know, when the Marquis Wellesley had finished the war in India, and it was understood that the

court disapproved of it, whether on the arrival of dispatches stating the discomfiture of the enemy, a vote of thanks was not given to him—the court expressly reserving to themselves the right of deciding on the policy of the war afterwards? (*Hear! hear!*) thus supporting the principle, that no subordinate officer should receive thanks, until they were offered to the commander-in-chief. He would ask of any man who heard him—he would ask of any military man, whether he would not conceive it to be a slur on his character, if his subordinate officer were rewarded, while he, beneath whom all the operations of a campaign were carried on, remained neglected and forgotten? If any of the gentlemen who proposed his vote were at all conversant with military *etiquette*, they must perceive the truth of this observation. And he was sure, if there was one man, who, more than another, would be displeased with thanks, which insinuated a slur upon an individual, that man was Sir D. Ochterlony. To suppose otherwise, would be to suppose that he had feelings very different from those which his brother officers knew him to possess. It would be to suppose him willing to wound the feelings of those brave men who had shared his toils, and partaken of his glory.—(*Hear! hear!*) He, therefore, for one, could not vote for this grant to Sir D. Ochterlony, in its present state. He would not vote for any reward, which he felt would not be agreeable to that gallant general. This he was certain would not, because it must excite unpleasant feelings in other officers of the army—it must even strike the commander-in-chief, who had highly approved of Sir D. Ochterlony's talents, as a tacit reproach to him. Actuated by these sentiments, and no others, he should now oppose the grant; but, if it were brought forward in a regular manner, he would be the first to hold up his hand in favour of it. He conceived that the Company were bound to defend the interest and honour of those who were placed in the highest situations. If there were any case in which an officer particularly demanded their support, it was when he had taken on himself the dreadful responsibility of going to war—and when he was placed at such a remote distance, that he could not immediately furnish those by whom he was employed, with a connected chain or statement of events. This protection was still more necessary, when it was known that some individuals opposed themselves to the policy of that war, and would, perhaps, endeavour to prevent the rewards which its successful termination deserved, from flowing in that channel to

which they properly belonged. Here he could not withhold his testimony of applause from the spirit and skill with which the Nepaulese war was conducted, and the glorious success by which its termination was distinguished. In this resolution, he conceived the directors had partially approved of the war, when they spoke in such terms of the territory which it had given to them. As to the policy in which it commenced, that still remained open for discussion. But he called on the court to act as they did in the case of Lord Wellesley. On that occasion thanks were voted to him and to the whole army—but the right to decide afterwards on the conduct of the governor-general, in entering on the war, was specially reserved. He conceived it right to keep the general and commander-in-chief separate; because though his conduct in the field might be worthy of praise and reward, his proceedings in the cabinet might demand censure and disapprobation. An hon. friend of his (Mr. Hume) had surprised him very much by his course of argument. That hon. gent. had, on all occasions, been most desirous for the establishment of settled rules for conducting the business of that court, and of the court of directors. In the endeavour to promote regulations of this nature, the hon. gent. had not found a warmer co-operator than he was. It was extremely curious, that the hon. gent., who had been a fellow labourer with him in the vineyard—who had assisted zealously in the formation of those rules—should, the first time one of them was broken through, beg of the court to pass over the infraction. "Oh," says he, "Sir David is a very gallant officer, you had better therefore, overlook this breach of your rules." But the hon. gent. had made a very fair proposition. "If," said he, "by delaying this grant, no slur is thrown on Sir David Ochterlony, then I am willing to postpone it." Now, he could not conceive, that, by putting the motion off, Sir David Ochterlony could be supposed to labour under any slur whatever; whereas, by agreeing to it now, a sort of censure would be passed on other officers. It was, on the other hand, denied by the executive body, that the smallest reproach was intended to be cast on any individual—but could they say that the proceeding would not be construed differently out of doors? He was convinced, that nine tenths of those acquainted with the circumstances, would immediately conclude, that the present motion had for its great object, to mark with reproach, the conduct of those officers whose services were not even hinted at, when the hon. Chairman said, as a crown of praise to Sir David Ochterlony, that he was successful, when all others were unsuccessful.

The Chairman.—I did not say so.

Mr. Kinnaird.—You qualified the expression by saying, "when many others had failed."

The Chairman.—I deny I ever said so. I give a point-blank denial to the assertion. What I said was this, "while sir D. Ochterlony was uniformly successful, other officers were unsuccessful."

Mr. Kinnaird regretted that other officers should have been at all spoken of, or introduced. Sir D. Ochterlony might have received the full meed of praise, without any attempt being made to disparage the conduct of other persons. Now, if the conduct of that gallant officer was fairly entitled, as assuredly it was, to approbation and reward, were they not equally due to lord Moira, from whom, in the regular course of things, the successes obtained must have originally sprung? On this point he would confidently appeal to the military part of that assembly, who must necessarily answer in the affirmative. He gave the court reason for what they should do, fortified by precedents drawn from what they had done. If the hon. Chairman were really desirous that unanimity should prevail in this court,—if he were anxious to spare the feelings of sir D. Ochterlony, he would consent to put off this motion, until general thanks to earl Moira, and the army have been voted. And, when sir D. Ochterlony had been included,—by name, if the hon. Chairman pleased,—by a special resolution, if he thought proper, for he (Mr. K.) professed the utmost respect for him;—then the court of directors might come forward with that motion which was not only second, in point of form, but second in the consideration of that deserving officer. There was one other expression of the hon. Chairman, which, he conceived, called for notice. No conduct, he thought, deserved the encouragement and thanks of the court, more than that of those gentlemen, who, like his hon. and learned friend, took the trouble to read and sift such papers as were connected with subjects before the court, for the benefit of the proprietors at large. When his learned friend took that trouble, he sincerely thanked him;—and the proprietors, he thought, were much indebted to him. But how did the hon. Chairman speak of his having so occupied himself? "I am sure," said he, "there was no wish to keep the papers back;—the learned gent. had seen them, and a pretty use he makes of our liberality." Now, for his part, he did not thank the gentlemen opposite for the production of those papers. The by-law gave them a right to demand them. There was no courtesy in showing those papers, which the interest of the proprietors required, and which the directors could have no motive, at least no proper motive, for withholding;—therefore no thanks were due. He should vote against

the present motion, because he thought it threw a slur on the earl of Moira, and the rest of the officers of the army, and because he did not conceive that this was the mode in which reward ought to be conferred on sir D. Ochterlony. He should therefore move, as an amendment:—

"That this court though it entertains a high sense of the merits of sir D. Ochterlony, think it expedient to adjourn the present question."

If (continued Mr. Kinnaird) the court of directors do not consider it proper, which I am sure they will, to propose a vote of thanks to earl Moira and the rest of the army,—which, I am convinced, will be carried by acclamations on this side of the bar,—though I have no wish to take the executive power out of their hands, yet, in that case, I shall feel it my duty to propose such a motion on a future day.

Mr. Herriott having called the hon. gent., who had just sat down, to order, wished to explain his reasons for having done so. He did so, for this plain reason—because the hon. gent. was not content to speak in general terms, but adverted to the hon. Chairman, in such a manner, as compelled him (Mr. Herriott) to interfere. He not only spoke of the conduct of the hon. Chairman on the present question, but referred to it, on former occasions. As he was on his legs, he wished to say a few words with respect to the question before the court. The hon. gent. (Mr. Kinnaird) had looked round, and asked, if there were any military persons present? He (Mr. Herriott) now answered, that he had been for three score years in military habits—and, with respect to the proposition made by the court of directors, he could see no impropriety in it—either with reference to *etiquette* or to any other point. It was not an uncommon thing to give thanks to officers in subordinate situations, without noticing their superiors. Thus, when the lords of the admiralty sent out an officer who achieved any great victory, that officer, though acting under their lordships, received the thanks of parliament. Should the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, send out a division, by which any glorious action was performed, those only received thanks who were immediately instrumental in obtaining it. Thus lord Nelson was under the command of a superior when he went to the Madeiras, where he achieved that, for which he received the thanks of the country, no notice being taken of his commanding officer. He (Mr. Herriott) believed this was so. Now, it struck him, from what knowledge he possessed as a military man, that the individual, who was employed in giving orders, as governor-general, far from the scene of action, had nothing to do with achievements in the field of battle.

Therefore, he considered the thanks and rewards proposed to be given to sir D. Ochterlony, as due to him for the skill and ability he displayed in executing certain commands which he had received from his superior. When he said this, he could assure the court, that no man honoured lord Moira more than he did. Of that eminent character he had some personal knowledge—but none whatever of sir D. Ochterlony. It was evident, therefore, that he spoke from principle, and not from any feeling of partiality. He should support the proposition of the court of directors.

Mr. Bosanquet rose to speak to the order of their proceedings. The hon. gent. shortly adverted to the original motion, and the amendment. The latter, he observed, could not possibly be entertained, in its existing form. It was, in fact, nothing more nor less than a species of question of adjournment; and it would be infinitely better to move a direct adjournment, (if the opponents of the motion wished to do it away entirely) which would, of course, take precedence of all other questions. Under the present circumstances, he could not help submitting to the learned gent., whether it would not be better to reconsider the amendment, and to put it in a shape consistent with the course usually taken in that and every other deliberate assembly.

Mr. R. Jackson felt much obliged to his hon. friend for setting him right when he was out of order. If his hon. friend would hand the motion and amendment to him, a moment's time would be sufficient to rectify the error.

Mr. Howarth regretted exceedingly the time in which his hon. friends, on the right and left, had made their objections. The executive body was a delegated body, and was responsible for its proceedings; therefore, if it acted improperly, it could be called to account in a regular manner, and ought not to be subject to hasty remarks, the offspring of momentary feeling. (Hear! hear!) Two objections had been urged against the motion,—one founded on the form of the proceeding—the other resulting from a feeling of delicacy towards lord Moira. With respect to the form of proceeding, he at first feared that the directors were departing from the regular line; but when he looked to sect. 19 and 20 of the bye-laws, he found they were complied with, and that the course pursued was perfectly regular. The second objection, that lord Moira was not mentioned on this occasion, appeared to him to be totally irrelevant to the question. The resolution recommended by the directors was nothing more than an act of liberality, with which they followed up the example of government. The Prince Regent had conferred a very high honour on sir D. Och-

terlony, and the court were now called on to give him the means of supporting it. What information was wanting on this question? Were not the papers before the proprietors? Was it not notorious that the army of sir D. Ochterlony had to penetrate a country so naturally strong, as to require but few troops to defend it? Had they not to cope with an enemy different, in every respect, from any they had before encountered in India—a race of highlanders—men of hardy habits, and of undoubted courage? (Hear! hear!) men actuated, not by the motives of mercenaries, but by those feelings which were imprinted in the hearts of the human race in every clime—to defend their native country, their friends, relatives, and every thing dear to them! (Hear! hear!) Could it be forgotten that the army of sir D. Ochterlony had to cover the tarnish which British glory had sustained, by reverses in other quarters? (Hear! hear!) That they had to meet an enemy flushed with success, and confident of victory? (Hear! hear!) Now he desired to know what gen. Ochterlony did, under circumstances so disadvantageous? Did he not alter the whole system of warfare? Did he not concentrate his forces, to attain the object he had in view? Did he not persevere in preventing the enemy from receiving supplies, and, at length, compel him to attack the British troops, instead of being attacked by them in his strong holds? (Hear! hear!) This plan succeeded. The enemy did attack his forces—he was repulsed and discomfited. Sir D. Ochterlony displayed the most consummate skill and valour in the field. He lost not a moment. The enemy was followed up, sword in hand, and the British troops took possession of his provinces. Sir D. Ochterlony appeared to be as wise in the cabinet as valorous in the field. No sooner did the enemy propose terms of accommodation than he closed with them—and put an end to a war, the most bloody, the most expensive and the most hazardous that we ever waged in India. After this short statement, what papers, he would ask, were wanting? For his own part, he acceded, with heart and hand, to the motion. (Hear! hear!)

Mr. H. Twiss said, the speech which had just been delivered, had called the attention of the proprietors to the real question before them, from which it had been directed by some of the addresses they had previously heard. Much had been said on this occasion about unanimity—but, whenever he heard a great deal of talk about it, he always suspected that it would be wanting. What had occurred this day, fully verified the correctness of that suspicion. The very first proposition that had been made, went to disturb that unanimity, which probably would otherwise have prevailed. For

the purpose of enjoying unanimity hereafter, the present was to be sacrificed. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) had introduced what he (Mr. Twiss) conceived had nothing to do with the question. He had brought forward the claims of the earl of Moira, which were totally distinct and different. He would not enter into that subject, not only because he was not prepared, but because it was wholly irrelevant to the motion before the court. It appeared clear, however, that the analogies on which the opponents of the motion founded themselves were inapplicable. They contended, that the vote of thanks should always be given to the commander-in-chief, in the first instance, and not to the subordinate officer. He did not believe that this was a general custom; but, if it were so, it would only come to this—that where a commanding officer had under him one who achieved what he directed, there the vote of thanks should be claimed by the superior. But that was not a case similar to the present, where the superior officer was commander-in-chief and governor-general. Because, when sir D. Ochterlony had done all that rested with him, it could not be said that lord Moira had also performed every thing that devolved upon him. The governor general had not only to look to the operations in the field, he had also to wind up those in the cabinet. And, therefore, those who talked of the prematureness of the present question, had themselves recommended the most premature of all courses. The motion adverted to none but military objects, and yet with that, those gentlemen requested the court to give a vote of thanks for the winding up of the war. Now, they could not tell whether it was terminated or not—hostilities might have again broken out—and, until this point was settled on a broad and immoveable basis, it would be wrong to thank lord Moira for that which probably might not at the time be effected. The hon. gentleman (Mr. D. Kinnaird) observed, that, during the peninsular war, votes of thanks were frequently given to the Duke of Wellington, he being commander-in-chief. That was very true—but, when he received those votes of thanks, he had completed every thing connected with the specific acts for which he was thus rewarded. When he had finished his military operations, he had nothing more to do—it was not for him, as for lord Moira, to wind up the war, and make a treaty of peace. He, having performed certain acts, had no farther duties to execute. Surely this could not be considered a precedent for voting thanks to an individual, who, at the close of a war, probably had many ulterior measures to complete. He agreed with the hon. gentleman in thinking, that those persons, who

by a just statement of facts, by the examination of papers, by a constant attention to the forms of their proceedings, could detect and point out deviations from those forms, did a very great service to that court; and he conceived, if any informality, with respect to the mode of advertising existed, in the present instance, a very great benefit would be derived from pointing it out. Before he proceeded, he should be glad to know whether the papers connected with this vote had been advertised?

The Chairman—"There has been no advertisement—and there ought to have been none."

Mr. H. Twiss—Certainly the impression made on this court was, that a notice called for by the terms of the bye-laws had not been regularly given. If this had been the case, he should have felt, that what was lost of time now, by the discovery of such an informality, would be more than made up on future occasions, by the regularity of their proceedings. But the fact was, that the production of papers was necessary, only when a different species of grant was to be made. The 20th section of the bye-laws ordained, that where a gratuity of more than £600 was called for, the report of the directors, stating their reasons for recommending it, should be laid before a general court; and that all the papers relative thereto, should also be produced, for the inspection of the proprietors. But gentlemen would do him the favour to recollect, that the bye-laws referred to three distinct species of grant. The 1st related to salaries, the 2d to pensions, and the 3rd to gratuities. The first applied to offices, the second to different services—the third to money given in the lump. Now, the present motion fell under the 19th section, which related to pensions—and which required no reports, no papers. It only directed, that "every pension, amounting to more than £600, should be laid before, and approved by, a general court summoned for that purpose, prior to its being made known to the board of control." Here there was not a single syllable about papers, report, or advertisement. But the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) stepped out of that section; and, then, they found, that if something else had been done, which was not done, then something that had not been done, ought to have been done—(a laugh). He appealed to the court, whether there was any thing in the 19th section that called for the production of papers? Certainly there was not. The forms under that section having been strictly obeyed, all that the court had to consider was, whether they would suffer those general hints and vague requisitions to prevent them from giving to a brave officer, who had nobly performed all he was appointed to do, that recompense

which he had honourably earned? The only thing, broached on the other side, which had the slightest reference to the question, was, that the court might, as the motion was now worded, be committing themselves to something like an approbation of the war, if they agreed to the resolution. Now, he would submit it to the candour of the hon. gentleman (Mr. D. Kinnaird) for he knew he possessed *some*, whether it would not be a much fairer course, if he meant to take that objection, to have moved an amendment, comprizing *all* that granted by the original resolution, but omitting that part which implied an approbation of the war? The grant to Sir D. Ochterlony was fully deserved by him, whether the policy of the war was right or wrong. That was a question which could not shake his claim. If, at some future time, it was agreed, that the war *was* improperly engaged in, (which he was far from supposing), still the grant was fairly due for the brilliant services achieved by this distinguished officer. Therefore, the reasonable mode for all those gentlemen to pursue, who doubted the propriety of the war, would be, to move an amendment, giving to Sir D. Ochterlony that which was stated in the resolution, but leaving out any thing that could be construed into an approbation of the war, that subject being more proper for future consideration.

Mr. S. Dixon observed, he should be very sorry if any thing he could say should give offence to his worthy friends below him. [Messrs. Hume, R. Jackson, and D. Kinnaird.] For himself, he was a plain man—and, in that respect, like a great many others in the court, could understand a truth, much better, if fewer words were used to elucidate it. He admired his worthy friends—at least all they wished him to admire, their address and oratory. But he must say, that, if he once lost sight of their arguments, even for a single minute, when he returned he found them every where but where he left them.—(A laugh.) Now, with respect to the question before the court, that Sir D. Ochterlony had done *his duty*, no doubt could exist in their minds. If the court, then, were impressed with this feeling, was it right for them to postpone doing *theirs*, because something may arise out of certain papers, though not at all connected with him? As to the policy of the war, he had nothing to do with it. A soldier or a sailor might achieve great deeds in a war very foolishly and unadvisedly entered into; and, although the person who occasioned it might deserve censure, yet the individual who was employed to support it, ought not to participate in the punishment of his misconduct. He thought it would be premature to vote thanks to Lord Moira, until they had decided on the policy of the war; they would be placed

in a very awkward predicament, if they now approved of his conduct, and afterwards, when it came fully before them, they should find it blameable instead of praiseworthy. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) said, that thanks had been frequently voted to the duke of Wellington, while on the Peninsula. That might be so; but the two cases were entirely different. He had said before, and he would say now, that he never heard of the accession of provinces to our East-India territory, without feeling pain instead of pleasure; for in proportion as our empire in India was extended, the less powerful would the Company be. His learned friend had stated, that the directors could not, with propriety, move for a reward to any individual acting under a governor-general or commander-in-chief, without first noticing the superior officer. They had numberless instances, in English history, where a different course was pursued. The great victory of the Nile was achieved by a squadron detached from the fleet commanded by Lord St. Vincent; honours were conferred on Lord Nelson, while Earl St. Vincent was not mentioned. On this principle he would vote for the resolution. He hoped his worthy friend (Mr. Jackson) would not feel offended at what he was about to say. He considered him as his polar star in that court, but if he found him to be a mere word catcher, he certainly would not esteem him so much as he had done. The worthy Chairman must feel himself in the most extraordinary situation, if every word uttered from the chair was to be watched in the way he had often remarked. It was most unfair to catch up every word that fell from an individual; for the purpose of construing it into a meaning that was never contemplated. This day they had heard the hon. Chairman charged with having thrown out a reflection against individuals, which he firmly believed, was by no means intended. He hoped such traps for words would, in future, be discouraged.

Mr. Kinnaird rose to order.

Mr. Dixon: "I threw this out, generally; if you wish to take it to yourself, I cannot help it."

Mr. Kinnaird said, it was rather a hard expression, to say, that any individual sat there for the purpose of catching words. What he had said, was in complete pursuance of his argument. He had asserted, that the motion was calculated to cast reflections, since it tended to shew that a single officer had been selected from the rest of the army.

The Chairman: "I must be allowed to say, that there was no necessity for calling the hon. proprietor to order."

Mr. Dixon proceeded.—He thought they might, this day, give their thanks, and confer a reward on Sir D. Ochterlony, without casting any imputation on the

conduct of Lord Moira, or of any other person.

The Chairman said, he wished to throw in an observation, that would put an end to any fear lest the resolution should pledge the proprietors to an approbation of the war. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) had quoted the words "after the capture of provinces, important to them," which he seemed to think implied an opinion in favour of the war. That, however, was not the case. The provinces were spoken of as being important, not to *us*, as the hon. gent. supposed, but to *the enemy*. The sentence ran thus, "in consideration of Sir D. Ochterlony's eminent services—by which the honour of the British arms was upheld, and the *enemy*, after the capture of extensive provinces, important to *them*, were obliged to sue for peace." *Enemy* was the antecedent word—and, therefore, this member of the sentence could not be construed to express any opinion as to the propriety of the war. That question was still to be decided. The resolution did not include any thing unnecessary—it was intended to point out general Ochterlony's services in having subdued those provinces.

The hon. Mr. Elphinstone perfectly concurred in the motion. The war had been carried on in a most skillful manner. As to the policy in which it originated, that was a question entirely separate from the one before the court. He was, however, perfectly convinced of the necessity of the war. It could not be avoided, unless the Company meant to sit down content under the most flagrant injuries.

Mr. Jackson here handed in the altered amendment. It was read by the clerk, as follows:—"That this court, though it retains a high sense of the merits and services of Sir D. Ochterlony, thinks it expedient to defer the consideration of this question, until the proprietors have read the document, on which the directors have founded the report now before them."

Mr. P. Moore said, when he came down to the court that day, he thought he should give a silent vote in approbation of the motion—for he did not think it possible to take any exception to the merits of that gallant officer, who was the subject of the vote; and he was happy to find that the high opinion of his services, so general out of doors, was so firmly supported within their walls. His merits stood unimpeached—and, on the same principle, he trusted, that the gentlemen near him would not impeach the gratuity about to be bestowed on this gallant officer. He would ask gentlemen, what farther information they could expect to have at any future period? Several of them had examined documents on this subject, and what did they tell the court? Did they take an exception to the conduct

of Sir D. Ochterlony? No; they praised, in the highest degree, those services which had been so often stated. Whatever his opinion might be of the rise, progress, character and management of the war, with these the conduct of Sir D. Ochterlony could have no concern. To place his argument in the strongest point of view, he would assume that it was vexatious in its origin, ruinous in its tendency, unjust in its progress, and disgraceful to those who occasioned it. Allowing all this, it would only raise the merits of Sir D. Ochterlony higher than they were—because, under such disadvantages, he had brought the war to a happy termination. Now, what had this vote to do with the conduct of Lord Moira? Those who supposed that it had, said, "Sir David Ochterlony's merits are so great that he is entitled to this reward—but let us wait for a fortnight, and perhaps we shall find out something that will overturn it!" This certainly was not a very generous proceeding—and he was convinced it would not succeed. He had not read the dispatches on this subject; but had received accounts from persons in India, who stated the merits of this gallant officer to be above all praise. Individuals of his (Mr. M.'s) own family had served under him. Some of them had fallen—but it was a consolation to the survivor to know that they had done their duty. It should not be forgotten, that Sir David Ochterlony had devoted himself to the service of the Company, and to no other. He was one of those distinguished men who had been reared, as it were, in that great military school, India, that school, the pupils of which had superceded every other class, wherever they had been employed.

Mr. Alderman Atkins requested permission to detain the court for a few moments, with the hope, that what he should submit would tend to remove every obstacle to the most complete unanimity of sentiment. That the court was unanimous upon the basis of the discussion, there could be no doubt, for every opinion expressed was favourable to the grant proposed; it was to be lamented, therefore, that any immaterial shade of difference should interrupt that union which ought to prevail. The general discussion seemed to turn upon regulations which were supposed to bind the court. It was not the gift itself, but the mode in which the proposition was recommended to be carried into effect, and the manner in which it was submitted for approbation. His learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had entered his objection, merely with a view to the expression of his feeling upon the manner of proceeding to carry the resolution into effect. He thought that upon this, and upon all other occasions of the like kind, the court ought to have laid before it the

proper evidence of the merits of the individual to whom remuneration was to be given. All that the learned gentleman desired to do, was to impose that check upon the proceedings and conduct of the court, which the laws of the Company justified; and such as an anxious regard to the regularity of the future proceedings of the court seemed to require. By the laws of the Company, the court had a right to insist upon that regularity in their proceedings which could afford them the best means of due consideration upon the question submitted to them. In claiming this privilege no blame could be attributed to any gentleman. As it was admitted that it was reasonable and proper when the proprietors were called upon to make a grant for ordinary purposes, that they should have the fullest information respecting the grounds of such grant, and the most ample time to deliberate upon the proposition, surely it could not be denied that a question relative to the grant of a pension for the reward of services, was entitled at least to the same sort of consideration. If a simple grant of £600 to an officer, as a remuneration for the loss of his baggage by shipwreck, required the deliberation of two general courts, before the grant could be affirmed; how much stronger did that rule apply to a case where a pension of £1,000 per annum was to be voted? Still he thought the proprietors had no right to complain of the manner in which this subject was now brought before the court; but he (Mr. A.) would ask, whether there was not enough in the present instance, to entitle the court to consider whether the bye-law might not be too rigidly enforced in some cases, and whether it might not be expedient at some future time to alter it. It was in this point of view that his learned friend had felt himself justified in the interposition, which had in some trifling degree impeded the unanimity of the court. As to the bye-law, there was no doubt that the court of directors had done their duty most correctly in the manner of bringing the subject forward—all the necessary forms of the law had been complied with: and upon this point he should be sorry that his learned friend should stand too strictly upon forms. The grace of the reward would be much diminished by delay. Heartily wishing, therefore, for the most perfect unanimity, he hoped his learned friend would withdraw his amendment. It was admitted that the gallant officer had discharged his duty honourably and meritoriously, and with such grounds to proceed upon, and with such general feelings of unanimity as seemed to prevail in the court, he had not the least doubt that the proposition would meet with the utmost cordiality from every man. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson said, that before he

acquiesced in the wishes of his friend the worthy magistrate, he must beg to say a few words in explanation, with a view of recalling the attention of the court to the real state of the question.

Mr. Twiss interposed, and said, that as the hon. and learned gent. had already spoken once on the subject, it was not consistent with the usual rules of debate to allow to any gent. a second speech upon the same question. The motion for adjournment ought to take precedence.

Mr. Alderman Atkins having made a direct request to his hon. and learned friend, with a view to an object which must be interesting to every gent. present, namely, the unanimity of this day's proceedings, he hoped his learned friend might be permitted to state what he thought necessary by way of explanation or justification of the part he had taken in the debate. This indulgence seemed the more reasonable, when the learned gent. appeared to indicate a wish to acquiesce in every thing which tended to produce an unanimous feeling in the court.

Mr. R. Jackson resumed. He was sensible of having already trespassed upon the time of the court; but he hoped not unnecessarily nor uselessly, and in rising for the second time, he assured the court, that he had neither taste nor inclination, to engage much more of their attention. It did appear to him, however, to be necessary, to call the recollection of the court for a few moments to the simple state of the question, and this only in justification of himself. The court, he hoped, would do him the justice to recollect, that in the onset, he did not suggest any thing in derogation of the bye-law; or of the course pursued by the court of directors. He had admitted, that so far as a just compliance with the regulations of the Company went, they had done their duty. All he was desirous of impressing upon the court, was, that there did not seem to be any well-founded distinction between a *gratuity* and a *pension*, as far as related to the mode in which propositions of this kind were brought under the consideration of the court. He did venture to consider, upon general principles, that the bye-laws in this respect might beneficially be brought under reconsideration. Without predicting, however, that this was a case, which called upon the court to be very nice in the application of precise and formal rules; and going along with the feelings of his hon. friend the worthy magistrate, and agreeing with another hon. friend who was a member of the committee of bye-laws, and entertaining the confident hope and expectation which he did, that something would be done, by way of security to the court with regard to the subject of pensions; he did not feel himself justified in persevering in his objection. After several further observations on the

expedience of two general courts in such cases, Mr. Jackson concluded with saying, that most heartily did he enter his sentiments of applause on behalf of gen. Ochterlony; and though he had ventured to interpose in the way observed upon, he must still state it to be his most entire conviction, that it would be wise and expedient:—that it would be the soundest and most constitutional course, to have laid before the court, the means of informing them of the general wisdom and validity of the measure proposed. But if the purposes of expediency were answered as his hon. friend, the worthy magistrate had so truly stated;—if a great portion of the gentlemen present felt satisfied of the wisdom of the grant, it would ill become him to stand up and interpose any obstacle in the way of the general wishes of the court. It was extremely gratifying to his feelings to find, that he still had the honour of being the *polar star* of his learned friend, and he would assure him with the greatest good humour, that he hoped he should ever continue entitled to the same honour; and notwithstanding the open attack made upon him, he would endeavour to summon up all the good humour,—all the *taciturnity*, that his learned friend meant to recommend, and reply to no part of that attack; but leave the court, the public, and his country at large to judge whether a life of *self-denial*, such as his had been, did or did not entitle him to their approbation or their censure. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by withdrawing his amendment.

The original question was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR DIRECTORS.

Mr. Howorth rose, and said, that the motion most prominent in this day's proceedings being disposed of, he begged to call to the recollection of the court, the circumstance of his having given notice of a motion for this day, for submitting a resolution to the purport and effect, "That no person holding any office or place of emolument under the crown should be eligible to become a director of the East-India Company." Feeling that this was a matter of considerable delicacy, it could not but be with reluctance that he would take upon him the task of introducing such a proposition. Understanding, however, that the subject was about to be taken under the consideration of a committee, to whom it had been submitted, it was with great satisfaction that he now acquainted the court, that for the present he waved his motion, and should not give the court any trouble upon the subject.

WAR IN NEPAUL.

Mr. R. Jackson rose, and said, that his next motion would be one relating in some degree to the resolution which had

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just passed, namely, for the production of all dispatches from lord Moira from the commencement of the late war, down to the last dispatches received from his lordship upon that subject. Trusting that no opposition would be made to this motion he concluded by moving, "That there be laid before this court, copies of all dispatches from earl Moira, from the commencement of the late war in India, to the last dispatches on the subject, except such as are of a private nature."

The *Chairman* requested to know from the hon. and learned gentleman, whether in this motion he meant to include all the dispatches which had been received from India, and sent out in answer thereto upon the subject of the late war?

Mr. Jackson said he by no means wished that any dispatches of a private nature should be laid before the proprietors. All he desired was the production of such papers as the directors in their discretion thought sufficient to throw ample light upon the subject. It would be sufficient for his purpose if it was generally understood, either as an intimation from the chair, or by private understanding, that the papers were open to those proprietors who had any inclination to read them.

The *Chairman* wished to know at what time it was the wish of the hon. gentleman that the papers alluded to should be produced?

Mr. Jackson said he was persuaded it was the general wish of the court, to fall in with the perfect convenience of the court of directors. He should presume that the papers were already in a state of collation, and might with little inconvenience be submitted at an early season to the inspection of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* then requested to know whether it was the intention of the learned gentleman to propose that these papers be advertised?

Mr. Jackson said he had not any intention personally of that sort. He apprehended that his object could be completely attained if free access to them were permitted to those proprietors who had zeal and industry enough upon the subject to come down to the house and read them. He had no objection to say candidly, that he had not the most distant intention of raising any impression on one side or the other; but was merely desirous of having the papers submitted to the judgment and calm consideration of all gentlemen who were desirous of having authentic information upon the important question, respecting the expediency, the policy, and the management of the late war. For his own part he had no intention of making any formal motion upon the subject; nor did he wish to excite any impression upon the minds of gentlemen, as to the merits or de-

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merits of the noble lord. He should certainly suspend his final judgment upon this important question, until he had the most ample materials of forming a satisfactory conclusion. But in saying thus much he begged not to be understood as intimating any thing like a censure upon the conduct of the noble lord. On the contrary, the inclination of his present opinion, founded as it was upon what he had already seen, was favourable to that distinguished nobleman. It was his firm belief that lord Moira was highly deserving of every thing that could be said in his praise. All he desired for the present was, the means of forming a sound and dispassionate judgment. If, therefore, the court of directors would suffer the papers, to which he alluded, to lie on the table, that would completely answer the end of his motion.

The *Chairman* said, that if the motion was confined merely to the dispatches received from lord Moira, as appeared to be the fact, it would exclude materials most important, to the end mentioned by the hon. and learned gentleman, namely, a sound and impartial judgment. It was important that the dispatches sent by the directory to lord Moira in answer to his should also be produced; for the latter were the key to the former. He therefore suggested, that the dispatches to which lord Moira's were answers should be included in the motion.

Mr. *Jackson* had no hesitation in saying, that he should be much gratified in complying with the wishes of the hon. *Chairman*. For his own part, so far from having the slightest wish to exclude the dispatches sent to lord Moira from the court of directors, he was much obliged by the suggestion that had fallen from the chair; and with the greatest pleasure he would amend his motion, by adding the words, "and all dispatches from the court of directors in answer thereto."

Mr. *K. Smith* thought there was no occasion for any formal motion upon the subject. In his judgment it would be quite sufficient if the court had an assurance from the chair, that the papers alluded to would be open to the perusal of such members, as thought proper to take the trouble of referring to them, without putting the Company to the enormous expense of printing voluminous documents, which might or might not be read, just as it suited the convenience or taste of those for whom they were printed. The personal convenience of the proprietors would be completely satisfied, if there was a distinct understanding that the papers were within reach of the proprietors, and for all persons desirous of access to them.

THANKS TO LORD MOIRA.

Mr. *P. Moore* wished to know from the hon. *Chairman*, whether it was the intention of the court of directors to pro-

pose a vote of thanks to earl Moira and the army serving in the late war in India.

The *Chairman* said in answer, that it would be premature to answer any question of that nature. No instructions had been given him from the court of directors upon that subject.

NEPAUL WAR.

Mr. *Twiss* wished to know of his hon. and learned friend whether it was his intention to ground any motion of his own upon the dispatches, for which he had moved, after they should be produced and read?

Mr. *R. Jackson* said that with all the respect he felt for his hon. and learned friend he did not think himself called upon to answer his question. But he would answer his learned friend in the way which would be most pleasant to his learned friend, namely, by saying, that he (Mr. *J.*) was in full expectation that a motion upon this subject would originate with those honourable persons who represented the court of proprietors, as the executive power of the Company. He was in expectation that a debt of gratitude would be paid to lord Moira, and he was sure that when such motion should be made it would call down an echo of plaudits from all quarters of the court. Any motion on his (Mr. *J.*'s) part certainly should not be a motion adverse to the noble lord.

Mr. *Twiss* said, that it was in anticipation of the answer he had received, that he had troubled his hon. and learned friend with the question; for it did appear to him (Mr. *T.*) to be the usual course of all bodies of this description, to wait till any matter of a public nature, should be wound up, before it was required of the executive body to produce the grounds upon which the motion could be made. It might be very inconvenient to press the executive body to lay before the general body of proprietors, copies of dispatches upon any given question, until the whole affair to which the circumstance related was adjusted. Indeed it would be a contravention of the duty of the executive power to do any thing of this kind hastily and without much consideration. It was but a proper degree of respect on the part of the proprietors to wait until the executive power were in a condition to lay before them the grounds upon which a motion could fairly be made; and there were many reasons of expediency and discretion which would not justify the directors in laying some of the documents required, open to the inspection of the proprietors at large.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said he was willing to alter his motion to any shape most agreeable to the court; or if his learned friend meant to oppose the motion, he would, to the best of his ability, endeavour to answer his objections; but he must first move it. The motion was, "that there be laid before the court all dispatches

received from earl Moira to the court of directors, from the commencement of the late war, to the last dispatches received from his lordship upon that subject: together with such dispatches as had been sent by the court of directors to his lordship, excepting such as from their nature require secrecy." The hon. *Chairman* was pleased to ask him (Mr. *J.*) whether it was his wish that these papers should be advertised generally, according to the usual course with respect to the Company's dispatches. Where there were dispatches on both sides, he believed it to be the uniform practice to advertise them, when they related to a question necessary to be brought under the consideration of the proprietors. Certainly, he (Mr. *J.*) was the last person in the court who would press any thing disagreeable to the feelings of the court of directors; but he begged to state that in making this motion, he had not merely the convenience of the proprietors now present, in view, but he looked to the convenience also of those who were absent. He was not desirous however, of carrying his motion farther than the personal convenience of the proprietors seemed to require. If these papers were open to the use of the proprietors, the object of his motion would be answered.

The *Chairman* thought that the court could not be put in possession of the means of forming a complete view of the subject now alluded to, until further dispatches, expected, had arrived from lord Moira; therefore, even supposing that all the dispatches now in the possession of the Company were left open to the view of the court of proprietors, they would not give the court that complete insight necessary to the proper understanding of the subject.

Mr. *Twiss* opposed the motion altogether, and deprecated the idea of calling for papers by instalments, when by a little delay, the whole of the papers necessary to the elucidation of the subject, might with propriety and convenience, be laid before the court. It was impossible for the court to form a connected, rational, and sound judgment upon papers produced by piecemeal. Beside the inconvenience and the injury which might arise to the interests of the Company, he thought no good could be derived from the production of papers in an incomplete form. In the House of Commons, the minister was extremely cautious of producing detached papers upon any given subject, pending negotiations connected with the public welfare. It was not the practice of that house to require papers *a priori* unless strong grounds were made out. It would be wise for the executive authorities of the Company to imitate that practice upon occasions of the like kind.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* submitted, that the time had now arrived when the court of proprietors had a right to expect the

fullest information upon the circumstances and conduct of that war which had now come to a termination. It was competent for them to know whether the terms of peace which had been granted to the enemy were or were not advantageous to the Company. The hon. and learned gentleman's reasoning did not apply to the present case. This was a complete and determined transaction, and the court of directors had it in their power to give every information which the court of proprietors could require. No injury to the public service of the Company would happen from the disclosure of such circumstances as had come to the knowledge of the directors. If the war had been incomplete, or if any negotiations were going on between the Company and the enemy, there might then be a just apology for making premature communications, which would be injurious to the common cause. But no such reason could now be urged in opposition to the motion. The proprietors were in a fit state to receive information, and the directors were in a condition to give it. There was no pretence for suggesting that the proprietors would make an ill use of any communication which the directors might think proper to make upon the subject. The hon. gent's. reference to the practice of the House of Commons had no sort of force as it respected the present question; for the hon. and learned gent's. observation applied to cases where it would be imprudent to disclose information touching treaties at the time depending; and no man could doubt the reasonableness of resisting applications for premature information under such circumstances. He hoped and trusted that the directors in complying with what was now required would have no reason to refer it to a concession, by which no injury could possibly be done. It was important the proprietors should know something of the history of that war, which was now brought to a state of conclusion,—that they should know something of the terms of that peace which had been concluded. If the hon. and learned gent. had any well grounded reason for opposition upon this subject, he hoped he would reserve his opposition until some future occasion, when a motion should be made upon the subject; but he confessed he could not understand the reason for opposing a motion, the object of which was to obtain full information upon the subject to which the attention of the court was directed.

The *Chairman* said it had been suggested to him from a respectable quarter that if it were allowed to lay these papers before the proprietors, there would be great difficulty in selecting those which were really important from those which might be considered as immaterial. It was impossible to define the importance of any particular paper. In the desire

however, which the court had of communicating every information in their power to the proprietors, he saw no reason for publishing the contents of these papers to the world. Although it appeared to him to be premature to publish these papers, he at the same time had no objection that they should be exhibited at the house, for the use of such proprietors as chose to read them. To this proposition he had no objection to agree.

The question was then put, and upon the shew of hands it was negatived.

MR. SHERSON AND MR. COOKE.

The *Chairman* now begged to call the attention of the court to what an honorable gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird), in the commencement of this day's business, had referred to, namely, as to what related to Mr. Cooke. If that honorable gentleman had not put any question to the chair in that stage of the proceedings, it was his (the *Chairman's*) intention to have offered a word upon the present state of that subject. It would be recollected that there was a motion made, that the resolutions regarding that proceeding should be read. Within the last week or ten days some honorable gentlemen enquired if any further papers were in the possession of the court of directors, with regard to that subject. The answer returned was, that there were further papers, but that they were in an incomplete state, in consequence of what had passed between the court of directors and the board of controul. It was true that a communication had been made to the board of controul upon this subject, and he believed the question had undergone consideration before that board, but what the result of their deliberation was, the court of directors were not at present distinctly apprized. This morning, however, just before the sitting of the court, a letter was received from the board of controul, in answer to one written to them by the court of directors upon the subject of Mr. Cooke's affairs. But it was impossible for the court of directors to enter into the consideration of that letter this morning, for there was not time for it before the hour at which he (the *Chairman*) was obliged to take the chair; but most certainly the court would enter into the subject on an early day, and see what this letter contained: and he (the honorable *Chairman*) had no objection, for one, to say, that as far as the proceedings had gone upon this subject, they might be open to the inspection of members. At present he was not able to state any thing upon the subject for the information of the court, until the answer alluded to was considered. Probably that communication would afford a satisfactory answer upon the subject. All that the court of directors had to do was, to bring forward the correspondence which had taken place between

them and the board of controul. At present the directors were in a state of suspense upon the subject; but, as far as the documents went, as far as they were completed, they were fairly open to the inspection of the hon. member who had mentioned the question, or any other hon. proprietor who might have a desire to see the progress which had been made.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said he was not disposed to exact any information upon the subject, which would tend to embarrass the court of directors. They would, he was sure, feel every wish to further the views entertained by the members of the court of proprietors upon this interesting subject; and he was also sure the directors would recollect that they had communicated to the proprietary the letter which had been sent out to India, containing a paragraph in furtherance of the resolution of this court to reinstate Mr. Sherson in his offices, and to procure his return to the favour of the government of Madras. Subsequent to that time, another part of the same question, he meant the conduct of Mr. Cooke, had been under the consideration of the court; and it would not be forgotten by the honourable *Chairman* that the reason given for not entering into a resolution at once upon Mr. Cooke's conduct, in April or May last, was, that he (the hon. *Chairman*) thought it would be premature to form any resolution at that time upon the subject; and the hon. *Chairman* intimated to the court, that the government of Madras had taken up the subject, and would, no doubt, act upon it, and that he (the hon. *Chairman*) expected dispatches home by the next ship. In the result, however, it turned out that those expectations were disappointed, for no dispatches had as yet arrived. No man could doubt that it would be highly conducive to the interest of the Company, as far as the administration of justice was concerned, if by the earliest ship that should go out to India, the order for restoring the much injured Mr. Sherson to favour, had been accompanied by an order to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Cooke. It was desirable, therefore, that as little time as possible should be lost in sending out a paragraph to desire that the most strict inquiry should be instituted into the conduct of that gentleman, whose behaviour had been productive of so much misery and ruin to the unhappy gentleman in question. A debt of justice was due to Mr. Sherson, not merely in his complete restitution to favour and to office, but in the punishment of the author of his misfortune. He was glad to find that in the former respect, steps had been taken to do Mr. Sherson justice, but he now collected from the chair, that with respect to the latter object, it was still under the consideration of the court of directors,

and that consequently no paragraph had as yet gone out to India respecting Mr. Cooke. Some discussion it seemed had taken place between the board of controul and the court of directors upon the subject of Mr. Sherson's misfortunes. He hoped and expected, however, that as little delay as possible would take place in doing ample justice to that gentleman. There was no doubt of the feeling of the board of controul upon this subject;—they would, he was sure, come to this court and support the directory in whatever measure they thought necessary to adopt. In all events he (Mr. K.) most earnestly deprecated every thing like delay, in carrying into effect that which strict justice seemed to require. He hoped every thing would be done for Mr. Sherson in the way of restriction on the one hand, and of justice upon his oppressors on the other. There was only one other observation he had to make, namely, that as the court of directors had been pleased to communicate to the proprietors, the paragraph which had been sent out respecting Mr. Sherson, he hoped the like act of deference would be paid to the feelings and judgment of the court with respect to the paragraph intended to be sent out relative to the proceedings against Mr. Cooke. He hoped the terms of the paragraph would be submitted to their consideration as in the former instance.

The *Chairman* begged to say, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. gent. that with regard to the supposed delay that had taken place as to the proposition of the court's sending out dispatches, respecting Mr. Cooke, he could only observe, that there was no intention on the part of the court of directors, to delay what ought to be done in that gentleman's case a single moment longer than was avoidable. There was more difficulty in coming to a satisfactory judgment upon the subject, than the hon. member seemed to think. So long as the court of directors were acting under that discretionary power, with which they were vested, in order to enable them to discharge their duties properly, they would discharge them according to the best means they had of forming their judgment. After the court of directors took time to consider what opinion they ought to form, as to the terms in which their dispute ought to be framed, it was in the usual course of business, that their dispatch should be submitted to the board of revision. Their dispatch was altered in such a way by the board of revision, that the court of directors could not agree to send it out in that shape; and they thought it necessary to consult the law authorities upon the question. That proceeding, of course, occupied more time; and the result of such reference to the law authorities was the communication of that result to the board of controul. The board had

now, as he had already mentioned, returned their opinion, but the court of directors had not had time as yet to consider that opinion. After all these proceedings, he hoped the matter was now arrived at its ultimate stage, when the court of directors could come to a definitive resolution. Most certainly they had no intention of delaying the proceedings to be adopted a single hour longer than necessary. They had already a good deal of trouble and difficulty upon the subject; and however long the delay might seem to some gentlemen, they had an important and responsible duty to discharge, which no circumstances, however apparently pressing, should induce them to waive. The gentlemen who seemed to think that this was a matter of course, might think otherwise, if they knew the difficulties which presented themselves upon the subject. It was impossible at present to say what would be done; but most certainly when the court of directors came to make up the whole account, they would do that which the exercise of their best discretion and consideration should dictate; assuring the court that they had an anxious desire to do what was right, consistently with the regular and approved course of proceeding. The hon. gent. had alluded to what had fallen from him (the hon. *Chairman*) on a former occasion, in a ministerial capacity, when the court of proprietors passed a resolution respecting Mr. Sherson. Certainly the court of directors had a right to exercise their own discretion as to what should be done in a case of this description. They knew no masters to direct them in the course of their duty, and, in readily obeying the suggestion of the court of proprietors, they were not to be considered as obeying the orders of a superior power, but as doing that which they conceived to be right and proper. It was not the course of business in that court for the proprietors to be permitted to alter the dispatches of the court of directors. There was no order of the court, or bye-law, authorising such a practice. As long as the matter was left to them they would exercise their soundest discretion, and form their resolutions upon the best materials they could obtain; but it was for them, and them only, to determine what ought to be done. He concluded by repeating, that there should be as little delay as possible in coming to a final judgment upon the subject; but he assured the court that any anxiety to press the directors upon the subject, so far from hastening, would delay their determination.

Mr. Kinnaird wished to know whether it was to be understood that the proprietors, in this instance, as in the former, would be made acquainted with the paragraph, which the directors intended to send out respecting Mr. Cooke?

The *Chairman*. Certainly.

Mr. *Kinnaird* gave notice that it was probable he should suggest some addition to the paragraph, when it was laid before the court.

The *Chairman* requested that the hon. member would not mistake the matter. No doubt, whatever paragraph the court of directors chose to adopt, would be submitted to the proprietors; but it was to be distinctly understood, that the paragraph whatever it might be, was not subject to alteration by the proprietors. So said the law of the Company, and it must, in this, as in all other instances, be strictly adhered to.

Mr. *Kinnaird* wished to know whether the hon. *Chairman* meant to say, it was to be understood, that if the board of controul acquiesced in a paragraph sent for their approbation by the court of directors, alter that it was not in the power of the court of proprietors to alter that paragraph?

The *Chairman*. The law says, no.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, that it was now his duty to state, in consequence of this communication from the chair, that the only reason why a distinct resolution was not passed on a former occasion, on the subject of Mr. Cooke,—a resolution recommending the court of directors to direct that a suit should be immediately commenced against Mr. Cooke for a conspiracy,—that he should be immediately suspended from his office, and that he should not be continued in the office he held—and that Mr. Sherson should be placed in the situation from which Mr. Cooke should be dismissed; and, finally, that Mr. Cooke should be rendered incapable of holding any office in the Company's service. The only reason (he said) why this resolution was not carried by the court of proprietors, (which they most certainly intended to do), was, that it had been communicated to them by the hon. *Chairman*, that it would be a premature step, as the directors were in daily expectation of the arrival of dispatches from the Madras government. If it was now to be understood, that the business was to be settled, without referring the matter to the court of proprietors for their consideration and approval, he must, for one, say, that he should call upon the proprietors to pass a resolution, giving directions to the court of directors, in this instance, as in the former, to word their paragraph, with particular orders and directions to the Madras government, "that a suit be immediately commenced against Mr. Cooke, and that he be suspended from his office." This he thought to be his duty, and he hoped the court of directors would attend to this recommendation as in the former case. He had no doubt that when such notice was given on the part of the proprietors, the directors would im-

mediately suspend their paragraph until they had received the directions of the court of proprietors. He therefore now gave notice, that he should request that a court be called for the specific purpose of agreeing to such a requisition,—that when the court should be summoned, he should request the proprietors to take the subject into their consideration; and he had no doubt that the resolution would meet the approbation of the court of directors. He was persuaded that the honourable body would not only follow up the proceedings against Mr. Cooke with the greatest promptitude, but that they would give express and positive directions to the Madras government that he should be forthwith suspended from his employments, and that they would instantly proceed on the other hand, to reward the merits of Mr. Sherson, whilst in the other, they would proceed, by all legal means, to punish the gross misconduct of his oppressor. It was true a compensation had been voted to Mr. Sherson, but that was not a sufficient offering to public justice. It was not enough that Mr. Sherson was proved innocent, but his wrongs ought to be avenged in the prosecution and just punishment of him who had conspired to bring ruin upon his character, and destruction to every thing dear to him in this world. If Mr. Cooke was innocent, it ought to be made manifest by a public trial; so that his conduct might be rescued from the heavy charges which lay at his door; but, if guilty, he ought to be visited with that punishment which his misconduct justly deserved.

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* said; that after what had just dropt from the chair, it was quite clear that no decisive judgment could be formed upon the subject for the present, but he should hope that care would be taken to lose no time in coming to a final decision. It did not appear to him that the mode of proceeding adopted by the court of directors and the board of controul was quite correct. After the feeling manifested by the court of proprietors on a former occasion, and after that feeling was repressed in the way already mentioned, there was something uncandid in the communication now made, that any objection which the proprietors might think proper to suggest to the wording of the paragraph, would be deemed inadmissible; this, he must say, was not quite fair dealing with the proprietors. If this determination should be persisted in, he must certainly should support the recommendation proposed to the directors, for wording their paragraph in such a way as that complete justice should be done. Having so much justice done to Mr. Sherson, as the resolution of the last court had obtained for him, he (Mr. *Atkins*) for one, thought that in the further pursuit of that object,

it would be well to institute inquiries into the conduct of Mr. Cooke, and if found guilty, that he should be punished; but he hoped that, in carrying that inquiry into effect, no degree of violence or revenge would mark the proceeding. The proprietors had, in his judgment, a right, at least, to call upon the directors to give some pledge, or some declaration, that in their paragraph they would take care that strict justice should be done to both parties; at the same time that they would guard against any undue means of obtaining that object.

Mr. *R. Jackson* submitted, that all the papers upon this subject should be laid before the proprietors, before they were called upon to form any conclusion as to the merits of the question. He contended, that if the proprietors were not permitted to suggest alterations in the paragraph now alluded to, it would be a contravention of the resolution which had been formerly passed respecting Mr. Sherson; and a contravention of what was the understanding upon this subject at that time. If this principle were admitted, the directors might send out their paragraph without the proprietors knowing any thing about the matter. He doubted very much whether the directors had a right to divest the proprietors of this right; but in all events he thought that, upon the score of courtesy, a quality so necessary to the harmony of every public body, the proprietors were entitled to the consideration of the directors.

The *Chairman* said that, without adverting to what might be the opinion of the court of directors in this latter stage of the proceedings, to which he was not authorized to allude, and therefore he could only give his own opinion, if he were to say any thing upon the subject; he had only now to say, that for himself generally he had not the slightest objection to lay all the papers before the court of proprietors for their perusal; those papers would be very much at their service. But he had no conception that what the learned gentleman now stated, with respect to the paragraph founded upon the former resolution, was true in fact. He had no idea that the paragraph adopted in favour of Mr. Sherson, contained in itself an order for the entire suspension of Mr. Cooke; he never understood that such a communication to the government of Madras was then intended to be made; he had not the slightest conception that any intention of that kind was expressed, still less adopted, by the proprietors. He was at a loss to understand how the course now proposed by the directors was a contravention of the former resolution of the proprietors. What was now suggested by the proprietors, seemed to him to go to this extent, that the court of directors had no-

thing more to do than adopt whatever the proprietors thought proper to suggest; that they must fill up their dispatches just as it pleased their taste or wishes. He would not enter into the merits of the case, nor would he enter into the consideration of what might or might not be the determination of the court of directors; they would exercise their own judgment and discretion, and give their own orders accordingly. He could not conceive what the object of the present discussion was, after the communication he had made, that the court were willing to lay before the proprietors all the papers that were necessary. With respect to the proposition for sending a paragraph out, for the immediate suspension of Mr. Cooke, and putting him upon his trial for conspiracy, he had only to say, that it was not an unusual thing for the East-India Company to dismiss their servants from office, without first hearing what they had to say to the charges imputed to them. It was in this spirit that the court of directors forbore to adopt such summary measures as had been suggested.

Mr. *Bosanquet* lamented that any misunderstanding should take place between the court of directors and the proprietors, but justified the conduct pursued by the former.

Mr. *Jackson* explained.

Mr. *Kinnaird* in explanation notified that he should not personally persist in his motion at the next general court, but said it would be open to any other proprietor to bring the question forward.

Mr. *Hume* bore testimony to the excellent qualities of Mr. Sherson, with whom he had served for some years in India.

After some further desultory conversation, and mutual explanation, between the *Chairman*, Mr. *R. Jackson*, Mr. *Kinnaird*, and Mr. *Dixon*, the discussion upon this subject ended without any decisive result.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

Mr. *Hume* said he came down to the court with the intention of moving for papers connected with a subject which was sufficiently notorious, he meant the disturbances at the East-India College; but as he understood that the proper officers were occupied in investigating the conduct of the students, he should not make any motion at present.

The *Chairman* said that all he had to observe was, that whenever the honourable gentleman chose to bring forward any question upon that subject, as it was a question of importance, involving many points of public as well as private interest, he trusted that it would be discussed fully and impartially; and he hoped, if possible, that all considerations, other than those in which the public interest was concerned, would be excluded.

The court then adjourned, *sine die*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. 1, 1815. This day (Sunday) in the College Hall, Tank-square, Calcutta, divine service was performed for the first time, in India, according to the established forms of the church of Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, who delivered an appropriate discourse, and afterward read the charter drawn up by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for regulating the constitution of that branch of the said church now established in India with the sanction of the Hon. Court of Directors.

On the 17th Dec. last, the inhabitants of Chittagong were alarmed by an unwelcome visitor, whose movements were accompanied with melancholy effects. This was a tigress, discovered first among some cattle which were grazing at the mouth of the river. As soon as she was observed, the natives assembled with all speed, and advanced in defence of their cattle. Irritated by this attempt to deprive her of her prey, she sprung furiously on the person that approached nearest to her, and wounded him severely. The immediate attack, however, of the crowd was successful in rescuing the man from her grasp, although not until he had been lacerated so dreadfully that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. On this the tigress, finding herself hemmed in on all sides and without any way of avoiding the multitude except by the river, immediately took to the water, and swam with the flood tide about five miles, closely pursued by the natives in their boats, until she landed under a tree in Mr. M' Rae's dock-yard. Here she laid herself down apparently much fatigued; but, before the people in the yard could get their fire-arms ready she had considerably recovered her strength. Several shot were fired at her, and two of them penetrated her body, one of which lamed her. Rendered desperate by this, she advanced against her new opponents, and singling out a Mr. Earle, an European gentleman in the yard, who was only provided with a cutlass, she sprung upon him before he could make use of his weapon, knocked him down with her forepaw, seized his head in her mouth, bit off a considerable part of the skin of his forehead, and wounded him in several places. After this, she sprung on a native, fractured his skull, and otherwise lacerated him so dreadfully, that the poor fellow died next day. She then entered a thicket of jungle close by, where she was allowed to remain unmolested. As this occurrence took place on a holiday, there were

very few men in the yard, else she might have been killed on the spot; yet this may be perhaps regarded as a fortunate circumstance, as greater injury might have been otherwise sustained.

On the morning of the following day, she had got about a mile further from the water-side, and near to the Sepoy's village. Here she was again surrounded by about a thousand natives, when, although she had been much lamed on the preceding day, she sprung furiously on several of them, and wounded one poor woman so dreadfully as to occasion her death. A fortunate shot, however, laid her prostrate, and prevented further injury. On ascertaining her dimensions, she was found to measure eight feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and to have stood about four feet high. Her forefoot above the ankle was thirteen inches in circumference.

Feb. 10. The ship Greyhound, from Madras, brings the distressing intelligence of the total loss of the hon. Company's late ship Bengal, by fire, in the roads of Point de Galle, in the is and of Ceylon.

23. The official report of the destruction of the hon. Company's ship Bengal, by fire, has been published at this Presidency. The Bengal had on board, in her magazine, at the time of the fire, forty barrels of gunpowder; and the flames spread with such rapidity, that she must have inevitably blown up before the greater part of her crew were removed, but for the fortunate circumstance of the powder being secured in patent copper cases, owing to which the explosion did not take place until after the ship had sunk.—There were many women and children belonging to the invalids from Madras, on board the Bengal: all of whom were sent off before the people finally abandoned her.—Capt. Beattie of the Surrey, was for some time in imminent danger, and had nearly shared the same fate with Capt. Newel;—he was at last obliged to throw himself from one of the anchors into the sea, but was fortunately picked up by a man of war's boat. A gentleman who remained on board until after the females and children had been removed, thus describes his escape:—

"I now prepared to leave the ship, and could not get away for a long time, as no boat would come near us, the guns being shotted, and the fire raging on the gun-deck. At length, with the loss of my shoes and hat, I got into the Bengal's boat, and went under her quarter, to try to scuttle her. There, however, we were even more uncomfortably situated than

on board, as a gun was just staring us in the face, at the distance of about two yards, with the cabin about it, and the gun-carriage itself, on fire. At length, our boat got so full of people, that I jumped into another along-side, and thence into a country canoe, which pushed off from the ship just as the stern exploded, from the saltpetre catching fire in the hold. I had hardly got on board the nearest ship (the Astell) when the masts, yards, sails, &c. of the Bengal, in short the whole ship, was in a blaze; and very soon after she sunk."

BENGAL MARRIAGES, &c.

Marriages.

At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. J. R. Parish, to Miss Emily Clerk.
At Coolbrecrah, Jas. Robertson, Esq. to Mrs. E. Phillips.
At Cawnpore, Lieut. M. White, of H. M. 24th dragons, to Ann, second daughter of Major Milne, of the same regt.
At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. J. W. Ellis, H. M. 66th foot, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Shepherd, presidency chaplain.
At Cawnpore, Major gen. Need, on the Bombay staff, to the daughter of the late Col. Grant, of H. M. 49th foot.
At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Watson, to Miss Ann Bryder.
Lieut. T. Maddock, 7th N. I. assist. sec. to the Military Board, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Benj. Comberbach, Esq.
Mr. G. A. Sheppard, to Miss Ann Burnt.
W. H. Oakes, Esq. to Miss Fitzgerald.
Mr. J. Calmon, to Miss Mary Ann McKay.
Mr. J. R. Kennedy, to Miss Ann Harris.
Mr. W. H. Fleming, to Miss Jane Stobrooke.

Deaths.

Mrs. Saxon, relict of the late G. Saxon, Esq. of Barratpore.
At Cawnpore, the infant son of Capt. Ferris, of the Artillery; and at the same place, the lady of Capt. Ferris.
At Bareilly, Lieut. Col. P. Grant, 15th N. I.
On his passage to Cuttack, Rd. Case Cecil, Esq.

MADRAS.

May 2.—The new church on Choultry plain was opened on Sunday morning for the first time; when an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. Vaughan. The building is a beautiful specimen of Ionic architecture. The organ, remarkable for the fineness of its tones, was recently received from England.

The following is an extract of a letter from Goa, the capital of the Portuguese settlement in India, dated the 8th June, in answer to a paragraph which appeared in a Bombay paper, expressing apprehensions that the Inquisition was about to be re-established at that place:—"You must have seen some time ago a remark, in the Bombay Gazette, upon the papers of the holy office of the Inquisition at Goa not having been burnt, agreeably to the orders or desire of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and which was published at the same time; I have now the pleasure of acquainting you, that these documents were committed to the flames on the 25th May; and it may be worthy of notice, that they were of so voluminous a nature as to take three days in consuming them. I am told there

were 14 chests of a very large size, full of them, and 37 sacks. It is scarcely possible to describe the general feelings of joy and satisfaction which this event has diffused throughout all classes of society here; for, had the papers in question remained in existence, so long would the people of this settlement have trembled under the dread of its re-establishment, and with every reason, because it was abolished in the year 1774, at which time the papers were not destroyed, and it was afterward re-established; however, they now feel satisfied of its utter extinction. The burning of those papers took place on the very day eight years of the present Viceroy's arrival here, and may be, perhaps, considered a memorable event of the Government of his excellency the Count of Sazedas."

June 27.—Yesterday, at noon, royal salutes were fired from the fort and Chepauk palace, in honour of the success of the British arms, under Major-General Ochterlony, and of the cession of the province of Kumaon to the British authority.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General gave a grand military dinner on Tuesday to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on his return from the camp; and on Thursday his Excellency gave a party at the Ameer Bang, which was attended by a numerous circle of the rank and beauty of Madras.

His Majesty's ship Tyne sailed on Sunday for Trincomalee, having on board His Majesty's Naval Commissioner of Madras. —The Termagant accompanied the Tyne to get some repairs.

Several changes and promotions are about taking place in the fleet. Capt. Harpur, of the Tyne, has been appointed to the Wellesley, new 74, just finished at Bombay, and daily expected to come round to Madras. Capt. Allen of the Hecate, has been posted into the Tyne; and Lieut. Campbell of the Minden, is to be appointed to command the Hecate. The appointment to the Hesper, vacant by the death of Capt. Biddulph, has not yet been filled up.

Letters from Calcutta mention that considerable sickness prevailed among the troops in Nepal.—Considerable sickness likewise prevails among the troops recently engaged in the Candian war.

Letters from Bengal mention that the 53d regiment is ordered to proceed to Calcutta immediately; and on its arrival at that Presidency, the 60th regiment is to proceed by water to Dinapore.

July 4.—The whole of His Majesty's ships which were in the roads, with the exception of the Minden, have sailed for their several destinations. The Cornwallis, Leda and Hecate, have sailed on a cruise to the eastward; the Salsette for Trincomalee. His Majesty's sloop Oreean, Capt. Prior, from the Cape, has sailed

with dispatches for Calcutta. Capt. Fitzclarence proceeds in her, to join the staff of the Governor-General. His Majesty's sloop Tyne returned to the roads on Friday from Ceylon. The Ceres, which sailed from Calcutta so long back as the 17th April, and for whose safety apprehensions were entertained, has arrived in the roads.—A meeting of the inhabitants of this presidency was held at the Exchange on Thursday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency and propriety of laying before Parliament, in respectful petitions, the grievances instanced here by the operation of the New Post-Office Act.

The following is a statement of the rates at which bills on Madras and specie sold at the public sale, held at the General Treasury, on the 3d June:—Bills on Madras commenced selling at 73½, closed selling 73 fanams per pagoda.—Gold star pagoda, 75½ fanams each.

Births.

The lady of Henry Taylor, Esq. commercial resident at Vizagapatam, of a son.
At Tellicherry, the lady of A. Wilson, Esq. of a daughter.
At Calicut, the lady of W. Sheffield, Esq. of a daughter.
At Brodie Castle, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke, of a daughter.
At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Mallandine, 18th regt. of a son.
At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Elderton, dep. pay master and postmaster, of a son.
At Cuddalore, the lady of G. Gowan, Esq. of a daughter.
The lady of J. A. Casamajor, Esq. of a daughter.
At Bangalore, Mrs. Almoty, of a still born child.
At St. Thomé, Mrs. Barrett, of a daughter.
At the Presidency, the lady of the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, of a son.
At Jaulna, the lady of Capt. J. H. Collett, 7th light cavalry, of a son.
At Chingleput, the lady of Baron de Katalchen, cantonment adj. of Wallajahabad, of a daughter.
The lady of Lieut. Rondall, of a daughter.
At Roxburgh, M. S. Aurora Farmer of a son.
At the Presidency, the lady of C. Maidman, Esq. of a daughter.
The lady of Major Prendergast, military auditor general of a son.
At Poonamallee, the lady of J. W. Martin, Esq. surg. H. M. 17th light dragons, of a daughter.
At Seringapatam, the lady of J. G. James, Esq. of a son.
At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Major Blair, of Artillery, of a son.

Marriages.

Capt. H. W. Sale, 11th regt. N. I. to Sarah, second daughter of the late L. G. Ford, Esq. of Melcombe Regis.
At Pondicherry, R. Sladen, Esq. to Miss Louise Lestarche.
Deaths.
Mr. Thomas James Gepp.
At Tranquebar, Lieut. F. Wickre, of His Majesty's service.
At Pondicherry, Ann, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fraser.
In camp at Akowia, Capt. James Hamilton, H. M. 1st foot, and Adam Dow, late Sergeant Major of the Madras Horse Artillery.
At Am-e, Caroline, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Gurnell, 2d vet. batt.
At Bellary, Col. G. Martin, commanding the ceded Districts.
At Brodie Castle, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Colebrooke.
At Gooty, Ensign Alex. Macdonald, 15th N. I.
At Arcot, Lieut. Fraser, H. M. 35th light dragons.

BOMBAY.

May 10, 1815. — Advice from the

Persian Gulf state, that Mahomed Ali Pacha has completely defeated the Wahabee troops under the command of Faysull, brother to Abdulla Ben Said, the Wahabee Chief. The action took place on the 15th of February; 4,000 of the Wahabees were killed and many prisoners taken, Faysull being nearly numbered among the latter. The town of Turba situated in the Nedjed territory, and only three days' march from Derjah, the Wahabee capital, has surrendered to the Turkish forces, which are rapidly advancing to Deriah, with the determined object of reducing the Wahabee power and placing the Turkish garrisons in all the forts on the western side of the Gulf.

Births.

At Colaba, the lady of Lieut. Morrison, of a daughter.
The lady of Lieut.-Colonel Mignan, of a son.

Marriages.

Capt. J. R. Carnac, to the eldest daughter of the late W. Richards, Esq. of Penzance, Cardigan-shire.
T. Allport, Esq. to Julia, youngest daughter of Murdoch Brown, Esq. of Calicut.
Lieut. J. T. Ellis, 9th regt. to the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Mignan.

Deaths.

Eliza Eleanor, second daughter of J. Leekin, Esq.
Capt. Thomas Williams, of the country service.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

Penang, Dec. 3, 1814.—Yesterday a session court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery was opened. We have pleasure in remarking that not more than five bills were presented to the grand jury; one of which has been ignored, three found, and one left for examination. It is a pleasing observation, that crime is fast approaching to its goal, and that halcyon days may again visit this once happy isle.

Deaths.

Mr. A. Bone, printer of the Government Gazette.

CEYLON.

Columbo, Jan. 10, 1815.—Yesterday's extra-gazette contained the proclamation issued by his excellency the Governor in Council, announcing the renewal of hostilities with the King of Candy. His excellency intends leaving Columbo this evening for Avisahawelly in the Hewaram Korle, the river of which place forms the boundary-line between the British and the Caudian territories. It is from this point that the attack on the forces of the King of Candy will first commence; the enemy under the command of the first adigar, occupying a fortified post at Ruauwelle, a distance of about ten miles from Avisahawelly.

12.—A bulletin of the operations of the corps under Major Hook's command, serving in the Caudian territories, has reached Columbo. It announces the capture of the fortified post of Ruauwelle, without loss on our side:—

Avisahawelly, 12th Jan. 1815.—On Wednesday the 11th instant, at day-

break, the detachment commanded by Major Hook, crossed the Sittawaka river at this place, and marched to Ruauwelle, without opposition. The enemy had erected several batteries at that place, from one of which a few shots were fired at the detachment on its approach to the higher bank of the Ruauwelle river; which being returned from a one-pounder gun, and the troops immediately fording the river, the Caudians retired, and the post was taken possession of without loss on either side. A brass wall-piece, a gingal gun, and twelve or fifteen prisoners were taken, and a number of articles, thrown away by the enemy in their flight, were found scattered in all directions round the place. One of the prisoners is a Malabar man and a native of Jaffnapatam. The people of the Three Korles, dispirited by the late attacks upon them, were elated to the greatest degree, on seeing the British detachment prepare to march. They were zealous to afford their services, and offered to lead the way, which was accepted; and having received the distinguishing mark of a white band round their arms, Mr. D'Oily put himself at their head, and led the column; they were the first to cross the river, and enter the deserted battery.

Columbo, May 3. The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent at Candy, dated 28th April:—I shall now give you the particulars of the ceremony of replacing the Sacred Relic* in the principal temple, which took place last Monday.

To give splendour to this event, preparations were made for many days previous. On Sunday, the high-priest left Candy, for the purpose of escorting it in, attended by a numerous body of priests. About one o'clock, it was intimated to Mr. D'Oily, that the procession was approaching, when he, attended by Mr. Wright and myself, left the palace on foot, and proceeded toward the entrance of the town, to join it. On our arrival, we were met by the high-priest and chiefs, who appeared delighted at this mark of respect to their religion—complimentary congratulations detained the procession for a short period, when it proceeded in the following order:—

Eight large elephants, with white tasks, with rich coverings, accompanied by numerous attendants.
High-priest, supported by two young priests.
One hundred and fifty priests.

A SACRED IMAGE.
Covered with gold brocade, carried in a munciel, with a canopy over it.
Sixty flags of different colours.
Trumpets and tom-toms.

Dancing girls.
Whips. Adigars. Whips.

* It appears that on one side of every temple of Buddha, there is a little shrine, in the form of a cupola, and standing on a moulded pedestal, in which is pretended to be placed a sacred relic, consisting of a small portion of the bones of the prophet.

Mollygoddie, 1st adigar, attended by numerous chiefs.
Two hundred head-men.
Gingals of the temple.
Tom-toms.

Drums of his Majesty's 3d Ceylon regiment.
Five most beautiful tasked elephants abreast, the centre one carrying
THE SACRED RELIC.

This elephant was highly ornamented, tasks cased in gold; the rest carried attendants, holding silver and gilt umbrellas and fans, &c.
Whips. Adigars. Whips.
Capuwaitte, 2d. Adigar, in charge of the Temple, attended by many chiefs, and accompanied by Mr. D'Oily, Mr. Wright, and myself.
Some hundred head-men and followers.
Six large tasked elephants followed separately next, each carrying a sacred image.
Some hundreds of natives.

Enchleypola, who intimated that his health would not admit of his walking, followed in the rear on horseback, with a numerous body of attendants. The procession extended more than a mile; it reached the palace, in which the principal temple is situated, at four o'clock, but the soothsayer having intimated that the propitious hour had not arrived, the procession again moved round the square opposite the palace. Upon its arrival a salute was fired from the gingals of the temple, which was answered by one from the royal artillery: after this, the Sacred Relic was taken from off the elephant's back by two servants of the temple, whose mouths were covered for the purpose of preventing their breath from contaminating the object of their worship: after this the chiefs, attended by the priests, retired within the temple, Mr. D'Oily, &c. being also invited to enter, which we did, first taking off our shoes; after a few complimentary words, Mr. D'Oily intimated, that he wished to make an offering to the temple, in the name of his Excellency the Governor, and would retire to bring it. After a short interval, he returned, and presented as an offering to the temple, a most beautiful musical clock, which was sent out during the government of Gen. Maitland. The burst of applause which continued for some minutes, upon this beautiful work being produced (which so fully showed the superiority of our countrymen as mechanics), proved the high estimation they put upon the present; but when, as if by magic, this little machine was put in motion, the expressions of delight, by both priests and chiefs, exceeded all belief; several other smaller customary offerings were made.

This procession, which was most magnificent, was conducted with the greatest regularity; not the smallest disorder was observable.

The streets through which the procession passed, were strewn with a white composition, as an emblem of purity; the houses in the town were all ornamented with the young plantain trees. The decorations around the temple were most tastefully designed: all the pillars were

covered with cocoa-nuts and various flowers.

The square in front of the palace was very handsomely illuminated at night; and groups of boys, dressed as dancing-girls, were exhibiting in all quarters.

Marriage.

The Hon. J. Rodney to Antoinette Eliz. Reyné.

Deaths.

Major Willerman, dep. quarter-master general. At Trincomalee, Lieut. Gardiner, H. M. 19th reg.

MAURITIUS.

July 19.—We are in great distress here, in consequence of a contagious malady, raging in Port Louis, and which has deprived us of many English officers of rank and reputation. The mortality of the town for the last month was 150 persons. Some say the disease, resembling in its symptoms the yellow fever of the West Indies, has been introduced from Batavia; but the probable suspicion is, that it has been imported with the numerous slave-vessels, which land, with impunity, at night, close to the port, their unhappy victims from Madagascar and Mosambique, and which Mr. Power, so much to his honour, has laboured to prevent, notwithstanding all the obstacles and persecution that he met with. The Ariel sloop of war, Captain Ross, has arrived here from Cork. She came with orders not to surrender Bourbon; but that island was surrendered on the actual day she left Cork.

CHINA.

Advices from Calcutta of the 23d of March last, state, that at the period of the departure of the ship Success from Whampoo, the intercourse between the supra-cargoes and the Chinese government, which, but a few weeks before had been re-opened on an apparently sure footing, was likely to be again immediately suspended. The cause of the threatened rupture is understood to be a haughty and contemptuous answer to the remonstrance against the conduct of the Viceroy of Canton, which had been forwarded to Peking by the Secret Committee. The reply of the Emperor is represented as couched "in the most insolent and cutting terms," and abounding in the turgid bombast current in Eastern courts. After asserting that to the bounty and kindness of his Sublime Majesty is entirely owing the privilege enjoyed by the English of residing in the "mansions of the celestial hemisphere," the letter declares, that the English are a litigious and ungrateful race, delighting in broils, and insensible of the blessings showered upon them. Further, that as a return for the valuable articles exported by them, they have introduced into China only articles of luxury, the effect of which has been to corrupt his Majesty's good subjects. In conclusion, he tells the supra-cargoes, that if they are dis-

contented with the mild and paternal protection of the Chinese government, the wisest step they can take is to withdraw themselves from the country.

But little is said, in the letters of the same conveyance, regarding the Chinese markets. There is little demand for opium, which has risen to 13,000 dollars per chest. Jalone cotton is quoted at 12 tale per pecul, and Kuchowra at 11-12.

JAVA.

Batavia, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Java Auxiliary Bible Society was held on Monday morning last, at the rooms of the Literary Society, at Ryswick, the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor presiding; when a translation of part of the New Testament into low Malay dialect was submitted for examination to the directors, as a specimen of the work, which is in great progress.

May 29.—We have had one of the most tremendous eruptions of the mountain Tomboro, that ever perhaps took place in any part of the world; this mountain is situated on the island of Sumbawa, and is distant from Batavia not less than 550 miles. We heard the explosion here distinctly, and had some of the ashes. It was totally dark at Macassar long after the sun was up; and at noon, at Sourabaya, the sun succeeded in enlightening the good folks so far as to allow them to see some yards around; the ashes lay at Macassar, which is 250 miles from Sumbawa, 1 inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deep. Captain Fenn, of the Dispatch, and Capt. Eatwell, of the Benares, who have visited the island since the eruptions, both declare, that the anchorage is much changed, and that they found the sea for many miles round the island so completely covered with trunks of trees, pumicestone, &c. as materially to impede the progress of the two ships. Captain Eatwell says, he was told that a village of rice was inundated, and had three fathoms water over it. Great numbers of the miserable inhabitants have perished, and others die daily. The crops of paddy (rice) have been utterly destroyed over a great part of the island; so that the situation of the unfortunate survivors will be really pitiable.

Welterden, May 30.—A few days since, a dreadful volcanic eruption took place in the island of Sumbawa, situated to the eastward, which has been attended with the most destructive consequences. At Sourabaya the atmosphere was in entire darkness for two days, so as to give the appearance of midnight. At this place, which is at a considerable distance, the ashes discharged from the crater fell in heaps. The noise produced by the awful visitation was beyond description, and caused a sensation among the inhabitants peculiarly afflicting. The sea rose

six feet above its ordinary level, almost instantaneously causing the destruction of many vessels and lives. In short, the damage sustained has been exceedingly great; and many, who were in affluence before this dreadful catastrophe took place, are reduced to the greatest distress.

Marriages.

Capt. Nixon, military secretary to the commander of the forces, to Miss Emerson, niece of Major Butler, commanding the artillery at Java.

Deaths.

At Samarang, Lieut.-col. Butler, H. M. 89th foot, dep. adjutant general to the forces in Java. At Cheribon, Cornet and adj. E. Alexander, of the Hussar corps.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A dispute has arisen between the Governor and the Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales, which has occasioned a suspension of the judicial business till the matter in question shall be decided by fresh instructions from home. The point at issue is, whether or not convict attorneys, transported to the settlement for their crimes, shall be allowed to practice in the colonial courts. The governor insists upon the affirma-

tive, on behalf of several attorneys so circumstanced, among whom is Crossley, of recent notoriety in London. The chief justice refuses the privilege, on the ground, that neither the dignity nor the purity of British justice would be sustained in such hands; and that, moreover, there were in the settlement, attorneys regularly appointed from home by his Majesty's government, fully competent to the business.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Favourable accounts are received from Otaheite, the supreme government of which, according to national usage, has devolved on the daughter of Poomaree, notwithstanding his being alive and well. The labours of the missionaries, in the education of the inhabitants, are said to be eminently successful; and above 280 persons attend school daily, and are able to read English tolerably well.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Calcutta, June 6, 1815.

Buy.	6 per cent loan obliga-	{ Sell.
9..0	tion (disc.)	
		{ 9..8

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 1, 1815. The London Gazette of the 21st ult. announced, that H. R. H. the Prince Regent had been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Sir D. Ochterlony, Knight Commander of the most hon. military order of the Bath, and major-general in the army in the East-Indies, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

—Lieut.-general Sir H. Lowe, it is said, will not proceed to St. Helena before Christmas. He will be accompanied by Lieut.-colonel Sir T. Reade, of the 27th regt., who goes to the island as dep. adj. gen. of the troops there. Sir H. will embark in the Phaeton, Capt. Staunfield. Captain Emmert's company of sappers will also embark for St. Helena. They have been doing duty at Portsmouth some time. The Phaeton will receive her final instructions there.

—Yesterday, in the sheriff's court, in Bedford-row, Sir G. H. Barlow, late governor of Madras, had damages assessed in his favour to the amount of £2,000 in an action against Major E. P. Barlow, his cousin, for criminal conversation with Lady B. The intercourse had subsisted, to all appearance, for several years, the parties having come from India in the same ship in 1807, and was proved to have taken place also at the country residence of Sir. G. Barlow, near

Streatham, in the course of the last autumn. The lady is 45 years old, the husband 52, and Major Barlow 30. Lady Barlow was the mother of a large family, consisting of seven sons, and as many daughters, of whom the eldest has been for some years married to the Hon. Capt. Pellew, son of Lord Exmouth, and the second to a gentleman resident in India.

2. In consequence of the palpable misconduct of the youths at Hertford College, the committee of directors who have the superintendence of the concerns, have come to the resolution of expelling seven of the most refractory from the college for ever, and seven others, less guilty, for a stated period, in the hope that the examples thus made, will prove sufficient to deter others from engaging in such lawless and outrageous proceedings.

4. Since the arrival of the late fleets from India, the captains of Indiamen in general, have found themselves involved in most serious charges of smuggling. The cases of not fewer than 20 ships or captains, have been brought before the Court of Exchequer on account of these contraband transactions. Three cases only have as yet been determined, and two of them are open to appeal; the one relates to the ship Glatton, and the other to the Neptune; both ships at present stand condemned. They are valued at nearly £60,000. The other case decided upon, refers to the captain of the

Henry Addington, who has been exchequered to the amount of £20,000 or upwards. These troubles amongst the Indiamen, as far as our inquiries go, have not originated generally with those who are chiefly interested in the ships, and who will suffer the loss; but in most cases they are petty smuggling transactions, which have been carried on by some inferior officer, passenger, or some of the crew of the ship, unknown to the principals on board. Some of the charges are confined to a few pounds of tea, or one or two pieces of handkerchiefs. To have got at the facts which constitute the whole of the cases, it is believed that a league must have been formed by most of the *qui tam* attorneys eastward; for it appears, as fast as the ships arrived in the river, one or more of these beings introduced themselves to the crew, and extracted from them the necessary information to form the ground of action. Upwards of half a million of property is involved in the whole of the transactions.

— It is reported that the directors of the East-India Company purpose to grant a large sum instead of prize-money, to the forces engaged in the late war with the Nepalese, in consideration of the valuable provinces added to our Indian empire, by the victorious operations of the late campaign.

5. Captain Denham, of the Redpole, arrived at the Admiralty yesterday morning, with dispatches from Sir G. Cockburn, dated the 22d Oct. the day she left St. Helena. Sir G. Cockburn and his squadron arrived off that island on the 13th of the same month, after a boisterous passage, all safe and well. Buonaparte is to inhabit the house on the top of the hill, called Longwood, the usual residence of the Lieut.-Governor, which is the most pleasant situation on the whole island, and the most central and safe, it being, as it is said, utterly impossible, with common care, that any person can either approach it or depart from it without being seen. All Buonaparte's companions, as well as himself, reached their destination in good health, but there were none of them that did not complain of the length of the voyage.

When his Majesty's ship Redpole left St. Helena on the 22d Oct. there had arrived there about ten days from England his Majesty's ship Ferret, Capt. Sterling; his Majesty's ship Havannah, Capt. Hamilton; and his Majesty's ship Icarus, Capt. Devon. The Lady Carrington East Indiaman, from Bombay, and the Aurora trader, from Bengal, had also arrived at St. Helena, and sailed for England previous to the Redpole.

— A merchantman, says a German paper, arrived lately at Kiel, in Denmark, which was intended to convey Napoleon to America. A French Captain, who had married the daughter of a miller in Hol-

stein, and after Napoleon's return, served under Clausel, at Bordeaux, resolved to save Buonaparte on board this vessel, while he was at Rochefort. For this purpose he had casks lined with mattresses, in order to conceal Napoleon, Savary, and Bertrand, in case of need: he had every thing necessary on board. The ship was to sail, as soon as it had got into the open sea, to New York, instead of Kiel, but the plan was baffled by Buonaparte's impatience and surrender. The ship is now at Kick, where the lined casks, &c. are to be seen.

Dec. 6. It is said that although there is no foundation for the reports of the actual and direct recall of the Earl of Moira from the government of India, yet, it is certain, that an official letter has been sent out by the Court of Directors, sanctioned by the Board of Control, commenting so pointedly on the bad policy of the war against the Nepalese, that it was very likely to have such an effect on the high-spirited mind of the Noble Lord as to determine him to give in his resignation of his own impulse.

Dec. 7. The Prince Regent has been unanimously re-chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Scotland, at the meeting which was held in Edinburgh, on St. Andrew's day, and the Earl of Fife acting Grand Master for his Royal Highness.

The public will hear with much astonishment, that on Friday se'night a portrait of Lord Nelson was carried off from one of the rooms of his monument on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. This was valuable, as having been one of a few executed at his Lordship's expense, and by him made in presents to some of his officers after the battle of Copenhagen. This very portrait is known among such a circle, that exposure of the theft cannot fail, at no distant period, to be accomplished.

— The Alceste frigate, which has lately been employed as a troop-ship, is to have her complement of men increased to 265, so as to make her again a ship of post rank. Capt. Murray Maxwell is to command her, and she is to be fitted for the purpose of taking out Lord Amherst and a numerous suite, on an embassy to the Emperor of China; and on a similar scale to that of the late Earl Macartney, who went out some years ago in his Majesty's ship Lion, when commanded by the late Sir Erasmus Gower.

8. Further particulars of Buonaparte's arrival at St. Helena, have been communicated in letters from that island to the 22d of October. On the 16th of that month his Majesty's ship Icarus arrived there with the first tidings of Buonaparte's downfall, of his being a second time so strangely saved from punishment, and of his destination to that island as a place of confinement. The inhabitants naturally

were struck with no small degree of surprise. It was of course learnt at the same time, that a very considerable addition would be made to the population of the island by the new garrison, as well as the attendants of the celebrated adventurer, the commissioners to watch him, their suites, &c. Accordingly all was immediately hurry and bustle. Provisions experienced a sudden and enormous rise in price. Eggs, which were before about three shillings a dozen, now advanced to a shilling a piece. Almost every other article of produce rose in the same proportion, and even land itself assumed an increased value of 50 per cent. which is not much to be wondered at, considering the small extent of the island, and the still smaller portion that is fit for cultivation, to feed the increased number of mouths. Upwards of 900 troops arrived out in the squadron under charge of the Northumberland. Great bustle took place on the 11th, in making preparations for Buonaparte's reception; eighty of the Company's soldiers were stationed to guard the gates, and orders were immediately issued by the Governor, that no fishing boats were to be out of harbour after four o'clock in the afternoon. On the 15th the fleet arrived; when some persons from the town were allowed to go on board the squadron to dine. It was some days before all was ready for conveying Buonaparte to the house allotted for his reception. — When he landed, he was dressed in a green coat, white waistcoat, light coloured small clothes, white stockings, and cocked hat. The coat was trimmed with gold, and a plain gold epaulette was placed on each shoulder. He held in his hand an elegant telescope, and cast his eyes around him with great eagerness to survey the new objects; possibly not without a hope of noticing some particulars, which might, on a future occasion, assist him to escape. The Company's troops on the island were immediately to be sent to the Cape, to do duty there.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman on board the Northumberland:

"St. Helena, Oct. 19.—The Redpole is just getting under weigh for England, and I send you by her the following particulars:—

"We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and tedious passage, and landed Napoleon on the 18th. He is now living in the country at a gentleman's house of the name of Belcome, until Longwood is ready for him. His followers are all tired, and heartily regret, I believe, their having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who talks pretty good English, exclaimed to me to-day, that the island was a complete desert, 'the birth place of the demon Ennui.' She wants to go back to Europe already, to educate her children.

"I dined four times with Bonaparte, who talked very little at table, and gene-

rally addressed himself to the Admiral. He took very little exercise, about two hours during the day, after dinner. He dispatched his dinner in half an hour. General Bertrand and Las Casas are his greatest favourites; the others he seldom held any conversation with. He played at cards every night, either at loo or whist; in the forenoon at chess. He retired early to bed, and rose very late. His spirits are generally bad, and they are not mended since he came here.

"The island is very closely watched; signals between all the posts in the island and the ships; guard-boats and brigs cruise round; so that unless he can fly, it will be impossible for him to escape. No one is allowed to be out of the ships after sun-set, and every ship is ready to slip at the first notice."

— By letters from on board the Horatio frigate, Capt. Dillon, at Rio Janeiro, we learn that she arrived at that port Sept. 15, and was about to proceed on her voyage to China.

— The Aurora, a licensed ship, arrived in the river from Bengal, whence she sailed July 17; but the letters by her do not add any thing of moment to the stock of intelligence with which we were exclusively furnished by preceding arrivals. The Lady Carrington, Indiaman, which sailed in company with the Aurora from St. Helena, is daily expected to arrive.

13. Yesterday were received a large mass of Paris papers, to the 10th instant. They present the whole of the proceedings in the case of Ney, commencing on Monday the 4th, and terminating on Wednesday the 6th, when he was found guilty of high treason, and condemned to death. This sentence was carried into execution by shooting him on the succeeding day, the 7th.

* Dec. 15.—Calcutta papers to the 15th of June have been received. They contain further particulars of the war with Nepal. No time appears to be lost in carrying into effect the stipulations of the convention. By the vigilance and assiduity of the British agents under General Ochterlony, all the petty Goorkha garrisons have been withdrawn; and the inhabitants were freed from the yoke of the Nepaul prince, whose administration of affairs in those conquered provinces, being purely military had been long execrated by every class of the original inhabitants. On the 23d of May, the principal part of Gen. Ochterlony's force was halted at Nalaguri; and it was supposed that all the corps would get out of the hilly region in the beginning of June. When the Kaje made his submission to Gen. Ochterlony, at Tynngur, he evinced his gratitude and admiration of the British commander in many compliments, and asserted, that no power but the British could have subdued him. The following is a copy of the

Convention or Agreement entered into between Kajee Umer Sing Thappa and Major General Ochterlony :—

In consideration of the high rank and character of Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, and of the skill, bravery, and fidelity, with which he has defended the country committed to his charge :— it is agreed :

1. That Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, with the troops now in Rajugurgh, shall march out, and retain their arms and accoutrements, the colours of their respective corps, two guns, and all private property, which shall be duly respected and preserved, and every attention and delicacy observed in respect to the Zenana of the Kajee, and every person under his authority.

2. In consideration also of the gallant conduct of Kajee Runjoor Sing Thappa, it is agreed, that he shall likewise march out of the fort of Jytuck, with 200 men, who are to retain their arms, colours, and one gun, with the Bharaders (chief officers), and their followers, about 300 more in number, unarmed, with his own and their private property, which shall be respected, and the sanctity of the Zenana preserved.

3. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa and Kajee Runjoor Sing Thappa, with their property and followers, are at liberty to proceed by the route of Thanusur, Hurdoowar, and Nujudabad, to join the troops eastward of the river Surgeo, or by whichever route they determine to proceed to that destination : conveyance shall be provided for the transportation of their property to the confines of the Nepaul territory.

4. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, and Kajee Runjoor Sing Thappa, shall be at liberty to meet wherever they please.

5. All the troops in the service of Nepaul, with the exception of those granted to the personal honour of the Kajees Umer Sing and Runjoor Sing, will be at liberty to enter into the service of the British government, if it is agreeable to themselves, and the British government chuse to accept their services ; and those who are not employed, will be maintained on a specific allowance by the British government till peace is concluded between the two states.

6. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa on his part, agrees to leave the fort of Malown whenever the bearers and other conveyance are prepared for his property.

7. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders for the evacuation and delivery to persons properly authorized, of the forts of Bhylee (Utkce) Soobathon, Morne, Jytuck, Jugutt Jurgh, Rushun, and all other forts and fortresses now held by the Nepaul troops, between the Jumna and Sultteejee rivers. The garrisons of all which forts, strong holds, &c. shall enjoy their private property unmolested, and the arms and warlike stores in each, shall be left in deposit for the future decision of the right hon. the governor-general,

with the exception of such among them as are related to Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, by kindred, about 83 men, who shall be at liberty to retain their arms and accoutrements.

8. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders to Kajee Bakh-tour Sing for the evacuation of the territory of Ghorwal, to deliver over the forts, &c. in that district to the officers of the British government and to proceed to Nepaul by the Kemaon route with their garrisons, all public and private property, including warlike stores, accompanied by a Chuprassie, with a pass on the part of the British government.

Separate Article.—Kajee Umer Sing Thappa wishes it to be understood, that he shall give immediate orders for the instant surrender of the distant forts, in the hope that it may lead to an early renewal of the relations of amity, which have subsisted between the two states for these sixty years, and by the advice of Bum Sah and the Bharaders of Kemnoon.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, A.G.G.

16. "We are desired to say that the arrival of a number of cases at Brighton, from France, destined for St. Helena, may have given rise to the report that they were presents to Buonaparte; but these cases, we are now told, are the private property of the Commissioners of the Allied Powers going to St. Helena."

— The following is given as the list of articles intended as presents for the Emperor of China and his Ministers :

"One large looking-glass and frame, about 16 feet by 9 feet ; one large convex mirror and frame, the mirror three feet in diameter ; several smaller mirrors ; one large glass chandelier, and two sets dessert services of glass ; two large candelabras, and superb services of silver ; one dessert set porcelain, and three porcelain vases ; two sedan chairs ; several pieces finest superfine broad cloth ; several pieces finest velvet ; essences and perfumes ; liquors and preserved fruits ; portraits of their Majesties.—There are at the India-House a collection of coloured and uncoloured engravings ; a case of furs ; some boxes of snuff ; a selection of Bramah's patent locks ; and a case of hand telescopes."

— A vessel is arrived in the Thames from New South Wales, after the extraordinary short passage of less than five months.

17. This morning, at nine o'clock, in his 70th year, after an illness of some months continuance, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, died, at his house in St. James's-square, the Most Noble Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Baron Fitz-Alan, Multravers, Clun and Oswaldestre, Premier Peer and Chief

of the Noble Family of Howard ; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, and Colonel of its Militia ; High Steward of the cities of Gloucester and Hereford, and President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, F.R.S. and F.A.S. &c. &c.—His Grace is succeeded in the Earldom of Surrey, Earl Marshalship, and some other hereditary honours, and principal estates, by Bernard Edward Howard, Esq. of Farnham, in the county of Suffolk.

The late Duke was a descendant in the fourth degree from Charles Howard, the fourth son of Henry Frederic Howard, Earl of Arundel, who lived in the reign of Charles I. Mr. Howard descends in the same degree from Bernard, a younger son of that Earl, who was the great grandson of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded and attainted on account of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Dukedom of Norfolk, and other honours, were restored to the family by the reversal of that attainder in the year 1661.—The new Earl of Surrey is of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

19. The ship Bombay was to come out of dock at Bombay on the 8th July, and would be ready for sea on the 20th of August. The Essex, David Scott, Charles Grant, Marquis Camden, Inglis, and Vansittart, were expected to sail from Bombay for China on the 21st of July.

— Bombay Papers of the 15th July have been received. The accounts from Calcutta state that since the arrival of Umer Sing, and the conclusion of peace, all the petty Goorkha garrisons have been withdrawn, and the inhabitants are freed from the yoke of the Nepaul princes. Our troops are returning from the hilly country.— Letters from Natchpore state that the whole of the reserve was cantoned at that place on the 4th June. The impression made on Umer Sing and his followers, by the result of the war, is likely to be attended by the most lasting effects.

— Accounts from New Orleans announce the almost total destruction of the cotton crops, owing to the injury done to the lowlands by a long continued inundation, and to the uplands by the alarming ravages of the rat. The whole produce of the season was not expected to exceed 20,000 bales. In this deplorable state of the cotton-crops, the committee appointed to act for, and in behalf of the cotton manufacturers residing in Providence and its vicinity, had resolved upon a petition to Congress, praying for the prohibition, by law, of the importation of all cotton-goods, &c. the production of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

— It is understood, that the ministers from the great powers of Europe to the Court of St. Helena, will assemble immediately

in London, in order to proceed to the place of their destination in the course of next month, in the same vessel which is to take out the new governor of the establishment, Sir Hudson Lowe and his lady.—The powers that send ministers are Austria, Russia, France, and Prussia.—The wooden edifices for the accommodation of these joint superintendents of the wing-clipped eagle, and for the object of their solicitude, are to be sent out at the same time in frame.

22. Advices from the Hague, dated Dec. 14, state, that the Dutch squadron which sailed on the 29th October for the East-Indies, was off Madeira on the 8th of November, in good condition, when the Texel pilots were landed, it being the first opportunity that had occurred. The squadron continued its voyage for its ulterior destination without stopping.

— When the Bombay left St. Helena on the 12th November, Buonaparte was in very good health ; he took several of the officers of the Bombay by the hand, and conversed with them a long time. He seems to be quite satisfied as to his habitation, but complains much of being so narrowly watched : he is not allowed to ride on horseback without being attended by some of the English officers. There had been no arrivals from England since the landing of Buonaparte on the island.

The ships Lord Eldon, Huddart, and Northumberland, arrived at Madras on the 6th of August. The ships Charles Grant, David Scott, Inglis, Essex, Marquess Camden, and Vansittart, sailed from Bombay to China on the 22d of July ; and the General Harris on the 1st of August ; also the Rose and Streatham, for the Mauritius, on the 8th of August. The private ships Loujee Family and Moffatt, arrived at Bombay from England the 4th of June.

— Calcutta Gazettes of the 14th July have been received. They state that the late excessive rains, both in the lower and upper provinces, have been extremely prejudicial to the indigo crops.

The late truce between Holkar and his disorderly army, has already given rise to dire contention and open rebellion. The Hubshee troops are stated to have mutinied, confined their officers, and to have given them during several successive nights a sound bastinado. Part of the Raja's own guard had refused to perform its accustomed duty. Baboo Jee Sindhu meditated an attack on the fort of Ramouger. Runjeet Singh has marched considerably to the north of Lahore, and on the 4th of last month entered Wuzerabad, a city on the east bank of the Chunab. His prisoner, the late King of Cabul, has taken refuge with Ukkar Khan, the Rajah of Rojour, who had been promised assistance by Ruh Ula Khan, the Rajah of Poonuch, and Zabburdust Khan, of Mu-

liku, in the event of an invasion by the Sikhs. The Rajah of Ouree, a district lying on the southern border of Cashmeer, had incited Runjeet again to attempt the conquest of that delightful country; but the latter appears at present to be entirely bent on reducing to subjection the Nuwab of Buhawulpoor; and to have laid aside all thoughts of undertaking so hazardous an enterprize during the present season.

A tragical incident happened on board one of the Company's row-boats, employed with Capt. Maxfield, in surveying the eastern passage. A tiger swam from the shore, sprang into the boat, and seized an aged man, a native, on board. An European presented his gun at the animal, but it flashed in the pan. A serang seized the animal by the tail, while another native struck him on the head with a hatchet. The blow laid his skull open, notwithstanding which he succeeded in retiring with his prey.

23. The Moira, a country ship from Bengal, arrived yesterday off the Isle of Wight.

— The sloop Bombay, just arrived from the presidency of that name, spoke, on the passage the Rurich (a Russian vessel on discovery), Capt. Kotzebue, on the 23d Nov. in lat. 6. N. long. 22. W. bound to St. Catherine's.—Spoke the Philippa early in Dec. in lat. 24. N. long. 33. W.

— Yesterday J. Abdallah and Mumma Serang, two Lascars, were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with being concerned, in a gang of their countrymen, in plundering various jewellers and other shops in the city. A number of persons attended yesterday, and identified the two prisoners, particularly Abdallah, as being most active in the practice of certain tricks, by which he and his companions effected their robberies. Not an article, however, of their plunder, has yet been traced, although the parties are well known to the pawnbrokers about Shadwell, Ratcliff, and that quarter. The prisoner Abdallah, it appeared, had dealt very extensively in those marts, no less than fifty pawnbrokers' duplicates being traced to him. The Lord Mayor said, that notwithstanding the failure of such proof as would enable him to commit the prisoners, he thought the depredations of too serious a nature to discharge them, and trusted, that by the activity of the officers, and the appearance of some individuals who could bring home a charge of felony effectually, upon the next examination, the difficulty would be removed. If, however, they failed in this also, he would take such steps as would secure the public from further depredations on the part of this formidable gang of Lascars, by removing them out of the coun-

try. Unfortunately, we had too many thieves of our own.

— At the Admiralty Sessions, on Tuesday, John Swaine, alias Swinney, was tried for having entered the American service. He served on board the Serin-gapatam, South-sea whaler, in March 1812, when that vessel was taken in the South Seas by the Essex frigate, Capt. Porter, when the prisoner, contrary to the admonitions of his captain, was enrolled among the crew of the Essex. It being represented that the prisoner was deficient in understanding, the jury recommended him to mercy. Guilty: death.

25. By the Duke of Wellington packet, which arrived yesterday at Brighton from Dieppe, a report was received that M. Lavalette made his escape on Wednesday night last, in his wife's clothes.

Dec. 25. On Saturday the dispatches were finally closed at the India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz:—

Lady Melville, Capt. J. C. Lockner; Marquis of Ely, Capt. J. Dalrymple; Cabalva, Capt. J. Hine; and Cumberland, Capt. T. H. Wilkinson.

Passengers per Cabalva—for Bombay; Mess. G. E. Reade and W. Stubbs, writers. Per Cumberland—for Bombay; Lieut. J. B. Byers, Mr. J. Whiteside, freemariner.

Per Lady Melville—for Bombay; Miss C. Baynes, Messrs J. Morris, and J. Reid, free mariners.—For Surat; Miss M. Stuart.

Per Marquis of Ely—for Bombay; Mr. W. Frazer, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. B. Shelley, free mariner.

Per Castle Huntly—for Bombay; Capt. and Mrs. Meale, Mrs. Lewis.

Per Marquis Huntley—for Bombay; Messrs. A. Crawford and A. Bell, writers; Major J. P. Dunbar; Lieut. A. Manson.

The Company's ships Lord Melville, Metcalfe, Rose, Atlas, Bridgewater, and Princess Charlotte of Wales were at Madras the 24th July.

The country ship Moira arrived off Portsmouth the 22d instant; she left Bengal 7th July; the Cape, 19th Oct. and St. Helena the 3d November.

26. A private letter from Paris, of the 20th, states that the barriers were shut at eight o'clock on the preceding evening, in consequence of the escape of Lavalette.

— It is said that Madame Lavalette, after repeated attempts, obtained access to his Majesty to pray for a pardon to her husband. This his Majesty said he could not grant. She then prayed for an order of admission to her husband. This she obtained; and she went in and out frequently, in different dresses, and at different hours. At length her husband made use of one of these dresses, and escaped; nor was his flight discovered for an hour after he had gone out, and left Madame Lavalette in his place, Madame Lavalette remains in prison.

INDIA KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

The London Gazette of the 8th ult. announces, that H.R.H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint the following Officers, belonging to the service of the East-India Company, to be companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Lieut.-Col. James Colebrooke (omitted in the list which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th of September last).

Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Thompson, 3d nat. inf. Bengal.

Maj. J. Ludlow, 6th nat. inf. Bengal.

Maj. Robert Paton, 5th nat. inf. Bengal.

Maj. Wm. Innis, 19th nat. inf. Bengal.

Maj. Tho. Lowrey, 7th nat. inf. Bengal.

The fees on the admission of Officers as Companions of the Bath are stated in a circular letter from the Herald's College as follows:—

For the escutcheon, or plate of name and style, to be affixed in Westminster Abbey	£3 0 0
For recording the statement of military services in the books appropriated to the Companions	2 16 8
For a copy of the rules and ordinances	1 1 0

6 17 8

No directions are yet given for the form to be observed when the investiture of the Officers takes place, nor is any time appointed. The medal is gold, enamelled in the shape of a star, similar to that worn by the Knights of the Order previous to the alteration, but with only four points. The extremity of each point has a knob of gold, and between are four gold lions passant, the whole forming an elegant appearance. This insignia will be worn suspended by a broad crimson ribbon, with a gold buckle, from the third button-hole on the left side of the uniform coat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JANUARY 1816.

ANTIQUITIES.

Inquiry concerning the site of ancient Palibothra conjectured to lie within the limits of the modern district of Bhau-gulpoor according to the researches made on the spot in 1811 and 1812, by William Franklin, Major in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, author of a tour in Persia, the history of Shah Aulum, &c. &c. illustrated with three engravings, 4to.

Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral, by John Britton, Esq. 4to. 3l. 3s. Imperial 4to. 5l. 5s. Folio 8l.

BIOGRAPHY.

Walker's Memoirs of Tassoni, 8vo. 15s.

DIVINITY.

Luther's Sermons, 8vo. new ed. 10s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama, translated by Black, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

What's a Man of Fashion? a Farce by Reynolds. 2s.

Smiles and Tears, or the Widow's Stragem, a Comedy by Mrs. C. Kemble, 2s. 6d.

Who's Who? or the Double Imposture, a Farce by Poole, 2s.

HISTORY, &c.

An account of the Kingdom of Caubul, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

History of Persia from the most early Period, to the present time by Colonel Sir John Malcolm, 2 vols. Royal 4to. 8l. 8s. Imperial 4to. 12l. 12s.

Visit to Flanders in July 1815, being chiefly an account of the Field of Waterloo, by James Simpson, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Considerations on the present Political State of India, embracing observations on the character of Natives, on the civil and criminal Courts, the administration of Justice, the state of Land Tenure, the condition of the Peasantry, &c. &c. by Alexander Fraser Tytler, late Judge in the 24 Pergunnahs Bengal. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Confessions of Capt. Asche. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Collections for the Relief of the Poor. 8vo. 7s.

An Account of the Abolition of Female Infanticide in Guzerat, with Considerations on the Question of Promoting the Gospel in India. By the Rev. John Cormack, Minister of Stow. 8vo. 10s. 6d. East-India Register, 1816. 7s. 6d. Edinburgh Review, No. 56. 6s.

Counsels of a Father, in four Letters of Sir Matthew Hall to his Children. 12mo. 5s.

A Treatise on Domestic Poultry, by B. Moubray, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Pericles and the Arts in Greece, 8vo. 6s. Student's Journal, 12mo, half bound, 4s. 6d.

Present from a Young Mistress to her Servant, by Mrs. Taylor, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Narrative of the Events which have taken place in France from the Landing of Buonaparte to the Restoration of Louis XVIII. by Helen Maria Williams, 8vo. 9s. 6d.

NAVIGATION, &c.

Maritime Geography and Statistics, or a Description of the Ocean and its Coasts, Maritime Commerce, Navigation, &c. &c. by J. H. Tuckey, a Commander in the Royal Navy, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 16s.

A Compendium of the Laws and Regulations concerning the Trade with the East-Indies, the duties of Customs and Excise on goods imported, the drawbacks on exportation, &c. by Thomas Thornton, 8vo. 7s.

POETRY.

Occasional Poems and Miscellanies on various subjects, second edition, by Capt. Hall, 12mo. 6s.

Relics of Melodino, a Poem, 8vo. 10s.

TRAVELS, &c.

Travels in France during the years 1814-15, comprising a residence at Paris during the stay of the Allied Armies and at Aix, at the period of the landing of Bonaparte. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Casterton-hall, the lady of the Rev. W. Carns Wilson, of a daughter.—At Blackheath, the lady of Wm. Bart, Esq. of a daughter.—At Prestonfield, the lady of Sir R. Dick, Bart. of a son.—The lady of Philip Lake Godsal, Esq. of a daughter.—In Russell-place, the lady of the Rev. R. Corry, of a daughter.—The lady of B. Cole, Esq. of Berners-street, Russell-square, of a daughter.—At the house of her father, Mr. Cartwright, of Hull, Mrs. Haigh, widow of the late Capt. John Haigh, (who nobly fell at the battle of Waterloo) of a son.—At Hull, the lady of J. Wm. Hentig, Esq. of a daughter.—At Feltham-hill, the lady of Capt. J. Macfarlane, of a son.—At Brunswick-place, City-road, Mrs. Birch, of a daughter.—Mrs. W. Kew of New Palace-yard, of a son.—At Naples, the lady of his Excellency Wm. A. Court, Esq. the British Minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Brandon, Suffolk, the Rev. W. Bassett, of Acton and Pakenham, to Martha, youngest daughter of J. Brewster, Esq.—The Rev. Claude Carter, Rector of Great Hinton, Essex, to Miss Mendham, daughter of the late T. Mendham, Esq. of Islington.—At Altholme, Barking, Tower-street, L. H. Robinson, Esq. of Thrapton, Northamptonshire, to Theophila, youngest daughter of G. Hubbard, Esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, and niece to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.—At Long Ashton, Somersetshire, Lieut. J. Andrews, R.N. to Miss Morrell.—At Ellesmere, Col. H. A. Proctor, 82d reg. to Louisa, eldest daughter of E. Wilson, Esq. of Hackney-road.—Charles Jones, Esq. of Harrow Weald, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Dickinson, of Jamaica-wharf.—At Twickenham, Mr. A. H. Reed, of Upper Thames-street, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. W. Baker, of Cross Deep, Twickenham.—At Balcarras, C. M. Christie, of Durie, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. R. Lindsay.—At Westbank, the Rev. G. Dickson, minister of Pettinina, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late A. Lockart, Esq.—At St. Giles, Camberwell, R. Stileman, of Winchelsea, Sussex, Esq. to Sarah Curtis, only daughter of W. Crighton, of Champion-hill, Esq.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, W. A. Culpeper, Esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, to Mrs. Straker, widow of the late T. J. Straker, Esq. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.—At St. Dunstan's Stepney, Mr. Kennedy, of Snarebrook, Essex, to Miss Harriett Shirley, of Mile End.—At Clapham, the Rev. J. Lonsdale, M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Sophia, fifth daughter of J. Bolland, Esq. M. P.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 16th of August last, Henry Home, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Andrews, of London.—At St. Michael le Belfrey, York, J. Priestly, Esq. of Halifax, to Miss Lloyd, only daughter of Col. Lloyd, of Bootham.—At Hereford, Capt. T. Bennett, R. N. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Watkins, of that city.—At Carmarthen, W. R. Howell, Esq. to Mrs. Lloyd, relict of H. Lloyd, Esq.—At Manerdivi Church, near Cardigan, T. Bowen, Esq. to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late W. Williams, Esq. of Trevaich.—Mr. P. James, of Lanthwary farm, Monmouthshire, to Miss Cole, of Pencroft farm.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. W. Francis, of Colchester, to Francis, eldest daughter of R. Carington, Esq. of Chelsea.—At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Mr. Halliday, R. N. to Ann Sarah, younger daughter of the late Capt. G. Bayne, R. N.—At St. Clement's Dances, A. M. Milage, Esq. of Commercial-road, to the widow of the late F. Jones, Esq. of Trecefield, Scotland.—Dr. W. Bowie, to the widow of Capt.

Donald M'Nicol, royal Scots.—At St. George's Hanover square, H. Tucker, Esq. to Isabella, fourth daughter of J. Grant, Esq. of Tholey Priory, Essex.—At Great Baddow, in Essex, Mr. Auber of Gower-street, Bedford square, to Mary Jane, fourth daughter of J. Waron Hill, Esq. of Baddow.—At Bedruth, Capt. M. Bennett, of North Downs Mine, to Elizabeth, third daughter of T. Teague, Esq. of Calstock.—At Fareham, Capt. Chads, R. N. to E. Townshend, eldest daughter of J. Pooke, Esq.—The Rev. H. Plumtree, Rector of Claypole, Lincolnshire, to Miss C. Puget, of Tythegstone, Glamorganshire.—At Fulham church, the Hon. Capt. King, R. N. to Catherine, second daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.—At Astley, Worcestershire, the Rev. P. Jennings, LL. D. to Jane, daughter of the late C. Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow, Shropshire.—apt. G. Dean, of Harwich, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the late R. White, Esq. of Great Long-stall, Essex.—At Millbrook, near Southampton, the Rev. E. Nassau Moleworth, grandson of the late Viscount Moleworth, to Harriett, daughter of the late W. M'Kinnon, Esq.—John Sweetland, Esq. late principal Commissary to his Majesty's forces at Gibraltar, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. K. Withall, Esq. of Lymington, Devon.—At Breachhill, Perthshire, D. Henderson, Esq. of the East-India Company's medical service, to Miss Anne Hay, third daughter of C. Hay, Esq. of Breachhill.—At Houghton-le spring, Church, near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, the Rev. Sir R. Peat, D.D. one of the Prince Regent's Chaplains, to Miss Smith, of Herring and Flass-hall, in that county.—Lieut. General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Col. Johnson, and niece of the lady of the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas.

DEATHS.

In Park-street, Islington, Mrs. Taylor, aged 82, relict of the late Mr. Rd. Taylor, of Lower Grosvenor-street.—Mrs. Johanna Howland, of Haverhill, Suffolk, aged 92.—Mrs. Lindsell, wife of Mr. Lindsell, Bookseller, of Wimpole street.—Sophia Johanna, third daughter of the Rev. T. Byth, of Knowle, Warwickshire, aged 14.—At Park Stile, near Liverpool, Mrs. Collier.—At Chatham, Mr. E. Barnes, Lieut. in the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 21.—At Brompton, Hugh Tuning-ham, Esq. aged 21.—At Denton house, near Grantham, Sir W. Earle Welby, Bt. aged 82.—At Monmouth, T. Johnson, Esq. aged 84, the oldest member of that Corporation.—D. Parkhurst, Esq. of Kippure, Worcestershire.—In Tavistock-place, Mr. B. Oakley, eldest son of B. Oakley, Esq.—At Pitney house, Wilts, Mary, wife of Escount Cresswell, Esq.—At Chigwell, Essex, Mr. J. Vickery.—At Brighton, Miss Knight, wife of Henry Knight, Esq. of Ham, Surrey.—In the Wandsworth road, Gen. Colin M. Kenzie, late colonel of the 9th royal veteran batt.—Mrs. Surridge, wife of G. Surridge, Esq. of Lambeth.—At Kensington, J. Mason, Esq.—In Berwick, J. Proctor, aged 80.—Mary, only daughter of Thos. Christie, M.D. of Cheltenham.—At Arely, the seat of Lord Valentia, G. Clarke, Esq. of the Park, Bewdley.—At Waltham abbey, Sarah, the wife of W. Mason, Esq.—At Cardiff, W. Tait, Esq. of Cardiff and Downias iron-works, and high sheriff of the county of Glamorgan.—Mr. Jas. Davies, of St. Giles, Cripple-gate.—In the 81st year of his age, the Rev. John Rowland, many years one of the masters of the Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury, and 35 years rector of Llangetho, in the county of Cardigan.—At Shrewsbury, W. H. Thornby, Esq.—At St. Mauritus, Major Clason, commanding the Royal Artillery in that Island.—At Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, M. Denham, M.D.—At Sutton, Surrey, H. Smale, Esq.—At Brighton, Packington, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Tomkins, of that place.—Mr. G. Hampton, of the Strand.—At Ross, Arthur, infant son of the Rev. Canon Underwood.—At Stockwell, Mrs. Rowcroft.—Hugh Hughes, Esq. solicitor, of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.—At Hereford, Mrs. Ann Foley, relict of J. Foley, Esq. late of Calcutta.—At Cardiff, Florentia Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Wood, jun. Esq.—At Brighton, C. Hippuff, Esq. of New Ormond-street, and Birchanger, Essex.—May-Gen. James, brother of Robt. Jones, Esq. of Fommon-castle, Glamorganshire.—At Sanbury, Gen. T. Slaughter Stanwix, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.—Mrs. Ann Jacobs, of Addington-place, Camberwell.—At Glasgow, Anne, second daughter of the Rev. J. Addie, late minister of Kilmarlock.—At Lanark, J. Simpson, Esq. late Provost of that

burgh.—At Paiside, near Musselburgh, Mrs. Mary Rennie, relict of the late W. Hog, Esq.—In Charles-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. H. Riddell.—At Malta, T. Evans, Esq. Deputy Paymaster General to the British forces, and Treasurer to the Government of that island.—At Bristol, J. Peters, Esq. of the Custom-house.—At Clapham, Henry, sixth son of Mr. F. Howell, of Mark-lane.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Eliza Low Jamieson, wife of Mr. Dav. Low.—At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. J. M'Gregor, late of the Sir William Pultney, East-Indiaman.—At Walworth, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Shackleton, late of Bush-hill, Enfield.—At Liverpool, Anne Currie Cairncross, third daughter of the late A. Cairncross, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.—Eleanor, the wife of J. K. Lodwick, Esq. of North Shoebur, Essex, of Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, of Nassau-street, Middlesex hospital.—Charlotte, the infant daughter of the Rev. Rd. Yates, of Chelsea-college.—At Hampton-row, Knightsbridge, Mrs. C. Allan.—At Penbath, Herefordshire, Mrs. Prendergast, mother to Capt. Prendergast, of the East India Company's service.—At Bath, W. Gumbelton, Esq.—At Bristol, T. Oliver, Esq. formerly Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, North America.—At Winey, Mr. Bligh Waring, one of the Society of Friends.—At Brixton, Mr. John Faulkner.—J. Dan. Hoag, Esq. of Kentish-town.—In Hart street, E. Mansbury, Miles Hooty, Esq. of St. Sidwell's, Exeter.—In Bury-street, St. James's, T. Foster, Esq.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS.

For Bombay.

Ship's Names.	Probable Time of Sailing.
Cabalva	About 23 Dec.
Lady Melville	Do.
Marquis of Huntly	Do.
Castle Huntly	Do.
Cumberland	Do.
Marquis of Ely	Do.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

For Madras and Bengal.

Lord Hungerford

For Bengal.

City of Edinburgh	Waiting a Wind at Deal.
Thalia	From Gravesend 10 Dec.
British Army	Waiting a Wind at Deal.
Egfrid	27 Dec.
Indus	5 Jan.
Bengal Merchant	26 Dec.

For Bombay.

Ellergill	Waiting a Wind at Deal.
Berwick (Transport)	26 Dec.

For the Isle of France.

Surrey	16 Jan.
Cadmus	From Gravesend 22 Dec.

For the Cape of Good Hope.

Mary	28 Dec.
Susannah	26 do.
Maria	1 Jan.

For the Isle of France, Madras, and Bengal.

Emma	26 Dec.
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For the Cape and Isle of France.

Prince of Orange	26 Dec.
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LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton.—The export houses purchase small parcels of Cotton, but continue to watch the market earnestly. The sales of last week are be-

tween 3 and 600 bales, Orleans at 15d; (exclusive of duty,) Bengals 14d a 16d; 10 Surats at 15d; and 40 Bourbon at 2s 6d a 3s 9d.—The descriptions taken for export are Bengals and Orleans. Letters received from New Orleans state, that the crops of Cotton had greatly failed.

Sugar.—The market continued without interest till Thursday, when some Muscovades from the novelty attracted attention; they might be termed fair quality St. Lucia; the general price 7s a cwt; and, if the sale might be taken as a criterion, the prices may be stated at an increase of 1s a cwt; the sales towards the close of the week could however be made at the former currency. It was calculated the accounts of a hurricane at Jamaica would affect the market; if the destruction to the estates bear any proportion to the damage done at sea, it will, no doubt, occasion much alteration. The Cane was in the situation to receive most injury, being a short time previous to the cutting; and should it have extended to the southward of the island, may be of the most serious description.—The deliveries from the Warehouse last week, 3975 casks for home-consumption, 341 exported. There have been few purchases of Foreign Sugars. Probably for some time the Sugars of Martinique and Guadalupe will be brought to this market, the late Treaty with France allowing these islands to be retained till the adjustment of the claims against the French Government are settled, a proportion of these Sugars may therefore be expected; but there is such a facility in exporting to other Islands, and such a flattering prospect in shipping to the American markets, that the greater proportion may be sent to the United States.

Coffee.—The sale of Coffee at the India House to-morrow, though limited to about 11,000 bags, yet, in the present depressed state of the market, has the effect of adding to the previous heaviness.

Sale of Drugs at the India House.—(Privilege).—

3 casks Aloes Sucofina 10s a 39s, 30 bags Castor Seed 10s 6d. (Private-Trade)—5 casks Aloes Sucofina 30s a 101s, 6 can. Aniseed Oil 14d a 15d, 80 Bags Cardemoms 3s 3d a 3s 5d, 428 bags China Root 3s a 41s 6d, 1 chest Rough Camphor 19l. 10s, 2 boxes Dragon's Blood 12l. a 18l. 15s, 8 chests Lac Lake, 13d a 16d, 16 chests Lac Dye 1s 3d a 2s, 9845 bags Turmeric 34s a 35s 6d, 198 Elephant's Teeth, weight 7s cwt. 11l. 10s a 20l. 15s, (License)—30 chests 90 bags Cardemoms 3s a 4s 6d, 57 flasks Castor Oil 3s 9d a 3s 6d, 160. Musk 12s a 15s 6d, 71 chests Gum Arabic 70s a 95s, a few lots 35s 6d a 57s, 33 chests Olibanum 85s a 105s, 75 chests Aniseed 115s a 117s, 365 chests Shellac 41s a 85s, 10 chests Myrrh 8l. 15s a 95l., 96 bales Senna 13d a 16d per lb., a few lots 3d a 4d, 162 chests Rough Camphire 19l. 15s, a 13l. 10s, 10 chests Benjamin 16l. a 24l. 10s, 20 chests 4l. 1s a 8l. 7s, and 9 refused; 44 chests Rough Borax 3l. 12s a 6l., and 19 refined 110s a 115s 21 bales Safflower 100s a 137s, 67 chests Lac Dye 3s 3d a 3s 9d, 1 chest Honey 119s, 1750 bags Turmeric 27s 6d a 48s per cwt., 5 tubs S-y 10s 2d a 12s per gallon.

Tea.—The sale at the India House has closed: Bohea sold 1s 10d a 1s 11d, Congou in Bohea chests 2s 3d a 2s 4d, Congou 2s 8d a 3s 8d, about 1500 refused; Campou 4s a 4s 6d; Souchong in Private-Trade 3s a 4s, Twankay 3s 2d a 3s 7d, Hyson-Skin 3s 2d a 3s 4d; Hyson 3s 9d a 6s; Gunpowder 5s 10d a 6s 2d.

7 JL

20 M 16.

M 46

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When sailed.	No.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Purveys.	Consignments.	To sail to General.	To be to Down.
1815.	6	Swirey	810	Rich. Borradaile ..	Samuel Badle ..	William Shipley ..	John Cornish ..	George Barton ..	Madras & Batavia	1815.	1815.
1815.	7	Europe	890	William Meliah ..	John Mills ..	John Barton ..	Charles Smith ..	James H. Gayner ..		1815.	1815.
1815.	8	Marquis of Huntly ..	1200	Thos. G. Murray ..	Donald MacLeod ..	John G. Murray ..	John Thacker ..	Robert H. Legg ..		90 Sept.	16 Oct.
1815.	9	Cattle Huntly	1300	Thos. G. Murray ..	John Paterson ..	William Reynolds ..	Thomas Dunkin ..	Thomas Baker ..			
1815.	10	Lady Melville	1300	Sir Robt. Wigram ..	John C. Lochner ..	Thomas Tupler ..	J. B. F. Doreton ..		Bombay & China	1 Nov.	23 Dec.
1815.	11	Marchioness of Ely ..	1200	Sir Robt. Wigram ..	James Dalrymple ..	Charles Moore ..	Wm. Atkins Bowen ..	John Stewart ..		16 Nov.	
1815.	12	Coblerland	1200	John Carr ..	John Hine ..	David Blair ..	William Kennel ..	John Watson ..			
1815.	13	General Hunt	894	(Company's Ship)	T. H. Wilkinson ..	Joseph B. Anstice ..		Edward Winalow ..			
1815.	14	General Hunt	894	(Company's Ship)	Walter Campbell ..	Sam. Remington ..	Alexander W. Law ..	Charles Burt ..			
1815.	15	General Hunt	708	George Palmer ..	J. K. J. Toussaint ..				China	18 Nov.	6 Jan.
1815.	16	General Hunt	916	James Hall ..	Philip Ripley ..				St. Helena & China	30 Nov.	5 Feb.
1815.	17	General Hunt	1171	John. Easton ..	John Innes ..				Madras & China	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
1815.	18	Port William	157	Will. Borradaile ..	Thomas Hayside ..						
1815.	19	Elphinstone	974	Rich. Borradaile ..	Thomas Hayside ..						
1815.	20	Lady Castlereagh ..	821	William Hamilton ..	John Freeman ..				St. Helena & China	30 Dec.	10 Do.
1815.	21	Cambridge	750	Palmer and Co.	John P. Larkins ..				Madras & Bengal	15 Jan.	4 Mar.
1815.	22	Warren Hastings ..	1000	John P. Larkins ..	Thomas Larkins ..						
1815.	23	Asia	938	Henry Bonham ..	H. F. Tremethere ..						
1815.	24	Marchioness of Ely ..	928	Sir Robt. Wigram ..	Brook Kay ..						
1815.	25	Earl of Bute	1117	(Company's Ship)	Wm. Donaldson ..						
1815.	26	Strat Castle	1149	John Innes ..	Alex. Robertson ..						
1815.	27	Witchy Castle	1842	Thomas Innes ..	Joseph Andrews ..						
1815.	28	Witchy Castle	823	William Moffatt ..	Thomas Gulpin ..						
1815.	29	Witchy Castle	823	Richard Pain ..	Thomas Gulpin ..						
1815.	30	Hugh Inglis	820	Richard Pain ..	Thomas Gulpin ..						
1815.	31	Phoenix	818	Robert Williams ..	John McNeill ..						
1815.	32	Prince Regent	958	Henry Bonham ..	T. H. Harris ..						
1815.	33	Atoll	820	George Gouch ..							
1815.	34	Lord Lyndoch	389	James Goldie	James Crichton ..						
1815.	35	Goldstream	693	John Dawson							
1815.	36	Presidence	649	David Ritchie							
1815.	37	Swirey	679	John Locke							
1815.	38	Barkworth	805	Barkworth & Co.							
1815.	39	Lark	627	John P. Larkins ..							
1815.	40	Lord Keith	838	James and Bennett ..							
1815.	41	Lady Campbell	900	Buckles and Co.							
1815.	42	Manley	955	Buckles and Co.							
1815.	43	Bravia	906	Reed & Macnamara ..							
1815.	44	Ann	508	Reed & Macnamara ..							
1815.	45	Bravia	573	Buckles and Co.							

Price Current of East-India Produce for December 1815. 103

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....	6	0	0	to	0	5	0	Senna.....lb.	0	1	6	to	0	2	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	4	0	0		4	2	0	Turnarick, Bengal.cwt.							
— Cheribon.....	4	18	0		4	15	0	— China.....cwt.							
— Bourbon.....	4	4	0		4	5	0	Zedary.....							
— Mocha.....	5	16	0		5	18	0	Galls, in Sorts.....	14	0	0				
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	1	3		0	1	5	— Blue.....	15	15	0				
— Extra fine.....								Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	10	9	—	0	11	8
— Bengal.....	0	1	1	—	0	1	5	— Blue and Violet.....	0	9	6	—	0	10	6
— Bourbon.....								— Purple and Violet.....	0	8	8	—	0	9	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....	0	8	6	—	0	9	0
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	11	0	0	—	15	0	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	7	9	—	0	8	3
— Anniseeds, Star.....	6	10	0	—	7	7	0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	9
— Borax, Refined.....	6	6	0	—	6	18	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	6	6	—	0	7	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	3	15	0	—	6	0	0	— Fine Copper.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
— Camphire unrefined.....	14	10	0	—	16	10	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	4	3	—	0	6	9
— Cardomoms, Malabar..lb	0	4	0	—	0	7	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0	4	6	—	0	5	3
— Ceylon.....								Rice, like Carolina.....cwt.	0	17	0	—	0	18	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	20	0	0	—	21	0	0	Safflower.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	10	0	0
— Ligna.....	18	0	0	—	22	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	2	4	0	—	2	16	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	4	0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	4	15	0				
China Root.....cwt.	3	0	0					Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	15	1	—	0	16	10
Coculus Indicus.....	3	5	0	—	3	10	0	— Novi.....	1	0	1	—	1	9	9
Columbo Root.....	3	5	0	—	3	10	0	— Ditto White.....							
Dragon's Blood.....								— China.....	1	3	1	—	1	5	9
Gum Ammoniac, lump..								— Organzine.....	1	15	0	—	1	19	1
— Arabic.....	3	10	0	—	5	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	12	3	—	0	13	8
— Assafetida.....	6	0	0	—	22	0	0	— Cloves.....	0	3	9	—	0	5	11
— Benjamin.....	10	0	0	—	35	0	0	— Bourbon.....	0	4	0				
— Animi.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	8	0	0	— Mace.....	0	10	6	—	0	12	0
— Galbanum.....	28	0	0	—	32	0	0	— Nutmegs.....	0	7	8				
— Gambogium.....	24	0	0	—	25	0	0	— Ginger.....cwt.	8	0	0				
— Myrrh.....	9	0	0	—	12	0	0	— Pepper, Company's.....	0	10	0				
— Olibanum.....	6	0	0	—	8	0	0	— Privilege.....	0	0	9				
Lac Lake.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	5	— White.....	0	1	5	—	0	1	6
— Dye.....	0	4	6	—	0	5	9	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2	16	0	—	2	18	0
— Shell, Black.....	3	0	0	—	3	10	0	— White.....	3	3	0	—	3	15	0
— Shivered.....	4	10	0	—	11	0	0	— Brown.....	2	4	0	—	2	8	0
— Stick.....	3	10	0	—	8	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	1	10				
Musk, China.....oz.	0	15	0	—	0	18	0	— Congou.....	0	2	3	—	0	3	5
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	4	15	0					— Souchow.....	0	3	0	—	0	4	2
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	3	0	—	0	3	6	— Campoi.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	10
— Cinnamon.....	1	8	0					— Twankay.....	0	3	3	—	0	3	7
— Cloves.....	0	3	6					— Pekoe.....	0	5	9	—	0	6	6
— Mace.....	0	3	6					— Hyson Skin.....	0	3	4	—	0	4	6
— Nutmegs.....	0	3	6					— Hyson.....	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
Opium.....lb.	1	4	0					— Gunpowder.....	0	8	10	—	0	6	1
Rhubarb.....	6	6	0	—	0	13	0	Tortoiseshell.....	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6	0	0					Woods, Saunders Red..ton	13	0	0	—	14	0	0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Monday, 4 Dec. 1815.—Prompt 9 March 1816.

Company's.—Saltpetre, 494 Tons.

Privilege.—Saltpetre, 62 Tons and a quarter—
Cassia Lignea, 510 Chests—Cassia Buds, 100 Chests—
Sago, 39 Bags—Nutmegs & Mace, 2 Boxes—Rice,
1,860 Bags—Sugar, 2,448 Bags—Ginger, 2,012 Bags.
Private Trade.—Ginger, 232 Bags.

On Tuesday, 12 Dec. 1815.—Prompt 15 March 1816.

Company's.—Cotton Wool, 2 Bales.

Privilege.—Turmeric, 5,023 Bags—Elephants' Teeth, 128 Bags—Soy, 57 Tubs—Lac Dye, 85 Chests—Shellac, 319 Chests—Gum Arabic, 71 Chests—Do, Benjamui, 10 Cases & 30 Chests—Do, Mastic—Do, Chest—Do, Oilbanum, 33 Chests—Do, Myrrh, 10 Chests—Borax, 12 Chests—Tincal, 46 Chests—Cardemom, 178 Bags & 54 Chests—Safflower, 31 Bales—Lac Lake, 8 Chests—China Root, 6 Tons & 348 Bags—Castor Oil, 33 Chests—Aloes, 5 Casks—Mother-of-Pearl Conchures, 1 Box—Mother-of-Pearl Spoons, 1 Box—Fishing Lines, 2 Boxes—Annised Oil, 3 Boxes—Drongher's Blood, 2 Boves—Mvbranol, 1 Bag—Sena, 95 Bales—Table Mats, 120 Parcels—Galanga Root, 330 Bags—Musk, 4 Boxes—Cotton Wool, 40 Bales—Cassia Buda, 100 Chests—Cassia Ligna, 510 Chests—Nutmegs, 1 Bag—Mace, 1 Bag—Annised, 75 Chests—Camphire, 162 Chests—Honey, 1 Cask.

On Wednesday, 20 Dec. 1815.—Prompt 22 March 1816.

Privilege.—Redwood, 5,020 Pieces & 10 Tons—Buffalo Hides, 114—Red Saunders Wood, 2,677 Pieces & 194 Cwt.—Rattans, 12,516 Bundles—Sapan Wood, 169 Cwt.—Tutenage, 4 cwt. 3 qrs 12 lbs.—Tin, 995 Pieces—Munjeet, 1,470 Bundles.

Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, 20 Tons—Ground Rattans, 10,000—Pepper, 239 Bags—Assafœtida, 10 Chests—Ebony Wood, 20 Pieces—Coffee, 11,381 Bags—Gum Assafœtida, 20 Chests.

Private-Trade.—Ground Rattans, 10,862—Nutmegs, 5 Chests.

On Tuesday, 23 Jan. 1916.—Prompt 26 April following.

Privilege.—Cassia, 65 Chests—Sago, 794 Bags—
Ginger, 535 Bags—Cassia Lignea, 100 Chests—

Nutmegs, 4 Casks—Oil Cassia, 1 Box—Soy, 6 Chests.

On Thursday, 25 Jan. 1816.—Prompt 26 April following.

Privilege.—Castor Oil and Turmeric, 24 Boxes
—Turmeric, 1,027 Bags—Cajeputa Oil, 1 Case—

Gum Arabic, 2 Chests—Do. Animi, 28 Chests—
Star Aniseed, 59 Chests—Chillies, 1,200 Bags.

On Tuesday, 6 Feb. 1816.—Prompt 10 May following.

Company's.—Nankeens (7 yards), 174,200 Pieces
—Nankeens (5 yards), 68,500 Pieces.

On Friday, 1 March 1816.—Prompt 14 June following.

Company's.—Cloves, 200,000 lbs.—Mace, 100,000 lbs.—Nutmegs, 250,000 lbs.—Oil of Cinnamon, 20 Bottles.—Oil of Nutmegs, 10 Bottles.—Oil of

Bottles.—Oil of Nutmegs, 50 Bottles.—Oil of Nutmegs and Mace, 200 Bottles.

On Tuesday, 2 April 1816.—Prompt 19 July fol-
lowing.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December 1815.

1815.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Consol.	4 p. Cent.	1780.	3 p. Cent.	Long	Annuit.	Omnia.	Imperial	Ditto	India	India	Bonds	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	Exchange	Lottery	Consol.	Omnia.	Irish	Irish
Nov 21	240 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22	240 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
23	240 1/2	61	62 1/2	75 1/2	92	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
24	239 1/2	61	62 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
25	239 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
26	238 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
27	238 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
28	237 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
29	237 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
30	237 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Dec 1	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
2	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
4	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
5	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
6	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
7	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
8	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
9	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
10	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
11	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
12	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
13	237 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
14	238 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
15	238 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
FEBRUARY 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am not of the number of those who amuse their fancies with the notion that the affairs of nations are capable of being conducted in such a manner as to avoid the recurrence of war. I am far, therefore, from expecting of the Company's government in India that it should restrain itself from all appeals to arms.

I believe that no state, the territory of which does not comprize a whole island, can long remain without enlarging or suffering a diminution of its territories. England is an example in the British islands. So long as there remained any territory to be added to her own, so long she proceeded in the career of territorial aggrandizement. Had she not done this, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, would have added England to itself. England is now unable to give further extension to her frontiers; and the same sea which limits her ambition, gives security to what she actually possesses. Still her political advancement is not arrested. If she cannot add to the size of her islands, she can acquire further wealth and population. Every thing that is human is unstable; it is either growing or decaying; and in one of these alternatives must be found the actual state of the coun-

try. I deduce from these general positions, that nothing inconsistent with them is to be expected of the Company's territory in India; that its gradual extension, from its earliest beginning to the present moment, is an inevitable process, which no human strength could have prevented; that upon all the principles which are applicable in every other case, it must necessarily have happened in this, either that the territory of the Company should be enlarged, or that it should be diminished, if not wholly lost; and that the same principles are still operating, and will continue to operate: so that this territory will always be tending to an increase, or to an extinction. I do not set it down, therefore, as an abstract political crime, that the Company's government, or the King's government, in India, has arrived at accessions of territory.

If it be true, that always excepting civil wars, wars are more frequent in Asia than in Europe, this fact must plead an additional apology for British aggrandizements. It is impossible for the most peacefully disposed to persevere in tranquillity amid restless neighbours: a view to security and self-preservation is often a genuine and unimpeachable motive to ag-

grandizement, and even to aggression.

But, Sir, with these views to regulate our judgment, to check any visionary expectations of perpetual peace, and to convince us of the hopelessness of wholly avoiding Indian wars, it is still proper that we should look with a jealousy never to be exceeded, not merely at every Indian war, but at every acquisition of Indian territory. I have said, that our territory, since it has not decreased, has increased in virtue of laws which no human power can controul. This is true only of the tendency of those laws; for it is doubtlessly often within the reach of human wisdom either to moderate or to quicken their operation. Moreover, it is by the very aggrandizement of a territory, that we may give occasion to its curtailment. The grandeur of a state, I have contended, is always advancing or receding; but it is not always visible to every eye in which direction it is moving.

I should be ashamed, Sir, to dwell on these general propositions and simple truisms, if I did not believe that principles and landmarks like these are often of the highest value to us, in the determination of our conduct under particular circumstances; that they are like the fixed stars and constellations, toward which the mariner does not always desire to steer, but which equally enable him to pursue his course in any other direction.

With the same impression on my mind, I am anxious that those who can in any way influence the politics of India should have even further maxims of a general kind before them. Nothing more immediately points out the importance of such a study than the consideration, that some of the radical principles upon which those politics ought to be regulated, are precisely such as are diametrically opposite to the principles which ought to govern the

national politics of the state. The British empire in India subsists wholly for commercial purposes; it is wholly detached from our primary national interests; and a variety of other circumstances contribute to make the civil and military policy, most conducive to its prosperity, essentially different from that which is demanded for the state at home. Now, nothing is more reasonable to believe, than that habit may imperceptibly lead an Englishman to overlook the distinction.

In spite of that pacific and purely mercantile policy by which we ought, and by which, it is to be presumed, we have been governed in India, a very short period has seen us involved either in hostilities or bickerings with Nipal, Candy, China, and it is now said, the Mahratta states. It is plain, from the opinions I have advanced, that I am not the person hastily to pronounce, that in any one of the instances thus cited, our Indian governments have been in the wrong. My aim is to fix attention on these accumulated animosities; to hold them up to rigid examination; and, above all things, to agitate the question, whether in the most successful issue of our Asiatic hostilities, the British interests can be really served; and especially if that success is made to consist in the acquisition of territory on the Continent of India.

Of the necessity of entering upon the war with Nipal I profess myself incompetent to offer an opinion; but I think that I can clearly discern, in the occurrence of that war, a great irremediable evil: an evil not to be compensated for by any success in its issue; an evil which, no doubt, would have been great if we had been beaten; but which, perhaps, is as great, or greater, because we have finally succeeded. It has multiplied our enemies and our vulnerable points; it has increased our territorial cares, and exposed

us to new foreign vexations; it has drawn us further from our supplies; it has laid the foundation of new wars; it has added to our temptations to aggrandizement; in a word, the exemption from this evil would have been cheaply purchased, we may believe, by many sacrifices.

Not the least of the evils of the Nipal war, and its success, is the tendency of both to bring us into near contact with the frontiers of China. It appears from some missionary statements, that our north-eastern territory has already stretched to within a fortnight's journey of the borders of that empire. In the quarrel with China which first introduced an Englishman to the north of the mountains of Nipal, a Chinese army encamped on the hills that command a prospect of the valley of the Ganges.* Now, every approximation of our territory, every advance toward the sphere of action of the Chinese government, is filled with danger in a variety of forms. The precarious existence of our trade at Canton needs no additional occasions of difficulty on the land-side; and the near contact might become fatal to us in a territorial view, whether its first fruits were conquests on the Chinese part, or on our own. The continuance of an intermediate country, serving as a common barrier to the two empires, is earnestly to be wished for.

Of the disputes at Canton, now said to be happily subsided, I shall speak with as little decision as of those with Nipal. It should be observed, in the meantime, that our intercourse with China is altogether peculiar in its nature, and that our policy should be adapted accordingly. Much is said of the haughtiness of the Chinese government; but is not the manner

in which we court its trade an act of extreme, though irreproachable humility? and is it inconsistent that our whole demeanour should have a certain correspondence with it? In the great diversity of situation, a policy which would be highly censurable, if adopted by Great Britain toward any power of Europe, may be very commendable in its intercourse with China.

But, we are told, at present, that our war with the Mahrattas is a consequence of that with Nipal. I shall not suffer myself to quote, and much less to comment on the causes of this new war, such as they are at present rumoured by the public voice; but content myself with remarking that it is in this manner one war rises out of another, and therefore the greater the necessity to avoid fanning the first flame.

The war in Ceylon has a character of its own. It was not the Company's war, and it may lead to no evil consequences. Still the principle is to be examined. We have heard a good deal of the barbarous character of the king, and all this is truly lamentable; but we are not to constitute ourselves avengers or guardians of the globe, and make the existence of wrong an universal pretext for war. A position equally ridiculous and frightful has been recently defended from the English press; namely, that a nation or a sovereign, doing that which is contrary to the law of nature, gives occasion of war to a party, otherwise no interested than as all mankind are interested in whatever is good or bad upon the earth; and that he may be treated as a common enemy, *hostis humani generis*.* The truth is, that every independent nation is to judge of the law of nature for itself; and that to justify war upon the simple assertion of the belligerent, that the nation or sove-

* See the preface to Kirkpatrick's Account of Nepaul.

* See a pamphlet on the Spanish slave-trade.

reign whom he attacks, has done that which is contrary to the law of nature, is to throw open the door to the most unbridled violence. Did not Buonaparte continually proclaim Great Britain to be *hostis humani generis*? If once we shall admit that we may lawfully make war on the "enemies of mankind," there will need only another and a nobler step, to enable us to join the Crusaders and Mohammedans, and make war on the "enemies of God."

I repeat, Sir, that the scope of my letter (which I hope is not an useless one) is no more than to hold out our Indian wars as objects of the liveliest jealousy; to suggest that the peculiar situation of the Indian empire demands a peculiar policy; and, especially, that territorial aggran-

dishment, for the most part, must be little conducive to its permanent safety. But, from this last consideration results another, belonging rather to peace than war; I mean the caution with which, at the end of a successful campaign, we should reserve to ourselves any territorial acquisitions.

I had intended to reply, in this place, to some of the common arguments which are advanced for our wars in India; such as the necessity of showing our spirit, &c. &c. But the shallowness of much of that sort is so obvious, and my letter is already so much extended, that I leave this and various other particulars to those reflections of your readers which it has been my wish to awaken.

HERMES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The misunderstanding now or recently subsisting between the Company's supracargoes and the Court of Peking, gives a momentary increase of interest to the specimens of the Portuguese intercourse with China, which were exhibited a short time since, on occasion of the Chinese preparations against the pirates who then interrupted the navigation of the adjacent seas. How far it is becoming or unbecoming, expedient or inexpedient, in the relative situations of the Chinese empire and foreign merchants, that the latter should employ the style of self-abasement here evinced to be submitted to by the Portuguese, it is not my design to examine.

It is certainly a contrast to the lofty style of the Chinese government, if, as is stated, it be true, that even now the depredations of the pirates in question are only arrested by the promotion of their chief to the rank of a mandarin of high order, and the payment to his people of a sum nearly equal to

what they would gain by plunder. This proof of maritime weakness, however, would greatly mislead us, if we ventured to infer, from that alone, any want of general strength in the essential parts of the empire.

OBSERVATOR.

ADDRESS.

MICHAEL de Arriaga, Brum de Silveira, and John Joaquim de Barros, messengers from the Portuguese nation, presume with the deepest reverence to wish his Excellency the Ciang Kinin [commander-in-chief] of Canton, ten thousand blessings and profound tranquillity.

With heart-felt gratitude, Michael de Arriaga, &c. the Portuguese foreigners acknowledge that they have received the boundless favours of the Emperor; his profound goodness being manifested by innumerable kindnesses, especially in permitting them to reside at Macao; and moreover in allowing twenty-five sail of ships to pass to and fro, by the profits arising from which they are nourished; and, while they tread the earth and eat

Sir, that more is to be expected from a general intercourse between the nations of Europe and India, towards the spiritual emancipation of the latter, than from the direct labours of a few missionaries, whose sphere of exertion must necessarily be contracted. But can this be a sufficient excuse for us to rest upon our oars? Ought not rather the progress of hope to encourage the progress of zeal? And have we not reason to conclude that the joint operation of these two means of national instruction will, under the blessing of a superintending Providence, be attended with more extensive benefit from the influence of sympathetic feeling and mutual support? *

Far be it from me to disparage for an instant the characters of those eminent individuals from whom India has derived protection, and humanity a brighter lustre: but, Sir, it is a notorious fact that the inhabitants of Christian countries, on traversing the intervening ocean, and finding themselves amongst a people where vice is not disgraceful, have exchanged for the morality of India the precepts they had been taught to revere, and done every thing but renounce in name the religion of their forefathers. Witness the habits of gross sensuality which have so often degraded the characters of European sojourners in the east, and the refined treachery that has been so exquisitely copied from the annals of oriental history. To the disgrace of Europe it must also be told, that the dark mysteries of secret assassination have not been taught in vain, when the fair promises of a projected usurper have presented the tempting prospect of political alliance.*

* Referring particularly to the conduct

Now, Sir, if it should appear that the labours of the missionaries, amongst the natives of Hindostan, are calculated, under Providence, however indirectly, to raise the standard of morality amongst the European settlers, much may be surely expected towards furthering the progress of civilization and Christianity amongst our Indian subjects. Let it be considered, then, that the genuine principles of Christianity will be preached by these holy men, and though actually embraced by comparatively a few of their hearers, will most assuredly be rumoured abroad. May it not be fairly argued from these premises, that a knowledge of the sublime morality of Christianity will gradually extend throughout the continent of India, though its doctrines may long remain unknown, and that those Europeans who may hereafter land upon its shores, will find a people more capable than formerly of observing the inconsistencies between their practice and their principles, and who will shame them into at least an outward conformity with the precepts of that blessed volume which they acknowledge to contain the words of truth, and profess to venerate as the gift of God.

Thus, Sir, under the blessings of heaven, will a two-fold benefit be derived. The European character will be greatly improved, and the natives of India, in learning to respect our conduct, will gradually assimilate to our manners, and adopt our faith.

I am, Sir, &c.

CHRISTIANUS.

of Dupliex towards Nasir-Jung. It would be well if this were the only instance of the kind on record.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—If it were needful to say more than has appeared in my former letter, on this particular, and indeed, primary point, in the investigation of Buddhism,—that the words Buddh, Budh and God are but dialectical variations; it might seem that I could not offer a more forcible illustration than is to be found in the name of a place of religious celebrity to which I shall refer you, in the island of Java. This is Burang Budor, in the district of Cadoe. *Burang Budor* is vulgarly translated “the place of many idols; that is, “of many gods.” It is, therefore, a holy city,—a Javanese Diospolis, or Hierapolis; a city of the gods (bodhs) or buddhas.

But this fact is connected with others still more entitled to attention. *Burang Budor* is not a sacred place of the Buddhists, properly so called (I call all men Buddhists) but a place abounding in Braminical temples, and its *buddhas* are the gods (dius and diutas) of the Vedas. In reality, the Buddhists do not acknowledge a multitude of divinities, but make greater or less approaches to a pure *theism*; and it is on this account, that after the European fashion, they are complimented by the Bramins with the name of *atheists*. It is, at the same time, to be acknowledged, in apology for these latter, that the man who denies the existence of ninety-nine gods out of a hundred, may, almost, be called an atheist.

But this is only our first observation. The Arabs, also, have their *Wudd* (Budd); and thus we have found one common name of the deity among the Arabs, Tartars, and Hindus.* Now, an illustrious orientalist† has been at

great pains to demonstrate that the Hindus, Arabs, and Tartars are the three, and the three only families of mankind; and that while all nations and languages are to be classed as belonging to one or other of these stocks, these stocks themselves, as well in language as in other characteristics, are as radically distinct from each other as can be consistent with their common derivation from one parent root. What, then, shall we say? Does the existence of the word *buddh*, *wudd*, *god*, alike in India, Tartary, and Arabia, impeach the theory of a radical difference in the populations of these countries? Does it imply that the differences in their languages are purely dialectical? Or, has one peculiar system of religion, the system of Buddhism, been universally preached to the whole of the three families of mankind; and has the word itself, native only in the country of one of them, been received and cherished as an exotic in the other two?

It is, at any rate, sufficiently remarkable, that we have now found the name of Buddha (varied dialectically) in every part of the ancient hemisphere, from the western islands (the British) of Europe, to the eastern islands of Asia. Some writers, indeed, have pretended, that the ancient religious edifices of Java are exclusively Buddhite, and not Braminical; an assertion which appears to be quite inconsistent with the fact: Java really containing some of the most extraordinary monuments of the Braminical worship, and the temples of *Burang Budor* being themselves Braminical. May I hazard a conjecture, that the name *Burang Budor* is purely vernacular, and that it is rejected with horror by the followers of the Vedas? If the ancient and popular

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On the Religion of Buddha.—Letter II.

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religion of Java is Buddhist, and if the Bramins have carried their gods to a Buddhist soil, they will naturally be called Buddhas by the multitude.

One concluding fact, in the meantime, will appear certain, among so many doubtful ones; namely, the existence of Buddhism in the islands of Ceylon and Java, in situations so remote from Bengal and Tartary. Thus wide is the reception of the name of Buddha; wide, it should seem, as the habitable world; wide as the dispersion of the creatures who exist through his goodness and his power.

We have seen, Sir, in my former letter, that the space through which the name of Buddha is to be traced, does not set limits to the expansion of his worship; for we find, that while that name is pronounced by so many myriads, there is scarcely two countries, or two districts, in which the divine being to whom it is applied is not, either partly or exclusively, adored under some other appellation. Nay, so wide and so complete is sometimes the disjunction; so complete and so pitiable is human ignorance; and so intolerant and so fierce (and yet so pardonable!) is religious bigotry, that millions, who, under one name, repose upon him all their hopes and affections, load him, under another, with every pious curse! May I not call this bigotry and this ignorance pardonable? Is it not pardoned by that all-seeing power who is the object of it? We pray, at least, daily, that he will forgive “our manifold ignorances,” and deliver us, on our part, from “all uncharitableness.”

I have called to your recollection, Sir, that we meet with the object of the Buddhite worship under the varied names of Buddha, Jagannath, Sambunath, Maha Deo, Maha Muni, Godama, Shaga Godama, Shaca, Somono Codom, Sangal Muni, Fo, Woden, Odin, &c.

&c. I have suggested that the name of Buddha is a common, and not a proper name; and I have consequently left a sort of supposition that it would be possible to find a name of the second description elsewhere. But God can have no proper name. All names are originally attributes. We have no primitive way of distinguishing any thing from the other things which surround, but by describing its form or qualities. I have supposed the name of Buddha (Bodh, God) to imply *goodness*;* and we shall find that all the other names we can collect, in a similar manner, imply *qualities*, and are therefore applicable wherever the giver pleases to bestow them. It is thus that Mahadeo, or Mahadeva, is alike the name or title of Buddha and of Siva. It is also that of Sambunath. But Sambunath is also the name or title of Buddha; Sambunath is also Brahma; and Buddha is Brahma, Siva and Vishnu.† The title of *Mahadeo* is applicable to each, because, as I have said, in my former letter, it signifies only the “Great God.”

I have taken notice that the name *Jaga* is no more than a dialectical variation of that of *Shekia*,

* Sir W. Jones translates *buddha* by *wise*; but the name, as applied to the Deity, may mean either *good* or *wise*. It is often difficult to trace the primitive meaning of a word, on account of the endless association of ideas by which, in the course of time, it becomes affected. If, in the first use of the word, the Deity was called the *wise one* (which would be a philosophic denomination), it would be obvious, at the same time, that this *wise one* was *good*. If he was first called *good*, it would be remembered that this *good one* was *wise*. Popular piety would dwell more fondly on his *goodness* than on his *wisdom*. His wisdom is the contemplation of the sage; his goodness is the concern of every human heart. I shall not lengthen this note by adding my further reasons for believing that the word *god* or *buddha* has the popular acceptance of *good*.

† Buddha, with the Bramins, is the ninth or latest incarnation of Vishnu.

* See Letter I.

† Sir W. Jones.

Shaga, and Saga and Sacya. *Sacya* has been sought to be identified with *Sesac*, a name celebrated in Ethiopic or Egyptian antiquity, and which may be translated by the word *powerful*. "*Jaganath*" is, therefore, the "Mighty Lord;" and Jaga or Saga Godama, Godan or Woden, the "Mighty God." *Wudd* or *god* occurs in Arabia, and *goda*, *coda*, or *khoda*, is the variation in the Persian. The *Gomuta Raya* of the Jains is probably Buddha.

Shaga, *Saga*, or *Jaga-sha-Tuba*, of which title I am unable to say more at present, is plainly the same with *Sacya* and *Jaganath*.

Sambu signifies "unborn," or "unbegotten;" *Sambunath* is therefore the "Self-existent Lord" still another title of the Supreme Being, the "god above all gods," the "father of gods and men," himself having no father nor creator.

Sangal is also a name of Buddha, and *Sangals*, of those who worship him. *Sangor*, *Sangara*, or *Sancara*, a town at the confluence of the rivers *Mansora* and *Godavery*, is sacred to Buddha. Is *Sangal* a variation of *Sambu*? Are the *Sangals* Cingalese (*Singala*, Ceylon)?

By *Somono Codom*, are we to understand *Sambunath Codam*, "the Lord God Eternal?"

Thus far, and decisively in the instance of *Sambunath*, the "Self-existent Lord," it is evidently the one divine being whom we discover under the several titles. Two further titles, however, have been mentioned, of which it remains to dispose. We have seen, among the

names of Buddha, those of *Mahamuni* and *Sangalmuni*.

Mahamuni signifies the "Great Prophet." *Sangalmuni* may signify the "Prophet of Sangal" or "Sangal the Prophet;" and of the signification of the word *Sangal* we have arrived at no certain explanation. *Muni* signifies "a Prophet." *Muni* is synonymous with *Menu*. The *Menus* of the Brahmans are fourteen prophets. *Menu* is usually rendered "a sage"; but a sage and a prophet are to be considered synonymous terms in eastern antiquity. The *sages* were chiefly conversant in divinity and morals, and this is also the description of a *prophet*.

The questions by which we are now stopped are these: 1. Who is meant by *Mahamuni*? 2. Is the name *Mahamuni* used indifferently with *Mahadeo* (the Great Prophet and the Great God)? 3. Or, if *Mahamuni* is that human person whom the *Ravaans*, or *Buddhite* priests, assure us died at eighty years of age, twenty-four hundred years ago, is that person an object of *Buddhite* worship; and, if of worship, of what kind or degree of worship?

In a succeeding letter, I shall offer what I am able on these questions; but, in the interim, allow me to express a hope, that it is from Ceylon, the country in which Buddhism is said to be preserved in its greatest purity, and the whole of which is now accessible to English research, that you will receive satisfactory information.

MYTHOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Beneath, you have two extracts of a letter from an officer in the Java Light Cavalry, dated Batavia, 20th July, 1815, giving an account of the late eruption at Sumbawa. I apprehend that you will always regard communications,

such as this which I now send, as peculiarly acceptable; and that your correspondents who thus assist you to make your Journal a valuable repository of facts and observations, from the pens of witnesses of what is described, but

whose leisure does not permit, even where the occasion might prompt it, any thing more than a brief statement or remark.

"In April last, (when I was at Sourabaya,) there was an irruption of a mountain on the Island of Sumbawa, east of Java, which, in its effects exceeds all such in the annals of history, either of *Etna* or *Vesuvius*. To give you a faint idea of it—when at Sourabaya, on the night of the 11th April, severe concussions, accompanied by loud explosions, were alarmingly experienced. About two in the morning, ashes commenced falling excessively heavy; at 6, instead of day-light, a total darkness pervaded, and continued till 12 o'clock. At this hour the atmosphere began slightly to show the light of day; but at 10 and 11 in the open air, it was utterly impossible to see one's own hand, held up before one's eyes. Accounts have since come in, of the explosions being heard at *Banca*, and at *Ambouyna*: the former place distant east (in a straight line on the chart) 986 miles; the latter somewhat less, west.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE CONQUEST OF CANDY.

THE island of Ceylon was anciently divided into several petty states, separated from each other by mountains and rivers. In process of time, the whole was subdued by the king of Candy, or Condi, in whose hands it consisted of a few great provinces, named Candy, or Condi, Coiton, Matura, Damabar, and Sitivacca. Candy is in the centre of the island, a country full of fastnesses, and secluded from the sea coasts by almost impenetrable forests.

In the year 1505, the Portuguese commander, Almeida, obtained a footing in Ceylon, where he induced the sovereign to pay a tribute in cinnamon, on condition of being protected against the Arabs. Ceylon, however, delivered from the Arabs, found a new set of spoilers in the Portuguese, whose avarice and bigotry led to continual wars. By these sufferings, the reigning king was driven

The ashes fell at Buitenzorg, the residence of the Governor, 30 miles south of Batavia, which is about 750 miles from the mountain. The island itself has suffered dreadfully; whole towns, villages, population, and cattle, have been destroyed. It is really out of my power to give justice to a detailed account of this work of nature; but you will soon, there is not the least doubt, see it. During the explosions, the sea, on the eastern end of Java and Madura, rose from three to seven feet, throwing the boats far inland."

"I have spoken, in one of my former letters, of the climate of Java, so it will be useless for me to enter upon that subject; suffice it to say, that I really consider Java as one of the most agreeable and delightful spots that I have ever yet been in."

The intelligent writer mentions, in the same letter, his having collected one hundred and forty-seven specimens of different woods, the produce of Java. A. G.

into the hands of the Dutch, whom, in 1603, he assisted against the Portuguese, which latter, being completely subdued, left the island to what has been called a still heavier oppression, in the yoke of the Dutch.

A new series of wars commenced, and in 1764, the Dutch took the city of Candy, but were soon compelled to retreat, leaving four hundred soldiers to be put to death by the Candians. In 1766, they forced the Rajah to surrender all his possessions on the coast, and to pay tribute for his remaining territory; but honoured him, at the same time, in the title of Emperor of Ceylon, and many other magnificent appellations. Permanent tranquillity, however, was not secured by this treaty; the Candians often attempting to recover by force of arms some part of their great losses.

In 1782, the English made their first

attempt upon Ceylon, where they captured Trincomalee, which, however, was shortly afterward retaken by the French fleet. The island remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1796, when it was conquered by the English, to whom, at the peace of Amiens, it was finally ceded. In 1802, it was constituted a royal government.

The King of Candy did not live on better terms with the new, than with the old possessors of the coasts. On the 20th of February, 1803, his city, from which he had previously fled, was captured by the English, by whom a garrison was placed in it. The garrison, under Major Davie, remained there till the month of June; but in that interval, sixteen officers and one hundred and seventy-two privates were massacred or otherwise destroyed by the Candians. These, with the number of those who died from the effects of the climate, either at Candy, or after their return to Columbo, made, in the whole, a mortality of little short of six hundred persons.*

The failure of our hostile attempts, says a recent writer on the spot, and the massacre of our troops in 1803, left on the mind of the Candian ruler an impression of superiority, which the feeble incursions that were made by the English during the two or three subsequent years, served rather to augment than diminish. Negotiations failed, and were met by demonstrations of persevering and implacable enmity. Still, the natural strength of the territory of Candy, and the insalubrity deterred the government of Columbo from a new appeal to arms.†

In the interior, the tyrannous conduct of the Rajah of Candy toward his subjects, produced frequent insurrections; and the period was thought to be approaching when the people would rise against their sovereign, and solicit the protection of Great Britain; an anticipation which encouraged patience and dictated a cautious line of conduct.‡

In the month of March 1814, the first Adigar, a minister and governor of one of the provinces, having fallen under the displeasure of the sove-

reign, and being summoned to the capital, refused to obey the mandate, and raised the standard of rebellion. Having done this, he sent to Columbo, soliciting the assistance of the British, and offering to put the British crown into possession of his province. The offer was resisted by Lieut.-General Brownrigg, His Majesty's governor and commander-in-chief, "who waited for a more decided testimony of the feelings of the Candian people," and contented himself with detaching a small force to the frontier, to protect it against invasion by either of the Candian parties.

The Adigar, who was soon routed by the Rajah's troops, fled into the British territories, and implored an asylum, which was not granted him but with the utmost circumspection. A public reception was refused him, and he was only admitted to an audience of the governor, at the country-house of the latter.*

"The detachment which the governor had stationed near the frontiers," says the writer before quoted, "had been withdrawn, as the motive which induced him to send it there no longer existed; and the Court of Candy seeing nothing in this measure but another imaginary indication of our weakness, and flushed with its recent triumph over the Adikar, caused preparations for war to be made throughout the whole of its territories. But while the government was in daily expectation of hearing that the enemy had invaded our frontiers, its indignation and horror were excited by the perpetration of an act of savage barbarity on ten unoffending inhabitants of the British settlements.

"These unfortunate men had resorted to a village within the Candian limits for their usual purposes of traffic, when they were seized and sent to Candy, where, without the imputation of crime or the form of trial, they were mutilated in a most shocking manner: seven died on the spot, and the remaining three arrived in Columbo with their arms, noses, and ears cut off, presenting a spectacle calculated to awaken the most lively feelings of pity and resentment."

* For the rebellion of Rheilapola, consequent slaughter of his family, &c. See page 157: "The capital punishments of the Candians," says a writer, "are always attended with some aggravating cruelty."

"A proclamation," continues this writer, "was issued, which, while it had the effect of restoring the natives of our own territories to the British limits, held out to the people of the Candian country every encouragement to a continuance of friendly and uninterrupted intercourse. It was of primary importance, at the outset of our proceedings, that the King's subjects should know they were not implicated by our government as parties to his aggression, and so guardedly worded was that part of the proclamation which alluded to the conduct of the Court itself, that it would have been difficult to gather from it what were the ultimate intentions of our governments."

The British governor, in the mean time, had been preparing for war. He had applied to the Presidency of Madras for assistance, and proposed commencing operations in the month of February. He was, also, employed in cultivating a good understanding with the Candian chiefs. In this state of things, we are to be the less surprised at the outrage above related, or that hostilities were soon after commenced by an actual incursion of the Candian troops.

The breaking out of the war with Nepal, robbed General Brownrigg of the assistance which he had expected from India; but he had now acquired too strong a confidence of success, and things, perhaps, were too far advanced, to permit him to relinquish the enterprise. On the 10th of January, 1810, his excellency issued the following proclamation, in which it is observable that the sufferings of the Candians, and not the injuries sustained by the British, appear the principal occasion of the war. "His Excellency," it is said, in the proclamation, "could not hear with indifference the prayers of the inhabitants of five extensive provinces, constituting more than one half of the Candian kingdom, who, with one unanimous voice raised against the tyranny and oppression of their ruler, taking up arms in defence of their lives, or flying from his power, implored the protection of the British government, while the most convincing circumstances indicated corresponding sentiments from the same causes in other provinces less within the reach of direct communica-

tion. Neither could his Excellency contemplate without the liveliest emotions of indignation and resentment, the atrocious barbarity recently perpetrated in Candy upon ten innocent subjects of the British government—seven of whom instantly died of their sufferings, and three miserable victims were sent, in defiance, with their mutilated limbs, across the limits, to relate the distressing tale, and exhibit the horrid spectacle in the eyes of an insulted government and an indignant people in the capital of the British settlements.

"In the perpetrator of these acts, his Excellency convincingly recognizes the true author of that implacable animosity which has constantly been opposed to every approach of friendly intercourse so often attempted on the part of his Majesty's government.

"No shadow of doubt now remains that the rejection of all relations of amity originated and continues with the King alone, and that the people are no otherwise parties to such a policy, than as they are compelled to become so by a coercion alike hostile to the British interests, and intolerable to themselves.

"To him and his advisers is imputable the impossibility, proved by repeated trials, of terminating, by any just or defined conditions, a state of relations unsettled and precarious beyond all precedent—which bears no essential character of a peace, nor has any title to that appellation—which yields no solid tranquillity or safe intercourse, but perpetuates the alarms of war without its remedies—and which, to continue any longer after a public unequivocal act of hostility, would be to sanction injury and encourage insult.

"By the irresistible influence of these feelings and considerations, his Excellency had become convinced of the unavoidable necessity of resolving to carry His Majesty's arms into the Candian country. In this, however, he has been anticipated by the irruption of an armed Candian force into the British territory, who, having pursued the fugitive inhabitants across the boundary river of Sitawaka, fired upon them from the opposite bank, and finally, crossing that river in arms into the Hewagam corle, proceeded to commit depredations on His Majesty's subjects.

* The number was 592.

† Narrative of Events which have recently occurred in the Island of Ceylon. 8vo. 1815.

‡ Idem.

"This measure therefore superseded every deliberate consideration, and leaves no choice but that of repelling the hostile forces from the British frontier.

"But it is not against the Candian nation that the arms of His Majesty are directed; his Excellency proclaims hostility against that tyrannical power alone, which has provoked, by aggravated outrages and indignities, the just resentment of the British nation, which has cut off the most ancient and noble families in his kingdom, deluged the land with the blood of his subjects, and, by the violation of every religious and moral law, become an object of abhorrence to mankind.

"For securing the permanent tranquillity of these settlements, and in vindication of the honour of the British name; for the deliverance of the Candian people from their oppressions; in fine, for the subversion of that Malabar dominion which during three generations has tyrannized over the country, his Excellency has resolved to employ the powerful resources placed at his disposal.

"His Excellency hereby proffers to every individual of the Candian nation the benign protection of the British government; exhorts them to remain without fear in their dwellings, to regard the armed forces who pass through their villages as protectors and friends, and to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of these beneficial objects.

"In their march through the country, the most rigorous discipline will be observed by the British troops; the peaceable inhabitants will be protected from all injury in their persons and property, and payment will scrupulously be made for every article of provisions which they furnish. Their religion shall be held sacred, and their temples respected. The power of His Majesty's arms will be exerted only against those, who, deserting the cause of their country, oppose the progress of His Majesty's troops, and of their own countrymen united in arms for their deliverance.

"Lastly, his Excellency promises, in the name of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to the chiefs, the continuance of their respective ranks and dignities; to the people, relief from all arbitrary severities and oppressions, with the fullest protection of their persons and

property; and to all classes, the inviolate maintenance of their religion and the preservation of their ancient laws and institutions, with the extension of the blessings resulting from the establishment of justice, security and peace, which are enjoyed by the most favoured nations living under the safeguard of the British crown."

On the 11th of January, 1815, the first division, under Major Hook, crossed the boundary river of Sitivacca, and marched the same day to Ruanwelle, the first fortified post within the Candian country, which was carried after a very trifling opposition from the King's troops, and without any loss on either side.

The people of the three corles which had lately erected the popular standard, who had sustained constant defeats, were elated to the greatest degree on seeing the British detachment actually on its march. At Ruanwelle the detachment was joined by his Excellency.

The progress of the several divisions toward the surrounding heights of Candy, where it was intended they should all concentrate, was but partially interrupted by the enemy. The passage of the Maha Oye river, which lay in the route of Major Hook's division, was unsuccessfully disputed by a small body of the King's troops; but they were soon dislodged from their position by the advanced guard, under Lieutenant Foulkstone, who forded the stream with great gallantry; but the opportunity for bringing the enemy to action was not allowed him, as the post was deserted on his approach.

The most important and tenable positions in Candy are the passes of the Balani mountains and those of Gallegerah and Geriagamma, and it was at these places that the greatest stand was expected to be made.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell, commanding the second division, having on the 2d. February pursued a body of the enemy to the foot of the Balani mountain, found himself within a mile of the principal battery, which he determined on attacking without waiting for any additional force. This was successfully done by the advance, under Major Moffat.*

(To be concluded next month.)

* See Narrative of Recent Events, &c.

ON THE CURE OF ULCERS.—BY DR. W. AINSLIE.

(Concluded from page 15.)

I HAVE, since that period, experienced the same happy effects from the use of the Balsam of Peru in a case of sphacelous bubo, and have now under my care two more cases of phagadenic ulcer, in which I witness the same wonderful, I may say saving powers, of this long-neglected drug. The one is a recruit lately from England, who, having been blistered on the abdomen during a bowel complaint,* had a dreadful sphacelous affection thereby induced; and in all probability we should have seen the intestines laid bare in a few days, but for the Balsam of Peru, which put an immediate stop to the disease. The other case is in a soldier who has been ten years in India, and whose back, from slight punishment, put on a sphacelous appearance, and who, I have no doubt, from the rapidity of the first advances of the malady, would soon have been carried off, had he not been rescued by the medicine in question.

When applied to scrophulous sores, I have found this balsam to have nearly the same healing quality; but scrophula being a disease depending upon a particular state of the general habit, we are not entitled to look for a radical cure from external applications. It also, I have discovered, heals primary syphilitic ulcers; but in such cases I should give a preference to the immediate use of some powerful exharotic, to prevent, as soon as possible, the absorption of the venereal virus into the body. But however excellent may be the qualities of the medicine in perhaps every case of foul ulcer, its great powers, as far as I have been able to judge, are most conspicuous in what are called sphacelous or phagadenic affections, which are well known to be ever of a most dangerous nature, and have been but too frequently found to set our best exertions at defiance.

Much has been written regarding phagadenic ulcer, much asserted, doubted, and contradicted, from the days of Celsus to the present time. Indeed, from

its appearing in situations so opposite, and amongst descriptions of men so different, it is not surprising that the question of its cause should have afforded occasion for so much conjecture. Some have imagined that it must be ever, more or less, accompanied with a scorbutic taint, from its being so frequently observed amongst men who have been some months at sea, and brought on by the slightest causes, when the body is once prepared for it; an opinion which, perhaps, might at first sight gain confidence in this country, from the great proportion of malignant ulcers at all times found in the naval hospitals. Others again, allege, that it is altogether unconnected* with any scorbutic affection. Doctor Lind also holds out a caution against confounding the real scorbutic ulcer with others of a malignant nature.† Mr. Hume says that malignant ulcer is by no means connected with the sea-scurvy, but may happen as well to those who have never been at sea at all, as to those who have.‡ And Dr. Trotter, whose judgment is excellent, and whose zeal and industry are certainly most exemplary, observes, that the malignant ulcer, for the most part, attacks men who have returned lately from warm climates;§ and he hints, at the same time, a suspicion, that a long and excessive use of spirituous liquors will most frequently be found to precede its appearance. He further remarks, that the free use of ardent spirits, with a diet of salt provisions, under a burning sun, constitutes a mode of life not natural to man; and must therefore produce disorders that depend upon the protracted action of inordinate stimuli; and such he conceives to be the beginning, progress, and issue of malignant ulcer. In justification of this opinion, in so far as it relates to the ef-

* Doctor Blane himself seems doubtful on this subject; and mentions ulcers, though apparently of the most malignant and scorbutic nature, that neither yielded to the use of lime-juice, nor were attended with any other symptoms of scurvy. See Blane's Diseases of Seamen, pages 507 and 508, third edit.

† See Lind on the Scurvy, page 184.

‡ See Hume's Treatise on Ulcers, pages 106, 107.

§ See Medicina Nautica, vol. 3, page 468.

* Dr. Blane also takes notice of the malignant ulcer being brought on by this cause, as happened in the Ganges, 74, in the West-Indies, in 1796. Blane's Diseases of Seamen, pages 506, 507, third edit.

fects of ardent heat, I can affirm, that so great is the fear of producing phagedena in this country, in the hot months, that men are punished with great caution during that period; a caution rendered more necessary, perhaps, from this consideration, that the description of men who in general are punished, are the hardest livers in the corps. It would seem as if the malignant ulcer amongst seamen had but lately made its appearance in Europe; for Dr. Trotter, in another part of his work, in describing it, such as he found it at the time he writes (about November 1798), says, "we cannot assert that this is a new disease; but we meet with nothing in authors on surgery that is satisfactory, in either the history of the symptoms, or method of cure."* He talks of it with absolute loathing, as something that had not been before in that frightful shape; and at page 196 of the same volume, tells us, that he had never in any instance, remarked it assume the complexion of a scorbutic ulcer, properly so called, which is ever distinguished by a dark coloured fungous mass on its surface. The medical gentlemen of the navy have, on some occasions, given these ulcers the name of *contagious ulcers*; but they are in fact, the same as the sloughing phagedena,† though rendered perhaps more malignant by peculiar circumstances of mode of life, &c. But it is not my business, at this time, to discuss the theories and opinions of ingenious men, nor to search after ultimate causes. There is one thing too well established, and that is, that the phagedenic ulcer, from whatever cause it may spring, is of a most destructive nature: nor have I any doubt but that the ulcers I saw in the Naval Hospital at Madras were exactly of the same nature as those described by Dr. Trotter, as occurring in Europe, as were also those which came under my own care, as well amongst the Europeans at St. Thomas's Mount, as amongst the natives in the field hospital at Hurryhur. The Europeans were just landed, in the hottest month of the year, from a long voyage, and from the use of ardent spirits and salt provi-

sions. The sepoys, on the other hand, were in their own climate, and two hundred miles from the sea; they had never tasted salt meat in their lives, nor a drop of spirituous liquor. But the scurvy is now generally allowed to be no more than a state of debility induced by the abstraction of a sufficiently nourishing aliment, and may happen at land, as well as at sea, when the human frame is not properly supported; and hence we may not be altogether authorized in saying, that malignant ulcer is not connected with scurvy, because it often happens in inland situations. But of this enough.

To proceed, then, I shall simply state, that phagedenic ulcer, from whatever cause it may originate, is very frequent in India, as well amongst natives on shore (in the most interior districts) as at sea, from the testimony of his Majesty's navy surgeons, who in this country, I have been informed, are under the necessity of sending more men on shore at the different ports, with this, than with any other complaint. At Bombay it has got the name of *gongola lethefera*, where it has, on various occasions, been most destructive amongst seafaring men. In general terms I should say, that the phagedenic ulcer would seem to be induced, for the most part, by slight external injuries operating upon an irritable frame, already predisposed to the malady by some *debilitating influence*: such as long continued cold and wet, intense heat, heat and moisture combined, deficiency of diet, whether animal or vegetable, great fatigue, watchfulness, and perhaps the inordinate stimulus of ardent spirits inflaming a body, breathing an unwholesome air; and otherwise not properly supported. But in whatever manner it may be brought on, the Balsam of Peru appears to me to have extraordinary powers in the cure of it; and so convinced am I of this, that in the cases which have last come under my care of phagedenic ulcer, to the virtues of the balsam alone, as an external application, unassisted by any internal remedy whatever, have I entirely trusted for a cure, and with success.

The chief things to be noticed on the first day's using the balsam, are, a certain sensation of tickling over the face of the

sore; the comfort the patient almost immediately feels from the medicines destroying the offensive odour of putrid ichor; that from this period the sore does not spread; the general ease the person perceives in himself; and lastly, the evident effects that the remedy begins to produce on the appearance of the ulcer, by loosening the disorganized matter from the edges. On the second day, much of this commonly comes away with the dressings, and the patient begins to complain that the balsam smarts him excessively, from its being no longer in immediate contact with corrupt slough, but with more sensible parts: his spirits begin to get up, and his pulse becomes fuller. On the third day, the favourable symptoms are progressive; and I think that, for the most part, by the end of the fourth or fifth day, the surface of the ulcer is clean, sleep and appetite return, the wasting sweats cease, in short, the hectic diathesis gradually goes off. Every day after this is marked by symptoms of recovery: new granulations are seen rising up, red and firm, and at this time I have found it necessary to lay aside the use of the Balsam of Peru, and substitute for it simple cerate dressings, supported by a tighter bandage, or by the plaister slips, as recommended by Mr. Baynton of Bristol, to prevent the too rapid growth of new substance. This, I say, I have been under the necessity of doing on two accounts, having observed that this balsam, when the sore is once completely cleaned, not only smarts extremely, but often causes to bleed the tender parts which its own regenerating power has produced. An ulcer having thus been rendered simple, will of course, with proper management, heal up without further trouble.

This medicine, no doubt, operates in a great degree by its stimulating quality, which is considerable, though this is but a general property. There are certainly other occult virtues which it possesses (as there are in all remedies which have uncommon powers in particular disease), and which, as depending on the ultimate and characterizing essence of things, will, I fear, long be out of our power to explain. The voracity, if I may be allowed the expression, with which it consumes the ichor of phagedena, is to me wonderful, as is also the capability it seems to possess of expelling fetor. Nor must its

balancing effect be overlooked, which gives so much relief to the sufferers, and by which it in a manner soothes whilst it afflicts; for in the midst of the most painful smarting from the application, I have often heard the patient declare, that he would willingly bear it, for the sake of the ease and glowing comfort that he knows by experience must follow.

I have been the more surprised to find these virtues in this drug, having nowhere seen it even mentioned by any late writer on ulcers. Dr. Cullen, in his *Materia Medica*,* takes but little notice of it; and in what he does say is in very vague terms. "This balsam," he observes, "is of a stronger flavour than the others, but what peculiar virtues may arise from this has not been ascertained." We are told by Dr. Lewis, that it is procured from the *Myroseydon Peruiferum*, growing in Peru, and that it is prepared by coction in water; and it would appear by the *Literary Journal*,† that it has lately been discovered that the *Balsam of Tolu* is also procured from the same plant, by a different process (incision), and not from the *Toliceferen*, as had long been supposed. It is somewhat singular that Woodville, in his *Medical Botany*, should make no mention of the *Myroseydon Peruiferum*; nor is it to be found in the list of Indian plants published by Dr. William Roxburgh: so it is to be presumed, that it has not yet been observed in our Asiatic territories. In a late public communication to Dr. Berry, I expressed a wish that the *Myroseydon Peruiferum* should be brought to India; and from what I have had the honour to state, I trust it will be evident, that the introduction of the tree here, where it would in all probability thrive, would be a great blessing, and which there is every reason to believe may be easily effected, either from the West Indies, or through that medium.

I have thus, Honorable Sirs, taken the liberty of laying before you, what is, I believe, a new method of treating one of the most dreadful diseases to which the human frame is subject in this country. As far as it has been tried by me, it has in no one instance failed; and should it be found, from a more extensive practice, to prove equally efficacious in the sphaculous affections of cold climates, and to

* See *Medicina Nautica*, Vol. II, page 197.

† The enlightened and humane Dr. Blane has proved beyond a doubt, that the malignant ulcer is infectious, and recommends the same cautions regarding it that he urges in other contagious diseases. See *Blane's Diseases of Seamen*, page 508, 3d edition.

* Dr. Lind, in his *Treatise of the Scurvy*, gives an account of a gentleman who was confined for some time in a jail in Edinburgh, being seized with a true scurvy, page 134, 3d edition.

* See Cullen's *Materia*, vol. ii, page 190, † Vol. i, p. 339.

arrest the progress of that malignant ulcer, which has lately done so much mischief amongst our brave seamen, it will be to me a source of infinite happiness, there being, in my mind, no satisfaction equal to that which arises from a conviction of having been, in any de-

gree, the means of alleviating the sufferings of humanity.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

WHITELAW AINSLIE, M.D.

Surgeon, 2d Batt. Artillery.

St. Thomas's Mount,

Aug. 25, 1806.

For the Asiatic Journal.

A JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

(By a Gentleman resident at Batavia.)

Buitenzorg to Cessaroor.

WE left Buitenzorg, the country residence of the Governor, on the 26th April last; the weather unusually fine, the thermometer at 75°. On ascending the hill to the south of the Chinese village, we were saluted by the cool morning breeze from the mountains, which contributed, with the enchanting beauties of the scenery, to diffuse a general glow of cheerful animation in us all. We pursued our way directly to the *Blue Mountains*, or *Goonong Geddee*, leaving the *Salak* mountain to the right. The hills, as is usual in the early part of the day, were perfectly clear and defined, and therefore formed a grand and picturesque background to the landscape, which, indeed possessed every advantage and every grace belonging to a diversified and fortunate arrangement of hill, dale, wood, water, villages, and luxuriant cultivation; the latter, in particular, not only delighted the eye, by the rich variety of every gradation of shade, between the darkest green and the palest yellow, but it filled the mind with a rational *home-felt* satisfaction, arising from the contemplation of the beauties of nature, the bounties of Providence, and the blessings that result from a wise and enlightened administration.

Cessaroor to Tungo.

From Cessaroor to Tungo, the road was in many places so steep as to render our progress in carriages somewhat tedious; and, finding our horses themselves unable to advance, we had recourse to the assistance of a pair of buffaloes, yoked by means of a long rope in front of the horses; the usual expedient in travelling over the mountainous parts of the island.

Barbarity of Daëndels.

Tungo is a small village at the foot of the *Mukmadan*. Here we got on horseback, and began to ascend the pass over the mountain. In some places, the road seems to have been made with incredible labour; the hill being cut through to the depth of twenty, thirty, and even fifty feet. This road, which extends from Bantam to Byssookee, upward of seven hundred miles, and runs in some places through the centre of the island, over vast ranges of mountains, was the work of Marshal Daëndels. As a monument of the grandeur of his designs (if grandeur consist in surmounting difficulties), it must certainly claim our admiration; but when we consider the dreadful sacrifice of human life it has occasioned, together with its comparative inutility, we cannot but despise the vain-glory that projected the undertaking, and condemn the barbarous cruelty that accomplished it! Whole districts were depopulated, to furnish labourers, who were dragged, like condemned wretches, to the scene of toil, misery, and famine. This day we passed over a spot where thousands are known to have perished in the course of a few days, through absolute want; and we were informed, that till lately, the bones of the unhappy victims, strewed over the place, bore testimony to the horrid mortality. They are now decayed, or removed.

Chipanas.

After crossing the mountain, we arrived at Chipanas. This place is so called from a remarkable hot spring in its neighbourhood; *chi*, in the Sunda language, signifying "water," and *panas*, "hot." The

climate of this place is so remarkably fine; and the soil, a decomposition of volcanic materials,* so fertile, that it was converted by the Dutch into a government garden, whence European vegetables and fruit, were sent to Buitenzorg and Batavia, in the greatest perfection. The garden is still in existence and in high order.

Goonong Geddee.

At this place, we had a view of the *Goonong Geddee* or *Great Mountain*, and were so near, as to be able to discern a flag-staff which has been lately erected by the Lieutenant Governor, who, with a few gentlemen of his family, were the only Europeans that have ever ascended it. Its height above the sea, is computed to be from eight to nine thousand feet; and the thermometer, on the summit, sinks to 39° and 40°. The view from the top was described to us as truly magnificent, commanding a distinct prospect, in all directions, of at least two hundred miles extent, and therefore comprehending a circuit of twelve hundred. On the summit of the mountain, Mr. Raffles has laid a marble slab, with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon. Gilbert, Earl of Minto, who, in October 1811, first established the British Government in Java and the Eastern Seas."

Preanger Regencies.

Approaching Chanjore, we were met by the Regent, who escorted us with much ceremony, and a band of mountain music, to his residence, where we were treated with the utmost attention and rural hospitality. A bountiful board was spread in the European style, and a plentiful supply of excellent wine crowned the banquet.

Native Music.

In the course of the evening, we were

* The hills, which run in a continued range through Java, from west to east, are wholly volcanic; and most of them exhibit appearances of having been in a state of actual eruption. Since the conquest of the island by the English, three of these have burst forth; and innumerable earthquakes have been felt in different parts. The most tremendous and extraordinary volcanic explosion on record, occurred during last April on this island, of Sumbawa, five hundred and fifty miles to the east of Java. The ashes fell in such quantities over the eastern and central districts of the island, as to obscure the sun for many days, and to cover the surface of the earth from two to eight inches deep. The dark and heavy appearance of the atmosphere extended as far westward as Bantam; and sounds, like a distant cannonade, were heard at Bencoolen and Minto. [See *Asiatic Intelligence*, article *Java*, page 92.]

entertained with several specimens of Javanese dancing. The performers were chiefly women who make a livelihood by exhibiting their professional skill to the natives of the country, who are remarkably partial to this amusement; indeed, so much do they delight in it, that almost every man of consequence, who can afford it, keeps a regular set of *Rongiens*, or dancing-girls, in his pay, as well as a band of native music. The Regents themselves, are all excellent dancers.

The *Gomblong*, or band of Javanese music, consists of a great variety of instruments, and requires many performers. The instruments are chiefly composed of a sort of bell-metal, formed into vessels of various sizes. These vessels are placed with the mouths downward, on wooden frames, so constructed as to prevent a jarring vibration when the instrument is sounded; six or eight of these vessels, of the smaller sort, are chimed by each performer, who uses, for the purpose, a short stick, muffled with cloth or India-rubber. The music produced by this band is indescribably sweet and melodious, particularly at a little distance.

Here, also, we saw an old blind bard of the mountains, who sung the heroes of former times, accompanying his strains with the wild notes of an instrument which answered to a harp, called *Trawengsa*, and only known in the Preanger Regencies.

The Chuce.

The cultivation of grain is less attended to in this part of Java than in most others; and hence there are vast tracts of waste lands, overgrown with long rank grass, and abounding with tigers, wild boars, and deer; the hunting of which, particularly the last, constitutes the chief amusement of the natives of rank, who, in the proper season (the dry weather, when the grass is easily burnt), assemble their dependents, and take the field for a week or fortnight. We had fortunately an opportunity of being present at one of these hunts. Being posted on the top of a small hill, round which, to the distance of a mile, the grass was allowed to remain, it being burnt on the adjacent lands some days before, and consequently the deer, for the most part, driven for shelter into this spot. A chain of hunters, chiefly mounted on horseback, accompanied by dogs, was formed on the outside of the

jungle; and, on a signal given, the circle began to close in toward the centre, driving before it all the deer that happened to be within the limits. By the time the hunters were fairly within view, hundreds of deer were running about in all directions. The horsemen, armed with a knife, or short sword, pursued them with astonishing ardour and intrepidity, considering the ground they rode over; but their horses are so well trained and accustomed to the sport, that accidents do not so often occur as might be expected.

When once the herd is fairly surrounded, it seldom happens that many are fortunate enough to effect their escape, so numerous and so keen are their assailants. The destruction of these animals is frequently very great; seventy, eighty, or a hundred, are often sacrificed in one day. The flesh, salted, and dried in the sun, is called *dinding*, and is considered by the natives a great delicacy. It keeps a whole year.

Horsemanship.

The art of horsemanship is held in the highest respect by these people. In front of the residence of every man of consideration, there is a place dedicated to the purpose of equestrian exercises.

District of Cheribon.

We spent as much time in this interesting part of the island as circumstances would admit. Crossing the river Chanduy, at the village of Chawa, which separates the Preanger Regencies from the district of Cheribon, we entered the latter country. This extensive district was one of the first that experienced the blessings of emancipation from feudal tyranny. On landing on the eastern bank of the river, we were greeted by the acclamations of the inhabitants, who congratulated us on entering the land of liberty, crying, "Welcome to the English, who have made us free and happy!"

Dutch Oppression.

Between Chawa and Chamus, a considerable town, the country is in the highest state of cultivation. The remains of a few demolished coffee-gardens, now converted into *samas*,* seemed to indicate that the people already began to know the

* *Sama*, a water-meadow, or portion of ground levelled for the reception of water, and so situated as to be susceptible of artificial irrigation. It is by far the most valuable description of land.

value of liberty. Under the Dutch administration, they were compelled to cultivate coffee, and every article required by government, which they were forced to deliver, either for very inadequate payment, or for none at all. This sort of cultivation was very appropriately termed "forced deliveries;" an oppressive system which the English have happily abolished.

Kawali.

From Chamus our route lay through a wild, uncultivated, and almost uninhabited country, intersected by ravines, swelling into mountains, and overgrown with high grass jungles; and it was not till our arrival at the town of Kawali that we could perceive the least appearance of population. This place is remarkable for its having afforded an asylum to the fugitives who took shelter here, after the destruction of the kingdom of Pajajaran by its Mahomedan conquerors. Some ancient implements, and other relics, which they are said to have brought with them, are still preserved with the greatest reverence, by the present *Tommon-gong*, who is a lineal descendant from the royal stock. At Kawali, we saw some curious inscriptions, in characters which cannot now be decyphered.

Religious Antiquities.

On the introduction of Mahomedanism into Java, it was the intolerant policy of the conquerors to destroy or efface every vestige of the former religion, and to abolish as much as possible the remains of former usages. Hence the dilapidated state of the stupendous monuments of Hindu worship, which are scattered in all directions over the country; and hence the diminished, though still unsubdued attachment of the people to the institutions of their forefathers; to this day, the religion of Mahomed, for the most part, is but imperfectly engrafted on the people. Its forced tenets have never superseded their enthusiastic partiality for the romantic legends of their ancient history, which are intimately connected and interwoven with the Hindu mythology; nor have they completely obliterated their devotion toward the sacred remains of their former worship.—Hitherto, these important monuments of antiquity have excited but little interest in the European rulers of the land; inscriptions that would have enlightened history have been allowed to remain in

obscurity; and structures that defy the imitation of modern art, to moulder into premature decay. It has happily been the care of the British government to prevent the further dilapidation of these interesting relics by assignments of land for their future maintenance.

Empire of Solo.

On the 8th May, we crossed the river Loloug, which bounds Cheribon to the east, and the dominions of the Emperor of Solo to the west. Its course is nearly north and south; and it was two hundred yards broad, and about two feet deep, at the time we crossed it.

Dyiehehur.

At three miles from this river, we passed through the once flourishing, but now almost deserted town of Dyiehehur. The frequent ravages of a desperate set of pirates, who infest the southern coast of the island, have reduced this place to its present insignificance. The town, together with the district of the same name, is made over by the Emperor as a provision for the Prince Royal. It is governed by an *Inzaby*.

From Dyiehehur to Maganang, the road lay over mountains, and through forests, with hardly any appearance of cultivation or inhabitants.

Forest of Dyiehehur.

On the following day, we performed a long and arduous journey of nearly fifty miles, through the forest of Dyiehehur, a route which has never before been attempted by Europeans. On leaving Maganang, the road entered at once into a thick forest of bamboos, which grow in clumps at some distance from each other, leaving the space between perfectly unoccupied with any kind of vegetation. At a considerable height, the trees branch off and meet, giving a mutual support, and forming a canopy, so close and thick as almost to exclude the light at mid-day. Each clump forms, with the adjacent ones, on every side, natural lofty gothic arches, which in the deep gloom that surrounds them, except from the partial light of torches, present as grand and awfully romantic a scene, as can be well imagined. The road, or rather path, through the forest is so seldom passed, that it was frequently hardly distinguishable. In some places, it lay over steep mountains, and almost abrupt precipices, and, in others,

followed the courses of rivers, or wound through the mazes of deep ravines. Our horses were fortunately excellent, or we could not possibly have surmounted the difficulties we had to encounter. As it was, our journey was completed by twelve o'clock in the day, when we arrived safely at Algi Barang. The road we travelled that day is much infested by tigers, leopards, &c. and a follower of ours was actually seized by one of these destructive animals, and much torn, before he could be rescued by his companions.

District of Banjermass.

The district of Banjermass, which we had now reached, is one of the richest and most fertile in the island. The soil is remarkably fine, and it possesses unbounded facilities for irrigation.

The town of Banjermass itself is situated on the southern bank of the beautiful river Sirayer, which falls into the South Sea about fifteen miles lower down; it is navigable to a considerable distance. The river is held in great esteem by the Javanese, and is highly distinguished in their legendary fables or traditions;—the milky-way is supposed to be only the reflection of this wonderful river in the heavens.

The Tommongong, or chief officer of this place, who is married to a sister of the Emperor, was very assiduous in his attentions. His Dalum, or palace, was given up for the accommodation of our party, and every thing that could contribute to our comfort or entertainment was most considerably provided. In the evening we were entertained by an exhibition of Wyongs, who represented the marvellous feats of some of their ancient heroes.

In the course of our journey through Banjermass, we remarked the more than ordinary hospitality of the people, who actually placed fruits and refreshments along the road that we were to pass!

Volcano.

On reaching the village of Bladdran, some of the gentlemen of our party determined to pay a visit to the celebrated Goonong Prow. This mountain is so called from *Goonong*, a "hill," and *Prow*, a "ship," which it is supposed to resemble.

From Bladdran we proceeded on horseback on our excursion. We crossed the Cally Leoruyu over a bamboo bridge, and

passed through several deep ravines, and then, for about two miles, along a ridge of regular, though not very steep ascents, which brought us to the foot of the mountain, where a pretty little village, called Kamanka, is situated. From this spot we enjoyed a very strikingly grand prospect of the country beneath us, to a great extent; after surveying which for some minutes, we commenced our journey up the hill. The ascent was so steep and stony as to be in some places almost inaccessible; in others, we were assisted in ascending by the dilapidated remains of a flight of stone steps, which have evident marks of great antiquity, yet which must have sustained some dreadful convulsion of nature; as no effects of time, however remote the period of their construction, could so have completely demolished a work, which the durability of the materials, and solidity of the construction, seem calculated to perpetuate. The greater part of this wonderful memorial of human industry is buried under huge masses of rock and lava. As we ascended, we collected undoubted proof that the mountain has, at some period, been in a state of volcanic eruption. Near the summit, we discovered a crater, about half a mile in diameter, which was still burning. The bottom was chiefly composed of sulphur. In the deepest parts, where water had collected, the hot air or steam that passed through it communicates a boiling heat; and the smoke that issued forth had a dark appearance, and impregnated the air to a considerable distance with a strong and unpleasant stench, resembling the washings of a foul gun. The smoke and hot steam issued from a variety of places; but, in the deepest part, where a large pool of water had collected, from which there was no visible outlet, it boiled most furiously, the ebullitions rising, with a considerable rushing noise, to the height of from three to five feet. The ground, or rather brimstone rock, under our feet, was in many places heated, and it sounded hollow when stamped on;—the whole of this immense mass of brimstone seemed as if it had once been in a liquid state, but it was now so consolidated that it was difficult to separate the smallest particle with the point of a stick.

Braminical Temples.

Hence we pursued our way in a N. W. direction, by a difficult and very rugged path, which, at length, brought us to the entrance of an extensive plain or table-land, surrounded, on all sides but one, by a ridge about a thousand feet above the level of the plain. The plain, at some very remote period, was doubtlessly the crater of a vast volcano. On its border, we discovered four very ancient temples, built of hewn stone. They were greatly dilapidated; but it was evident that the injuries they had sustained must have been the effect of some violent shock or convulsion of the earth. The largest of them occupies a square of about forty feet. The walls are ten feet thick, and the height is about thirty-five feet: the chamber within, to which there is but a single entrance, is not more than twenty feet square. The roof, which is arched to a point in the centre, is about twenty feet high; so that the whole building is almost one solid mass of masonry, composed of the most durable and finest cut stone, in blocks of from one to two feet long, and about nine inches thick. These walls, however, constructed as described, were rent from top to bottom. It was particularly observed, that little or no injury had been done by vegetation; the climate being here adverse to the production of the plant whose roots are so destructive to buildings on the plain. The cornices and entablatures of these buildings still exhibit specimens of delicate and very elegant sculpture.

Several deep excavations were observed in the neighbourhood, made in search of gold utensils, images, and coins, many of which, from time to time, have been dug up here.

From these ruins, we proceeded round the border of the plain, which was covered with scattered ruins and large fragments of hewn stone, to a considerable distance, till we reached the centre of it, where we found four other temples similar to those already described, which we proceeded to examine; but in effecting which, we experienced more difficulty than we expected. The ground, in many places, was a complete bog or quagmire, which threatened to sink under our feet. Our guide sounded with great caution before us, as if conscious of the dan-

ger of some particular spots, which he carefully avoided.

These latter temples are in much better condition than the former, and the sculpture was, in many places, quite perfect. We observed several Hindu images, and among the rest, that of Vishnu, which convinced us that this spot was formerly

dedicated to the braminal worship. Here also excavations had been made in search of hidden treasures.

The height of the table land, above the level of the country at the foot of the mountain, we supposed to be about five thousand feet.

(To be continued.)

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WATER PALACE AT UZEN.

THE subjoined is an extract of a letter by the late Sir Charles Warre Mallet, dated April, 1785:—

On the subjection of Malwar by the Mahrattas, about fifty years ago, it was given in Jaghire to three chieftains, Ranojee Scindia, Makajee Holkar, and Esevanba Porvar. Uzen is the capital of the Scindia family; Indar of the Holkars; and Dhar of the Powars: all which places are laid down erroneously by Rennell.

Uzen is situated in 23° 14' to 15. On the 11th instant, I went to view the city and environs, proceeding by the banks of the river Sissera, on the eastern side of which the city stands, running nearly due north. At about the distance of two miles on western bank, is Behr Ghur, or Mahadon Ghur. The former name is in compliment to the idol of that name, who has a temple here—the latter in compliment to Mahadonja Scindia, who ordered the Ghur or fort, to be undertaken at the instance of Jewram Jant, a chief of that tribe, who took refuge with him about ten years ago, to avoid the troubles in his own country. It is a fort on an extensive plain, surrounded by a ditch of about twenty feet deep, meant to communicate with the river at each extremity. The walls of the fort are of stone and mortar, and seem excellent masonry; but they are not yet raised to the commencement of the parapet.—Within the fort is another very handsome square fortification, meant for the habitation of Scindia himself; each face one hundred and fifty yards. This building is in the same unfinished state with the former, and the progress of both is stopped by the orders of Scindia.

About a mile and a half further, on the *Asiatic Journal*.—No. II.

same side of the river, is a very extraordinary large gloomy edifice, of peculiar strength, and still in very good repair, erected on an artificial island, formed, for the purpose, by a diversion of the stream of the Sissera, and connected with the western bank by a bridge of sixteen arches. In the western stream, which I conceive to be the artificial one, is a surprising multitude of various apartments constructed on a level with the water and in the midst thereof. The water being conveyed round them in various channels, into reservoirs contrived for its reception, whence it is conveyed by proper outlets to the bed of the river, into which it is discharged by little artificial cascades that have a very pleasing effect.

The whole of these buildings are in the bed of the river, which must have been constructed before the bank was cut, are overflowed in the rains; but of such astonishing strength is the masonry, as to remain still in high preservation.

The apartments are admirably calculated for coolness, each recess being furnished with rings, to which I conceive were fixed curtains of the aromatic root, called Keese, which, being wetted, gives a delicious coolness to the entering air.

On the western side of the river, are two large enclosures of stone-wall, one within the other, the lesser must have been a garden, the other, which is three or four miles in extent, a park, the wall of which is now in ruins.

I could get no intelligible account of this extraordinary work from any of the natives, who call it Gharé Shah. The first princes of Malwa, after the subversion of the empire of Delhi, were of that tribe; but the government afterwards fell into the hands of the Gilgees; and,

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on consulting an authentic history of this province, I found the following very clear and concise account of this extraordinary structure, *viz.*

"Sultaun Nasir ul Deen Gilgee, son of Ghias ul Deen, ascended the throne of Malva in the year of the Hejra 905, and reigned 11 years and 4 months. This prince, who was cruel and oppressive, built the water-works at Hallea Di and Saadan Pore. For, having contracted an intolerable heat in his habit, by eating fixed quicksilver, he spent his whole time in these watry abodes, and carried on the business of his government there."

By this account, these works are 300 years old; and their permanence, through so long a period, with so constant and so great a force of water on them, is certainly much to be admired. The Indians have extraordinary ideas of the stimulative and strengthening qualities of fixed quicksilver, and also impute it to some prodigious and supernatural effects, arising from ignorance and a fondness for the wonderful. I am informed that this prince ordered places of the same kind to be prepared in many parts of his dominions, and that there are very fine ones

at Mando, about twenty-six coss hence. There are some inscriptions here, placed by order of Akber and Shah Jehan, in their progress to and from the Deccan, which I have taken copies of. Captains Reynolds has taken a view of the works.

The city of Uzen is very ancient, and said to have been the residence of the great prince Bicker Majet, whose era is now current amongst the Hindoos, this being the year 1842. It is now as extensive as Surat, but retains marks of much greater extent, large bricks being constantly dug up three or four miles round. The town is very irregular, particularly towards the river, where the ruggedness of the bank has prevented the smallest appearance of order. There are many fine flights of steps to the water, and some handsome mausoleums and pagodas on the banks and in the town; particularly the repository of the ashes of Ranajee Sindia, father of Mahajee Sindia.

The great street is very straight, broad, regularly built, and well paved. The bazar is well supplied with grain, rice, goods, greens, fruits, amongst which are apples, melons, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, &c. &c.

INDIAN NOTICES.

(No. I.) :

COMPANY'S TRADE.

Among the papers read at a General Court of Proprietors, at the East-India House, on the 1st of May, 1812, is one under the signatures of the Chairman and Court of Directors, in which is exhibited the following succinct view of the capital and interests concerned in the Indian and China trade from the port of London:—

There are about fourteen hundred commanders and officers belonging to the ships of the East-India Company, beside the seamen, who may be about eight thousand.

The tradesmen engaged, in the supply of the Company's shipping in the river Thames, are about twelve thousand, and the labourers employed in their warehouses are about three thousand. All these, and their families and dependents,

make an aggregate of upward of thirty thousand persons.

The capital employed in the Indian trade may be moderately computed as follows:—

The Company's capital stock of 6,000,000*l.* at the price at which many Proprietors purchased, will amount to £10,800,000

Capital in warehouses.....	1,000,000
Capital in ships	3,800,000
Capital in docks.....	400,000
Capital of individuals in the metropolis may be moderately estimated at.....	5,000,000

£21,000,000

The trade in which this large capital is employed, produces an annual revenue to government of more than four millions sterling; and the net saving to

government, from the present mode of collecting the duties, may, we conceive, be fairly estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum.

NATIVE POWERS.

THE writer of a letter in India, dated June 12th, 1815, gives the following sketch of the military strength of the powers bordering on the British dominions, and which, though at present at peace with us, he calls *hostile powers* :—

1. The Seikhs possess a large tract of country; their tribes are headed by Runjeet Sing, a warlike and ambitious leader. Their usual military establishment may be estimated at twenty-eight thousand men. The Seikhs under our protection can bring into the field about seventeen thousand soldiers.

2. Scindiah has about forty thousand soldiers; he is said to be in close alliance with the Rajah of Berar and with the Bhurtpou Rajah. He has acquired much strength since the Mahratta war, by bringing the feudatory states under his immediate controul.

3. Ameer Khan may have twenty-eight thousand soldiers; Mahomed Shah and Lall Sing, who generally act with him, can bring twenty thousand more into the field. Ameer Khan is generally much in want of money, and when his troops become mutinous for being kept in arrears, he gives them perhaps half their pay, with authority to plunder to the amount of what is still due to them.

4. Holkar is poor, and has only seventeen thousand men. Ameer Khan, Mahomed Shah and Lall Sing are nominally his generals.

5. The Pindarees are a tribe of military adventurers, who, having followed the standards of different chiefs, and, from the present tranquil state of Hindostan, being out of employ, have joined with other vagrants, and have cemented themselves into one great body of forty thousand soldiers. These hardy troops infest the neighbouring provinces for plunder, and will fight under any chief who will best pay them. They may be compared to the companies which infested the provinces of France in the time of our Edward III, and who first drove Peter the Cruel of Spain from his throne, and then, under the Black Prince, replaced that monster.

Recapitulation.

	Soldiers.
1. Seikhs (Runjeet Sing)....	28,000
2. Scindiah.....	40,000
3. Ameer Khan.....	28,000
Mahomed Shah .. }	20,000
Lall Sing	
5. Holkar	17,000
6. Pindarees.....	40,000
Total.....	173,000

A second writer draws the following picture of the state of our relations, with the above powers:—

The present native Princes of India are all upstarts, who, by the edge of the sword, have been able to secure a dominion out of the falling fragments of the Mogul empire. Their councils being in general composed of the military leaders of their numerous and needy cavalry, a restless impatience of peace, and a love of enterprise, prevails in their deliberations. The power of the East India Company, always employed to preserve a general tranquillity throughout that discordant region, and to that effect represented at each of their native courts, is the common obstacle that restrains the turbulence of these adventurers, and the natural object of their concealed aversion. They are therefore leagued in secret union for our destruction. whenever a favourable opportunity offers for successful aggression; and as they are wholly ignorant of our situation in Europe, and of the influence which individual character gives to the tone of our political language in India, and incapable of comprehending an external moderation not proceeding from internal debility, they judge of our circumstances by the confidence or diffidence of our deportment.—Hence nothing is so dangerous, and nothing so liable to conjure up all these inconstant elements into a formidable array against us, as a temporising submissive disposition in our Government.

There cannot be a stronger instance of this, than the conduct of the Holkar family, ever since they have been restored to their wide-extended dominions. Far from feeling or showing gratitude for our clemency, neither they themselves, nor the neighbouring princes, could account

for the sudden restoration of the power which we had spent so much blood and treasure to depress, but by some disaster of our affairs in Europe, which rendered it necessary for us to retire from the field. Those in the closest alliances with us therefore began secret intrigues among our troops, and our own folly, assisting their machinations, produced the mutinies of Hyderabad and Vellore.

Since that, the Holkar armies, under Ameer Khan, have constantly hovered about the centre of India, ready to fall upon us, and head the confederacy wherever a favourable opportunity offered. The lamentable contest between the Governor and the army of Madras in 1809, though obscurely seen, did not fail to draw this threatening meteor to that quarter; and he soon appeared with an immense body of cavalry, hovering about our frontier. The family of Holkar have a most formidable force, constantly in motion, under Ameer Khan, and supported

by the confederate Mahratta politics, in constant preparation, to seize the first favourable opportunity of falling upon us. Scindiah has been increasing his cavalry and his resources, to the same intent; and the Berar Rajah, though naturally pacific, is so much under the controul of the two former, that he must ever side with their measures. The Nizam has a subsidiary force, which he is always endeavouring to corrupt; and though the Paishwah seems only engaged in forcing the wives of his subjects, his tributary Zemindars are all warlike, and ready to rise at a signal. Runjeet Sing has ever been insulting us, since we became his neighbours; and, without noticing the minor powers, the disposition of these leaders renders it every day more probable that India must soon be fought for over again. They have their emissaries in the Madras infantry, and I fear that the signal for the attack will be an explosion in that agitated quarter.

SAN-YU-LOW;

OR, THE THREE DEDICATED ROOMS.

A Tale translated from the Chinese, by J. F. Davis, Esq. of the Honourable Company's China Establishment.

(Continued from Page 41.)

TANG-YO-CHUEN's son, having waited several years without seeing him finish the business, was a little vexed and angry at heart; and said to his father, "Why have we waited such a long time? That man's house is not yet finished, nor is his money yet expended. From this it would appear that he is a fellow of ways and means; and with regard to the business of his selling it hereafter, that seems to be a little uncertain." Yo-chuen replied, "Every day later makes it a day more certain; and each day makes it more advantageous for us. There is no occasion for you to fret about it. The reason why his house is not finished, is merely this; when it is completed, its appearance does not hit his wish; and it is necessary to take it to pieces, in order to build again. If it is excellent, he seeks for still higher excellence; so that of every day, during which

it is delayed, the alterations and improvements are wholly for our own advantage. The reason of his money not being completely wasted, is this; the usurers and the workmen, seeing he is inclined to build it very high, wish to take* and lend to him on credit. They do not sue him for their accounts and wages, because (they think) that by every additional day of work they get a day's money; while, if they were to press him hard, he would stop the work for a few days, and they would have no employment. Thus it is that his money is not all expended. This may be called 'taking flesh to feed an ulcer.' It is not that he is really possessed of ways and means. When he shall have arrived at the period at which

* Such is the phrase in the original, Pa ho wo shé ta, 'to take things and lend to him.'

he can draw together no more, those persons who have him in their books, will inevitably press him all together, and begin to curse him. There is no fear that he will not then seek, in the first place, to sell what he has in land; and as that will not suffice to pay them, he will certainly think next about his house. If he begins to look about him now, at an early period, and while his debts are not large, he can wait for a good price; and if he sells it at all, will not sell it cheap. The right way will be to wait till a later day, when his debts are a little increased, and anxious to sell, he will be willing to come down with the terms. This is all the very making of us; Why go and obstinately fret about it?"

The son hearing this, greatly applauded and acquiesced. It truly same to pass that after a few years, Yu-soo-chin's debts by degrees accumulated, and his creditors every day came before his doors to claim them; and there were some who would not go away again. The house which he was building could not be finished; and he at last wanted to seek a man to buy it.

All those, who are selling houses, are differently circumstanced from the vendors of lands. They must necessarily wish to find out a purchaser in some neighbouring situation, that he may have either his foundations contiguous or his windows opposite. If some distant person wishes to buy, he will want to enquire of those in the neighbourhood.—Should the neighbours utter a word of disadvantage, he, who wanted to purchase, will not be willing to do it. Not like lands, or hills, or fish-ponds, in the midst of an empty plain, which any one can understand. Therefore in selling a house, it is desirable to sell to some one in the neighbourhood.

Tang-yo-chuen was an opulent man; it would not do to trifle with him. The negotiators of course went to ask him first. Both the father and son, though at their hearts they greedily coveted it, merely returned for answer, that "They did not want it." They waited till he entreated them earnestly; and then went over,—just to give a look. As if disliking it, they said, that "He had built it but indifferently. The apartments were not fit for a gentleman; and the winding

avenues would only impede business. The fine carved doors, when they were required to keep out thieves, would have no strength. Rooms, which should be different, were like each other. The ground and the air were very damp. No wonder that it would fetch no money. The flowers and bamboos were like plantations of mulberry* and hemp. Those, who came to saunter here, must inevitably be constantly served with wine and eatables. Such a house as this was fit only to be turned into a Nunnery, or a Jos-house†. If one wished to make inner apartments for one's children, it would never do."

Yu-soo-chin had been all his life spending his heart's blood upon it; and now, seeing that it did not obtain approbation, but that they shewed a dislike and contempt towards it, was not altogether pleased. But, as there was nobody besides this man who could buy the house, it was as well not to quarrel with him.

The people present advised Yo-chuen not to say too much against it. The price altogether was not high; and even if he took it to pieces and built it again, it would pay for the workmen and their maintenance. Yo-chuen and his son of course praised and dispraised it, till they brought it down to a very low price indeed; not above one-fifth of the real value.

Yu-soo-chin had no alternative; and must bear the pain of selling it. State rooms, pavilions, and fish-ponds, were all delivered over in the bonds. There was only one set of rooms which he had been working at all his life, and had brought exactly to hit his taste. This he would not write down in the bonds, but wanted to build a partition wall, and make another entrance, in order that he might inhabit it till his death.

The son decidedly wanted to force him

* Mulberry trees are usually grown in China, solely for the purpose of rearing silkworms, and are therefore young plants, not exceeding the height of a common-sized shrub. This comparison in the text, probably alludes to the great quantity of the flowers, &c.

† The names in the original, are Gan-tang, and Sze-yuen; the former meaning the residences for female bonzes, and the latter for the male priests of the religion of Fo, which are called by Europeans, Jos-houses.

to sell it altogether, in order that it might be complete. Yo-chuen, however, seemed to agree with the rest of the people. Screwing up his mouth, he said, "Let him sell it or not sell it; where is the use of forcing him? Indeed I wish that he may retain this small shred,* that it may be the means of recovering the property hereafter, when he has improved his circumstances. It will then, as of old, revert to its original master, which will be a very good thing." When the people heard this, they all said that it was the speech of a benevolent man.—How should they know that it was far otherwise; that it was altogether the language of contempt! He concluded that it could never be recovered, and therefore in leaving him this shred, knew that it was quite useless, and that the whole must inevitably become one house; the only difference being, whether sooner or later. Hence he listened to his requisitions, and entirely agreed with him in words. They accordingly took the whole house and divided it into two compartments. The new master obtained nine parts; and the old possessor, one.

It seems that this set of rooms was in the style of a pagoda, consisting altogether of three stories. In each story was a tablet, written upon by eminent persons, all of whom he could name. In the lowest room were carved lattices, crooked railings, bamboo seats, and flower-stands. It was the place where he received visitors. Upon the front of the tablet were written four characters, to this effect;

"Dedicated to Men."

The middle story had bright tables and clear windows; with some toothpicks and pictures. It was the place where he was accustomed to read and write. Upon the tablet were four characters, saying;

"Dedicated to the Ancients."

The highest story was empty and light. There was nothing besides a chafing dish

* In the original it is literally *Sien*, a shred. There is some law existing in China, that if a man, in selling his property, retains but a small portion of it, he is entitled to receive back the whole; if hereafter his improved circumstances will allow of his redeeming it. This observation may serve to explain his motive in wishing to retain this shred.

† This may appear like tautology, but it is a literal translation of the original. A great deal of such repetition prevails in Chinese writing.

for incense, and a sacred book. This was where he retreated from the crowd, retired from noise, divided himself from men, and shut out example.* On the front of the tablet were four characters to this effect;

"Dedicated to Heaven."

Having divided the building into compartments for these three different uses, he likewise took them unitedly, and formed a tablet, calling them;

"The three dedicated Rooms."

Before he had parted with the rest of his property, those three appellations, though well chosen, were still vainly applied. The rooms had not yet been really made use of. The lowest apartment only could be excepted; for as he was exceedingly fond of guests, and, if a person from a distance visited him, immediately placed a bed in it, the appellation of, "Dedicated to Men," was certainly applicable. As to the two upper apartments, he had hitherto scarcely been in them. Now that his summer houses were gone, besides the apartment "Dedicated to the Ancients," he had no place to read or write in; and, excepting that "Dedicated to Heaven," no place to which he could retire from noise, or retreat from the crowd. All the day long he sat in them, and the names which he had dictated, became truly applicable. He now fully understood, that in a small dwelling a great deal might be done; and that it was better to despise the name and stick to the reality. These four popular lines are not inapplicable.

"Lord of ten thousand acres, blooming fair,
"A few small morsels quell thy appetite;
"A thousand spreading roofs demand thy care,
"And, lo! six feet suffice thee ev'ry night."

Hitherto, the little strength which he had possessed had all been dissipated in vain. He henceforth applied his enterprising and extensively operating genius, collectively at a single point; and caused these apartments to be decorated to an extraordinary degree. Residing in the midst of them, Yu-soo-chin not only did not feel the misery of parting with his garden, being, on the contrary, very much relieved by the absence of that burden; but also did not suffer from a violent neighbour at his side. How he could live securely in this habitation, will be shown in the next section.

(To be continued.)

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. II.)

ACCOUNT OF A SHOWER OF STONES.

THE following account of a shower of stones which fell in the Doab on the 5th of November, 1814, is translated from a private Persian letter. The stones described are of a very extraordinary size. The attempted explanation commences in a manner not inconsistent with our modern chemical philosophy, whatever we may think of the conclusion.

Health to the Cherisher of the Poor!

A singular phenomenon has occurred in the Doab. I have heard the facts related by word of mouth from various persons, who all concur in the same account. The circumstances are as follow:

On the 5th of November current, being Saturday, while half a watch of the day still remained (i. e. half past four o'clock, p. m.) There was first of all heard a dreadful peal of thunder, and then stones rained down in sight of the inhabitants of the country, each stone being from thirteen to fifteen *seer** in weight. In the first place, wheresoever they fell, a great dust rose from the ground; and after the dust subsided, a heap of loose earth (*chakri*) was found, and in that heap (*chakri*) were found the stones, a piece of one of which is inclosed in this letter, as a specimen. The particulars follow below:—

In the district of Lank, seven stones were found. In the district of Bhaweri, dependent on Begm Sumroo, four. In the district of Chal, belonging to the Pergunnah of Shali, three. At Kabut belonging to the same Pergunnah, five. In all, nineteen stones were found.

The cause of this may be, that in the course of the changes which take place on the surface of the earth, air, being extricated, may have entered into combination, and come into contact with elemental fire, and from this fire received a portion of heat; that then it may have united with sulphur and terrene salt, (as, for instance, saltpetre) when the mixture, from some cause, being ignited, the fire bestows its own property on the mass, and the stones

* The Bengal *seer* weighs 3lb, 6oz, 15dr,

which may be above it are blown into the air. God knows the truth. The fact being very surprising, I have sent you information of it.

(Signed)

SYED ABDULLA.

Nov. 22, 1814.

RUTT JATRA AND SUTTEE.

A PRIVATE letter from Jaganath gives the following particulars of the occurrences during the festival of the Rutt Jatra at that place, in June 1814:

June 28.—The sights here beggar all description. Though Jaganath made some progress on the 19th, and has travelled daily ever since, he has not yet reached his country-house, which is about a mile from the temple:—he may, perhaps, however, arrive there to-night. His brother is a-head of him, and the lady in the rear.—One woman only has devoted herself under the wheels;—and a shocking sight it was. Another, intending, I believe, also to devote herself, missed the wheels with her body, but had her arm broken. Three have lost their lives by the pressure of the crowd; one of them in the temple, and two in the street.

The place swarms with fakeers and mendicants, whose devices to attract attention are in many instances really ingenious. You see some standing for half the day on their heads, bawling all the while for alms; some with their heads entirely covered with earth; some having their eyes filled with mud, and their mouths with straw; some lying in puddles of water; one man with his foot tied to his neck, another with a pot of fire on his belly; and a third enveloped in a net work made of rope.

Yesterday evening, we witnessed a Suttee. The acting magistrate alighted, and spoke to the woman; but she said, that she had loved her husband, and was determined to burn with him. The man had died only about seven hours before, and his body was in a pit, at a short distance, filled with burning faggots. She proceeded toward the spot, supported by her two sons and several brahmins; mu-

sic playing during the ceremony. When she came near the pit, she received a vessel (containing offerings, I suppose) from one of the sons, and then, advancing from the rest, passed round the place, until she came opposite to her husband, when she threw in the vessel, and presently sprang forward with open arms, embraced the dead body, and soon afterward expired. The remains of both were subsequently taken up; and, the sons having first performed certain ceremonies for each, they were placed on separate piles and consumed to ashes.

I am happy to say, that not a life has this year been lost at the barrier, where last year twenty-seven were crushed to death.

June 28.—Jaganath, his brother and sister, all quitted their garden-house last night, mounted their *ruttis* again, and this morning have commenced their journey back to the temple, in perfect health; for you must know that Jaganath, according to his annual custom, had caught cold, by bathing in the temple at the last full moon; in consequence of which, he shut himself up for a fortnight, and, a day or two after he was well enough to see company, and set out on this expedition to his garden-house for change of air. He accordingly, now, returns quite restored.

THE WILD ASS.

At page 56, the *the Khur, Gurkhur*, or wild ass, will be found described as an inhabitant of the Indian Desert. —A recent correspondent of the Bombay Gazette gives the following account of this animal, as seen by him in the desert which divides Cattiwar from Cutch. Job, as cited by Mr. Elphinstone, places it in deserts, in forests, and among mountains.

"It is perhaps," says the writer in the Gazette, "not generally known, that the desert tract, called by the natives Run, which divides Cattiwar from Cutch, is the resort of the wild ass, which I have heard people affirm to be found only in the deserts of Persia. Some time ago, taking a ride on the banks of the Run, I discovered several herds of those curious animals, amounting to sixty or seventy; and, wishing to have a nearer view, I galloped toward them: but, although mount-

ed on a horse of approved swiftness, I never could approach nearer than twenty yards, and they did not appear to be at their speed. A dog, which accompanied me, was close at their heels, when they turned and pursued him with an angry snorting noise.

This ass, which is by the natives called *Khur*, (the Persian appellation of that animal,) is considerably longer lived than the tame one; the body is of an ash colour, which, gradually fading, becomes a dirty white under the belly. The ears and shoulder-stripe resemble, as far as I can judge, those of the common kind; but its head seemed much longer, and its limbs more roughly and strongly formed. The natives of this country describe the *Khur* as excessively watchful, so that it is caught with difficulty. It breeds on the banks of the Run, and on the salt islands in the centre of that tract;—it browses on the saline and stunted vegetation found in the desert, and, in November and December, advances into the country, in herds of hundreds, to the utter destruction of the grain fields. These animals are accordingly caught in pits, and are found to be fierce and untameable. They bite and kick in the most dangerous manner, accompanied by the angry snorting, which appears to be their only voice. Their flesh is esteemed good food, by some of the lowest castes of natives, who lie in wait for them, near the drinking-places. I must not omit to notice a singular idea which is entertained in the country regarding this animal, which is, that the old male castrates many of the male colts of his herd, with his teeth, shortly after they are born; I am not prepared, at present, to assert that this is the case, but I am told that an entire male is seldom or ever killed; therefore they must have been gelded by some means or other. From the little I have yet seen of this animal, it appears to me to resemble, in many respects, the wild male found in the western deserts of Tartary; but, should the circumstance of the wild ass being found to inhabit part of India be of interest to any of your readers, a longer stay among our long-eared neighbours may afford a further insight into their *manners, habits, and customs*, three heads of constant and anxious research among our Indian literati."

DURGA PUGA.

The festival of the Dugah Pugh, which is now near its conclusion, (says a Calcutta paper of 1814) has this year been celebrated by the wealthy natives of Calcutta with their usual hospitality and devotion. Of the different exhibitions prepared for this occasion, perhaps the performances of a Cashmerian, endowed with singular skill in the art of balancing the sword, and in other feats of bodily strength and agility, at the house of Gopee Mohun Tagore, were the most remarkable. The exhibition of a boy, who danced on the sharp edge of two naked swords, at the house of Gopee Mohun Deb, likewise attracted attention from its novelty. The pleasing notes, however,

of the celebrated female singer Nikhee, rendered the dwelling of Rajah Kishum Chund Roy, the most general resort of fashionable company; though the vocal powers of this favourite performer appear to have lost somewhat of that fascinating effect which they at one time possessed. The houses of Rajah Rajkissen, Roopchund Roy, Neelmoney Mullick, and many others which it were tedious to enumerate, had also their respective attractions to boast of, either in the splendour of their decorations, in their groupes of singers and dancers, or in the dramatic exhibition of certain Merry-Andrews, whose buffooneries seemed to entertain in no ordinary degree the native part of the spectators.

For the Asiatic Journal.

A MEMORIAL,

To serve by way of Instruction to Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, to direct his Conduct while General Buonaparte remains under his Care.

Now that accounts are daily arriving of the situation and treatment of General Buonaparte in the island of St. Helena, the reader will not be displeased to find himself enabled by this article to refer to the words of the official instructions by which Sir George Cockburn is required to regulate his conduct toward his prisoner. Parliament not having been sitting since the surrender and disposal of the General, no opportunity has yet been afforded for receiving this paper directly from Government; but the following copy, which bears every mark of authenticity, and has never been questioned, has reached the English public by the way of Hamburg. To account for its coming from Hamburg, we have only to recollect, that it was doubtlessly communicated to the Ministers of his Majesty's allies:

Letter from Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Downing-street, July 30, 1815.

MY LORDS, I wish your Lordships to have the goodness to communicate to Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn a
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copy of the following Memorial, which is to serve him by way of instruction to direct his conduct while General Buonaparte remains under his care. The Prince Regent in confiding to English officers a mission of such importance, feels that it is unnecessary to express to them his earnest desire that no greater personal restraint may be employed than what shall be found necessary faithfully to perform the duties of which the Admiral, as well as the Governor of St. Helena, must never lose sight, namely, the perfectly secure detention of the person of General Buonaparte. Everything which, without opposing the grand object, can be granted as an indulgence, will, His Royal Highness is convinced, be allowed the General. The Prince Regent depends further on the well known zeal and resolute character of Sir George Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be misled, imprudently to deviate from the performance of his duty.

BATHURST.

MEMORIAL.

When General Buonaparte leaves the Bellerophon to go on board the Northumberland, it will be the properest moment for Admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which General Buonaparte may
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have brought with him. The Admiral will allow the baggage, wine, and provisions which the General may have brought with him, to be taken on board the Northumberland. Among the baggage his table service is to be understood as included, unless it be so considerable as to seem rather an article to be converted into ready money than for real use. His money, his diamonds, and his saleable effects (consequently bills of exchange also), of whatever kind they may be, must be delivered up. The Admiral will declare to the General that the British Government by no means intends to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects, to hinder him from using them as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Buonaparte, the inventory of the effects to be retained shall be signed by this person as well as by the Rear-Admiral, or by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory. The interest or the principal (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied to his support, and in this respect the principal arrangement to be left to him. For this reason he can from time to time signify his wishes to the Admiral, till the arrival of the new governor of St. Helena, and afterwards to the latter, and if no objection is to be made to his proposal, the Admiral or the Governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his Majesty's Treasury. In case of death, he can dispose of his property by a last Will, and be assured that the contents of his testament shall be faithfully executed. As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulations.

The disposal of the troops left to guard him, must be left to the Governor. The latter, however, has received a notice, in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the Admiral. The General must constantly be attended by an officer appointed by the Admiral, or, if the case occurs, by the Governor. If the General is allowed to go out of the bound where the sentinels are placed, an orderly man at least must

accompany the officer. When ships arrive, and as long as they are in sight, the General remains confined to the limits where the sentinels are placed. During this time all communication with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena are subject during this time to the same rules, and must remain with him. At other times, it is left to the judgment of the Admiral or Governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them. It must be signified to the General, that if he makes any attempt to fly, he will then be put under close confinement; and it must be notified to his attendants, that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the General's flight, they shall be separated from him, and put under close confinement. All letters addressed to the General, or to persons in his suite, must be delivered to the Admiral or Governor, who will read them, before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the General or his suite, are subject to the same rule. No letter that does not come to St. Helena, through the Secretary of State, must be communicated to the General or his attendants, if it is written by a person not living in the Island. All their letters addressed to persons not living in the Island must go under the cover of the Secretary of State.

It will be clearly expressed to the General, that the Governor and Admiral have precise orders to inform his Majesty's Government of all the wishes and representations which the General may desire to address to it; in this respect they need not use any precaution. But the paper on which such request or representation is written must be communicated to them open, that they may both read it, and when they send it, accompany it with such observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new Governor the Admiral must be considered as entirely responsible for the person of General Buonaparte, and His Majesty has no doubt of the inclination of the present Governor to concur with the Admiral for this purpose. The Admiral has full power to retain the General on board his ship, or to convey him on board again, when, in his opinion, secure detention of his person cannot otherwise be effected.

When the Admiral arrives at St. Helena, the Governor will, upon his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such Officers or other persons in the military corps of St. Helena, as the Admiral—either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or disposition—shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena. If there are strangers in the island, whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental in the flight of General Buonaparte, he must take measures to remove them. The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it, are placed under the surveillance of the Admiral. He fixes the places which the boats may visit, and the Governor will send a sufficient guard to the points where the Admiral

shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The Admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast, except such as he shall allow. Orders will be issued to prevent, after a certain necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessel from going in future to St. Helena.

If the General should be seized with serious illness, the Admiral and the Governor will each name a Physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the General in common with his own Physician; they will give them strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health. In case of his death, the Admiral will give orders to convey his body to England.

Given at the War Office, July 30, 1815.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

BOMBAY AND CHINA FLEETS.

As the probable time of the arrival of the Bombay and China ships, says a *Bombay Courier*, is a general matter of some speculation, and as various bets are in consequence won and lost according to the estimates which are made as to this event; it may afford a little amusement, and be of some service to others, to look back to the recurrence of this event for some years past, and to form an estimate from the actual results, of the degree of probability which there is of a fleet arriving by any particular day. The following data are obtained from files of the *Courier* for the last thirteen years:—

Year.	Left England.	Arrived at Bombay.	Number of Days.
1802	12 Feb.	12 June	190
1803	8 Jan. (1 ship)	17 May	199
1804	13 Feb.	26 May	103
1805	17 Feb.	20 June	123
1806	4 Mar.	20 June	108
1807	26 Feb.	24 June	118
1808	10 Feb.	28 May	108
1809	22 Feb.	25 June	123
1810	21 Jan.	26 May	125
1811	16 Feb.	8 June	112
1812	4 Jan.	7 May	124
1813	24 Dec.	9 May	136
1814	1 Jan.	21 May	142

Average number }
of days, nearly. } 121

So that allowing that the ships left England on the 1st of February, we are entitled to assume that they will be at Bombay on the 1st of June.

HAGGS ROCKS.

The following is an account of rocks discovered by the ship Swallow, D. Wilson, master, from Bengal to England, Aug. 8, 1815:—"At four p. m. observed from the deck a rock with the sea breaking very high over it; hove to, to take a fair view of it. Saw another rock about west of the former, just above the water, a heavy sea running over it, and the appearance of a shoal extending to the E. S. E. of this rock, as far as the eye could reach from the mast head; the highest rock bearing at this time S. E. by E. and the extreme of the shoal east, true bearing, the rock distant about three miles of this, appearing about 26 feet above the level of the sea. Sounded with 120 fathoms, and no ground. The shoal appeared to be of great extent, but no sign of it extended to the northward and westward of the rocks. Our latitude is at this time 28 deg. 19 min. south, and long. per mean of two chronometers corrected at the Isle of France, 42 deg. 10 min. east of Greenwich, which

places the highest rock in lat. 28 deg. 20 min. south, and long. 42 deg. 13 min. east. I have no doubt this must be the shoal on the southernmost extremity of which his Majesty's ship *Belliqueux* struck soundings; at that time she was in lat. 28 deg. 43 min. south, and long. 42 deg. 26 min. east from Greenwich. That this is certainly a rock and shoal every person on board is fully convinced;

there could be no deception, being so very near it. Night coming on, and the weather being unsettled, I thought it would be very improper to send the boat away with the risk of losing her. On the 13th we had several Lunars, O. C. the mean of which is nine miles west, when brought back to this day, places the rocks in 42 deg. 4 min. E. of Greenwich. We named them the Hagus Rocks."

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF POONAH.

POONAH is a city in the province of Bejapoor, the capital of the Peshwa and of the Maharatta empire. Lat. 18°. 30' N. Lon. 74° E.

This place is situated about 30 miles to the east of the Ghauts, 100 road miles from Bombay, and 75 from the nearest sea-coast. Considering its rank Poonah is not large, covering probably little more than two square miles, is but indifferently built, and wholly open and defenceless; on which account it better answers the description of a large village than of a city. Several of the houses are large, and built with square blocks of granite to about 14 feet from the ground; the upper part is a frame work of timber, with slight walls. The lime, bricks, and tiles, are so bad, that the rain washes away any building that does not depend on timber for its support. The inhabitants are well supplied from extensive markets; and there is a long street in which a great variety of articles, such as mirrors, globes, lamps, &c. are displayed. The streets are named after mythological personages, adding the termination *warry*, equivalent to street; and the members of the Hindoo pantheon are brought still further into notice, by paintings on the exterior of the houses; the history of the Brahminical deities may therefore be learned while traversing the city.

The ancient palace or castle of Poonah is surrounded by high thick walls, with four round towers, and has only one entrance, through a pointed arch. Here the Peshwa's brother and other members of the family reside, but he has a modern house for his own residence in another part of the town. In 1809 he had made arrangements for the erection of a palace,

to be built by British architects, his highness defraying the expense. Preparatory to the construction of this edifice the ground was then marked out and consecrated, by being plastered over with a composition of cow dung and ashes.

The view from Parvati Hill commands the town with all its gardens and plantations, the cantonments of the subsidiary force, and the British residency at the Sungum. At the bottom of the hill is a large square field enclosed with high brick walls, where the Peshwa assembles the Brahmins, to whom he gives alms at the great feast when the rainy season terminates, who, on this occasion, beg their way to Poonah from all parts of India. When all assembled they are shut in and marked, and as they come out, one at a time, the gratuity is given to them. To the eastward of the city there are mythological excavations resembling those of Carli and Elephanta, but of a very inferior description.

At this place the Moota River joins the Moola—their union forming the Moota-moola, which runs into the Beemah. This river afterwards forms a junction with the Krishna; by which route, during the rainy season, a journey by water may be effected from within 75 miles distance of the western coast of India to the Bay of Bengal. The Moota washes the city on the north side, where it is about 200 yards broad, and in the dry season very shallow. It was formerly intended to build a bridge over it; but the Peshwa, who commenced it, dying, and his successor, while prosecuting the work, the undertaking was judged unpleasant to the gods, and abandoned. The Sungum, where the British ambassador resides, is

distant about two miles from the city, having the Moota river between them, and is entirely occupied by the ambassador's suite and other British subjects. The garden is watered by both rivers by means of aqueducts, and produces Indian fruits and vegetables. Apple and peach trees thrive here, and there is also an excellent vineyard.

The present Peshwa Bajeerow is the son of the famous Ragobah (Ragoonauth Row) of evil memory. His predecessor, Madhuraw, the young Peshwa, died suddenly the 27th of October 1795, when this prince was raised to the sovereignty, but experienced many vicissitudes, having been repeatedly dethroned and reinstated by the chiefs of the contending factions. His alliance with the British, concluded at Bassein on the 30th Dec. 1802, established his power on a solid foundation, and he has ever since remained in undisturbed possession of the government. Although his family is Brahminical, yet, not being of the highest order, the purer classes of Brahmins refuse to eat with him; and at Nassuck, a place of pilgrimage, near the source of the Godavery, he was not allowed to descend by the same flight of steps used by the holy priests. The Poonah Brahmins affect an extreme purity, and abstain from animal food, and some of them object to eating carrots; but, notwithstanding their sanctified abstinence, they are held in extreme contempt by their carnivorous brethren of Bengal and Upper Hindostan.

Among the natives here beef is never killed or eaten, except by very base tribes of Hindoos. Particular towns within Maharatta territories enjoy the exclusive privilege of killing beef for sale; Koorsee, on the Krishna River, is one; and Wahi, or Wye, about 50 miles to the southward of Poonah, is another. The burning of widows with their husbands' corpse is very frequent at Poonah, where five or six instances occur every year; and the immolation is usually performed at the junction of the Moota and Moola rivers, close to the British residency.

The population of Poonah is not great for the metropolis of so extensive an empire, but it probably exceeds 100,000. Formerly at the festival of the Dusserah, on the 13th of October, the great Maha-

ratta chiefs used to attend at Poonah, accompanied by prodigious bodies of their followers, by whom whole fields were devastated. Having celebrated this festival, they were accustomed to set out on their predatory excursions, into the neighbouring countries, where little distinction was made between friend and foe—a Maharatta being remarkably impartial in his robberies. On some occasions, when invaded, the Maharattas not thinking Poonah worth preserving, have destroyed it with their own hands, after sending the archives and valuables to some of the nearest hill fortresses; and, in a state that can conveniently exist without a large capital, great advantages are gained in war by a release from such an incumbrance.

Travelling distance from Bombay, 98 miles; from Hyderabad, 387; from Oojain, 442; from Nagpoor, 486; from Delhi, 913; and from Calcutta, by Nagpoor, 1208 miles.

BEJAPoor, in which the city of Poonah is situated, is a large province in the Deccan, extending from the 15th to the 19th degree of north latitude. To the north it is bounded by the province of Aurungabad; on the south by the Toombuddra River and district of North Canara; on the east by Aurungabad and Beeder; and on the west by the sea. In length it may be estimated at 350 miles, by 200 miles the average breadth.

The western districts of this province are very mountainous, particularly in the vicinity of the Ghauts; but towards the east the country is more level, and watered by many fine rivers, the principal of which are the Krishna, the Beemah, the Toombuddra, and the Gudpurba. Prior to 1790 the latter was the boundary which separated the dominions of Tippoo from those of the Maharattas.

Four-fifths of this province have long appertained to the Maharattas, and the remainder is under the government of the Nizam. The Peshwa is the nominal lord of the whole, but possesses effective jurisdiction over but a small portion, the maritime district of Concan being the largest territory actually within his own power. The principal cities are Poonah, Bejapoor, Satarah, Merritch, or Mirjee, Darwar, Punderpoor, Hubely, and Huttany.

POETRY.

ENNUI IN JAVA.

HEIGNO! i' faith I'm wond'rous sad!
Are *no* amusements to be had?
No balls, no parties to delight,
And pass away the day and night?
Who ever saw so dull a place?
So piteous and so hard a case?
Do, Editor, do kindly say
How shall I pass this tedious day?
Supine I sit, and mope, and fret,
And put my temper in a pet;
All, all my efforts will not do—
My fancy's fled—no subject new—
Composition is so vexing,
Want of matter so perplexing,
That in truth 'tis not surprising,
One takes, at last, to—poetizing.
'Tis *here* we find *variety*,
The only cure for ENNUI.

The Muse's gay attractive grace,
Pleases—and can alone embrace
The antidote that will subdue
The spleen, the bile, and devils-blue:
'Twill sooth, as song doth angry folks,
E'en make us laugh while it provokes:
Thee, I invoke—sweet Poesy!
From this tormentor, ENNUI.

'Tis, methinks, most wond'rous strange,
That climate should the manners change;
Yet it is a fact attested,
And in India manifested.

"An eastern climate!"—Oh 'tis vile!
One's sure to labour under bile:
If you go out, 'tis ten to one,
But you are melted by the sun;
And, if you love to stay at home,
To saunter thro' a novel-tome,
'Tis so hot you *can't* pursue it,
Or so dull you *can't* get thro' it.
In vain, you'd try to write a letter—
"One's so inert in sultry weather!"
You can't, 'tis so oppressive!" keep
Your eyes open—but fall asleep.

Thus, in predicaments like these,
It is no easy task to please;
A vile contagious dullness reigns,
And robs us of our little brains;
My listless neighbour's sadly dull;
Of wit or conversation, null.

Unless you visit folk, 'tis true,
You can't expect they'll visit you;
And visiting is only meant
A ceremony, compliment.
To kill the time, I make a call,
And chat on politics or—ball—
A spice of scandal gives a zest,
And makes you e'er a pleasant guest.

Or, if a friend by chance you meet,
'Tis, "Heard you of the China-fleet?"
"Methinks the markets now must fall,
"And Europe-goods be cheap withal—
"Unless retailers play the knave,
"And ask us ten, for one they gave."
If still you feel for subject vex,
The weather is my standing text:—
One tells you gravely—"Sir, 'tis plain,
"We can't be long without the rain—
"For, let me think—'tis now October—
"Ay—the heat must soon be over."
One shrewdly cries, "I much regret
"We have no news from Europe yet—
"And little do we hear at all
"Of what they're doing in Bengal.
"Our *paper's* filled with horrid stuff,
"Of poetry, ye gods! enough:
"Some people, too, in reason's spite,
"Of nature, and their stars, will write!"
Thus, unemploy'd, the mind, we see
Becomes a prey to ENNUI;
And "any thing," that passes time,
Is charming, excellent, sublime!

Trust, then, the Muse! tho' neighbours rail,
It's influence will never fail:—
("Poeta nascitur non fit",
I take to be a jealous hit.)
Books, balls, and parties, soon will tire,
E'en ENNUI, in these conspire;
Soon irksome solitude ensues,
At loss what subterfuge to choose;
At last, the mind o'ercome, we see,
Becomes a prey to—ENNUI!

Samarang.

CRAMBE.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

(From Broughton's Hindoo Popular Poetry.)

[A husband preparing to go a journey, is dissuaded from it by his wife; who tells him that it is now the month of Sawun, when all the works of Nature rejoice, and indulge in continual joys. The Hindoo poets not only feign

the various and beautiful creepers that adorn their groves to be wedded to the more robust trees, but with the latitude of Orientalists, assign the sea as a husband to the rivers; and the lightning, which in Sawun, when the rainy season has completely set in, is very frequent, as a consort to the rain. That month falls about the middle of July, and in the reanimation of vegetable life, almost suspended by the preceding heats, presents to the delighted senses all the natural phenomena of the spring of Europe.]

'Tis Sawun; mark—the river flows
With rippling eddies to the sea;
The slender jasmine closer grows,
And clings about its wedded tree.

The lightning wantons with the rain,
And brighter seems to gleam around;
The peacock wows in jocund strain,
While laughing earth returns the sound.
'Tis Sawun, love!—'twixt man and wife
Let no sad parting moment be;
Who journeys now? what gain or strife
In Sawun tears my love from me.

THE SAME.

(From the same.)

[A man, soon after his marriage with a beautiful young girl, is obliged to travel into some distant country. Upon taking leave of his bride, he plants a Kewra, (supposed to be the spike-nard) in the garden, and bids her observe it well; for that, so long as it continued to flourish, all would be right with him; but should she on the contrary behold it wither and die away, she might be assured that some fatal accident had happened to himself. After several years absence, the man returns to his own country; and resolves to appear before his wife in the character of a Jogue, or Hindoo mendicant, and thus to ascertain how she had employed herself during his long absence. He finds her listless and sad; her person and dress neglected; and her sole employment, watching and weeping over the still flourishing Kewra plant. The following dialogue then takes place between them.]

SAY, lovely moon,—say, deer-eyed maid,
Whose locks like lilies wave in air,
While this green Kewra scorns to fade,
Say, why neglect a form so fair?

O, would the Kewra's leaves were sere!
In ashes would the village lay!
For he, whose false hands placed it here,
From love and me stays far away!

And why should the Kewra's leaves be sere?

Or, tell me, why the village burned?—
For he, whose true hands placed it here,
Behold, in beggar's garb returned.

Was paper then more dear than gold?—
Or ink more scarce than rubies bright?
Were slender reeds for thousands sold;
One line of love you could not write?

I strove;—but only strove, to sigh;—
When memory placed thee in my sight,
My fingers failed, my heart beat high,—
I strove in vain;—I could not write.

ABSENCE.

(From the same.)

[The transmigration of souls is one of the doctrines of the Hindoo religion. In the following stanzas, a young bride laments the protracted absence of her husband; and wishes that after death she may revive in some form to avenge herself on the objects which now increase her misery, by exciting the tenderest emotions; the ring dove, the full moon, and the god of love himself.]

THE spring returns with all its joyous train,
Yet he so fondly lov'd, stays far away;
My fluttering soul will quit its present clay,
In some avenging form to live again:

A fowler's, to ensnare the murmuring dove, [pale light;
Or monster's fell, to quench the moon's
Or his fierce eye, the Lord of wondrous night, [of love.
Whose lightning glance consum'd the god

BARBAROUS BEAUTY.

(From the same.)

[Hindoo ladies of rank are accustomed to imprint small beauty-spots on the tip of the chin, especially if there happens to be a dimple there. A lover sees his mistress so adorned, and compliments her on the effect her charms produce. With all the consciousness of a beauty, she sportively tells him what use she makes of her features when so adorned.]

How that dark little spot on thy chin
Enhances thy beauty and power!
'Tis a rose, and a poor bee within,
Deceived, lies entranced in the flower.

My eyes as sly robbers I use,
To ensnare silly hearts passing by;
And when bound by a smile for a noose,
In that dimple I plunge them,—to die.

ENOUGH.

(From the same.)

Deep or shallow let it be,
River, streamlet, lake, or pool;
That to him is still a sea,
Who there his parching thirst can cool.

CHANTICLEER.

By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. S. A.*

WHEN dawn tints the sky with a rosy
suffusion, [less profusion,
And spreads all her sweets round in bound-
Dost thou know why the bird of the morn-
ing complains ?
Dost thou know what he says, in his sharp
chiding strains ?
He says, that 'tis shown, in the mirror
of day,
A whole night of thy life has unseen past
away,
Whilst thou on thy soft couch of indo-
lence lay.

GLORY AND EASE.

(By the same.)†

GLORY and Ease my heart between,
To this, and now to that I lean ;
To each I give my hand by turns :
For Glory's palm my bosom burns,
But oh ! again, thy poppies, Ease,
How much my aching eyes they please !
Say, shall I mount the hero's car,
And seek the glittering ranks of war ?
Or, emulous of lettered fame,
With wits desire a radiant name ?
Or, rather, in sweet Indolence,
Neglect Ambition's wild pretence ;
Recline me on th' enchantress' breast,
And sink, on beds of flowers, to rest ?

Divided thus, I wear my life,
For ever with myself at strife ;
By Ease from Glory still withdrawn ;
By Glory Ease inspired to scorn !
And ah ! meanwhile, thus bent on each,
My faithless steps can neither reach !

Slothful no more my days shall roll !
To Glory I devote my soul !
Yes, for immortal life I'll live ;
Life, that is, Glory, thine to give !
I spread the wing, prepare to fly,
And fix on future years my eye ;
But, gentle Ease, slow drawing near,
With dulcet voice salutes my ear ;
Paints, as she can, the private lot,
Obscure retreat, and low-roofed cot ;
The peaceful life that steals along
At distance from the jarring throng ;

* From the Persian.

† Imitated from the French.

Nor least, to gild the modest scene,
Paints "Independence" stately mien ;
The love of Glory calls a jest ;
Glory, with toil and care oppress ;
And bids me, wiser, seek to prove
The pleasures of a softer love :
Dear guide, (I murmur), I with thee,
Will seek the true felicity !

Seizing the proud historic pen,
Fain would I picture states and men ;
Or lash, with Virtue's holy rage,
The vices of an iron age ;
Or, nobly venturous, touch the wire
That, Horace ! strung thy happy lyre.
"Tis well !" cries Glory, "dare be great ;
Strike home ; be bold ; and conquer
"Fate !"

Alas ! the words are scarcely said,
Ease comes—in sleep I droop my head !
"Sluggard !" that awful voice I hear
(That voice I love, that voice I fear) :
"Is 't thus thy minutes go ?
"Do men in sleep illustrious grow ?"
"Tis Glory speaks ! I own her charms,
And spring impatient to her arms.
I hear the warrior-trumpet blow ;
I burn to meet the haughty foe :
Forth to the fight, in thought, I run ;
Already on my brow I bear
The laurel that my arm has won :
"Charge ! charge ! pursue !"—"Rash
boy, forbear !

"Hear Ease, and shun the wiles of Care !
"Thy brow let fragrant myrtle bind ;
"Lo ! Mary gives ; lo ! Mary kind.
"Be her thy conquest, this thy spoil ;
"And, oh ! despise the wretched toil
"Of those, who, in the maddening
field,
"Desire what arms and blood can yield !
"Be blind no more ; but joined confess
"With Mary, Glory, Happiness !
"Follow thou me."—Convinc'd, I bow,
Wise grown, at length, and fixed now :
Again, again, 'tis Glory cries,
"Unblest, from me the wretch that flies !
"What, coward ! shall the fair be thine ?
"To win the fair, fond fool, is mine !
"Shall thine the gentle Mary be ?
"Arise ! deserve her ! follow me !"

Ye powers ! no longer let my mind
The right path vainly strive to find ;
But, teach me where my vows to pay,
Teach where to choose, and where to stay.
Me Glory robs of Ease's calm ;
Me Ease deprives of Glory's palm !

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The History of Persia from the most Early Period to the Present Time; containing an Account of the Religion, Government, Usages and Characters of that Kingdom. By Colonel Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B., K. L. S. late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia from the Supreme Government of India. In two volumes, Royal 4to. Pp. 1359. Twenty-two Engravings. £8. 8s. London, Murray, 1815.

THE most cursory inspection of these volumes will be found sufficient to convince every reader that their contents are of a very valuable and interesting description, and, therefore, capable of repaying the closest attention they may receive.

The title, the terms of which are far from accurate, is at least so far an appropriate introduction to the work, as it apprises the reader that these volumes embrace, not only history, but also geography and travels, or the results of personal observation ; and though in this respect there is a departure, (somewhat unnecessarily) from the regularity of an historical work, yet, upon the whole, we consider that much is gained from this circumstance by the reader. "If I had not been a traveller," says the author, "I should never have been an historian." (Preface, page xi). The probable advantage of receiving the history of a nation from one who has seen the faces and observed the manners of the people composing it, who has trod over its territory, visited its monuments, compared its present with its past generations, and, generally, beheld the things which he describes ; is sufficient to compensate for the absence of much that mere literary criticism might require. Sir John M. in his preface, takes the following

view of the peculiarities to which we are referring :—

Whilst the annals of almost every nation that can boast of any political importance have been illustrated by eminent British writers, Persia seems hitherto to have been generally neglected. It must, therefore, be allowed to be highly desirable that this blank in our literature should be filled up, and that the English reader should be made acquainted with the history and condition of a people, who have in most ages acted a conspicuous part on the theatre of the world ; and who have of late acquired peculiar claims to our attention, from the nature of their relations to British India, and from the renewal of their intercourse with the states of Europe. Though I have for many years contemplated such a work as an object of utility and importance, a sense of my own want of qualifications as an author long deterred me from undertaking it. I had left my native country and entered the army of India at an age when those who aim at literary eminence are only commencing their studies : and when I first had opportunities of collecting the materials which form the basis of my present work, I neither enjoyed, nor had any prospect of enjoying, the necessary leisure for putting them into a form to meet the public eye. A number of advantageous circumstances, however, concurred by degrees in ultimately removing the doubts which these difficulties had at first excited in my mind. During the last fifteen years, I have three times visited Persia in the charge of political missions ; and I have for almost the whole of that period been intrusted with the conduct of the negotiations between that state and the British government in India. The nature of my public employment, which led to my travelling over almost all the provinces of Persia, gradually improved the knowledge I had before possessed of that kingdom and its inhabitants ; and a sense of duty, as well as the natural curiosity which I felt of investigating the state of a country so imperfectly known to Eu-

Europeans, equally urged me to endeavour to amass useful information of every description; whilst it may be easily conceived, that the diplomatic character with which I was invested greatly facilitated my progress in the attainment of this subject.

What I have now said will show that I do not come forward, as an author, with those pretensions which belong to men of high literary attainments; but that the prosecutions of my public duties first led me to feel the want of a History of Persia, and subsequently involved me in an effort, which, under other circumstances, I should never have contemplated. I do not, however, state this fact with a view of deprecating criticism, or of claiming indulgence: I am fully aware that the fate of every work must be determined by its own merit; and have, therefore, laboured to render that which I have undertaken as complete as possible. I have studied perspicuity; I have sought truth: and my opinions, which are invariably expressed with freedom, may perhaps have some value from being those of a man whose only lessons have been learned in the school of experience.

The History of Persia may be divided into two parts: the ancient and the modern. The former, which commences in the fabulous ages, terminates in the conquest of that country by the Caliph Omar, in the thirty-first year of the Hejirah. Throughout this period the Persians come in frequent contact with the great European Nations of antiquity: but as my principal object in undertaking this work was to supply information that could not be obtained from the historians of Greece and Rome, I have in general followed Eastern authors: and their narrations of the events of these distant periods will at least be deemed, by the European reader, a subject of just literary curiosity.

In the modern parts of the History of Persia I have studied brevity, as far as was consistent with the introduction of every fact that appeared of importance: but the subject was so copious and diverging, that it required a constant effort to continue myself within the proposed limits. In one point I have perhaps indulged in a greater latitude than has usually been assumed by writers of his-

tory. I have not unfrequently endeavoured to enliven and illustrate my subject by the relation of occurrences in which I was personally concerned. This I did under an impression that the character of nations, as well as individuals, may often be better appreciated from anecdotes, than from a mere narration of events: and when such passages occur, they will, in addition to that light which they throw upon facts and observations, serve to remind the reader of what I before stated, that if I had not been a traveller I should never have been an historian.

In the course of this work I have carefully consulted every European author of eminence who has investigated the history and literature of the oriental nations. But as I have always quoted, in my notes, the names of those by whose labour I have profited, it would be superfluous to mention them here, the more especially as their well-established reputation could derive no increase from my eulogiums.

Such being the mixed character of the work before us, we shall gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of presenting to our readers the author's sketch of the geography of Persia:—

The boundaries of Iran, which Europeans call Persia, have undergone many changes. The limits of this kingdom, in its most prosperous periods, may however be easily described. The Persian gulf and Indian ocean; to the south, the Indus and the Oxus to the east and north-east, the Caspian sea and mount Caucasus to the north, and the river Euphrates to the west. The most striking features of this extensive country, are numerous chains of mountains, and large tracts of desert: amid which are interspersed beautiful valleys and rich pasture lands. From the mouths of the Indus, to those of the Karoon and the Euphrates, the narrow tract of arid and level country which lies between the mountains and the sea, bears a greater resemblance in soil and climate to Arabia, than to Persia. Though this tract extends in length a distance of more than twenty degrees, it cannot boast of one river that is navigable above a few miles from the ocean. The appearance of this coast is almost every where the same—a suc-

cession of sandy plains: in viewing which, the eye is occasionally relieved by large plantations of date trees, and by patches of cultivation that are found near the wells, and fresh water rivulets, which are thinly scattered over this extensive but barren region. Inland, from the chain of mountains nearest the Indian ocean and Persian gulf, to the Oxus in one direction, and to the Caspian sea in another, the most marked features of the country are nearly the same. These are, a succession of mountains and valleys of different elevation and extent. There are only a few of the former which can be termed of very extraordinary height, though many ranges have continual snow upon the summits. None of the valleys are broad; but some are of great length, often exceeding one hundred miles. The only tracts within this empire which spread wide, without the interruption of mountains, are salt deserts, of which there are several: one of the most remarkable is that which extends from the banks of the Heirmund river in Seistan to the range of hills which divide that province from lower Mekran, a distance of about four hundred miles. This may be deemed the extreme north of the desert. Its breadth from Noosky, a village in Sarawan, to Jalk, in upper or northern Mekran, is near two hundred miles. The salt desert, which extends from the vicinity of the cities of Koom and Kashan to the provinces of Mazenderan and Khorassae, is as long, and some miles broader, than that of Seistan, with which it unites. The exact nature of the vast waste which these form is but little known. It abounds with salt marshes, and encircles the sea of Zerah, or lake of Seistan. In many of its dry parts this desert presents to the eye either a crusted coat of brittle earth, or a succession of sand hills. The latter have, in general, the shape of waves, and consist of particles of red sand, so light as to be hardly palpable, which, when scattered by the violent north-west winds that prevail throughout the summer months, form a moving cloud, which often proves alike destructive to animal and to vegetable life.

The influence of this great desert on those countries which are in its vicinity, and upon the same level with it, is very

great. These are subject to extreme heats: the temperature of Kashah was found, by observations made by Fahrenheit's thermometer, to be about twenty degrees warmer than that of Kohrood, a village situated twenty-five miles from it, in a small valley, on the top of a range of hills, which were certainly not of a height to account for this great difference of temperature, on any calculation that has reference to elevation. The hills in the interior of Persia are not quite so barren as the ranges which meet the eye of the navigator of the Indian Sea and the Persian Gulf: but none, except those of Mazenderan and of Georgia, are covered with forests. In the north-western parts of Kurdistan, in parts of Fars, and of Khorassan, there are woods intermixed with large trees; but the generality of mountains in Persia are either bare, or thinly clad with underwood.

The valleys of the centre provinces of Persia abound with all the rarest and most valuable vegetable productions, and might be cultivated to any extent. The pasture grounds of that country are not surpassed by any lands in the world. Trees are seldom found except near the towns or villages: but the luxuriance with which they grow wherever planted, shews that the climate is quite congenial to them. The orchards of Persia produce all the fruits of the temperate zone; and its wilds abound with flowers that can only be reared by care and cultivation in the gardens of Europe. Though there is a resemblance in the principal features of the surface of this kingdom, some of its provinces are marked by a very distinct appearance. In Fars, Irak, and Khorassan, the valleys are generally level. In Aderbijan they appear like a succession of eminences between hills; and Kurdistan may be almost termed one immense cluster of small mountains, occasionally intersected by loftier ranges; on the top of which, as in every other part of Persia, there are table lands, which, from their great elevation, are subject to extreme cold.*

Persia has hardly one river which can

* In the year 1810, when encamped on the plain of Hubatoo in Kurdistan, the water in my tent froze to near half an inch thick on the 17th of August. The latitude was thirty-six degrees north, and Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 6 a. m. stood at thirty-four.

be termed navigable, unless the Euphrates and the Tigris may be considered as belonging to that empire. The Karoon in Khuzistan, the Arras or Araxes in Aderbijan, and the Heirmund, which flows through the province of Seistan, are the largest within its ordinary limits. The rains, except in Mezenderan, are neither frequent nor heavy; and a want of water is undoubtedly to be deemed the great obstacle to the general fertility of the country. In its more prosperous days,† astonishing efforts were made by its inhabitants to overcome this natural defect: but the local situation of Persia was unhappy; and the ravages of barbarous invaders often destroyed in a day the labours of a century, and made a nation recede in despair from its progress in improvement.

The climate of this kingdom is very various. It is not more affected by the difference of latitude, than by the opposite nature of the soil, and by the remarkable inequalities of the surface of almost all its provinces. The greater part of the country, as has been stated, is a succession of plains at the base of those ridges of hills by which it is intersected, and of table lands nearly on a level with their tops. To pass from the lower valleys to the higher, is to change the temperature of summer for that of winter. But the climate, though various, is healthy; and few countries can boast a more robust, active, and well-formed race of men. Its animals (particularly horses and dogs) are of uncommon size, strength, and beauty. Its vegetable productions have been noticed. In its mountains some valuable minerals are found, but none in any abundance; and Persia has consequently been always indebted to foreign countries for lead, iron, silver, and gold.

Those histories of Persia which are drawn from Mohammedan records commence with the reign of a prince whose name Sir John M. writes Kaiomurs; while the Dabistan, a work introduced to the learned world by Sir William

† In the small, but fine, district of Nishabore in Khorassan, there are said to have been twelve thousand watercourses.

Jones,* presents a series of Persian dynasties of a much older date. Of this portion of the history, Sir John M. very properly prefixes an account, though not without expressing more hesitation as to the authenticity of his authority, than is perhaps necessary. Doubtlessly, the narrative in the Dabistan is largely tinctured with fable, but are not the Mohammedan histories as much so? It would be easy to show that the authors last referred to were bound by their religious dogmas to reject the fables of the Abadians and Gabers, and to substitute their own.

One of the most attractive features of the present history of Persia, in the eyes of the general reader, will be that of the resort made by the author to native writers on the subject of those wars with the Greeks and Romans, of which we are usually informed only upon the credit of Greek and Roman pens. By extracting some of the particulars with which this work presents us concerning Alexander and his invasion of Persia, we shall at once exhibit a specimen of the author's style, and gratify the curiosity of our readers on a topic familiar to their memories:—

These writers state, that Philip, king of Macedon, was murdered; and they add, that the assassin † was impelled to the act by love for Alexander's mother. ‡ That prince, who had been absent, § returned at the moment, and slew the murderer. Philip, according to this account, did not die immediately, but lived

* Asiatic Researches, and works of Sir W. Jones, "On the Persians."

† The name of the assassin, according to them, was Kuloos.

‡ Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

§ Alexander, the Persian author states, was, at this period, engaged in a war against a prince, whom they style the son of Kyalous, and besieging a city called Burazous. The assassin of his father, the same account informs us, fled to the queen for protection, and was slain by the young prince when he had hold of his mother's robe.

to know that he was revenged by his son, and to send for his minister, Aristotle, his courtiers, and his principal officers: all of whom he commanded to obey Alexander, who, after his father's interment, addressed his subjects in the following terms:—"O my people, your king is no more! and I have no right to any authority over you. I can, indeed, only consider myself as one of yourselves, and must, in every thing I undertake, seek your aid and support. But I entreat you to listen to my counsel at this moment. Elect a ruler to govern you; continue to fear God,* and he will protect his subjects." The people exclaimed,† "We have never been addressed in this manner before; but we will take your advice: we know none but you fit to rule." After saying this, they all rose and paid him their obeisance, and at the same time placed the diadem upon his head.

The Persians relate,‡ with truth, that the arms of Alexander were immediately turned against different states of Greece, who resisted his authority; and that, after he had completely succeeded in the accomplishment of this object, he collected a great army to invade Persia. They add, that, after the conquest of that kingdom, he marched towards India. His first enterprize in that quarter was against a prince called Keyd,§ to whom he sent an envoy, requiring him to submit and pay tribute. Keyd not only agreed to this demand, but declared himself ready to resign his power, or even his life, if Alexander desired he should do so. "I shall," he said, "send to the great conqueror, your master, my beautiful daughter;|| a goblet¶ made of a most splendid ruby; a phi-

* It is the belief of all the Mahomedans, that Secunder (their name for Alexander) adored one great and supreme God.

† This may allude to the address of Alexander to the States of Greece, when he sought their union and support in the Persian expedition, and to their consent that he should be the leader of the Greeks in that memorable expedition.

‡ Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

§ Keyd-Hindee; perhaps the Taxilos of the Greek historian.

|| The beauties of this princess are glowingly described by the Persian author, who terms her "a sweet-scented rose that had never looked upon dust; a spring that never had been vexed by a cold blast."

¶ The property of this celebrated goblet was, that it continually replenished itself.

losopher of great science; and a physician who has such skill that he can restore the dead.*" The envoy returned to Alexander; who was delighted with the success of his mission, and instantly sent for the princess, the goblet, the philosopher, and the physician. Keyd not only sent them, but added an immense present of his richest jewels. The conqueror of the world, we are told, became enamoured of the fair princess: and, in her arms, lost all desire for the dominions of her father. He next made war against Poor,† whom he defeated and slew, and then marched against the Emperor of China.‡ That monarch did not consider himself equal to the contest, and went in disguise to the Grecian camp. He was discovered, and brought to Alexander, who demanded of him, how he could venture to act as he had done. The Emperor replied: "I was anxious to see you, and your army: I could have no fear on my account, as I knew I was not an object of dread to Alexander: besides, if he was to slay me, my subjects would instantly raise another king to the throne. But of this I can have no fear, as I am satisfied Alexander can never be displeased with an action that shows a solicitude to obtain his friendship." The conqueror was pleased with this flattery, and concluded a treaty with the Emperor; by which the country of the latter was spared, on his agreeing to pay tribute. The Emperor went to his capital to make preparations for the entertainment of his great ally; and the third day after he left the Grecian camp, he returned with an army, the dust of which announced its immense numbers, and made Alexander prepare against treachery, by arraying his troop in order of battle. When both lines were opposite, the Emperor of China, with his ministers and nobles, alighted, and went towards the Grecian prince, who inquired why he had broken his faith and collected such a force.§ "I wished,"

* Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

† Certainly Poor or Porus, as F and P in the Pehlivi are the same.

‡ Probably Chinese Tartary, which, in Persian authors, is always confounded with China. This, no doubt, alludes to the expedition of Alexander against the Scythians; but the events are related in a dissimilar manner.

§ The facts stated, appear applicable to the conduct of Taxilus, then the Prince of Scythia.

said the Emperor, "to show the number of my army, that you might be satisfied I made peace from other motives than an inability to make war. It was from consulting the heavenly bodies that I have been led to submit. The heavens aid you, and I war not with them."* Alexander was gratified, and observed, that it would ill become him to exact tribute from so great, so wise, and so pious a monarch; he would therefore be satisfied with his friendship. The Emperor, on hearing this, took his leave, and sent a present of jewels, gold, and beautiful ladies,† to the illustrious conqueror.

The astrologers had foretold, that when Alexander's death was near, he would place his throne upon a spot where the ground was of iron, and the sky of gold. When the hero, fatigued with conquest, directed his march towards Greece, he was one day seized with a bleeding at the nose†. A general, who was near, unlacing his coat of mail, spread it for the prince to sit upon: and, in order to defend him from the sun, held a golden shield over his head. When Alexander saw himself in this situation, he exclaimed, "The prediction of the astrologers is accomplished; I no longer belong to the living! Alas! that the work of my youth should be finished! Alas! that the plant of the spring should be cut down like the ripened tree of autumn!" He wrote to his mother, stating, that he should shortly quit this earth, and pass to the regions of the dead. He requested, that the alms given on his death, should be bestowed on those who had never seen the miseries of this world, and who had never lost those that were dear to them. His mother, in conformity to his will, sought, but in vain, for persons of this description: all had tasted of the woes and griefs of life; all had lost those whom they loved. She found a consolation, as

her son had intended, in this circumstance, for her great loss. She saw her own was the common lot of humanity.

(To be continued.)

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, &c.

(Concluded from page 64.)

WE shall now draw to a conclusion both our extracts, and the observations which we shall permit ourselves to make upon this work; not, however, without superadding a brief summary of its contents. Our former pages accompanied the embassy to the vicinity of Peshawer, the capital both of Afghanistan-proper, and of the whole Afghan dominions.

The reader is not to expect from Mr. E. any developement of the secrets of his mission; but the following, the only political passage which occurs in the narrative, very properly prepares us for our entrance into Peshawer, the procession of the embassy, the etiquette of the Afghan court, and the splendour and hospitality of the sovereign:—

Though I did not intend to touch on my negotiations, it will elucidate my intercourse with the people at Peshawar, to state the manner in which the mission was regarded at court. The news of its arrival reached the King while on his way from Candahar, and its object was at first regarded with strong prejudice and distrust. The King of Caubul had always been the resource of all the disaffected in India. To him Tippoo Sultaun, Vizeer Ally, and all other Mahomedans, who had a quarrel either with us or the Marattas, had long been in the habit of addressing their complaints; and, in later times, Holcar, himself, a Maratta, had sent an embassy to solicit assistance against us. Runjeet Sing, the Rajah, or as he calls himself, the King, of the Punjaub, took a great alarm at the opening of a communication between two powers whom he looked on as his natural enemies, and did all he could to convince the court of Caubul of the most dangerous

1816.]

nature of our designs. The Haukims of Leia, of Moultaun, and of Sind (each imagining that the embassy could have no other object but to procure the cession of his particular province), did what they could to thwart its success; and, at the same time, the Dooranee Lords were averse to an alliance, which might strengthen the King, to the detriment of the aristocracy; and the King himself thought it very natural that we should profit by the internal dissensions of a neighbouring kingdom, and endeavour to annex it to our empire. The exaggerated reports he received of the splendour of the embassy, and of the sumptuous presents by which it was accompanied, seem more than any thing to have determined the King to admit the mission, and to give it an honourable reception. When the nature of the embassy became known, the King, without laying aside his distrust, appears to have entertained a hope that he might derive greater advantage from it than he had at first adverted to; and, it then became an object with each of the ministers to obtain the conduct of the negotiations.

There were two parties in the Court, one headed by Akram Khaun, a great Dooranee lord, the actual prime minister; and the other, composed of the Persian ministers, who, being about the King's person, and entirely dependent on his favour, possessed a secret influence, which they too often employed in opposition to Akram Khaun: the chief of these was Meer Abool Hussun Khaun. This last party obtained the earliest information about the embassy, and managed to secure the Mehmaundauree; but it was still undetermined who would be entrusted with the negotiation. The Persians took pains to convince me that the King was jealous of Akram Khaun, and the great Dooranees, and wished to treat with us through his personal and confidential agents; and Akram sent me a message by an adherent of his own, to say that he wished me well, and desired to be employed in my negotiations, but that if I left him out, I must not complain if he did all in his power to cross me. From that time his conduct was uniformly and zealously friendly, nor did he expect that any reserve should be maintained with the opposite party, a circumstance in his character that pre-

vented much embarrassment. He had however marched for Cashmeer when I arrived, and to this I attribute many alterations to which I was at first exposed.

After some interesting descriptions of the entry of the embassy into Peshawer, of the lodgings assigned to it, and the arrangement of court-etiquettes, we come to Mr. E.'s account of his public and private audiences of the Shah, than which a more striking passage can scarcely be selected from the volume. In the romantic magnificence of the Afghan court, we recognize no small part of all that our youthful fancy has conceived of eastern splendour; and, in what is said of the personal appearance of the Shah, we are indulged with the contemplation of Persian amenity and polish. The description may also be read with greater avidity at the present moment, when every conveyance from India brings us some relation of the troubles of this monarch, who, since the embassy of Mr. Elphinstone, has been driven from his throne by Shah Mahmud, and imprisoned by Runjeet Sing:—

We were now left for some time in the Kishik Khauneh, during which Meer Abool Hussun conversed with us, and discovered a most extraordinary ignorance of every thing concerning us. He had at first thought that Calcutta was in England, and now discovered his belief that the gentlemen of the embassy were born in India, though of English parents. At length the Chaous Baushee came to us: he had been labouring hard at a list of our names, and gave it up with the appearance of extreme vexation, in despair of mastering such a collection of strange words. He now explained the ceremonies to be observed, in a very courteous manner, and then intreated us to severally to whisper our names to him, when he should touch us. He then conducted us up a sloping passage, and through a gate, after which we passed behind a sort of screen, and suddenly issued into a large court, at the upper end of which we saw the King in an elevated building.

* Zeenut-ul-Tuarkh.

† From the earliest ages to the present day, it has been the invariable usage of all Asiatic conquerors, from the monarch who subdues kingdoms, to the chief that seizes a village, to claim some fair females, as the reward of his conquest; it is, therefore, natural for Persian authors to suppose Alexander the Great did not fail to avail himself of this established custom.

‡ Zeenut-ul-Tuarkh.

The court was oblong, and had high walls, painted with the figures of cyresses. In the middle was a pond and fountains. The walls on each side were lined with the King's guards three deep, and at various places in the court stood the officers of state, at different distances from the King, according to their degree. At the end of the court was a high building, the lower story of which was a solid wall, ornamented with false arches, but without doors or windows; over this was another story, the roof of which was supported by pillars and Moorish arches, highly ornamented. In the centre arch set the King, on a very large throne of gold or gilding. His appearance was magnificent and royal: his crown and all his dress were one blaze of jewels. He was elevated above the heads of the eunuchs who surrounded his throne, and who were the only persons in the large hall where he sat: all was silent and motionless. On coming in sight of the King, we all pulled off our hats, and made a low bow: we then held up our hands towards heaven, as if praying for the King, and afterwards advanced to the fountain, where the Chaous Baushee repeated our names, without any title or addition of respect, ending, "they have come from Europe as ambassadors to your Majesty. May your misfortunes be turned upon me." The King answered in a loud and sonorous voice, "they are welcome;" on which we prayed for him again, and repeated the ceremony once more, when he ordered us dresses of honour. After this, some officer of the court called out something in Turkish, on which a division of the soldiers on each side filed off, and ran out of the court, with the usual noise of their boots on the pavement, accompanied by the clashing of their armour. The call was twice repeated, and at each call a division of troops ran off: at the fourth, the Khauns ran off also, with the exception of a certain number, who were now ordered to come forward. The King, in the mean time, rose majestically from his throne, descended the steps, leaning on two eunuchs, and withdrew from our sight. The Khauns who

were summoned, ran on as usual, while we walked on to the foot of a stair-case, covered with a very rich carpet: we paused here till the Khauns had run up, and were arranged; after which we ascended, and entered the hall, where the King was now seated on a low throne opposite the door. We stood in a line, while the King of Caubul asked after the health of his Majesty and the Governor General, enquired into the length of our journey, and expressed his wish that the friendship betwixt his nation and ours might be increased; to all which I made very brief replies. The gentlemen of the embassy now retired, leaving me and Mr. Strachey, who were desired to seat ourselves near his Majesty. The Imaum and the Moonshee Baushee (or head secretary), stood near us, and the other Khauns stood along one side of the hall. The Governor General's Persian letter was now opened and read with striking distinctness and elegance, by the Moonshee Baushee, and the King made a suitable answer, declaring his friendship for the English nation, his desire of an intimate alliance, and his readiness to pay the utmost attention to any communication with which I might be charged. After I had replied, his Majesty changed the subject to inquiries respecting our journey, and questions about our native country. When he understood that the climate and productions of England greatly resembled those of Caubul, he said the two kingdoms were made by nature to be united, and renewed his professions of friendship. I then enquired whether it was his Majesty's pleasure to enter on business at that time? To which he replied, that I might consult my own convenience respecting the time, and might communicate with his ministers, or with himself, as I chose. I then explained the objects of my mission at length; to which his Majesty made a very friendly and judicious reply, and soon after I withdrew. The King of Caubul was a handsome man, about thirty years of age, of an olive complexion, with a thick black beard. The expression of his countenance was dignified and pleasing; his voice clear, and his address princely. We thought at first that he had an armour of jewels, but, on close inspection, we found this to be a mistake, and his real dress to consist of a green tunic, with

large flowers in gold, and precious stones, over which were a large breast-plate of diamonds, shaped like two flattened fleurs de lis, an ornament of the same kind on each thigh, large emerald braces on the arms (above the elbow), and many other jewels in different places. In one of the bracelets was the Cobi Noor, known to be one of the largest diamonds in the world.* There were also some strings of very large pearls, put on like cross belts, but loose. The crown was about nine inches high, not ornamented with jewels as European crowns are, but to appearance entirely formed of those precious materials. It seemed to be radiated like ancient crowns, and behind the rays appeared peaks of purple velvet: some small branches with pendants, seemed to project from the crown; but the whole was so complicated, and so dazzling, that it was difficult to understand, and impossible to describe. The throne was covered with a cloth adorned with pearls, on which lay a sword and a small mace, set with jewels. The room was open all round. The centre was supported by four high pillars, in the midst of which was a marble fountain. The floor was covered with the richest carpets, and round the edges were slips of silk, embroidered with gold, for the Khauns to stand on. The view from the hall was beautiful. Immediately below was an extensive garden, full of cyresses and other trees, and beyond was a plain of the richest verdure: here and there were pieces of water and shining streams; and the whole was bounded by mountains, some dark, and others covered with snow. When I left the King, I was reconducted to the Kishik Khauneh, where all the gentlemen of the mission received their dresses of honour. In the above description, I have chiefly confined myself to what was splendid in the ceremony. I must however mention, before I conclude, that, although some things (the appearance of the King in particular) exceeded my expectations, others fell far short of them, and all bore less the appearance of a state in prosperity, than a splendid monarchy in decay.†

* See a print in Tavernier's Travels.

† Our presents for the king were carried into the palace while we were in the Kishik Khauneh. Nothing could exceed the meanness and rapacity

Such is the public ceremonial of the court of Caubul. I had afterwards an opportunity of seeing the forms observed by the King in more familiar intercourse. His Majesty had expressed a desire to see Mr. Strachey and me in private, in an apartment, belonging to the Seraglio; and, as this was not a place to which strangers were usually admitted, we were requested to come slightly attended, and in the night. Accordingly we were conducted by the son of our Melhmaundaur, to the side of the Balla Hissaur, opposite to that where our public reception took place. When we reached the foot of the hill, we left the few attendants that had accompanied us, and clambered up with some difficulty to a narrow flight of steps, which our conductor could scarcely find in the extreme darkness of the night. At the head of these steps, a small door opened into the castle; and we found a guard of Indians, dressed like English Sepoys, a sight which we never saw again. We were then conducted in silence through various courts, filled with guards, and up several flights of steps scarcely lighted, till we came to a small lobby, almost dark, at the foot of a long and narrow staircase. Here we found a few persons, among whom was Meer Abool Hussun Khaun, some sitting, and some standing, like servants in their master's lobby. After some time, a man, very richly dressed, came to summon us to the King. We ascended the narrow staircase, entered a small room, neatly painted, and spread with a very fine silken carpet, and went on through several rooms of the same kind, and through several passages. The doors of all were closed by curtains of embroidered silk or brocade. All the rooms were badly lighted, and all were empty but one,

of the officers who received charge of them. They kept the camels on which some of them were sent, and even seized four riding camels, which had entered the palace by mistake. They stripped the elephant-drivers of their livery; and gravely insisted, that two English servants, who were sent to put up the litters, were part of the present. Of all the presents made to him, the king was most pleased with a pair of magnificent pistols (which had been made for the grand signior), and with an organ. He had taken notice of our silk stockings; and sent a message, desiring that some might be given him; and with them also he was much pleased.

* Some form of prayer like this is always used on addressing the king. It corresponds to the "O king live for ever," of the ancient Persians.

where the King's calleaunchee sat in a niche in the wall. At length, on raising a curtain, we discovered a room well lighted up, where the King was seated. It was a small but a very neat and comfortable apartment, with a recess or bow window, a few inches higher than the rest of the room, from which it was divided by two or three painted pillars. The King sat back in the middle of the recess, and a eunuch stood in each of its six corners with his hands crossed before him. We sat in the lower part of the room, close to the pillars. The Imaum stood by us, and Meer Aboul Hussun, with three other persons, stood behind us against the wall. The King wore a mantle of shawl, embroidered with gold, which had a very handsome border wrought with jewels. His crown was quite different from that we first saw: it was a high red cap, round the bottom of which was a broad border of jewels, fixed on black velvet, with a magnificent ornament in front; from this border rose two narrow arches of gold and jewels, which crossed each other, like those of an European crown. The whole had a fine effect. On entering, we made a bow, and sat down. The King welcomed us; and said he had sent for us that we might converse without reserve. He afterwards expressed his hope that we did not find our residence at Peshawar unpleasant, and his regret that he was not at Caubul when we arrived. He said something in favour of that country, which was taken up by the Imaum, who enlarged on its beauties, and then enumerated every province in his Majesty's extended dominions, praising and magnifying each, but giving Caubul the preference over them all. The King smiled at the Imaum's harangue, and said it shewed his partiality for his native country. He then said he hoped we should see Caubul and all his territories, which were now to be considered as our own. He then made some enquiries respecting the places I had seen; after which, he told Mr. Strachey, he understood he had been in Persia, and asked him some questions respecting that country. During this conversation, a eunuch brought in his Majesty's culleau. I never saw any thing more magnificent: it was of gold, enamelled, and richly set

with jewels. The part where the tobacco was placed, was in the shape of a peacock, about the size of a pigeon, with plumage of jewels and enamel. It was late at night when the Imaum gave us a hint to withdraw. We were let out as we came in; and returned through the town, which was now quiet and silent. This interview with the Shauh, made a very favourable impression upon us. It will scarcely be believed of an Eastern monarch, how much he had the manners of a gentleman, or how well he preserved his dignity, while he seemed only anxious to please.

Among the many favourable sketches which Mr. E.'s journey has supplied him with, we must not omit the following. It is the salutary effect of an enlarged intercourse with mankind, that it continually shows the circle of knowledge and virtue to be larger than our previous ignorance, and constant uncharitableness, had suffered us to expect:—

It would be endless to recount the visits we received, and tedious to mention those we paid. The result of my observations on those will be seen in another place.

Among the visits I paid, I must not omit one to a celebrated saint, named Shaikh Ewuz, who was often visited by the King and prime minister, neither of whom ever would be seated in his presence, until repeatedly commanded. I paid my visit to him in his little garden, where I perceived a number of well dressed people approaching at a distance, and was going to salute them, when somebody close to me bade me welcome, on which I looked, and saw an old man dressed like a labourer, who seemed to have been digging in the garden: this was the saint, and the others were men of high rank, who stood at a distance from respect: among them was a young man, who was brother to the Queen, and son to Wuffadar Khaun, formerly vizier. The Shaikh made us sit down upon the clouds which had just been turned up, and began to converse very agreeably on all subjects except religion; he said he heard the people about Peshawar had been mean enough to importune me for pre-

sents, and said that the Afghaun chiefs had become such a set of scoundrels, that he was ashamed of them. He, however, praised the King.

There was another celebrated dervise, who declined my visit, saying that he had renounced the world, and was entirely engaged in prayer and meditation. I sent him a large present in money, begging him to give it in charity, and to pray for the King. He peremptorily refused the money, but prayed for the King and for me, and sent a grateful message for my attention.

The unsettled state of the country soon induced the mission to seek a temporary retreat near the Indus, whence, to use the words of Shak Shuja, at parting, "it might either join him again, or return to India, as suited its convenience." Mr. E. accordingly commenced his retrograde march. On the 20th of June, he re-crossed the Indus, at Attock, where he halted two days. Here the mission was complimented, by the Afghans of the party, on its entrance into India.

From Attock, the mission proceeded to Hussun Abdal, in the beautiful and celebrated valley to which it gives its name, at which place it had been intended that it should remain till the fate of the Afghan dominions was determined; but if before reaching it, Mr. E. received orders of recall, and had announced them to the King. Here, also, the embassy learned the overthrow of Shah Shuja.

The embassy was now to pass through the Punjab, or Lahore, the country of the Seikhs, of which nation several descriptive traits are given by Mr. E. In this portion of his journey, Mr. E. saw Shah Zeman, a former sovereign of the Afghans, whom Mahmud, the predecessor, and, at this time, the successor, of Shah Shuja, deposed, blinded and imprisoned.

The country which Mr. E. describes, possesses, as has already appeared, a lively historical interest, arising from its having been traversed by the Macedonian con-

queror and his Greeks. The rivers which it now repassed, were the (Indus, Hydaspes,) Ascesines, streams which fall into the Hydrus, the Hyphasis and the Hydrus of the classical records. All these either bound or traverse Lahore. But Mr. E. appears to have found in this country other traces of the Greeks than those left by the transitory foot of the soldier. A description of an architectural ruin is succeeded by a conjecture on the site of the battle with Porus.

From the banks of the Hydaspes, the mission continued its march to those of the Hydrus, or Sutulege, to the east of which it gained the British cantonments of Lodeeana, and thence proceeded straight to Delhi, the point of its original departure, and a distance of 200 miles.

Content with having analysed, thus far, the narrative of Mr. Elphinstone's journey, and which is that part of the volume which more exclusively embraces what proceeds from the personal observations of the author, we must subjoin only a slight notice of the remaining and far more numerous pages. Of the five books into which the "Account of the Kingdom of Caubul" is divided, the first is devoted to an elaborate description of its geography and natural history; the second, to a general account of the inhabitants; the third, to a particular account of the Afghan tribes; the fourth, to a description of the provinces, and the fifth, to an account of the civil and religious government. Each book comprehends numerous chapters; and the whole is followed by an Appendix, containing a "History of the Kingdom of Caubul from the foundation of the Dooraunee monarchy," some miscellaneous papers, and a Pushtoo or Afghan vocabulary.

Of the industry and good sense displayed in this volume, it is impossible to speak too respectfully. The style, as before intimated, is clear, correct, and generally free

from blemish. We rarely meet with such an instance as the following, where a provincial colloquialism has been suffered to creep in:—

The fort of Attock was also plainly seen *from this*, and on descending, we encamped on a spot opposite this place.

Closing, then, the volume, as we do, with the most favourable opinion of its merits, we are yet called upon, by our previous engagement, to spend a few words on the system followed by the author in his orthography of names of places. On this point, our limits compel us to be brief; and, perhaps, no more is needful from us, than that we should declare ourselves on the side of those who think the five vowels of the alphabet, with all the sounds of which they are the signs, sufficient for completing, without combination or reduplication, the orthography of exotic words. The dangers of spelling to the ear are without end; while that which is spelled to the eye has an infinity of conveniences to outweigh all objections. Letters are figures; a word is a picture. If these are faithfully drawn, the objects or ideas which they represent, will be understood by every observer, by whatever name he may call them. If, for example, the word *Cabul* is universally written "Cabul," of what importance is it, in what manner it is sounded? It is understood wherever the Roman characters are in use. But, if individuals and nations undertake to write words according to their particular languages, dialects, modes of articulation, or taste in the collocation of letters, where is the end to the confusion? Does the "Caubul" of Mr. E. convey to the ear of a Frenchman the sound which Mr. E. designs to express?—Certainly not; so that this kind of orthography leads to any thing but agreement in pronunciation. The sound of "Caubul," in the mouth of a Frenchman, must be "Coble." He cannot give the sound "Caw;" and if

he, in his turn, were to attempt to paint the sound intended by Mr. E., he would write "Kahboul." Meantime, we have lately seen a specimen by a second English writer in India, who, meaning to agree, as to the sound, with Mr. E., but, having a different taste in the choice of letters of the alphabet, writes "Corbul!" We cannot but hope that *a, e, i, o, u*, will one day be thought, by all writers on Indian topics, sufficient for the notation of every sound of the voice. Spelling to the ear has even this further inconvenience, that not only different nations and different individuals require, in this case, a different orthography; but, as acknowledged by Mr. E. in the passage we formerly cited, the same individual will perpetually vary his letters.

A Narrative of the Events which have recently occurred in the Island of Ceylon; written by a Gentleman on the Spot. Eger-ton, London, 1815. 8vo. pp. 72.

THE real subject of this pamphlet, so carefully concealed in the title-page, is a history of the late war in Candy, some account of which is given in another part of our pages. In the "Narrative," the fortunes of the Adigar Eheilepola form an interesting episode, which we shall extract; observing, at the same time, that we applaud the caution with which Governor Brownrigg is represented to have acted in his reception of the rebellious officer.

We call Eheilapola a "rebellious officer;" and it will not escape remark, that even our author describes him as first "summoned to Kandy to account for some real or imaginary offence." With the moral merits of the conduct of the Adigar we have the less to do, as we are taught, and are willing to believe, that neither his conduct nor his sufferings had any share in producing the war, a connection which, from the conspicuous

place assigned them in this "Narrative," the reader might, at first, be led to suppose. For the rest, however, we must submit, that an officer, who, owing allegiance and special duty to his sovereign, and protection to his family, which was his hostage, and which, according to what he knew of the customs of his country, was really answerable for his fidelity; an officer so circumstanced, giving up his family to pre-conditioned destruction, rebelling against his king, and calling a foreign force into his country, must have a strong case to make out on the other side, in order to obtain the pardon of mankind. If his office of Adigar was originally forced upon him, still his duties to his prince, his country, and his family, were not to be easily overbalanced; and if he took the office as a boon (and late accounts show him not unambitious), and therefore voluntarily put his family into the condition of a hostage, his defence is of increased difficulty. These observations are the more demanded of us, because we think that we see, in the production before us, and in other papers coming from Ceylon, a disposition to exalt the character of this person, without first laying any adequate foundation; and also, because there is, at this day, but too generally prevalent the loosest notions concerning the obligations of duty. Let a man but show himself the enemy of any established government, let him aid the works of *revolution* any where or any how, and it is the fashion of the age to cry him up for hero, saint, or martyr, as the case may be. With this preface, we subjoin our extract:—

In the month of March, 1814, Eheilapola, the first Adigar, or prime minister, of the king of Kandy, and who was also chief of the province of Saffragam, was summoned to Kandy to account for some real or imaginary offence of which he had been guilty. He was too well convinced of the fate which awaited him at a court where to be suspected was in itself a crime, to comply with the demand, and

he instantly prepared for resistance. The whole population of the province flocked to his standard, and a message was sent by him to our government, soliciting assistance, and offering the unconditional surrender of his Dessavony, or province, as an appendage to the British crown.—The opportunity was a tempting one; but it was resisted by the governor, who apparently waited for more decided testimony of the feeling of the Kandian people than could be gathered from the insurrection of a single province, and he contented himself, therefore, with detaching a small force to the limits to protect the integrity of our territory, should either of the hostile parties attempt to invade it. In this measure of his excellency, it will be readily acknowledged that there was nothing which the most scrupulous advocate for neutrality could object to, since it was assuredly a duty incumbent on him to protect the natives of his own government from being over-run by a foreign force, or from having their fields and villages made the scene of warfare and contention.

It would be difficult to mark the character of the savage king in a stronger light than is exhibited in the steps which he took on the defection of the Adigar. The family of this chief, who, agreeably to the custom of the court, had been detained as hostages for his good conduct, were instantly singled out by the King as the victims of his indiscriminating revenge, and the cruelties exercised on them present a dreadful picture of horror and disgust.—The mother and five children, the eldest of whom was a lad of eighteen, and the youngest an infant at the breast, were bound, and led into the market-place. The infant was first torn from the arms of its mother, and its head being severed from its body, the parent was compelled to pound it in a mortar. The others were murdered in succession, the eldest being reserved for the last victim. and this scene of wanton and savage butchery was crowned by what every feeling mind will contemplate as an act of supreme, though unintentional mercy, the sacrifice of the mother herself.

The slaughter of his family appears to have subdued for a time the natural energy of the Adigar's character, and to have induced a torpor of action which was at this season the ruin of his cause. His

followers, disheartened by the inactivity of their chief, were soon routed by the King's troops; and after an ineffectual resistance of a few days duration, the Adikar fled into the British territories, and implored an asylum from the government.

The protection he asked, however, was afforded in the most cautious manner, and every measure was resorted to, which a government, scrupulous of giving umbrage to a neighbouring power, could have adopted. The public reception which he courted was refused, and it was not until he had resided for some time in Colombo, that General Brownrigg acceded to his proposal of being favoured with an interview at his excellency's country-house.

The interest excited on both sides by so extraordinary a scene as that of a Kandian chief, who had resided the whole of his life in his native mountains, presenting himself before a British governor, and imploring protection and succour, may be easily imagined. The forlornness of his condition derived additional claims to sympathy from the overwhelming force of his domestic afflictions; and these were claims which, he might well know, would find a powerful advocate in the breast of that governor from whom he sought all the relief and consolation which could yet be afforded him. He was received with the most distinguished kindness and respect, and was so affected with the novelty of his situation, and the unwonted kindness of a superior, that, regardless of the forms of introduction, he burst into tears. As soon as he was composed, the governor soothed him with promises of favour and protection. The Adikar replied, that he looked to his excellency as his father; that he had been deprived of all the natural ties of relationship, and trusted that the favour he solicited of being allowed to call the governor and Mrs. Brownrigg his parents would not be denied him. It was a strong, but natural mode of expressing what he felt, and his gratitude at finding his request assented to was unbounded.

The astonishment of this chief at all he beheld may be easily conceived. The romantic beauty of the house, situated on a rock, overhanging the sea, an element of which he had entertained such confused ideas, but which he had never till

now perfectly seen, struck him most forcibly. After looking minutely at the furniture of the house, he approached, cautiously, the pillars of the verandah, and gave himself entirely up to the admiration which the novelty of the scene before him could not fail to inspire. A ship, which was passing at the moment, was a fresh object of wonder, and, when it was explained to him, he said he had heard of such things, and was happy to have enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing what he now saw. Being asked if this was the first time he had beheld the sea, he said he had occasionally obtained a very distant and imperfect view of it from a high mountain; but the largest piece of water he had ever approached was a lake in the Kandian country, the extent of which he described by looking and pointing through the two pillars of the verandah, the opening between which commanded but a partial view of the ocean before him.

A second episodical passage, containing anecdotes of the fallen Rajah, shall be extracted for the entertainment, and we may add, for the edification of the reader. These anecdotes are far from being without their value, though they ought not to be mixed, in the contemplations of the mind, with the history of the war and its results. If the internal vices or crimes of governments or governors, "*real or imaginary*," are to be admitted as warrants for the assaults of a powerful neighbour, there can never be pause to violence and revolutions. Such considerations, therefore, should be kept distinct: we are far from saying that the present writer has designed to blend them, but only that his readers are in danger of so doing:—

On Monday, the 6th March, the King and his family arrived at Colombo, and were conveyed in as private a manner as circumstances would admit to their new residence, where they were received by Colonel Kerr, the commandant of that place, with the respect due to their fallen fortunes. The house, which was spacious, had been fitted up very handsomely for the occasion, and in the middle of the largest apartment was an ottoman, or musnud, covered with scarlet cloth,

upon which his majesty immediately on his entrance sprung with great agility, and seating himself in a most unkingly attitude, with his legs drawn under him, looked round the room, which he surveyed with great complacency. He was evidently both pleased and surprised at the apparent comfort of his new place of abode, contrasting perhaps the treatment he was now experiencing from the British government with that which our countrymen had received not many years ago at his hands. He instantly said, "As I am no longer permitted to be a king, I am thankful for the kindness and attention which has been shown me."

Wikreme Rajah Sinha is in his person considerably above the middle size, of a corpulent, yet muscular appearance, and with a physiognomy which is at all times handsome, and frequently not unpleasing. His claim to talent has been disputed by many who have had an opportunity of conversing with him, but he is certainly not deficient in shrewdness or comprehension; with an utter indifference to all feelings of humanity, he possesses a great share of what is called good humour; and the affability with which he answered the questions that are addressed to him, is at least unexpected, while the ease and sang-froid with which he communicated some of the most extraordinary and murderous anecdotes of his reign is truly surprising. He passes with great rapidity from one story of court intrigue to another; but it is to be observed, that the invariable issue of the whole of these anecdotes, is the cutting off the offender's head, flogging him to death, impaling him alive, or pounding him in a mortar, as the caprice of the moment might have dictated; and all his surprise seems to be, that the English should feel any great indignation at what he had always considered a mere matter of course and pastime.—"The English governors, however," he observed to Major Hook, "have one advantage over us kings of Kandy:—they have counsellors about them, who never allow them to do any thing in a passion, and that is the reason you have so few punishments; but, unfortunately for us, the offender is dead, before our resentment has subsided."

His Majesty's general reception of his English visitors is by a cordial shake of the hand.—With one officer he was par-

ticularly affable. He asked him if he would like to see the Queens? His visitor replied in the affirmative, but begged to know in what manner he was to receive them. "Why," said his Majesty, laughing very heartily, "in any way you please: they are rather dirty just now, as their clothes have not arrived from Kandy, and so you may take your choice, either shake hands with them, or embrace them."

This anecdote is one of many which might be adduced in illustration of the levity of this extraordinary man's character. He had, during the first week of his arrival, established a reputation for great fortitude and resignation; and there were not wanting some few to undertake his defence, and ascribe the tyrannical measures of his reign to evil counsellors.—An occurrence shortly took place, however, which set his character in its true light.

He had applied for the attendance of four of the female prisoners, who were originally servants of the Queens. His request was granted, and on the same night one of these poor creatures was delivered of a child in the house in which the King was residing. The instant he heard this piece of intelligence, he insisted on the woman's removal. "She was useless, and he would not allow her to remain."—Colonel Kerr sent to remonstrate on the cruelty of such a step in her present condition, and declined complying with the King's solicitation. The tyrant flew from one apartment to the other, exclaimed that he would neither eat, drink, nor sleep till he was satisfied; reviled the sentries, and behaved in so frantic a manner at this first opposition to his will, that Colonel Kerr, apprehensive of his murdering the woman, ordered her, even at the hazard of her life, to be removed to a place of safety.

But the predominating feeling of the King's soul was indignation at the treatment he had received from his own subjects. This was the point to which he always reverted, and his animosity to them was in one respect beneficial to his conquerors, since it led him to an unexpected disclosure of all his hidden places of treasure. It mattered not, he said, what became of it as long as it did not devolve to his bitter enemies.

The amount of this treasure it would be difficult at present to conjecture, but

there can be little doubt that it must be immense. Each man in the King's dominions was expected, at certain periods, to make an offering to the throne; and as the expenses of the court were trifling, and the labours of the subjects seldom remunerated, it may easily be imagined what must have been the accumulation of his Majesty and his predecessors. It was one part of the policy of the kings of Kandy, to conceal, when possible, even from their most confidential advisers, the places where their wealth was secured. Another was to reclaim from the families of their deceased favourites, every mark of royal bounty, however minute. Of these presents, an exact register was kept, so that every donation under such a government was in fact nothing more than a loan.

The strange quantity and mixture of gold and silver ornaments which were discovered, may hence be in some degree accounted for; but it is not so easy to discover to what purpose it was intended to apply a large assortment of cocked hats and full bottomed periwigs of the sixteenth century, which were found under ground, most carefully packed in a box, and the contents of which, the sanguine imagination of a prize-master had converted into articles of infinitely greater value.

Scarcely a day now passed, without bringing in accounts to Kandy of the discovery of money and jewels, and the army began to look with some confidence to a handsome remuneration for their labours. The King's throne and sceptre were among the first articles found, and by an extraordinary coincidence of circumstances, they were taken on the same day with himself.

The ancient throne of the Kandian sovereigns, for the last century and half, resembles a large old-fashioned arm-chair, such as is not unfrequently seen in England. It is about five feet high at the back, three in breadth, and two in depth. The frame is of wood, entirely covered with thin gold sheeting, (studded with precious stones,) the exquisite taste and workmanship of which does not constitute the least of its beauties, and may vie with the best modern specimens of the works of the goldsmith.

The most prominent and striking features in this curious relic, are two golden

lions, or sphinxes, forming the arms of the throne or chair, of a very uncouth appearance, but beautifully wrought;—the heads of the animals being turned outwards in a peculiarly graceful manner. The eyes are formed of entire amethysts, each rather larger than a musket ball.—Inside the back, near the top, is a large golden sun, from which the founder of the Kandian monarchy is supposed to have derived his origin: beneath, about the center of the chair, and in the midst of some sun flowers, is an immense amethyst, about the size of a large walnut; on either side there is a figure of a female deity, supposed to be the wife of Vishnu or Budhoo, in a sitting posture, of admirable design and workmanship:—the whole encompassed by a moulding formed of bunches of cut chrysalis set in gold; there is a space around the back (without the moulding) studded with three large amethysts on each side, and six more at the top.

The seat, inside the arms, and half way up the back, is (or rather *was*) lined with red velvet, all torn or decayed.

The footstool is also very handsome, being ten inches in height, a foot in breadth, and two feet and half in length: the top is crimson silk worked with gold: a moulding of cut chrysalis runs around the sides of it, beneath which, in front, are flowers, (similar to those on the back of the chair,) studded with fine amethysts and chrysalis.

It should be observed, that the throne behind is covered with finely wrought silver: at the top a large embossed half moon of silver, surmounting the stars, and below all is a bed of silver sun flowers.

The sceptre was a rod of iron, with a gold head, an extraordinary but just emblem of his government.

The remark, here stated to have been made by Wikreme Rajah to Major Hook, speaks highly, in our mind, for the good sense of the speaker; and, though it makes the fallen king no whit the fitter man to be entrusted with the disposal of his fellow-creatures, it offers a powerful apology for his barbarities, drawn from the education he has received, and the defective system of polity over which he was born to preside.

COLLEGE

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

CALCUTTA, JULY 27, 1815.

The Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, Acting-Visitor of the College of Fort William, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor General, having appointed Tuesday, the 25th instant, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages; the President of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government-House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Honorable Archibald Seton, and George Dowdeswell, Member of the Supreme Council; and the Honorable Sir John Royds, and Sir William Burroughs, Judges of the Supreme Court; with many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, and others of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta, as well as some respectable natives, were also assembled.

Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Udny, and several other ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the college with their presence.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the honorable the acting visitor took his seat when the disputations immediately commenced, and were held in the following order:—

FIRST.—ARABIC.

Position.—"Whatever may be the difficulties of Arabic grammar, considered as a science, the knowledge of it, requisite for practical purposes, is not of more difficult attainment than that of the generality of European languages."

Respondent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
Opponent, Lieut. R. Taylor.
Moderator, Major J. Weston.

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"The knowledge of Persian to be derived from the study of its purest writers, the best introduction to the use of it in business, or other intercourse with the natives of India."

Respondent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
First Opponent, Lieut. R. Taylor.
Second Ditto, Lieut. W. Isacke.
Moderator, Major J. Weston.

THIRD.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"For a critical skill in the Hindoostanee, it is requisite that a knowledge of more languages should be combined than are necessary for a similar acquaintance with any other language, ancient or modern."

Respondent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
First Opponent, Lieut. W. Isacke.
Second Ditto, Mr. A. Dick.
Moderator, Capt. J. W. Taylor.

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FOURTH.—BENGALIEE.

Position.—"The Bengalee language is not only well calculated for matters of business, but also is adapted to works of literature and science."

Respondent, Hon. R. Cavendish.
First Opponent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
Second Ditto, Mr. A. Murray.
Moderator, Rev. Dr. Wm. Caret.

A declamation in Sanskrit, by Mr. Macnaghten, on the following subject.

"It is more probable that the Sanskrit, as it now exists, is the mixture of several dialects, gradually formed into one language, than that with its avowed copiousness and artificial structure, it should be an aboriginal tongue."

When the disputations were concluded, the president of the college council presented to the honorable the acting visitor the several students of the college, who were entitled to receive degrees of honor, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examinations of the past year; as well as the students who, at the examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service, by their proficiency in two or more languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the college. The president read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student, in pursuance of the statutes, specifying the extent of his progress in the prescribed studies of the college, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the certificates had been read, the acting visitor presented to each student, entitled to receive a degree of honor, the usual diploma, inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several students, were also distributed to them respectively; after which the honorable the acting visitor read the following discourse:

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.—I had reason to indulge the hope that the state of public affairs would have admitted the return of the illustrious visitor of the college to the presidency, in time to enable him to exercise on this occasion, as on the past, that important function of his office which consists in presiding at the annual disputations in the oriental languages, conferring degrees of honor for high proficiency in those languages, and addressing to you the observations suggested by a review of transactions of the college during the elapsed year.

"Sensible of the very superior impression and efficiency which the perform-

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ance of this duty would derive, from the station and authority, the eminent rank and talents of his excellency the visitor, I was desirous of postponing the period of the disputation, with a view to secure to you the gratification and advantage of his personal superintendence.

"His lordship, however, deeming the earliest practicable entrance of the qualified students upon the duties of the public service, to be an object of importance, was pleased to delegate to me the office of presiding at this assembly of the college.

"Having had the satisfaction of testing the ability of the disputants, and of distinguishing conspicuous desert, by the distribution of degrees of honor, prizes, and medals of merit, I proceed to fulfil the remaining obligation of my delegated duty.

"The right honorable the visitor, in his discourse at the last annual disputation, adverted to the superiority which, compared with other years, had distinguished the result of the studies of the college during the preceding year; in the number of students eminently qualified; in the degree of proficiency and the rapidity of acquirement displayed by them; and in the many extraordinary instances of individual merit.

"From the varieties of disposition and character, the changes in the number of the students attached to the college, and the contingencies which retard or accelerate the progress of study, considerable fluctuations may appear in the comparative reports of different years, without in any degree affecting the credit of the college. But, when the result of the labors of any one year shall exhibit a proportion of qualified and distinguished students, either superior or equal to that of the most flourishing period of the institution, we cannot justly withhold the acknowledgment, that the powers and activity of the institution, the general assiduity and attention of the students, to say the least, have not deteriorated.

"It is therefore highly satisfactory to find, that the product of combined tuition and study during the past year, will maintain a creditable comparison with the preeminence of the year preceding.

"The number of students declared qualified, by proficiency in two languages, to enter on the duties of the public service, is nineteen; which number exceeds that of the former year by one. Of this number, one student is reported to have acquired a high degree of proficiency in not less than four languages, and a competent knowledge of a fifth. Four gentlemen have acquired high proficiency in one language, and a competent knowledge of a second, and the remaining students a competent knowledge of two languages.

"The number of military students

who have been reported highly qualified in the languages taught in the college, is four, three of whom have merited degrees of honour in two languages, and the fourth in one. These, added to the number of qualified civil students, form an aggregate of twenty-three, which number exceeds that of the two preceding years respectively.

"The number of the degrees of honour which have this year been awarded, for high proficiency, is fourteen. Of these, an equal number belongs to the civil and to the military class.

"The degrees of honour conferred at the last disputation, amounted to twenty, of which thirteen were obtained by military students.

"But this diminution of the number of the degrees of honour conferred on military students, reflects not the slightest discredit either on them or on the institution,—since it is fully accounted for by the removal of nearly the whole of that class, whom the duties of their profession called into the field in the month of January. The number of the degrees of honour acquired by the civil students, equals that of the past year, with this difference however, that two of them have been awarded to a gentleman whose extraordinary acquirements have their origin in the literary establishment of a sister presidency.

"The result of the labours of the past year, in one respect, exhibits a decided superiority over those of the year preceding. The medals of merit, for diligent application and rapid progress, awarded at the public examination of June 1815, were, to civil students, twenty; military, one. The number of medals of merit adjudged at the examination of Dec. 1814, was, to civil students nine, military, ten; making an aggregate of forty in the past twelve months.

"The medals of merit adjudged to both classes, on account of the year preceding, did not exceed seventeen. This is a satisfactory demonstration of improved assiduity in the collective body of the students, the fruits of which we may expect to see in maturity at the next anniversary.

"The number of medals awarded in the past year, for writing the Oriental characters, is four. These have been obtained by two students of the military class; viz. Lieutenants John Ostlife Beckett, and John Henry Bagnold, in the Persian and Nagree character. Although no civil students have this year been deemed entitled to the medal allowed by the 23d statute, for meritorious handwriting, one of those now leaving the college (Mr. Cudburt Thornhill Glass) received medals for both Persian and Nagree writing at the examination of June 1814; and I am happy to learn that this art has not been neglected by other civil

students, many of whom have practised writing in the character of the languages which they have studied; and have attained a degree of skill, falling short only of that excellence, for which an honorary reward has been established. I cannot too strongly recommend a uniform attention to this object. A facility in writing the languages of their country, in their proper character, will be found not only extremely convenient, but highly important. The practice of it materially promotes a critical knowledge of the language; an accurate orthography essentially depends upon it; and I need not add that in the various departments of the public service, occasions may frequently arise, when the agency of an amanuensis would expose important interests to hazard; or his absence, if his services could not be dispensed with, might impede the progress of the most urgent concerns of the state. These considerations, combined with the extraordinary fact, that before the institution of the college, scarcely any individuals throughout the whole of the Honourable Company's service, were capable of writing the Oriental characters, suggested the expediency of encouraging the acquisition of this art, by conferring, formerly a pecuniary, and now an honorary reward, on those who should successfully prosecute the attainment of it.

"The civil students who have been reported entitled to degrees of honour, for high proficiency in the past year, are

Mr. William Hay Macnaghten,
Mr. Abercromby Dick,
The Honorable Richard Cavendish,
Mr. William Monckton.

"The military students, are
Lieut. Taylor of the Bombay estab.
Lieut. Isacke, of the Madras estab.
Lieut. Bagnold and Lieut. Beckett, of the establishment of Bengal.

"Mr. Macnaghten, who entered the college in October last, having been transferred from the military service on the establishment of Fort St. George, to the civil service of Bengal, had studied the Persian and Hindoostanee languages in the Oriental Seminary of the former presidency, with eminent success. His improvement in these languages, since he has been attached to the College of Fort William, has corresponded with the rapidity of his anterior progress; but the application bestowed by him on the languages which he had already acquired, has not prevented Mr. Macnaghten from adding to his attainments, a high degree of proficiency in Arabic and Bengalee, and a considerable knowledge of the Sanskrit; thus exhibiting the unprecedented instance of high proficiency in four languages, and a competent knowledge of a fifth. Degrees of honor have consequently been conferred on Mr. Macnaghten, for his distinguished proficiency in

Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee; and a medal of merit for his rapid progress in Sanskrit.

"Mr. Macnaghten was also declared entitled to a medal of merit for his rapid proficiency in Arabic, at the examination of December 1814.

"Although this college must divide with the sister institution of the coast, the credit of producing acquirements so multifarious and extensive, it is not the less incumbent on me to bestow a just measure of applause on the assiduity and ability which Mr. Macnaghten has so eminently displayed. Mr. Macnaghten, however, has to anticipate the far more valuable approbation of his Excellency the Visitor, to whom it will be my duty to communicate the reports of the professors and examiners.

"Mr. Dick, who entered the college in November 1813, has obtained a degree of honor for high proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, and at the examination of December 1814, received medals of merit in that language and in Persian. I need not add, that this extent of acquirement is highly creditable to Mr. Dick's industry and talents.

"The same encomium is due to the Honorable Richard Cavendish, who also entered the college in November 1813, and has gained a degree of honor in the Bengalee language, with a medal of merit in the Persian language.

"Mr. William Monckton, who only commenced his studies in the college in the month of December last, has been judged entitled to a degree of honor in the Bengalee language, and to medals of merit in the Persian and Sanskrit. This college has afforded few instances of equal rapidity of acquirement. I lament that the absence of Mr. Monckton, on account of indisposition, partly attributable to excess of study, deprives me of the gratification of personally expressing to him the high sense I entertain of his merits.

"Lieut. Robert Taylor of the Bombay establishment, who became attached to this institution in November 1813, has added to his anterior skill in the colloquial language of Persia, a classical knowledge which has entitled him to a degree of honor, and he has also successfully prosecuted the study of the Arabic language; for his proficiency in which, a medal of merit has been awarded to him.

"Lieut. Isacke of the establishment of Fort St. George, who entered the College of Fort William in November 1813, has obtained degrees of honour in Hindoostanee and Persian. I have great pleasure in citing the following honorable testimony borne to the merit of that officer, by the acting Professor of the Persian language, in his report, at the close of the 1st term of 1815. 'Lieut. Isacke entered the college, totally un-

acquainted with Persian, and offers the most striking instance of proficiency that I have witnessed in that language.'

'The same observation is applicable to Lieut. Isacke's progress in the Hindoostanee language, and I am informed, that he adds to these acquirements, some proficiency in the Arabic language.'

'Lieut. Beckett commenced his studies in the college in July of last year, and at the examination of December, gained degrees of honor, both in Hindoostanee and Persian.'

'Lieut. Bagnold entered the college at the same time with Lieut. Beckett, and in addition to degrees of honor, for high proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, obtained a medal of merit, for rapid proficiency in the Brui B'hak, ha, at the examination of December.'

'These great and speedy acquirements are highly creditable to Lieuts. Bagnold and Beckett.'

'Among the military students, I must not omit the name of Lieut. Coulthard. Lieut. Coulthard was deprived of the opportunity of being a candidate for a degree of honor, at the examination of December 1814, by severe illness, which also rendered him incapable of resuming the exercise of his professional duties in the field, but has admitted of his undertaking gratuitously the instruction of a class in Persian, under the acting professor, Major Weston.'

'Lieut. Coulthard's satisfactory execution of this duty is the strongest attestation of his proficiency in the Persian language.'

'In addition to the students already specified, those to whom medals of merit have been awarded, either at the public examination held in December, or at the late examination in June, are as follows.'

CIVIL STUDENTS.

Cudbert Thornhill Glass, Persian and Hindoostanee.

Benjamin Taylor, Persian and Hindoostanee.

Robert Creighton, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.

David Carmichael Smyth, Persian and Hindoostanee.

Nathaniel Smith, Persian and Bengalee.

Thomas Herbert Maddock, Persian and Hindoostanee.

Harry Nesbit, Persian.

David Dale, Bengalee and Persian.

Alex. Francis Lind, Bengalee and Persian.

George Ewan Law, Hindoostanee.

William Wilkinson, Bengalee.

Thomas Porter Bonell Biscoe, Bengalee.

John Frederick Ellerton, Bengalee.

Charles Stuart, Bengalee.

MILITARY STUDENTS,

Lieut. Chas. Paton, Hindoostanee and Brui B'hak, ha.

Lieut. Jas. Bedford, Hindoostanee and Persian.

Ensign George Stalkart, Hindoostanee and Persian.

Cornet William Scott Kennedy, Hindoostanee.

Lieut. John Robson Wornum, Brui B'hak, ha.

Ensign Jas. Glencairn Burns, Brui B'hak, ha.

'The whole of the medals of merit adjudged to the military students, were awarded at the examination of December 1814, those gentlemen having shortly after proceeded to join their respective corps. This circumstance has deprived us of an additional display of Oriental learning at the present disputation. Many of the military students entered the college, with the advantage of proficiency in two or more languages. This advantage they did not fail to improve, by an uniform and meritorious application to study, and their progress during the period of their continuance in the college was consequently highly satisfactory.'

'A reference to the reports of the examination of December demonstrates, that many of these absent officers, if circumstances had admitted of the further prosecution of their studies, would have obtained the distinction of a degree of honor on the present occasion, and would have been highly classed in the scale of relative proficiency.'

'In this number is to be included one, whose promising career has unhappily been arrested by the hand of death. The late Ensign Stalkart exhibited a distinguished example of meritorious and successful assiduity in the study of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages. The glory which attaches to the memory of those who have fought and fallen in their country's cause, must now hold the place of those distinctions to which that lamented officer would unquestionably have established an early claim, if it had pleased Providence to permit his return to the College of Fort William.'

'It is highly satisfactory to observe, that several of the military students have prosecuted with success the study of the Brui B'hak, ha, under the tuition of Lieut. Price. The Hindee, of which the Brui B'hak, ha, or language of the territory anciently denominated Brui,* is one of the dialects, appears to bear precisely the same relation to the modern Hindoostanee, that the Saxon of the 11th or 12th century bears to the English of the present day. The Hindee, however, constitutes at this moment the native language of a considerable portion of the population of India, and proceeding through degrees of modification and of intermixture with the Arabic and Persian, may be said to terminate or be lost in that refined

* The territory of Brui, the scene of the fabulous exploits of Krishna, has been called the Arcadia of India. Its capital was Muttra.

and elegant language, which is denominated Oordoo, or the court dialect of Hindoostan.

'The study of the Hindee, therefore, although perhaps not more essential to a comprehensive and critical acquaintance with the language strictly termed Oordoo, than the study of the Anglo-Saxon is to a perfect knowledge of the English, yet becomes important and even necessary to those who may have to maintain an extensive intercourse and personal communication with all classes of the Indian population; more especially it is requisite for the military officers of the Company's service, because a large proportion of the Sepoys of the army on the establishment of Bengal, speak either the Brui B'hak, ha, or a dialect of which the Hindee forms a chief component part. It is therefore greatly to be desired, that this language should become a more general object of study in the college.'

'The following civil students have been declared qualified, by their proficiency in two or more languages, to enter on the public service.'

1. Wm. Hay Macnaghten, 1st in Arabic, 1st in Persian, 1st in Sanskrit, 3d in Bengalee, 1st in Hindoostanee, at the former examination.

2. Abercromby Dick, 1st in Hindoostanee, 2d in Persian.

3. The Hon. Richard Cavendish, 1st in Bengalee, 4th in Persian.

4. Wm. Monckton, 2d in Bengalee, 2d in Sanskrit, 12th in Persian.

5. Samuel Munckley Duntze, 2d in Bengalee, at the examination of December last. He was prevented by severe illness from attending the late examination, but has since been examined in Persian, and is stated by the examiners to have performed his exercises in such a manner, as would have entitled him to be placed nearly at the top of the 3d class.

6. Benjamin Taylor, 3d in Persian, 3d in Hindoostanee.

7. Dav. Car. Smyth, 2d in Hindoostanee, 5th in Persian.

8. Nath. Smyth, 6th Persian, 10th Bengalee, and the 4th class of Hindoostanee.

9. T. H. Maddock, 7th in Persian, 4th in Hindoostanee.

10. C. T. Glass, 6th Hindoostanee, 8th Persian, and the 2d class of Arabic.

11. David Dale, 5th in Bengalee, 10th in Persian.

12. Harry Nisbet, 9th in Persian, 9th in Hindoostanee.

13. Arch. Murray, 4th in Bengalee, 5th in Persian.

14. Henry Walters, 8th in Hindoostanee, 13th in Persian.

15. R. J. Taylor, 11th in Persian, 13th in Hindoostanee.

16. A. E. Lind, 8th in Bengalee, 16th in Persian.

17. R. H. Boddam, 7th in Hindoostanee, 17th in Persian.

18. R. A. Ward, 11th in Hindoostanee, 14th in Persian.

19. R. Creighton, 5th in Hindoostanee, 9th in Bengalee, and 21st in Persian.

'I have already had occasion to mention the dates on which Messrs. Macnaghten, Dick, Cavendish and Monckton, were admitted into the college. Of the remainder of the students just enumerated, Messrs. Nisbett and Lind entered the college in August last year, Messrs. David Carmichael Smyth, Maddock and Dale, in December, and Mr. Nathaniel Smith in January last. Their attainment of a degree of proficiency in two languages sufficient to qualify them for the public service, within periods of time so limited, must be deemed highly creditable to their industry and talents.'

'According to the 19th statute, which was promulgated in the month of July 1814, a competent knowledge of the Persian language, in addition either to Hindoostanee or Bengalee, is requisite, to qualify a student for the public service. Mr. Robert Creighton, therefore, although reported qualified in the Hindoostanee and Bengalee languages, and to have regularly attended the Persian lectures during the last term, being classed by the Examiners in the 4th class of that language, could not, under the letter of the statute, be reported qualified for the public service. In consideration, however, of the general extent of Mr. Creighton's acquirements, and of his having made considerable progress in the Persian language, such as, with his proved habits of diligent study, may be expected to lead to a competent knowledge of it, in addition to his qualification in two other languages, the college council have recommended in his favour, an exemption from the strict operation of the rule, and his name is accordingly added to the number of those permitted to enter upon the public service. As Mr. Creighton has been attached to the college since October only, his attainments must be considered extremely creditable to his diligence and abilities.'

'With sincere reluctance, and with deep concern, I now proceed to perform the painful but the indispensable duty of bringing forward to public notice, those students whose imprudence has led them to disregard the solemn warning which was last year given to them, by the highest authority from this chair, as well as the salutary admonitions which they had repeatedly received from their immediate superiors in the college. Their perseverance in a system of conduct so inconsistent with the obligations of duty, as well as with their own credit and interest, has finally imposed upon government the ne-

cessity of subjecting them to the penalties of the 33d and 34th statutes, which declare, that removal from the college shall be the certain consequence of confirmed misconduct or systematic neglect of study, and that a civil student so removed, shall be considered as a disqualified servant of the Company, not capable of being promoted in the public service, or of receiving an allowance exceeding three hundred rupees per mensem, until he shall have proved, to the satisfaction of government, an amendment of conduct, and qualification for the public service by an examination at the College of Fort William; or should any circumstance prevent this, by an examination before such persons as may be selected and appointed by government for that purpose;—With a further provision, that the disqualified civil servants of the Company who may fall within this rule, shall be placed under the judges, collectors, or other public officers at some station out of Calcutta, and shall remain there until they apply for pass and the requisite examination.

"The Right Honorable the Visitor, in the discourse which he delivered on the last anniversary, intimated that the college council had reported to him the names of five students, who did not appear to have availed themselves of the means of instruction afforded by the institution; that they had not only failed to qualify themselves in two languages, as prescribed by the college rules, but, after a period of nearly three years, could not be considered as conversant in even one of the native languages.—His lordship added, that considerations connected with the recency of the rule prescribing the penalty of misconduct or inattention, had alone withheld him from removing those gentlemen from an institution, of the benefits of which they appeared so insensible; and he concluded by expressing a hope, that those five students would make such use of the respite they had gained, as would render it unnecessary to visit them with the severity which (his lordship observed) would unavoidably await them, if at a succeeding annual examination, they should still be found disqualified; and trusting that they were still susceptible of the benefits which might be derived from seasonable and salutary admonition, and that by their assiduity, they would repair their discreditable neglect, his lordship indulgently refrained from naming them.

"Of these five students, one only has ultimately been induced to attend to the impressive warning which they received, and the council of the college were therefore compelled, in the month of January, without awaiting the test of the annual examination, to report the further misconduct and neglect of the remaining four to be

such, as appeared to render their continuance in the college, to which they had already been unprofitably attached for more than three years, altogether unavailing.

"To these students was subsequently added a fifth, to whom, on the same occasion, a further trial was allowed, on the ground of his later admission into the college; but, unfortunately, allowed in vain.

"I now most reluctantly perform the duty of proclaiming the names of the students who have thus unhappily exposed themselves to the penalties of the statute. They are Mr. William Wollen,

Mr. William Lance,

Mr. James Dewar,

Mr. Wm. A. C. Plowden, and

Mr. Robert Walker.

"I am authorized to declare, that the prescribed penalties will be rigidly maintained, with regard to these gentlemen, and will be punctually enforced on every future occasion of similar misconduct and neglect of study.

"I am concerned to find, that among the civil students remaining in the college, there are yet a few, who systematically absent themselves from the lectures of the professors, and manifest an extreme degree of inattention to their studies.

"I sincerely believe, that this disregard of public obligations may be exclusively ascribed to the absence of that reflection and sobriety of mind, which are sometimes overpowered, without being destroyed, by the influence of youthful spirits and the attractions of amusement and society: for I will not suppose these gentlemen to be devoid of that honorable pride of character, which covets reputation and cannot brook disgrace. I will not impute to them the humiliating apathy, that can regard, with equal indifference, the credit and reward which diligence secures, and the injury and degradation which persevering demerit most infallibly produce. I trust indeed, that they merely require to be led into reflection. The principles of their minds, and the best feelings of their hearts, will advocate the cause of duty. Their principles will recognize the force of the obligations which are here imposed upon them, and will revolt at the tendency of established habits of idleness and dissipation. Their feelings will recal to their recollection the affectionate anxiety of parents, relatives, and friends, to whom the distress of a long, perhaps a final separation, is rendered supportable only by the hope, that the promises of early youth will be realized in the meritorious conduct and successful career of those objects of their ardent attachment, whose prosperity is their happiness, whose honor is their honor; whose degradation is their disgrace.

"I cannot close this painful topic more usefully than by repeating the impressive declaration with which his excellency the visitor terminated his discourse, on the meeting of the last year, in the following words:

"I take this public and early opportunity of announcing it to be the intention of this government always, as far as possible, to respect and reward industry and talent, and to turn a deaf ear to claims that are unsupported by diligence and desert. The college is the test by which, as far as regards the rising branch of the service, the characters of the claimants can best be ascertained, and by which their pretensions can best be adjusted; on the conduct and character therefore of the student in college will depend the favourable or unfavourable circumstances under which his public career will commence, and the greater or less attention that will be paid to his wishes or his views."

"With the exceptions already noticed, I am happy to find, that the several professors report favourably of the attendance of the students at lectures, and of their application to study.

"I sincerely regret that absence, occasioned by loss of health, has for some time past deprived the college of the services of Dr. Lumsden, the erudite professor of Arabic and Persian, and of Capt. Lockett, the learned secretary and examiner. Their places however have been ably supplied by Major Weston, the acting professor of Arabic and Persian, and by Capt. Roebuck, the officiating secretary to the college council, as well as one of the public examiners; while the duties antecedently performed by these gentlemen, have been undertaken and ably discharged by Lieut. Coulthard, as assistant professor in the Persian language, and Mr. Atkinson, in the station of assistant secretary and examiner.

"To Capt. Taylor, the distinguished professor of Hindoostanee, and to the Rev. and learned Dr. Carey, professor of Sanskrit and Bengalee; to Lieut. Martin and Price, the assistant professors in the Hindoostanee, Sanskrit and Bengalee languages, and generally to all the gentlemen employed in the several departments of the college, I have to offer, on the part of the illustrious personage whom I have the honour to represent on this occasion, as well as on my own, the acknowledgments so justly due, for the zeal and ability with which they have fulfilled the important duties of their respective situations, during the past year.

"The College of Fort William has been indebted, during a series of years, to the able, efficient and gratuitous exertions of the highly respectable president and members of the college council, who

although burthened with the arduous duties and solicitude of the highest judicial office under the government of the Honorable Company, have yet, in the genuine spirit of public zeal, cheerfully exercised the important functions of superintendence and controul over this institution.

"Mr. Harington, Mr. Fombelle and Mr. Stuart can derive no additional honor from my acknowledgments and my applause; but to me, it is equally an honor and a gratification, to be the channel of conveying to them the expression of his excellency the visitor's thanks, for the continuance, during the past year, of the same indefatigable attention to the welfare and success of this establishment, which has annually entitled the president and members of the college council to the tribute of public acknowledgment.

"A description of the many valuable literary works which, under the auspices of the college and patronage of government, have been completed during the past year, or are now in progress, will be annexed as an appendix to this address. If time were allowed me, I should have great satisfaction in bestowing, individually, on the learned authors, compilers or editors, the encomium which is due to their talents and industry. Their names, however, will be inserted in the list of their publications.

"To that list will also be added, a descriptive enumeration of the literary works of the learned and industrious society of missionaries residing at Serampore, including a statement of the translations of the scriptures in the oriental languages, the number of which, comprizing not less than twenty-four languages or dialects, affords a surprising example of diligence and knowledge.

"I cannot in this occasion avoid noticing also that extraordinary effort of genius, talent and exertion manifested in the completion and publication of a History, Grammar and Dictionary of that intricate and complicated system of language the Chinese. The accomplishment of that most arduous undertaking, a complete Dictionary of the language of China, must certainly be considered to constitute a memorable epoch in the progress of philological science; and the formation of the types by means of which these works are given to the world, exhibits a combination of ingenuity, skill, and persevering toil of which there are few examples.

"I have now completed the observations which I had to submit to you, on points immediately connected with the proceedings of the past year.—Before I take my leave of you, however, I am desirous of adverting to a question which, as relating to the utility and efficiency of this institution, appears to merit consideration, and certainly no occasion more

suitable to the discussion of such a question, can present itself, than that on which we are this day assembled. I allude to the existence of an opinion, that a knowledge of the languages of the country, amply sufficient for all practical purposes, is equally attainable in the discharge of the ordinary duties of the public service, as at the College of Fort William, and that consequently, the junior part of the Company's servants are withheld, during a considerable period of time, from the employments for which they are destined, without any adequate advantage.

"The opinion is usually maintained by a reference to the times antecedent to the institution of the college. It is alleged, that, under the pre-existing state of Oriental acquirements among the servants of the Company, every branch of the administration, civil, military and political, was conducted with a degree of success amply demonstrated by the history of those events and transactions which have raised the British empire in India to its present condition of pre-eminence, and by the prosperity of its internal administration, which, generally speaking, has been progressive, during those times, throughout the whole extent of our Indian dominions.—Particular instances of more than ordinary acquirement, and the universality of the power and practice of personal communication and correspondence between the servants of the Company and the natives of the country, are also referred to, in support of the opinion.

"But these admitted facts will not, on examination, be found by any means conclusive, with respect to the position which they are adduced to maintain.—The advocates of that position must assume, either that the college has not the effect of augmenting the knowledge of the Oriental languages among the servants of the Company beyond the degree attainable, and actually attained antecedently to its institution, or that a general improvement in this respect is not productive of any material benefit in the administration of public affairs. It is necessary therefore, in the first instance, to meet those assumptions.

"It may certainly be admitted, that, with the exception of some extraordinary instances of proficiency, referable to a combination of opportunity, talent, and exertion, the knowledge which the students acquire during the short period of their continuance in college, is far from conferring on them that practical use of language, which is necessary to serve all the purposes of intercourse and correspondence with the natives of India, in the transaction of public affairs. A period of time, which could not suffice for the complete acquisition of any one even

of the languages of Europe, which are all more or less assimilated to our own, cannot reasonably be expected to enable a student to render himself master of any of the languages of Asia, which are formed upon principles possessing no analogy to those which regulate the construction of the European tongues; languages, therefore, new not only in character and phraseology, but also in the very form of their application to all the purposes of human intercourse; for the approximation of languages of different nations naturally corresponds with the approximation of the degrees of science and of arts, and with a similarity of laws, religion, manners and habits. In all these respects, it is superfluous to observe, the nations of Europe assimilate with one another, and collectively differ in an extreme degree from the nations of Asia: and hence proceeds the difficulty which opposes the progress of a native of Europe in the acquisition of any of the eastern tongues. The English student has not merely to learn the grammar and idiom of the language;—he has to acquire new combinations of ideas; new modes of metaphor; new forms of expression, to convey meanings which might be embodied in any of the foreign dialects of Europe, by a mere translation and transposition of words.

"It is therefore, rather a subject of surprise, that at the period of quitting the college, the students generally should have acquired the degree of proficiency which they are found to possess, in the several languages to which they have devoted their attention, than that they should leave it with a stock of knowledge yet insufficient for all those practical purposes, to which, in the course of their public duties, they may have occasion to apply the powers of written or colloquial language.

"This concession, however, will not authorise the inference, that the studies which confer a degree of knowledge insufficient for the practical purposes of public service, would be advantageously exchanged for those employments to which the civil servants of the Company were formerly appointed, on their arrival in India.

"The advantage which the student derives from the tuition of the college is, the acquisition of an abundant stock of fundamental knowledge; a knowledge of the principles, construction, and peculiarities of the languages which he studies, combined also with a certain degree of practical skill in reading, translating and conversing. Antecedently to the institution of the College of Fort William, where were the means of obtaining the fundamental instruction to be found? not in the few imperfect works, which the meritorious labours of early orientalist

prosecuted under every circumstance of difficulty and disadvantage, had given to the public: nor in the capacity of native teachers to communicate the rules and principles, to explain the difficulties, and impart the genius of their respective languages, even when the instructor and his pupil had the rare advantage of being mutually intelligible.

"The consequence was such as might be expected; the industrious few, who had the patience to persevere in opposition to these disadvantages, acquired, after a long and laborious application, a practical, but still an imperfect, use of the languages which they studied. They imbibed little knowledge of the principles and rules of grammatical construction; and the degree of practical skill which they ultimately attained, was rather the effect of persevering imitation, than the fruit of systematic study aided by the lights of philological science. The bulk of the Company's servants were contented with the degrees of proficiency in the languages forming the medium of correspondence, of record and of oral communication, which was attainable in the ordinary intercourse with the natives of the country, and in the transaction of public business.

"In the College, the utmost facility is afforded, for the attainment of every language that can be required for the purposes of the public service, within the limits of the territories immediately subject to this presidency. The industry and erudition of its professors, and others attached to the college, and the encouragement extended by a liberal government to the learned and the diligent, have supplied all the aid that can be derived from the labours of philology, and from the gradation and variety of classical works; and to these is super-added, the incalculable advantage of being enabled to prosecute the study of the languages, under the personal guidance and instructions of learned European tutors.

"The elemental knowledge and practical proficiency, which the junior servants of the present day have thus the means of obtaining, by a short residence in the college, constitute a foundation, on which it is in the power of every individual to raise a noble superstructure. The materials are placed at his disposal; he has acquired the mode and the habit of combining them; and when natural capacity is not deficient, the progress of improvement can only be limited by apathy or intention.

"For want of these advantages, the number of those who attained to any degree of proficiency in the languages of India, antecedently to the institution of the college, was extremely confined.

"The language of Arabia, which enters so largely into the composition of

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those two great organs of intercourse and communication, the Persian and the Hindoostanee tongues, and forms the receptacle of the code of laws administered to the millions whom we govern, and the Sanskrit, which enshrines the mythology, the history, and the law of the Hindoos, and claims the parentage of the numerous affiliated languages of the peninsula, could boast only of a few occasional votaries, who, by the light of genius and the aid of preserving industry, acquired and imparted a knowledge of those languages, and sowed the seeds of that learning which, under the auspices of the College of Fort William, has been so successfully cultivated, and so widely diffused.

"The proportion of the servants of the Company, who acquired a knowledge of the Persian language, was comparatively inconsiderable, and the general standard of proficiency in that language was extremely low. Unaided by a Moonshiee, few were capable of executing even the ordinary business of translating from Persian into English, and still fewer were able to perform the converse of that operation with any degree of grammatical correctness, without the same assistance.

"The nice and intricate rules, which govern the construction of the Hindoostanee language; the peculiarities which distinguish that language; the elegance, the variety and the power of which it is susceptible, were brought to light by the long and arduous labours of Dr. Gilchrist, who had the merit of exploring, by the mere force of genius and industry, the nature and conformation of that complex and intricate dialect.—The knowledge which, prior to that era, the servants of the Company in general attained, of a language so extensive in its use and application, and so intimately connected with every branch of the administration of this empire, naturally corresponded with the obscurity which prevailed, until dispelled by the philological labours of the author of the Hindoostanee grammar and dictionary, and by the progressive operations of the college. Having no access to grammatical instruction, nor even to books composed in the Hindoostanee language,—for of the latter none but a few poetical works were in existence,—the servants of the Company principally derived their acquaintance with that language from their intercourse with the natives, in the ordinary concerns of private life, and in the transaction of public affairs.

"It cannot be supposed that, by means such as these, an enlarged and accurate knowledge of the colloquial language of India could possibly be attained, and in fact, the number who possessed the power of maintaining a conversation in that language, with any degree of elegance or propriety, or even of expressing in adequate terms the purpose of the mind, as

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it arises in the progress of colloquial intercourse, of argument and of negotiation in the transaction of affairs, whether public or private, was extremely limited.

"The language of Bengal, a knowledge of which is so obviously important in official situations within the limits of the province, was generally neglected and unknown by the public servants who filled those situations.

"How essential, how extensive has been the change in all these respects, since the establishment of the College of Fort William! gentlemen, eminently distinguished for their knowledge and acquirements in each of these languages, are now the organs of instruction to successive bodies of the junior servants of the Company, civil and military.—The profound oriental learning of Dr. Lumsden, professor of Arabic and Persian, has supplied that great desideratum, a complete grammar of the Persian language; and the first part of his valuable Arabic Grammar has also been given to the public;—works, of which I venture confidently to affirm, that they not only embrace a most able and scientific arrangement and illustration of grammatical rules, calculated to afford the amplest means of acquiring a critical knowledge of those languages, but that they also develop and exemplify the principles of general grammar, in a degree yet unrivalled by any of the philologists of Europe.

"In addition to these and other philological works, books requisite for the study of every language taught in the college, have been collected, composed or compiled; every obstacle which formerly impeded the progress of the student has been removed; every possible facility has been supplied, by the labour and erudition of the professors and learned natives attached to the college. The effect has been commensurate with the means which have been provided.—Exclusively of the numerous instances of eminent and extraordinary proficiency, which have done honour to the institution, the college has annually transferred to the public service a body of young men, most, if not all, of whom had acquired a fundamental knowledge of two or more languages; and some had risen to high practical proficiency, not only in those which may be termed the living languages of India, but also in the abstruse and refined repositories of oriental learning and science, the Arabic and Sanskrit;—and although it was not to be expected that the advantages of the college should be improved by all the students; that the seed should grow and flourish in every soil in which it had been sown, yet I do not incur the hazard of error, when I assert, that the general stock, both of theoretical and practical acquaintance with the languages of the country, among the servants of

the Company, has been augmented and improved in a very extensive and sensible degree. I might also refer to specific instances of the power of elocution and of composition in the languages of India, possessed by several public officers holding high situations, who have passed through the studies of the college, in proof of the advantages which an institution like this is exclusively calculated to afford in the acquisition of the oriental languages.

"It remains, however, to advert to the argument adduced, in proof of the sufficiency of the knowledge of the Eastern languages generally possessed by the Company's servants antecedently to the institution of the college, which is founded on the progressive prosperity and power of the British dominion in India, and on the success which attended the administration of the concerns of this great empire. When we contemplate our situation in this country; when we reflect that we are governing a population of many millions, to whom our language is unknown, whose religion, habits, manners, usages and prejudices wholly differ from our own, no argument would seem requisite to prove, that the diffusion of the benefits and blessings of a British administration among these our subjects, must essentially depend on the degree in which the power of communication with the natives of India is possessed by the public officers employed in the various branches of this great and complicated government. Splendid as has been the career of our dominion, prosperous as has been the conduct of its internal concerns, who will allege that no advantages have been lost, no evils have been incurred, which a skilful use of the powers of language might not have secured and prevented?

"Who will say that improved means of direct intercourse with our subjects are not indispensably required, to co-operate with the enactment and administration of salutary laws, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge and the practice of those principles of conduct, which have a tendency to exalt the standard of national character, to diminish the prevalence of immorality and crime, and to promote the general welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of these territories? Who will maintain, that far greater advances in the attainment of such important purposes might not long since have been made, if the existing facilities of Oriental study and acquirement had in early times enabled the Company's servants to arrive at that proficiency, which is now so generally attained?

"All therefore who unite in the opinion which I profess to entertain, of the great advantages of this institution, even when considered merely as the means of stimulating and enabling the civil and

military servants of the Company to acquire an intimate and critical knowledge of the languages of the East, must anxiously desire its stability; and to such it must be satisfactory to reflect, that the college has been formally recognized by an act of the Legislature, as well as that the Hon. Court of Directors continue to afford to it their indispensable support; deeming their College of Hertford, so far as it embraces the study of the Eastern languages, to be calculated only to bestow an elementary preparation for the more efficient and exclusive studies of this institution.

"I am aware, that the benefits of the College of Fort William, considered in a general point of view, have been disputed on grounds which have reference to the habits and private conduct of the students; that the advantages of efficient instruction in the Oriental languages have been deemed to be overbalanced by the example and contagion of dissipation and extravagance.

"But I have no reason to believe, that the degree of discredit to which the college may have been exposed in this respect, has proceeded rather from the prominent misconduct of a few, who perhaps in any situation would have disregarded the obligations of duty and discretion, than from the general prevalence of irregularity in the body of the students; and to whatever extent the charge might have been justly applicable at some period of the institution, I have the satisfaction to know that, at the present time, instances of deviation from the maxims and rules of prudence and propriety (for such must always exist in every large association) are exceptions to the general system of conduct observable among students of the college.

"This gratifying improvement may, perhaps, be traced to sources beyond the limits of this establishment; but to the paternal superintendence of the government; to the vigilance of the respectable members of the college council; to the advice and attention of the professors and officers, and to the operation of the salutary rules and ordinances of the college, must also be attributed in a material degree, the actual state of its moral prosperity.

"At the same time, it is certainly to be desired, that the means of promoting the important object of collegiate discipline should be systematized in the College of Fort William, as in other similar institutions, by arrangements calculated to meet those evils and defects, the real or supposed existence of which, has induced persons of acknowledged judgment, to doubt the expediency of this system of Oriental education.

"Gentlemen! acting as I now am in

delegated capacity, I am not perhaps entitled to assume a personal relation to the college, yet having had the honor to fill an active situation in it at the infancy of its establishment, and having both in that situation and in a higher department of the institution, witnessed its efficacy and its advantages, I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of professing a warm personal interest in its prosperity, and an earnest solicitude for its permanent duration."

APPENDIX.

Catalogue of Literary Works, the publication of which has been encouraged by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputations held in 1814.

1.—KIRATAYOONEEYU, a celebrated historical work, in the original Sanskrit, with the commentary of Mullee Nath, an account of which is given by the learned Mr. H. Colebrooke, in his essay on Sanskrit and Prakrit poetry, published in the Asiatic Researches, vol. 10th, page 431. (Calcutta edition.)

2.—VEERUMITRODUYU, is a complete digest of Hindoo law, on the administration of justice. It is divided, like other complete digests, into two parts; one on trial at law in general, and the other on the several subjects of litigation in particular. Under the first head, the legal rules of pleading are set forth and explained; and the law of evidence, written and oral, with prescription, and other branches of the important head of proof. Under the second, the various heads of contracts and succession, together with criminal law, and questions concerning real property amply discussed.—The whole contains a rich and well arranged collection of the text of ancient legislators, and the docta of the most esteemed compilers and commentators. The work was compiled for practical purposes, a little more than a century ago, for one of the independent Hindoo Rajahs of Hindoostan. It is deservedly held in great estimation in the Benares school, including all the Hindoostanee provinces. It is the best modern digest, as the Smriti Chundrika is the best ancient one. Edited by Babooram Pundit.

3.—SUBHA BILAS, a work in the Brj Bhak,ha, consisting of approved extracts in poetry, from various authors, compiled by Moonshee Lulloo, for the use of the students of the Bhak,ha class. This work has lately been published.

4.—A KHUREE BOLEE AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY, of all the principal words in the Premsagur, or History of Krishnu, with the corresponding Sanskrit etymology of each term, when it could be clearly ascertained, by Lieut. William

Price, Assistant Professor of the Bengalee and Sanskrit languages. The utility of this vocabulary will not be confined to the work from whence the words have been extracted, since they are of constant occurrence in other K'huree bolee and Bhakha compositions, and this arrangement and mode of execution will very considerably facilitate the subsequent undertaking of a complete K'huree bolee dictionary.

5, 6, 7.—HITOPDESHU, from the Sanskrit, also the BUTTEESSE SING HASUNU, from the Sanskrit and the PRUTAPADITYU, from the Bengalee, have been translated in the Muhratta language by learned natives, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Carey, for the use of students of the Muhratta class.

The two former works have been published, and the third is at present in the press.

8.—A collection of ORIENTAL LETTERS in the Muhratta language, is likewise in course of publication.

9.—POOROOSHU PUREEKSHYA, or the TEST OF MAN, a work containing the moral doctrines of the Hindoos, translated into the Bengalee language, from the Sanskrit, by *Huruprusad*, a Pundit attached to the College of Fort William, for the use of the Bengalee class. It is a delineation of eminence of character, in many situations of human life, and consists of forty-eight stories, illustrative thereof. Some of these describe men eminent for moral virtue; others, men eminent for heroic or daring actions; others are represented as examples of high qualifications; and others, of extraordinary folly or wisdom, virtue or vice.—The whole forming an useful miscellany of eastern manners and opinions.

10. "CLAVIS SINICA," a work on the Chinese language, consisting of two parts. Part the first contains a dissertation, of pages 80, on the origin, nature and formation of the Chinese characters; and a second dissertation (comprising pages 102) on the colloquial medium of the Chinese, wherein its nature is laid open, and its connexion with the colloquial media of the surrounding countries carefully traced: Part the second (pages 384) contains a grammar of the Chinese language, in which the construction of the language is illustrated by nearly five hundred examples, selected from the best Chinese authors, ancient and modern. To the work is added, by way of appendix, the *Tahyoh*, an ancient work, on the nature of Government. An English translation on the same page accompanies the Chinese text, and a praxis at the end explains each character as it occurs. By *J. Marshman, D.D.* The Chinese part of the work is printed with the metal types with which

the Scriptures in Chinese are now printing at Serampore.

The following Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the Discourse of His Excellency the Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Disputations of 1814, have since been completed.

1. SOOHRAB, A POEM, the translation from Persian into English, of an episode, in the celebrated epic poem of Firdouse, entitled the Shah Namu, by *J. Atkinson, Esq.* acting assistant secretary and examiner in the College of Fort William.

2. THE KHIRUD UFROZ, originally translated into the Hindoostanee language, by *Muolueee Hufzeez ood deeni Uhmud*, from the Uyari Danish, written by the celebrated Shuekh Ubool Fuzl, Prime Minister to the illustrious Ukbur, Emperor of Hindoostan: revised and compared with the original Persian, and prepared for the press by *Captain Thomas Roebuck*, acting secretary and examiner in the College of Fort William, in two volumes, royal octavo. This work is an elegant paraphrase of the book known in Europe, by the name of *Pilpay's Fables*, which have been satisfactorily traced to a work in the Sanskrit language, entitled *Punchu Tuntaru*, of which the celebrated book, called the *Hitopudeshu*, is an abridgement, written above twelve centuries ago, by a learned Brahman, named *Vishnuo Shurma*. It contains all the moral polity and wisdom of the East, expressed in the most polished dialect of the Hindoostanee language. Perhaps no book in the world (the sacred writings excepted) has undergone so many versions, or has been translated into so many languages, as the fables above-mentioned. A full account of the various transpositions of the fables of *Pilpay* is given in the English preface, prefixed work by the editor.

3. THE QAMOOS, a celebrated dictionary in the Arabic language, has been completed to the close of the first part, which has passed the press.

The types which have been employed in printing this edition, were formed under the immediate inspection of the learned editor, *Shurkh Uhmud Shirwanee*, a native of Yunun in Arabia, and the author of several Arabic works, composed for the use of the Students of the College of Fort William. He has paid particular attention to this department of his labours. The book is neatly printed, and has the singular advantage of being complete in the vowel points throughout the volume, —a measure absolutely necessary, to remove those difficulties and obscurities of meaning, which so frequently occur in the greater number of the manuscript copies of this work.

4. The Supplement to the MUQAMAT

MUREEREE, comprising an Arabic and Persian dictionary of all the terms contained in that celebrated work, compiled from the best authorities, published by *Muolueee Jan Ulee*, now employed in the Arabic department of the College of Fort William.

5th. The 1st volume of the ULF LUELA, or part of the ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS, in the original Arabic, has been published for the use of the students of the Arabic class in the College of Fort William, by *Shuekh Uhmud*, attached to the Arabic department of the College.

6th. The 2d volume of the SOORAH, a dictionary of Arabic words, explained in Persian, by *Abool Fuzl Moohumud bin Omr bin Khafid*, commonly called *Jumal*, being a translation of a very celebrated Arabic dictionary, intitled the Suhah: revised and corrected according to the authority of the Qamoos, the Shums ool Qoloom, the Deewan ool Udub, and other lexicons of equal celebrity, by *Muolueees Durvesh Ulee, Jan Ulee, Ubdoor Ruheem, and Husun Ulee*.

7th. HUDAIQ OOL-BULAGHUT the BOWERS OF ELOQUENCE, being a treatise on the rhetoric, poetry and rhyme of the Persians; by *Meer Shums ood deen Enqeer of Dilhee*: corrected for the press by *Muolueees Jan Ulee and Ubdoor Ruheem*.

8th. THE MAGHU KAVYA, an epic poem in the original Sanskrit, the subject of which is the death of Sisopalu, slain in war by Krishnu.—It consists of 20 cantos, which, with the commentary of Mullee Nath has been edited by *Vidyakuru Misru and Shyamulalee Pundits*. A full account of this work is given by the learned Mr. Colebrooke in his dissertation on Sanskrit and Prakrit poetry, which is published in the 10th volume of the Asiatic researches.

9th. The first part of Mr. WILSON'S SUNSKRIT AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY, comprising about 500 pages quarto, and containing one half of the alphabet, is nearly printed, and will be published in the course of a few weeks.

Books at present in the press, or preparing for publication.

BOORHANI QATI, the most copious and comprehensive dictionary of the Persian language now extant.

The author of this valuable work styles himself in the commencement of his preface, *Moohumud Hooquen ihni Khuluf oot Tubreezee*, with the additional poetical title of *Boorhan*.

He has concentrated within the pages of his lexicon, the whole of the sterling matter contained in the Furhung i Juhangeeree; the Mujmoaoool Fooros Soorooree and the Soormue Sooluemanee, together with descriptions of the most

useful articles of the Materia Medica as given in the Suhah ool Udweeyuh of Hoosuen ool Unsaree; the whole of which are arranged in an alphabetical succession, according to the plan of European dictionaries.

In order to comprize within a moderate bulk such a numerous collection of words purely Persian, together with many Greek, Syriac, and Turkish terms, and an extensive variety of metaphorical significations, compounded of Arabic and Persian words, he has wholly abstained from the exhibition of poetical authorities in support of his definitions and explanatory meanings; as practised by the author of the Juhangeeree and others.

The value of the work in manuscript will be considerably enhanced by the labours and exertions of the Editor of this first printed edition, in a careful inspection and revision of the text, a collation of various copies, and the ablest assistance of experienced native scholars.

The typographical department has been equally the subject of care and attention, —an excellent fount of types of the Nushk or Arabic character, recently imported from Europe, has been used for the impression, which, connected with a general observation of the means most likely to insure its beauty and accuracy, afford every reasonable hope of a correct and elegant edition of the best manuscript Dictionary of the Persian language yet presented to the Oriental world.—By *Captain Thomas Roebuck*, acting Secretary and Examiner in the College of Fort William.

2. The 2d volume of the ULF LUELA, or a part of ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS, in the original Arabic: edited by *Shuekh Uhmud*, a learned native of Arabia, at present employed in the Arabic department of the College.

3. The second edition of the GOOLI BUKAWULEE, a Hindoostanee Tale, originally published by Dr. John Gilchrist, for the use of the Students of the Hindoostanee class; edited by *Captain Roebuck*.

4. THE QOOTBE, a celebrated Treatise on Logic, written by *Qooth ood Deen*, in the Arabic language; revised and prepared for the press at the desire of *M. I. Lumsden, L.L.D.* Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages in the College of Fort William, by *Muolueees Jan Alle and Aboor Ruheem*, employed in the Arabic department of the College of Fort William.

5. A DICTIONARY OF THE PUNJABEE LANGUAGE, arranged according to the Gooroomookhee alphabet, and the Orthography of the Gooroomookhee words, also expressed by the Devunagree character, and explained in the Persian language, by *Kesheeraj*, a native of the Punjab, under the superintendence of *Captain Roebuck*, is also ready for press.

A list of Translations of the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, with the progress made in the printing of them, at the Serampore Press, 20th July, 1815.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 Bengalee, | The Old and New Testaments. The third edition of the New Testament in the Press. |
| 2 Ootkul, | Ditto ditto ditto. New Testament Pentateuch. Historical Books of Scriptures nearly finished. |
| 3 Sanskrit, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto Pentateuch, one-third printed. |
| 4 Muhratta, .. | Ditto ditto ditto. New Testament, to St. John's Gospel. |
| 5 Hindoostanee, .. | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto St. Mathew, printed. |
| 6 Punjahee, | Ditto ditto, nearly printed. |
| 7 Pushto, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 8 Billochee | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 9 Kunkuna, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 10 Bikaneer, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 11 Moollanee, .. | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 12 Sindhee, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 13 Ooduyapoor, .. | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 14 Malavar, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 15 Kashmeera, .. | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 16 Nepalese, .. | Ditto ditto ditto. New Testament, printed to the Epistles. |
| 17 Bruj, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto St. John's Gospel. |
| 18 Assam, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto printed to the end of St. Mathew's Gospel. |
| 19 Khassee, | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. |
| 20 Mugud, ha or South Buhar } | Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto, the Gospels printed. |
| 21 Telinga, | Ditto, St. Matthew's Gospel, nearly printed. |
| 22 Kurnata, | Ditto, St. Matthew's Gospel, nearly printed. |
| 23 Chinese, | Ditto, St. Matthew's Gospel, nearly printed. |
| 24 Burman, | Ditto, St. Matthew's Gospel, nearly printed. |

Ready for the Press.

1. Maldevian, — 2. Gujerattee, — 3. Southern Sindhee, — 4. Siamese.

Works nearly ready for Publication, at Serampore.

1.—A VIEW OF THE HISTORY, LITERATURE AND RELIGION OF THE HINDOOS, including a minute description of their manners and customs; in two volumes, 4to. By the Rev. William Ward.

The volume on the religion of the Hindoos (pages XXXI and 485,) is already printed off, and as the volumes are independent of each other, it will be published

immediately. The introduction contains a concise view of the origin of the Hindoo system of mythology; chapter I is devoted to a description of the objects of Hindoo worship; chapter II describes the Hindoo temples, images, priests, and the various kinds of worship; chapter III notices the various times and seasons of worship; chapter IV points out the different duties and ceremonies incumbent on both priests and worshippers; chapter V exhibits the views of the Hindoos, relative to a future state; chapter VI enumerates the various kinds of religious devotees and mendicants among the Hindoos; and chapter VII describes the different sects among them. The volume concludes with some general remarks on the objects of worship throughout India, Tartary, China, Japan, &c. &c.

II.—A DICTIONARY OF THE BENGAL LANGUAGE, by the Rev. Doctor William Carey.—The first volume of this work, comprizing those words which begin with a vowel, is ready for publication.

About to be put to press,

III.—A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, comprizing all the characters in the Imperial Dictionary of KHANGKHEE. This work will contain nearly thrice the number of characters found in the large folio dictionary published at Paris in 1813, by order of Buonaparte. The characters for this dictionary, which are cut in metal, on a new and improved plan, have been in a state of preparation for several years.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1. Macnaghten, (not attached to the Persian Class), degree of honor and a medal Oct. 1814

Second Class.

2. Dick Nov. 1813
3. B. Taylor Nov. 1813
4. Hon. R. Cavendish Nov. 1813

Third Class.

5. D. C. Smyth, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
6. N. Smith, (medal of merit) Jan. 1815
7. Maddock, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
8. Glass Dec. 1813
9. Nisbet, (medal of merit) Aug. 1814
10. Dale, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
11. R. J. Taylor Nov. 1813
12. Moncton, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
13. Walters Nov. 1813
14. Ward Dec. 1810
15. Murray Jan. 1815
16. Lind, (medal of merit) Aug. 1814
17. Boddam Dec. 1811

Fourth Class.

18. Reid Feb. 1813
19. Sir John Stonehouse Dec. 1814
20. Ellerton Oct. 1814
21. R. Creighton Oct. 1814
22. Law Oct. 1814
23. Biscoe Dec. 1814
24. Pringle Oct. 1811
25. Sir Thomas Hayes Nov. 1813
26. Ritchie Oct. 1814
27. Stuart Dec. 1814
28. Wilkinson Oct. 1814

Fifth Class.

29. Walker Sept. 1813
30. Phillips Aug. 1814
31. Vibart Dec. 1813

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. Hon. R. Cavendish Nov. 1813
2. Moncton, (degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal) Dec. 1814
3. Macnaghten, (degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal) Oct. 1814

Second Class.

4. Murray Jan. 1813
5. Dale, (medal of merit) Dec. 1813
6. Wilkinson, (medal of merit) Oct. 1814
7. Vibart Dec. 1813
8. Lind, (medal of merit) Aug. 1814
9. R. Creighton, (medal of merit) Oct. 1814
10. N. Smith, (medal of merit) Jan. 1815
11. Biscoe, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
12. Ellerton, (medal of merit) Oct. 1814
13. Monsell Sep. 1813
14. Stuart, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814

Third Class.

15. Ritchie Oct. 1814
16. H. Creighton Aug. 1812
17. Magniac Dec. 1814
18. Hon. W. Rodney Nov. 1813
19. Fraser Dec. 1814
20. Templer Dec. 1813
21. Cockrell Oct. 1814

Absent from Examination.

- Duntze, (sick) Nov. 1813
Bruce, (do) Aug. 1814

SANSKRIT.

1. Macnaghten, (medal of merit) Oct. 1814
2. Moncton, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
By Order of the Council of the College,
T. ROEBUCK, Acting Secretary.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

January 25, 1815.

FIRST HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION,
Held in December 1814.

CIVIL STUDENTS.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1. Dick, (medal of merit) Nov. 1813
2. Glass, (medal of merit) Dec. 1813
3. Hon. R. Cavendish, (medal of merit) Nov. 1813

Second Class.

4. B. Taylor, (medal of merit) Nov. 1813
5. Walters Nov. 1813
6. Duntze Nov. 1813
7. R. J. Taylor Nov. 1813
8. Reid Feb. 1815
9. Sir Thos. Hayes Nov. 1813
10. Murray Jan. 1815
11. Nisbet Aug. 1814
12. R. Creighton Oct. 1814

Third Class.

13. Lind Aug. 1814
14. Boddam Dec. 1811
15. Ellerton Oct. 1814
16. Monsell Sept. 1813
17. Lance Oct. 1811
18. Pringle Oct. 1811
19. Tilghman Oct. 1813
20. Ward Dec. 1810
21. Bruce Aug. 1814
22. H. Creighton Aug. 1812
23. Plowden Dec. 1811
24. Barlow Oct. 1813
25. Dewar Oct. 1811

Absent from Examination.

26. Law, (sick) Oct. 1814
27. Grant, (by permission of the College Council) Oct. 1814
28. Vibart, (sick) Dec. 1813
29. Parker, (do) Aug. 1814
30. Phillips, } (stated their }
31. Wilkinson, } inability to }
32. Ritchie, } perform the }
33. Cockrell, } exercises) }
34. Scott, } }
35. Walker, (neglected to attend) Sept. 1812

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 32. Monsell | Sept. 1813 |
| 33. Magniac | Dec. 1814 |
| 34. Hon. Wm. Rodney | Nov. 1813 |
| 35. Thomas | Dec. 1814 |
| 36. Parker | Aug. 1814 |
| 37. Fraser | Dec. 1814 |
| 38. Cockrell | Oct. 1814 |
| 39. Templer | Dec. 1813 |
| 40. Barlow | Oct. 1813 |
| 41. H. Creighton | Aug. 1812 |
| 42. Tilghman | Oct. 1812 |

Absent from examination.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 43. Nepean, (sick) | Oct. 1813 |
| 44. Bruce, (do) | Aug. 1814 |
| 45. Graham, (do) | Dec. 1814 |
| 46. Duntze, (do) | Nov. 1813 |
| 47. Hon. H. A. Annesley, (without adequate cause) | Aug. 1813 |
| 48. Russell, (stated his inability to perform the exercises) | Dec. 1814 |

N. B. The Students marked thus * who appear to have attended comparatively a few Lectures only, had no opportunity of so doing, until the ninth week of the Term, in consequence of there being no Assistant Professor, to whose class they were attached.

Military Students.

Date of Arrival in India.

1. Lieut. R. Taylor, (degree of honor, 1,000 Rs. and a medal.) Dec. 1804 Nov. 1814
2. Lieut. Isacke, (degree of honor 1,000 Rs. and a medal,) July, 1814. Nov. 1813

ARABIC.

First Class.

1. Macnaghten, (degree of honor 1,000 Rs. and a medal.) Oct. 1814

Second Class.

2. Glass Dec. 1813

Military Student.

- Lieut. R. Taylor, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814 Nov. 1814

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1. Dick, (degree of honor, 1,000 Rs. and a medal.) Nov. 1813

Second Class.

2. D. C. Smith, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
3. B. Taylor Nov. 1813
4. Maddock, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814
5. R. Creighton Oct. 1814

Third Class.

6. Glass Dec. 1813
7. Boddam Dec. 1811
8. Walters Nov. 1813
9. Nisbet Aug. 1814
10. Law, (medal of merit) Oct. 1814
11. Ward Dec. 1810
12. Tilghman Oct. 1813
13. R. J. Taylor Nov. 1814
14. Pringle Oct. 1811

Fourth Class.

15. Hon. H. A. Annesley Aug. 1813
16. N. Smyth Jan. 1815
17. Reid Feb. 1813
18. Stonehouse Dec. 1814
19. Sir F. Hayes Nov. 1813
20. Walker Sept. 1812
21. Phillips Aug. 1814
22. Thomas Dec. 1814
23. Parker Aug. 1814
24. Lindsay Nov. 1813
25. Nepean, (attend, but did not perform the exercises) Oct. 1813

Absent from Examination.

26. Graham, (sick) Dec. 1814
27. Bruce, (do) Aug. 1814
28. Barlow, (without adequate cause) Oct. 1813
29. Hon. R. Cavendish (do) Nov. 1813
30. Russell, (stated his inability to perform the exercises) Nov. 1814

Military Student.

- Lieut. Isacke, (degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal,) date of arrival in India, July 1804 Nov. 1813

ARABIC.

1. Macnaghten, (medal of merit) . . . Oct. 1814

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1. Macnaghten, (not attached to the class) a degree of honor, and a medal . . . Oct. 1814

Second Class.

2. Dick, (medal of merit) . . . Nov. 1813
3. Glass, (medal of merit) . . . Dec. 1813

Third Class.

4. Duntze . . . Nov. 1813
5. B. Taylor, (medal of merit) . . . Nov. 1813
6. Nisbet . . . Aug. 1814
7. R. Creighton, (medal of merit) . . . Oct. 1814
8. Reid . . . Feb. 1813
9. Sir Thomas Hayes . . . Nov. 1813
10. Ward . . . Dec. 1810
11. Walters . . . Nov. 1813
12. Pringle . . . Oct. 1811
13. Lance . . . Oct. 1811
14. R. J. Taylor . . . Nov. 1813
15. Wollen . . . Aug. 1811
16. Tighman . . . Oct. 1813
17. Walker . . . Sept. 1812
18. Boddam . . . Dec. 1811
19. Lindsay . . . Nov. 1813
20. Plowden . . . Dec. 1811
21. Dewar . . . Oct. 1813
22. Barlow . . . Oct. 1811
23. Elierton . . . Oct. 1813
24. Templer . . . Dec. 1813
25. Nepean . . . Oct. 1813

Absent from Examination.

26. Law (sick) . . . Oct. 1814
27. Hon. W. Rodney (do) . . . Nov. 1813
28. Parker (do) . . . Aug. 1814
29. Phillips, (stated his inability to perform the exercises) . . . Aug. 1814
30. Hon. R. Cavendish, } Neglected to attend.
31. Grant, }
32. Cockerell, }
33. Scott, }

BENGALIEE.

First Class.

1. Hon. R. Cavendish, a degree of honor, 1,000 rs. and a medal . . . Nov. 1813
2. Duntze . . . Nov. 1813
3. Vibart . . . Dec. 1813

Second Class.

4. Murray . . . Jan. 1813
5. Wilkinson . . . Oct. 1814
6. Lind . . . Aug. 1814
7. R. Creighton . . . Oct. 1814
8. Wollen . . . Aug. 1811

Third Class.

9. Moncell . . . Sept. 1813
10. Templar . . . Dec. 1813
11. Bruce . . . Aug. 1814
12. H. Creighton, (retired without attempting any exercise) . . . Aug. 1812

Absent from Examination.

13. Hon. W. Rodney, (sick) . . . Nov. 1813
14. Bodham . . . Dec. 1812
15. Barlow . . . Oct. 1813
16. Ritchie . . . Oct. 1814

SUNSKRIT.

1. Macnaghten . . . Oct. 1814
By order of the Council of the College,
T. ROEBUCK, Acting Secretary.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees, and a medal) July 1814
2. Lieut. Beckett, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal) . . . July 1814

Second Class.

3. Ensign Craiklow . . . Nov. 1813
4. Lieut. Isacke . . . Nov. 1813

5. Lieut. Taylor . . . Nov. 1814
6. Ensign Bedford, (medal of merit) July 1814
7. Lieut. Wornum . . . July 1814
8. Lieut. White . . . July 1814
9. Ensign M'Kenly . . . May 1812
10. Ensign Stalkart, (medal of merit) July 1814

Third Class.

11. Ensign Paton . . . July 1814
12. Ensign Lawrence . . . Oct. 1814
13. Cornet Kennedy . . . Mar. 1814
14. Ensign Burns . . . May 1814
15. Cornet Heister . . . Sept. 1814

Absent from Examination.

16. Lieut. Coulthard, (sick) . . . Mar. 1814
17. Ensign George (do) . . . Mar. 1814
18. Ensign Wade, by permission of the College Council . . . Mar. 1814

ARABIC.

First Class.

1. Lieut. Taylor . . . Nov. 1814
2. Ensign Bedford . . . July 1814

Second Class.

1. Lieut. Isacke . . . Nov. 1813
2. Ensign M'Kenly . . . May 1812
3. Lieut. White . . . July 1814

Absent from Examination.

4. Lieut. Coulthard, (sick) . . . Mar. 1814

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and medal) . . . July 1814
2. Lieut. Beckett, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and medal) . . . July 1814

Second Class.

3. Ensign Paton, (medal of merit) . . . July 1814
4. Cornet Kennedy, (medal of merit) Mar. 1814
5. Ensign Bedford, (medal of merit) . . . July 1814
6. Lieut. Isacke . . . Nov. 1813
7. Ensign Stalkart, (medal of merit) . . . July 1814

Third Class.

8. Ensign Murray . . . Oct. 1814
9. Lieut. White . . . July 1814
10. Ensign Burns . . . May 1814
11. Ensign Paterson . . . May 1814
12. Ensign Lawrence . . . Oct. 1814
13. Cornet Heister . . . Sept. 1814

Absent from Examination.

14. Lieut. Wornum, (sick) . . . July 1814
15. Ensign Gordon, { (by permission of the College Council.) } Mar. 1814
16. Ensign Wade, { }
17. Lieut. Coulthard, (sick) . . . Mar. 1814

BRUH BHAK, HA.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (medal of merit) July 1814

Second Class.

2. Ensign Paton, (medal of merit) . . . July 1814
3. Ensign Burns, (medal of merit) . . . May 1814

Third Class.

4. Lieut. Wornum, (medal of merit) July 1814

SPECIMENS OF PERSIAN WRITING.

First Class.

1. Lieut. Beckett, (a medal) . . .
2. Ensign Bagnold, (do) . . .

Second Class.

3. Lieut. Wornum . . .
4. Lieut. White . . .

Third Class.

5. Ensign Paton . . .
6. Ensign Stalkart . . .

SPECIMENS OF NAGREE WRITING.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (a medal) . . .
2. Lieut. Beckett, (do) . . .

Second Class.

3. Ensign Paton . . .

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A PAMPHLET, entitled *British Justice in Africa*, just published, calls the attention of Parliament to the manner in which the commercial interests of the country are at present managed on the Gold Coast. Great Britain possesses forts and small adjacent settlements on that coast, designed for the maintenance and protection of trade; and for the support of these facts, salaries of officers, &c. an annual sum of £23,000. is granted by Parliament to a Corporation called, the Committee of the African Company, the individuals composing which, derive an advantage by being permitted to make their payments in goods sent from England, and from some other incidental sources of profit. It was some time since pointed out by Mr. Meredith, formerly governor of Fort Winnebali, and author of a work, entitled an account of the Gold Coast, &c. that with the very limited means appropriated to the maintenance of the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, it ought to appear more wonderful how they can be kept up at all, than that they are not kept in a more respectable state, &c."

In the present Pamphlet, a Mr. Hutton, a resident merchant, complains of neglect of duty and of the grossest personal violence and ill treatment from a Mr. Dawson, governor of Fort Anamaboe, and whose conduct and language is here represented as of the most vulgar and ruffian-like description. This person, who is at once a governor and a trader, the African Committee retain in the situation which he is thus represented as disgracing. Mr. Hutton states further particulars of the general inefficiency, civil and military, of the government under the Committee; and the reader, who combines the facts produced in this publication, with those to be collected from Mr. Meredith's account, above cited, will probably conclude, that however it may consist with the private interests of the persons composing the Committee, to accept an insufficient sum on the one hand, and administer a despicable and insufficient government on the other, the interests of the country at large demand a total change of things.

A WORK of fancy, translated from the pen of a German author, illustrating the manners and religions of the nations which inhabit the East, from Syria to India, has just appeared, under the title of *Mahaled and Sedli, or memoirs of a Druse Family, &c.* "It possesses," says a critic, "the merit, not merely of relating an interesting love-story, but of describing the

Asiatic Journ—No. II.

real and living mannery of the Druses, with poetic eloquence and learned fidelity. This pleasing, tender, and uncommon novel is elegantly written, contains much geographical instruction, and may be very useful to those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches. It breathes every where a pure morality and a religious tendency. Many notes are affixed explanatory of the allusions to oriental opinions and usages; which display an appropriate erudition, and bring into notice many works of the Germans that are little known even to our orientalists."

A WORK on the most important national topics is before the public, under the title of *Improved Agriculture, and the Suppression of Smuggling, Property-tax, and Poor's Rates*; with the maintenance of rents, cheapness of living, the prosperity of the Farmer, the advancement of commerce, navigation, and manufactures, and the constant employment of the Poor; being a display of the augmentability of the resources of the British Empire, &c.

A PORTION of the ashes which fell on the island of Sumbawa (See p. 92) in April last, was forwarded to Calcutta, which has been analyzed by the Assistant Assay Master of that Presidency, who states the result as follows:

"Volcanic ashes from the mountains on the island of Sumbawa, collected in the district of Samarang, after the irruption of the 11th of April, 1815.

"The substance thus described, was brought in the shape of a powder of a greyish brown colour—void of smell, but possessing a harsh taste; the specific gravity was low, as the powder floated on the surface of the water; before the blow-pipe it melted into a dark brown enamel, and with the aid of borax into a transparent light blue glass. Nitric muriatic acid after a long digestion took up about one-fifth of the weight: and the solution yielded a dark blue precipitate with prussiate of potash, indicating the presence of oxid of iron.

"The portion of the powder insoluble in the acid was of a bluish grey colour, infusible *per se* before the blow-pipe, but convertible into a yellowish glass with the addition of borax—the specific gravity was increased as it now sunk in water; part of the residuum mixed with an equal weight of carbonate of potash, and digested repeatedly with sulphuric acid and evaporated, was rendered soluble in boiling water—the watery solution concen-

trated gave a precipitate of silic acid and a metallic oxide, and when treated with carbonate of potash, yielded a further precipitate apparently alumine—the metallic oxide appeared to be nichel.

“From the several operations of the analysis, the composition of 100 parts of this volcanic matter appears to be silic acid, about 49, including, perhaps, a very small quantity of oxide of nichel; alumine, 32; oxide of iron, 17; loss 2—100.

“The quantity submitted to examination was too small to furnish any very precise conclusion; but there is every reason to suppose that this substance is analagous to the common volcanic formation or pumice; with which it agrees in its component parts and differs chiefly, it may be presumed, in the smaller proportion which the silic has to the mass.”

Meer Hasan Aly, Assistant to the Oriental Professor at the East-India Company's Military Seminary at Croydon, is translating the New Testament and the Scriptures of the Church of England into the Hindoostanee language.

The following is the substance of the Annual Report of the Directors of the Madras Free-Schools, dated Madras, Jan. 1, 1815:—the Male School has closed its eighth, and the Female its fifth year; and the following statement will shew the number on whom the benefits of these Institutions have been bestowed, viz.

MALE FREE-SCHOOL.

Number admitted from the commencement.....	303
Taken out and provided for by their friends.....	141
Dismissed for irregular attendance.....	95
Remaining.—Day-scholars whose friends pay a small monthly sum.....	23
Charity scholars.....	44
	— 67

FEMALE FREE-SCHOOL.

Number admitted from the commencement.....	109
Taken out by their friends.....	38
Dismissed for irregular attendance.....	29
Remaining.—Day scholars whose friends pay a small monthly sum.....	23
Charity scholars.....	19
	— 42

The Schools are kept in separate houses, and the plan of education is similar to that practised at the Military Male and Female Asylums.

The monthly receipts at present equal the disbursements, and for which the Directors must again acquaint the public they are indebted to the Subscribers who are in the habit of paying their subscriptions regularly.

In their last year's Report the Directors took occasion to mention that a building was about to be erected contiguous to the Black Town Chapel, for the reception of indigent Female Children, to be fed, clothed and educated gratuitously. Through their benevolent contributions, that building is finished, and is called *The Female Free Orphan Asylum*. The Directors entertain hopes of being enabled to open it for the admission of children in April next; but they regret to add, that they find themselves obliged to confine the number to a very few, owing to the limited state of the funds.

The Directors conclude their Report with the following Statement of the School Funds; viz.

Four Supreme-Government Six per Cent. Promissory Notes, Interest payable half yearly:

No. 2,076 of 1813-14 for .. Sa. Rs. 3,500	
4,077 of ditto.....do. 1,500	
1,293 of 18,624 of 1811-12 do. 1,000	
402 of 1814-15.....do. 1,000	
Six months interest due on the first three, up to 31st December last, amounting to Star Ps. 6,000 at six per cent. per annum.....	180
A Treasury acknowledgement dated 31st December 1814, for.....	1,700
	Rs.

Total Sicca Rupees.....	8,880
at 31s-17s per hundred ..	2,640-17-40
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer.....	209. 4-13

Total Star Pagodas.....2,898-21-48

OUTSTANDING.

Balance of Messrs. Harrington and Co.'s Account Current, on the 31st Dec. 1811. Ps.....	1,440-36-36
Received from their trustees two dividends, viz. of fifteen and ten per cent. say twenty-five per cent.....	362. 7-40
Balance still due, Star Ps.....	1,087-28-75

There is now printing at Canton, under the patronage of the Honourable the East India Company, and at their sole expense, a dictionary of the Chinese language, by the Rev. R. Morrison. The work is to consist of three parts. The first, Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese radicals. The second, Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically; and the third, English and Chinese. The whole will be comprised in three or four volumes, royal quarto. The work will contain about forty thousand characters. The derivation of the character will be noticed; and its meaning illustrated by examples. Specimens of the *Chuen-wan*, or ancient seal-character; and of the present *Tsuou-tsze*, or running-hand, will be given. It is intended to publish the work in parts; and it is hoped, a first part will be completed in 1816.

Mr. Carpué, an eminent surgeon in London, has recently performed, with

great success, in two cases, the Indian operation for restoring a lost nose. Mr. Carpué has published an account of the cases, together with a history of the operation, entitled, “An Account of two successful Operations for restoring a Lost Nose from the Integuments of the Forehead, in the Cases of two Officers of His Majesty's Army: to which are prefixed Historical and Physiological Remarks on

the Nasal Operation, including descriptions of the Indian and Italian Methods.”

One of the cases is that of Captain Latham, the gentleman so much distinguished by his gallant rescue of the colours of his regiment, at the battle of Albuera. At page 41 of the work, Mr. Carpué, in a note, states that he will be very thankful for any communication on the Indian Method.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOME.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On occasion of the Secretary's visiting Cambridge, where he preached two sermons, on Sunday, Nov. 12th, 1815, at Trinity Church, in behalf of the Society, a Committee was formed, for the purpose of diffusing information respecting the designs and proceedings of the Society; and more particularly concerning those parts of them, such as the Translation of the Scriptures and the Liturgy into Arabic, Persian, and Hindustanee, in which members of the University of Cambridge have borne so distinguished a share.

Professor Farish is appointed Treasurer; and the Rev. W. Mandell, Fellow of Queen's College, and the Rev. James Scholefield, Fellow of Trinity College, Secretaries.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A Welsh Baptist Auxiliary Society was formed at Swansea, in July last. Dr. Ryland, Mr. Hall and others assisted. The principality is divided into six districts. Nearly 300*l.* was contributed.—In the beginning of November, at Manchester, was established a Yorkshire and Lancashire Assistant Baptist Missionary Society, and nearly 200*l.* collected.

About the same time, at a Meeting held at Glasgow, a Glasgow Auxiliary Society, in aid of the Baptist Missions and Translations in India, was formed, and contributions made to the amount of 300*l.*

The following is the first resolution of the Welsh Auxiliary Society:

“Resolved that it appears desirable to this meeting, that every exertion should be made, throughout the principality of Wales, to assist in the propagation of the Gospel in India, in Ireland, and in the darker places of our own country.”

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Edward Burn, of Birmingham, having preached two able Sermons at St. Mary's and St. Martin's Churches, in Leicester, on Advent Sunday, the

Annual Meeting was held at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 16th of December, Thomas Babington, Esq. M. P. for Leicester, and one of the Vice-Presidents in the Chair. On the motion of the Rev. G. B. Mitchell, A. M. seconded by the Rev. John Kempthorne, B. D. it was resolved, “That this Meeting is impressed with lively gratitude for the success which has manifestly attended the Society's efforts in India, and for the prospects which are opening upon it in the Northern Provinces, in the Peninsula, and in Ceylon; and expresses an earnest hope that the Society will zealously prosecute its plans in the East, with respect to Readers, Missionaries, Schools and Christian Institutions.”

Mr. Mitchell dwelt particularly on the state of Ceylon, as mixing encouraging hopes or success with loud calls for help.

On the motion of the Rev. John Benson, M. A. seconded by the Rev. Robert Martin, M. A., it was resolved, “That this Meeting, animated by the lively and judicious statements of the Rev. Samuel Marsden, and assured of the talents, literary attainments, and piety of the Rev. William Jowett, is induced to expect the most favourable results from the ardent and enlightened plans of the Society with respect to New Zealand and Malta.”

AGRA.

The Journal of Mr. W. Bowley, at Agra, in 1814 and 1815, contains many curious particulars concerning the ceremonies and superstitions of the Hindus; of their manner of viewing our religion, of the nature of their objections to the Christian system; and of the language and demeanour held toward them by the English Missionaries. The following detached passages will illustrate this remark:—“One of the two who promised yesterday to visit us came at noon. He appeared thoroughly convinced of the absurdity of the Hindoo religion, and acknowledged the pious frauds practiced by them. He told us that he himself was worshipped by a whole household and

maintained by them. We warned him of the dreadful consequences that would follow, if he did not renounce these deceitful ways. He asked what else he could do for his belly; and, to our grief, spake as if he thought little or nothing of these things.—‘This afternoon went to the river side, and talked with a few who were busy feeding turtles. One in particular, appeared convinced of the truth of what I said.’—‘Went to the river side and talked with four persons. In the course of conversation, they said that they worshipped the Daotas (or heathen Gods) only as a medium of access to the Supreme Being, as we (said they) worship Moses, Christ, &c. I told them we paid no adoration to Moses or the Prophets: but Christ we did worship, he being the Lord of the Prophets.’—‘Entered into conversation with nine devotees, each of them having only three inches of cloth to cover his nakedness, their bodies rubbed over with ashes and their eyes ready to start out of their heads.’—‘On entering into conversation, about fifty assembled round us. Of the multitude, many were for us: others opposed us with all their might; but, blessed be God, they could not gainsay our simple statements, neither could they answer our questions to the satisfaction of the people. One mendicant came running up, and said, we daily committed sin, by killing animals, trampling upon ants, &c.’—‘Went to his village, about seven miles from Agra. Hard by it stands one of Satan's principal seats, with three idols; to one of which male buffaloes are sacrificed. It is the most horrid looking thing ever eyes beheld. It reminded me of the hungry, open-mouthed grave, having a cowry or shell in but one eye. An old Faqeer told us that he had now been there these fifty years, and that to this day he was but a beggar. Had much conversation with this aged priest on the origin of sin, &c.’—‘The old man went so far as to tell me, in reply to my questions, that he would lock up the place, and give the keys to me; and that if the people came to worship, he would tell them that if Bhowanee (the principal deity of this place) was a god, let him open the door himself.’—‘Found a Hindoo feeding turtles, and a beggar standing by, begging for the grain that he was throwing to them. Finding him refuse I went up to intercede for the beggar, with some confidence of prevailing, but to no purpose. He said that what he had brought was the turtle's due. I talked with him, and others standing by, till they were constrained to give man the preference of all other creatures, and were ready to blame the Brahmins who taught them the contrary.’—‘Talked with a Pundit, who had read the Gospel of St. Mathew: he acknowledged

it to be very good, and that it could not fail of obtaining happiness for those who adhered to it, but he did not appear to have any concern for himself.’—‘They told me, that they were not in search of novelty, nor of new doctrines; that they were perfectly satisfied with their present doctrine; and that they would adhere to it whether it led to heaven or hell. These things of course, made me tremble for them, and I had thoughts of not going among them again. An old man told me to hear his book likewise.’—‘They said they were Brahmins, and one asserted that they were greater and better than others: if not, the Deity would not have worshipped them, and showed an example to the other Hindoos. I expressed awe and horror at his blasphemy, and asked how the Creator could bow before the creature!—a Holy God before a corrupt lump of earth! He said that the Shaster said so, but that he was not learned.’—‘Had an opportunity at a friend's of speaking to the richest native in this place—conversed with him on one of the important point. He took good care to have about fifty words for one. He said that all religions were only as single trees taken out of the Garden of the Bede (Hindoostan Scriptures), &c.’—‘Met a Faqeer. On entering into conversation with him, found him as if he were really beside himself. He answered me haughtily, and asked me if I knew who he was. I replied, “a sinner, of course, like myself.” He said he was no sinner, but that he was an Ao-sar (incarnation of the Deity). I endeavoured to undeceive the people, who paid great honour to him; by telling them that the man did not appear in his senses. He raged in such a manner that his very countrymen expressed their displeasure at his conduct, and told him that pride did not become a Faqeer.’—‘One asked me “and who made Satan,” &c. I enlarged on idolatry.’—‘My Pundit having previously read the Gospels, commenced reading the Acts. He has read so much of the Scriptures that his mind is unsettled; and, being a learned man, he is seeking rest by turning over his own books; and has at last collected his creed which he brought to me. It states, that the way to happiness was to know God to be the Spirit which is in each of us; that he is from everlasting to everlasting: that, as to man he was a mortal being, existing only till death; that the Spirit in him was the Deity himself, and to know him thus was to be one and all with him, as a drop of water put into the ocean. May the Lord, through daily reading and hearing of the Scriptures, convince him that he has a separate soul to be saved.’—‘Distributed some choice tracts among the drummers. A Brahmin was glad to get a translation of St. Matthew's Gos-

pel. This evening on going towards an idol temple, was met by three Hindoos, who promised last week to take me to a village where many assemble to hear the Hindoo Scriptures. I accompanied them to the place, and sat by the side of the preacher, while he read and expounded the Shasters in the Bakha language. In the course of an hour, I interrupted him two or three times, by putting questions to him on ridiculous things which he related. One was respecting one of their incarnate deities (Khrisna) with his 16,000 wives: another respecting the goddess, the river Jumna, which he endeavoured to defend; but, blessed be God, not to the satisfaction of his hearers: after which he proceeded for a few minutes longer. On hearing the guns fire for eight o'clock, I thought it high time to say something more to the purpose; and began by asking him, what benefit the crowd, of about sixty or eighty, could derive from all that he had read and said, for it all appeared more like novel tales than any thing religious, and consequently tended to do more harm than good. The Pundit was then kind enough to close up his Shaster, and prepared himself to withstand me. I told him, in all that had dropped from him that night, I had not observed a word of salvation; and asked him how the people were to obtain it? He replied, it would do them good to hear of the transactions of their deities. I questioned him on the origin of man, of sin, death, &c. He gave a most ridiculous account of the creation, and said that prayers and good works were the appointed means whereby a sinner might escape the temporal (for he acknowledged not eternal) punishment of hell; and said, that, after the period limited, the sinner would be re-created into some animal. He was, however, so closely questioned, that he was constrained to acknowledge that he could not answer what was asked. Then the

Pundit himself as well as many of the anxious crowd, requested me to state how man was formed, how sin entered into the world, and what was the remedy which God had appointed. I did not immediately comply, till I had stirred up their anxiety: then I related the creation of man, and that God had made him holy, just and good; and instead of making God the author of sin, as the Hindoos do, I spoke to them at large on the origin and fall of Satan, his tempting our first parent, and sowing the seed of all manner of wickedness in him; and from hence proved all, without exception, to be under the wrath and displeasure of God, and heirs of hell. After speaking on these subjects upward of an hour, I left him to consider of them till next Monday, when I promised, God willing, to speak to them on the salvation of God. They all appeared highly pleased, and not willing I should depart. We separated on good terms.’—‘I joined one who was going to an idol temple, reading a book. After some conversation, he accompanied me to my residence, where he began to read, and to explain to me what he read. I interrupted him by asking how he could, for a moment, suppose what he was then reading to be true: viz. “If we but pay adoration to a Gooroo* only for an hour, it is of more avail for the salvation of our souls, than if we worshipped God for sixteen years!” Finding he could not well answer me, this set him on thinking, although he proceeded to read on till I left him; when he told my Pundit, that I had put him to a stand, and that it was a thing that never struck him before. I had given him a Tract to read: he returned in the evening with the Tract, and told my Pundit that there was too much of death in it; and that he himself was going on pilgrimage to Baldao, near Bindrabund.

STATE PAPER.

A Convention to regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

[From a United States' Paper.]

Article 1.—There shall be between the territories of the United States of America, and all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other

foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

* A spiritual guide; called, in the Roman Church, a Director. Ed.

Article 2.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.—No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.—The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.—The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.—It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.—The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of

the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

Article 3.—His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited, provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unloaded. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

Article 4.—It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.—It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties may except from

the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

Article 5.—This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this 3d day of July in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed) John Q. Adams—H. Clay—Albert Gallatin—Fred. J. Robinson—Henry Goulburn—William Adams.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 3d of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation

between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East-India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to, that island.—It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding, that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with, the said island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed) Anthony St. Jno. Baker.
Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

ABOUT the end of June, the *Lady Barlow* anchored at Calcutta, from China, the 15th April, and Penang the 3d June, bringing letters to the 11th April; the contents of which, (say the Calcutta papers) when compared with the gloomy accounts last received from that quarter, are very consolatory. The disputes existing between the Viceroyalty of Canton and the Honourable Company's Supracargoes, which, in the beginning of the year, had risen to such a height as threatened the annihilation of all amicable relations, seem latterly to have greatly subsided; and friendly intercourse to have been established on its ancient footing. In consequence, however, of some oppressive edicts against the opium-vendors, and of the market being overstocked with cotton, the trade in those staples was exceedingly dull. We have not been able (continue these papers) to ascertain the degree of credit, which is due to the current story of the existence of civil war in the empire of China; but cannot believe the disturbances, if any such there were, to have been of a serious nature, as the letters we have perused from intelligent residents at Canton, are silent on the subject. The following extracts sufficiently explain the causes of the dull state of the market for Bengal produce:—

"Canton, March 28.—The appearance of the *Ladies Sophia* and *Barlow*, has put us into such confusion, that we

should have been much better without them.

"We thought, two months ago, that all the cotton of the season had arrived; but seeing these ships come, and hearing that two others, the *Katharine* and *Hope*, were to sail for this place soon after them, we are led to believe with the Chinese, that there will be no such thing as shutting the door, and that supplies of cotton may be expected constantly. The consequence of which is, that the price is down, and will probably continue low. Opium, on the contrary, is nominally high; say dollars 1,320; but I might almost as well quote you any other price as this, inasmuch as there is no possibility of selling even a chest, either at Wampoa or Macao. About a month ago, all the principal dealers in the article, were seized by the Casa Branca Maudarin, (a town of that name near Macao) with a view of extorting money from them; and they, hoping to buy themselves off at as cheap a rate as they had been accustomed to do, would not come to his terms, and were, therefore, sent to this place. They still held out in expectation of an eventual accommodation, but unfortunately too long, as the business having got to the ears of the viceroy and high mandarins, could not be hushed up, and has proceeded to the utmost extremity—the dealers have been put to the torture—obliged to confess all, and perhaps more than they had even done—to name the persons that they had been in the habit

of buying from—and finally sentenced to banishment. Added to this, one or two have been lately detected in smuggling small quantities of the drug: and altogether such a panic has been struck, that those persons concerned in the traffic, who were not apprehended, have been glad to run away, so that no sales can be made in the usual manner. There are at least 700 chests now on hand at Macao, that will remain, and be there when the new opium arrives; as the watch and persecution is so great, that they cannot even remove it from the godowns in which it is lodged, to get it on board ship. How the matter will end it is impossible to say. It appears to me, however, that there is but one way of getting rid of that which is expected, which is to deliver it among the islands; if people can be found bold enough to purchase it, and take it from the ships, which I much doubt."

"Canton, April 11.—We have now got rid of all the Company's ships, and Canton is dull and quiet in every sense, as the fate of several of the Hong merchants is uncertain, and whether the younger Hongs will be made bankrupt or not. If the latter, I have no doubt but they will succeed in paying off their creditors in seven years; if the former, there is no saying what may be the consequence to the general trade. Some inconvenience is at present experienced in the sale of opium, owing to some of the principal dealers having been apprehended, and sentenced to be banished to Eleé. The attempt to stop the use of opium can no more be carried into effect, than an edict for preventing the consumption of spirituous liquors in Great Britain."

"Macao, July 6, 1815.—Yesterday the American schooner Trader, arrived in 108 days from Philadelphia, bringing accounts of the conclusion of peace with America. In consequence, the American ships Beaver, Levant, Brutus, and Lellia Bird, which have remained here two years, dismantled, are preparing for sea with cargoes for America. The only American prize made by his Majesty's ships in this quarter, is the schooner Viagente, of 170 tons. She was fitted out by some Dutch agents at Batavia, under English colours, for a voyage to the N. W. coast of America. The Elk, Captain Curran, fell in with her, bringing a cargo of furs from Kamschatka, ten days before the period prescribed for making captures had expired. We have accounts from Manila, of about 20 days date, when there was nothing new there.—They were greatly in want of specie, and had been so for a considerable time.—There was much anxiety expressed for the arrival of their galleon from South America. The ships lying at Whampoa (to the Canton river), besides the Amer-

icans named above, are the Drottrigen, a Swede, loading for Europe; the Hope and Success, English country ships, loading for India; and the Trader, just arrived. At Macao, are his Majesty's ships Revolutionnaire, Captain Woolcombe; Alpheus, Captain Langford; and the Elk, Captain Reynolds. Capt. Curran, late of the Elk, is posted into the Volage, which ship is named to return to England; Captain Reynolds was promoted from the Doris. The Cuffnells and Royal George are hourly looked for from Pulo Penang; they were both there, all well, 20 days since.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, July 1, 1815.—Yesterday se'nnight the Helen, Capt. Ambrose, passed Kedgerree, from the west coast of Sumatra: the only intelligence communicated by her is comprised in the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board the Helen, dated Kedgerree, the 23d ult. :—

"We are just arrived in the Helen, from the west coast of Sumatra, last from Annalabo, left the 5th instant, having brought back some of her outward cargo, dollars and piece goods, after a cruise of seven weeks on the coast from port to port. A number of French vessels had been there for cargoes; but the whole line of Acheen ports are in such an unsettled state, owing to the King of Acheen being on the spot, carrying on the war to bring them under subjection to him, that trade is out of the question, and the people are afraid to bring their pepper down from the hills:—a ship is not allowed to trade without the King's chop, and the commander being made collector of the King's duties:—on this account, the ports who do not acknowledge his authority refuse to trade. The King's fleet consists of five vessels, carrying some four and others six guns. Commodore Fenwick is the King's Prime Minister and naval commander; their military force is sixty or seventy sepoys; they had besieged Sooso seven weeks, but at last were obliged to leave it. The ship Argo, on her way down the coast, run aground on the rocks off Passage Island, and was obliged to heave a great part of her cargo overboard. The vessels on the coast belonging to this port, are the brigs Gloucester and Helen, bound to Penang. The Clara had just arrived and sailed to the southward; and the Sultana, of Bombay, Capt. Kemp, with no cargo on board, was left at Annalabo. The King of Acheen's fleet and army were about to proceed down to the ports of Sabradic and Trumain to destroy those places. Mr. Prince, Resident of Tapanooly, had been obliged to seize on a schooner of the King of Acheen, off that port, which had been committing many depredations in plundering boats of all descriptions."

July 14.—Though the regular troops are returning from the scene of their late operations, the corps of Sikhs still remain in the hills. Though a handsome race of men, they are far inferior, as soldiers, to the Goorkhas: of this a proof was given on the 19th of March in the stockade at Jiheend when they received a handsome lesson from the mountaineers. The Sikhs were in number about 1200, in a good position on the S. W. bank of the Gumbha. They are tall fine looking men, armed with sabres and matchlocks, and to use the words of our correspondent, "on viewing their long flowing beards and large sabres, and hearing their assertions, one might think they would eat the devil." The General had very good information of the intention of Umar Sing to try to dislodge these people, and particular cautions were given them to prepare for the attack. This injunction they despised, under the impression that it was suggested by a laudable desire to keep them alert. Perhaps too they thought that any extraordinary precautions would have the appearance of fear, a feeling, which in the sequel, they evinced in no trifling degree. A party of Goorkhas, in number about 400, descended from Maloun in the dusk of the evening, and approaching the stockade remained quiet till the moon had gone down. The Sikhs were in perfect security, not more than 300 occupied the stockade, which was intended to be the night post of the whole party; and the rest, like their companions on duty, enjoyed a comfortable state of repose, scattered about in their adjoining cantonment. The Goorkhas divided into three bodies, gave the assault. One division discharged a volley, another stormed the stockade and put the Sikhs to the sword, while the third fired the cantonment. The surprise was complete: all was flight, confusion and dismay. The appalling shouts of the Goorkhas, which when uttered by large bodies, and echoed by the mountains, seem fit to "rend hell's concave," prevented the possibility of any formation or attempt to rally. The Sikhs within the stockade made a feeble resistance; their chief was slain at the first onset, and 250 men felt the Goorkha sabre. Of these about 60 wretches survived and were brought to Colonel Arnold's camp the next day. No succour could be sent from Rattengurh, or the adjoining posts, nor could any detachment have been useful in the darkness of the night and the confusion of the fugitives. The Goorkhas burnt the stockade, carried off the trophies, and were seen at the dawn of day slowly ascending to Maloun. In the course of the morning, scattered parties of the Sikhs were seen all around at the dis-

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tance of two and three miles. They desired not to be re-posted in the scene of their late defeat, which they averred to be (and with some appearance of truth) a haunted and most unlucky place. The loss of the chief who was killed in the stockade was the chief subject of regret. He had, while under the command of Lieutenant Ross, distinguished himself on the heights above Belaspoor, and was a few days previous to this disaster invested with an honorary dress.

We learn from good authority that the Right Hon. the Governor-General, the Lady Loudoun, their family, and suite, will leave Futtigurh for the Presidency, between the 20th and 30th of this month. The following is a list of the officers of the General Staff, and composing the personal Staff and suite of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief, who are to attend his Lordship on his return by water to the Presidency :—

General Staff.—Col. Macmahon (King's troops), Adjutant-General; Col. Nicolls (King's troops), Quarter-Master-General; Lieutenant-Col. Fagan, Adjutant-General; Lieut. Col. Paton, Quarter-Master-General; Major Nicoll, Deputy Adjutant-General; Major Casement, Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Lieut. —, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Personal Staff and Suite of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General and Commander in Chief.—Major Doyle, Military Secretary to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief; Major the Hon. L. Stanhope, Aide d'Camp to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief; Major Forster, ditto ditto; Captain Macra, ditto ditto; Captain Stanhope, ditto ditto; Captain Fitzclarence, ditto ditto; Lieutenant Dwyer, ditto ditto; Lieutenant Cobbe, ditto ditto; Lieutenant Caldwell, ditto ditto com. the escort; Captain Stewar, Assistant Commissary-General and extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief; Captain Huthwaite, Persian Interpreter; J. Hare, Esq. Surgeon; Rev. J. B. Henderson, Chaplain.

On the 31st of last month, his Lordship reviewed the camel corps, under the command of Major Lumsdane, at Futtigurh. The following account of this military spectacle is from the pen of an intelligent correspondent :—

"His Lordship was received on his arrival with the usual salute. The manual and platoon exercise was then ordered; after which the camel-corps wheeled into open column of troops, formed column in rear of a flank troop, and deployed into line. The corps then formed a hollow square and dismounted. After several discharges of musketry the men remounted, and the corps formed an ambuscade in a tope, and kept up a surprising fire from the swivels. It then changed position, and performed several other cavalry evolutions, which gained great applause.

"During the cannon-salute, the wad from one of the swivels struck the camel on the head and killed him. This accident occasioned some little interruption. His lordship was much pleased with the

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appearance and performances of the corps."

His Majesty's 53d foot reached Benares on the 3d instant, and after delivering a quantity of treasure ordered to be left at that city, sailed on the 6th for the Presidency.

In May last, arrived off this city a vessel, which is intended to be stationed as a floating light off the Sand Heads; this will be of the greatest advantage to the navigation of the Hoogly. She was built at Bombay expressly for the purpose to which she has been appropriated. The following is a short description of her:—"Her construction is very peculiar—head and stern alike; she was built at Bombay, and is about 180 tons burthen. As she is intended to stand against the boisterous weather which often prevails at the Sand Heads, her frame is uncommonly strong, and does great credit to the builder. The lantern which is to be fixed to her has been sent out from England; it is large, and well adapted for the service."

July 26th. 1815.—Yesterday, the annual disputation in the Oriental languages of the Students in the College of Fort William, was held at the Government House, before his Excellency the Vice-President, as acting visitor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, his Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adaulat, and the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency. A numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen, and many learned and respectable natives were present, and witnessed the distribution of Prizes.

In the evening, the Vice-President entertained the principal persons of the settlements, at a grand dinner at the Governor's house.—*Vide page 161.*

Marriages.

At St. John's cathedral. Herbert Compton, Esq. barrister-at-law, to Miss S. C. Mullins.
At the Mission Church. Capt. T. G. Alder, 30th N. I. to Miss B. Dawes, daughter of the late Capt. Dawes, of the country ship Lucy Maria.
Mr. J. G. W. Bruce, assistant in the Adjutant General's office, to Miss Charlotte Greenway.
Lieut. W. Warde, 5th N. C. to Miss Isabella Delamain, eldest daughter of the late Major Innes Delamain.

Deaths.

Mrs. C. Maclean.
At Pointe, at the house of C. Glass, Esq. Mrs. R. Newton, wife of T. Newton, Esq.
On board of the Hon. Company's ship Europe, J. Riddell, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.
Mrs. Henrietta Maria Smoult, wife of Mr. W. Smoult, attorney-at-law.
At Boulrampoor. Zillah Kishugurh, John Fendall, Esq. a civil servant on this establishment. Mr. F. was in a hunting excursion, with a party of friends, 6th July, and was drowned in attempting to cross a nullah on horseback.

MADRAS.

June 3d.—On Monday last his excellency the commander in chief of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces on the Coast of Coromandel arrived at the Presidency, and established his head

quarters at the Ameer Baug. Salutes of 17 guns from the garrison of Fort St. George and the palace of Chepauk announced the General's arrival, and an honorary guard of the Grenadier Company of his Majesty's 56th regiment, under the command of Major Gualy, with a regimental colour, received his excellency with military honours, on his return from the command of the army of reserve, lately assembled for field service.

Yesterday morning his Excellency paid a visit of ceremony to his highness the Nabob of Arcot. The General was escorted by the body guard of the Right Hon. the Governor, and his entrance to Chepauk Palace announced by a salute of 17 guns, which was repeated on his taking leave of the Nabob, and proceeding to the Ameer Baug.

The East-India Company, we understand, have entered into a contract for a term of years with the Board of Ordnance, for supplying the whole annual stock of saltpetre for the national consumption, deliverable at 36s. per cwt. Individuals, therefore, are not likely, for the present, to derive much benefit from the free exportation of this article, permitted by the new charter.

June 24.—On Tuesday evening the Right Honourable the Governor, gave a grand public dinner at the banqueting room of the government gardens to his Excellency the commander in chief on his return to the Presidency. About two hundred officers sat down to this well-arranged and splendid entertainment.—The wines were excellent, extremely well cooled, and in the greatest abundance and variety.—The dinner was expressly military, the members of government and the secretaries who were present, forming the only exception.

Immediately on the cloth being removed, the Right Honourable the Governor, in an elegant and appropriate address, congratulated the commander in chief on his return to the Presidency.—Mr. Elliot in the course of his speech complimented the Madras army on their exemplary conduct during their late march—which he could not better describe, than in mentioning a circumstance, which reflected equal honour on their commander and their own high state of discipline. The regiments which had assembled for field service, had been drawn from various and distant garrisons and cantonments, and to their credit be it spoken, not a single complaint had reached government, of the smallest irregularity having taken place, in the different districts through which they had proceeded—this, Mr. Elliot said, he noticed as a peculiar satisfaction to himself and the Government collectively. The Governor closed his speech by giving his Excellency Lieut.

Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, commander in chief, and the army of the coast.

As soon as the applause which followed this toast had somewhat subsided, the General rose, and in a short speech expressed his thanks to the Right Honourable the Governor.

The Right Honourable the Governor shortly after gave the health of his Excellency Sir George Burlton, and the squadron in India; on which the Admiral immediately rose and returned his thanks. The Governor concluded the entertainment by proposing the health of Lieut.-Gen. Abercrombie, late Governor and commander in chief, which was drank with three times three.

Mr. Elliot retired a little before 12 o'clock, but many of the party remained until about four o'clock on Wednesday morning.

August 7, 1815.—Yesterday afternoon, arrived the Honourable Company's ships Northumberland, Captain Franklin; Huddert, Captain Weller; and Lord Eldon, Captain Coles, from England, the 3d, and Madeira, 27th of April.

Passengers.—Northumberland. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Diring, Miss Ann Denton, Miss Ann Wimbolt, Captain Charles Dering, Captain John Duncombe, Lieutenant William Godley, 25th N. I. Master Charles Stuart Wood.—For Bengal. Mrs. Hunter, Miss Flora L. McLeod, Miss Eliza Evans, Miss Eliza Gibson, Miss C. Wright, Miss Harriot Glover, Captain James Delamain, Captain Hynter, Mr. Richard Chase, Writer.

Huddart.—Mrs. Marshall, for Ceylon. Lieutenant W. Hilton, Ensign, W. G. W. Noble, Mr. John Blackburn, and Mr. W. Davies, Writers, for Madras. For Bengal, Mr. Robert Burrows, and Mr. John Casay.

Lord Eldon.—No Passengers.

August 25th.—On Sunday morning the Company's ships William Pitt, Marquess of Wellington, Princess Charlotte of Wales, sailed for Bengal. The Bridgewater, sailed for Penang and China, yesterday. The Atlas and Lowther Castle, are expected to follow for the same destination this day.

On Wednesday, his Majesty's ships Owen Glendower and Termagant, arrived in the roads from Trincomalee. On the following day, at noon, the flag of his Excellency the Admiral was hoisted on board the former ship under an appropriate salute. On Sunday his Majesty's ship Acorn, anchored in the roads, from Calcutta.

—29.—Sailed his Majesty's ship Termagant, for Mauritius; the Hesper, on a cruise; the Company's ships Metcalf, Northumberland, Huddart, and Lord Eldon, for Bengal; also the Owen Glendower and Thais for Penang and China.

His Majesty's 66th regiment embarked from Calcutta for the Upper Provinces on the 9th inst. The fleet proceeded immediately the embarkation of the troops was completed. The 53d was expected to reach the Presidency on the 20th instant.

The Nakhoda of the brig Catharina, which arrived in the course of last week from Java, brings us the tidings of an extraordinary phenomenon which occurred while he lay at Gressey, near Soorobaya, about two months ago, and which we conclude to have been caused by an eruption of one of the volcanoes, in the eastern end of that island.

He states, that one morning a noise commenced to be heard, as if of a tremendous cannonade from the heaviest kind of ordnance, and very near,—continuing for the space of three days; that in the afternoon of the last of them, this stunning din abated somewhat, and the sky became completely overcast with a cloud of fine dust, or ashes, so thick, as to cause an obscurity equal to that of the darkest night, and to render respiration impracticable, without a cloth, or some sort of veil to cover the face;—that this continued for that night, the whole of the succeeding day and night, and until about noon of the third day, when light began to dawn on the terrified multitude, and during the three following days, the atmosphere becoming less and less dense, they were at length entirely relieved from its unusual pressure, by a very heavy and most welcome fall of rain.

The Nakhoda's manner, in looking back on this scene of tartarean obscurity, give us a stronger impression of the horror and consternation which occupied every mind, than we can attempt to convey to our readers in words, and is indicative of a state of confusion and dismay, in some of its circumstances, not unlike our sublime Milton's description of the original chaos, from which the well ordered orb we now inhabit was formed:—"Nothing," he says, "could be seen at the distance of even an arm's length, save the glimmering light of fires, or the torches with which people groped their way from house to house: nothing was heard but the roar of thunder, and the mingled shrieks of men, women, and children, who confidently concluding the end of all things to be at hand, and that the awful scene before them could portend nothing less than the final judgment, rent the air with cries for mercy to their Almighty Creator."

After remaining some days at Gressey, the Catharina sailed for Tagal, where the Nakhoda understood the same prodigies had been exhibited, and at the same time, but in a less degree. Here several sudden deaths happened during the days

of terror, for which the superstitious inhabitants assigned various causes. At Gressy the visitation proved fatal only to birds, of which many were, on the return of light, seen dead in all directions—having been suffocated by the floating ashes; we are in possession of a specimen of this impalpable powder, evidently a volcanic production, several bags-full of which fell on the small space of the Catharina's deck. Gressy and Tazal are reckoned to be two hundred miles asunder.

September 5.—During the whole of last week, the weather has been unusually stormy and boisterous. The wind has generally blown from the westward, but has hitherto been attended with little rain. On Tuesday night, during a heavy squall, the ship Commerce, Capt. Dolge, parted from both her anchors, and was driven out to sea, but she returned to the roads on Saturday morning. A detachment of his Majesty's 86th regiment is, we understand, to embark on board the Commerce on Wednesday, for Masulipatan.

On Wednesday evening, the trading brig Endymion, Capt. Salustary, anchored in the roads, having a detachment of his Majesty's 73d regiment. She formed a part of the convoy under protection of his Majesty's ship Thais, and left England on the 5th of April. At the Cape she was taken up, together with the Union, Hibernia, and two other ships, to convey his Majesty's 72d regiment of foot to Bengal.

The Hibernia anchored in the roads yesterday morning. She sailed from Simon's Bay on the 9th of July. The Governor of Tranquebar sailed from the Cape in the Danish ship Elizabeth, on the 4th of April. The Endymion has had a very tedious passage from the Cape, having sailed on the 7th of July, and has experienced very bad weather. She was compelled during the passage, to throw overboard all her guns. She is expected to proceed on her voyage in the course of to-day.

His Majesty's 53d foot arrived at Benares, on their voyage to Calcutta, on the 3d ult. and again sailed for that Presidency on the 6th.

We find Captain Charitie and the passengers of the Cornwallis, left Calcutta to join the ship at Saugur on the 14th ult. and she was expected to get to sea the first springs, so that her arrival at Madras may be looked for about the end of the week. She will probably sail again in prosecution of her voyage to England about the 1st proximo.

The Mary and Mornington are the next ships under dispatch from Calcutta, for England.

The Hon. Company's ship Cuffnells

proceeded on her voyage from Penang, for China, on the 14th June; but no intimation is given, either of the arrival or departure of the Royal George. The Hon. Mr. Petrie, we are happy to find, was completely recovered from the severe indisposition under which he laboured, at the date of the preceding advices from that settlement.

— His Majesty's ship Wellesley, Captain Harpur, which has been equipping with great expedition, is nearly completed for sea, and will sail, it is said, for Trincomalee on Sunday next. The whole of the naval establishment hitherto stationary at Madras, will be removed to Ceylon early in next month.

Major-Gen. Taylor has left this Presidency to take the command of the centre division of the army.

We learn from Calcutta, that the Governor General was to reach that Presidency early in October. Prince Fuzjib Hydur, the eldest son of the late Tipoo Sultan, died the 30th July, at Rusa-puzla.

No less than ten American vessels arrived in ballast at Calcutta, in the course of July, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes at that port.

Appointments and Promotions.

June 5.—Major V. Agnew to resume the office of superintendent of family payments.

Mr. W. Baird, an assistant-surgeon on this establishment, is admitted to the service, arrived at Madras on the 11th of April.

3d regt. N. I. Capt. H. H. Pepper to be major; Capt. Lieut. J. Tapp to be captain of a company; Lieut. J. Wilson to be captain lieutenant; and J. Jones to be lieutenant, in succession to Little deceased; date of commission 1st May.

9th Regt. N. I. Ensign C. Maxton to be lieutenant; vice Bagot, deceased; date of commission 28th April.

15.—Lieut.-Col. C. M'Kenzie, of the engineers, nominated surveyor-general of India. Assistant-surgeon Mr. Christy to the medical charge of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

His excellency the commander-in-chief having returned to the presidency, Lieut. Gen. Wetherall is relieved from the duty of conducting the details of the army.

Lieut.-Gen. Wetherall having received orders to return to England in consequence of his late promotion, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to signify, in general orders, his approbation of the conduct of that officer while serving on the staff of the army of this presidency.

Major-Gen. Taylor to command the centre division of the army.

Lieut. W. C. Pridham, of the 9th regt. of N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Capt. E. Osborne, of the 2d regt. of N. I. to be major of brigade in the centre division of the army; date of appointment the 29th ult.

Appointed to the Military Institution.

Lieuts. W. Stokoe, H. Matthews, W. R. Thompson, S. W. Steile, J. McDonald, J. Grimshaw; Ensigns W. Mathias, R. Gibbings, J. Gibbings, W. Cunningham.

Re-appointed to the Military Institutions Lieut. Mintell, 10th regt. N. I. who was obliged by sickness to leave the class of 1810, to which he was formerly attached; that officer will join the class of 1814-16, without delay.

Cornet Russell, of the 6th light cavalry, and Ensign Fergusson, of the 4th N. I. appointed members of the Clothing committee.

Assist.-Surgeon Stevenson to do duty with H. M. 25th drag. and to join the detachment at Arcot.

39.—Mr. A. Asst.-Surgeon W. F. Newlyn to the medical charge of the Zillah of Madras.

Mr. C. Seale, assistant-surgeon on this establishment, admitted to the service, arrived at Madras, 8th May, 1815.

Mr. Conductor Payne to be adjutant to the 4th N. vet. bat. vice Wilson, died.

Lieut. H. E. Fitzclarence, of H. M. 22d light dragoons, to be an extra aide-de-camp to his excellency the commander-in-chief.

Fort St. George, July 17.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

6th Regt. N. I. Capt. Lieut. T. Chambers to be captain of a company; Lieut. W. Tylder to be captain lieutenant; and Ensign Hugh Mitchell to be lieutenant, in succession to Kennett, deceased.

9th Regt. N. I. Ensign C. M. Robertson to be lieutenant, vice Berrier, deceased.

21st Regt. N. I. Ensign H. L. Harris to be lieutenant, vice McIntosh, deceased.

2d Regt. N. I. Ensign J. B. Mercier to be lieutenant, vice Brodie, deceased.

Lieut. John Watkins to act as adjutant to the 5th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Hinday on other duty.

Lieut. Stephen Martin to be quarter-master to the 8th regt. N. I. vice Jones.

Capt. Lieut. G. W. Poinaud, of artillery, to be brigade-major to the artillery with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, vice Mackintosh.

August 4.—Brevet Major Dalrymple, of H. M. 80th regt. is appointed to the command of Ponnammallee, vice Burdett, proceeding with his regt. on service.

The Rev. Wm. Roy is appointed military chaplain to the garrison of Masulipatan.

Capt. K. G. Wilson, of the 14th regt. N. I. to adjust the accounts of family payments, vice Finnis, proceeding with H. M. 36th regt. on service.

Assistant-Surgeon A. Cambell, attached to H. M. 84th regt. will do duty under the garrison Surgeon of Serangapatam until further orders.

Cornet Lockhart is posted to the 2d regt. light Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. S. W. Ogg, from the 1st batt. 19th, to the 2d batt. 3d regt.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. M. Wilks, from the 2d batt. 3d, to the 1st batt. 19th regt.

August 31.—Cavalry, Senior Major (and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) John Colebrooke, from the 5th regt. cavalry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Neale, deceased.

5th Regt. Cavalry, Captain (and Brevet-major) Henry Mason to be major; Capt.-Lieut. E. L. Smith, to be captain of a troop; Lieut. Edward Herne to be captain lieutenant; and Cornet E. Mansfield to be lieutenant, in succession to Colebrooke, promoted.

Captain F. Palmer, of the artillery, is permitted to proceed to sea on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Widows, of the 16th regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted by the Hon. the Court of Directors, to return to their duty without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. John Duncumbe, 13th regt. N. I.

Capt. C. Dring, 13th regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. Hilton, 14th regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. Godlev, 25th regt. N. I.

Ensign W. G. W. Noble, 2d regt. N. I.

Mr. Surgeon A. Mackenzie, late a Superintending Surgeon on this establishment, is permitted to resign the service, in compliance with his request.

Mr. Surgeon T. H. Davies will still continue to afford medical aid to sick officers at St. Thome, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon J. Underwood will continue in charge of the Male and Female Asylums and the College—Surgeons Ingledew, Jellies and Currie, doing duty respectively at the Residences of Mysore, Poonah, and Hyderabad, are also permitted to retain their situations.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, in order to complete the establishment of full surgeons:—

Mr. Senior Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Mitchell to be surgeon, vice Surgeon James, permitted to retire.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon K. Macaulay, to be surgeon, vice Dr. Berry, permitted to retire.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon M. S. Moore, to be surgeon.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon J. Gordon, to be surgeon.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon B. P. Longdill, to be surgeon.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon G. Anderson, to be surgeon.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon J. B. Pender, to be surgeon.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon T. W. Ilie, to be surgeon, vice Ainslie, permitted to retire.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon J. Dean, to be surgeon, vice Ord, permitted to retire.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon R. Hunter, to afford medical aid to the Residency at Tanjore, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon R. Gibbon, to the medical charge of the Zillah of Chingleput, vice Macaulay, promoted.

Mr. A. Asst.-Surgeon W. Jones, to the medical charge of the Zillah of Trichinopoly, vice Longdill, promoted.

Mr. Asst.-Surgeon S. M. Stephen, to afford medical aid to the Civil Department at Ramnad, vice Anderson, promoted.

August 24.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. H. Gore to be adjutant to the 3d batt. of artillery, vice Bell.

Mr. Surgeon C. M'Cabe is permitted by the Hon. Court of Directors to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. E. Shireff, cadet of artillery, is admitted on the establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant fireworker.

Lieut. B. Ronald, of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for four months.

Lieut. Cross, of H. M. 1st, or 2nd regt. to be fort adjutant at Ponnammallee, vice Foreman, proceeding with his regt. on service.

Mr. A. Tait, assistant-surgeon, is admitted to the service.

Lieut.-Col. T. A. Fraser, 11th regt. N. I. to reside at Pondicherry until further orders.

Brevet Major J. Fotheringham, superintending engineer in the southern division, is permitted to sit the Presidency on leave of absence.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Lieut. S. Leighton, of the 18th regt. N. I. on board the ship Julia, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

15th N. I. Ensign W. Watkins to be lieutenant, vice Leighton, deceased.

Lieut. H. Miller is admitted a lieutenant on the non effective establishment.

In consideration of the long and meritorious services of Subadar Syud Cassim, of the 4th regt. N. I. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that a *pa'aken*, with the usual allowance of 30 *pagodas* per month, shall be presented to that Officer, and that a pension, equal to the half pay of his rank, shall be granted on his decease, to his nearest heir for the support of his family.

Births.

The lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of George Garrow, Esq. of a daughter.

At Vizagapatam, the lady of Dr. C. Rogers, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. B. Clarke, 20th N. I. of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. Sir John Newblot, of a daughter.

The lady of Edward Moorat, Esq. of a son and heir.

The lady of Capt. Trewman, of a daughter.

The lady of Wm. M'Taggart, Esq. of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, the lady of W. Richard, Esq. garrison, surgeon, of a son.

At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Hampton, 7th N. I. of a son.

and also that their moral character is of the lowest possible description. These facts he proceeds to substantiate from high and unquestionable authorities.

That a writer professing such principles should strongly deprecate the use of force, and the efforts of misguided zeal in order to convert the Hindoos to Christianity, is perfectly consistent; and here he will meet the views of all sober and reasonable men. He proceeds, however, to express considerable alarm lest we should actually endanger our Indian dominions by such precipitate and imprudent measures, and thus, "for ever put it out of our power of being the honoured instruments of imparting the light of Christianity to that benighted people." He recommends, in conclusion, that we should "wait the further progress of civilization," and expresses great doubts that the time is not yet arrived for the glorious work of evangelizing the East.

Now, this is an argument of so specious a nature that its foundation should be well examined. Do the doubts which Asiaticus expresses arise from the already-experienced effects of misguided zeal on the part of missionaries, or do the late provisions of the legislature, wherein the duty of this country to promote "*such measures as may tend to the introduction of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement*,"* is fully recognized, strike him as pregnant with mischievous consequences?

That the former is not the case has surely been sufficiently proved by the vain attempts that were made, at no very distant period, to criminate those great and good men who may be justly styled the Apostles of the East. Their acquittal was indeed triumphant. The mutiny at Vellore, and the publication of a book purporting to be a life of Mahomet, were the only

charges fairly brought against them; every thing else being vague and general. It appears, however, that the latter of these occurrences was scarcely noticed; and, in regard to the former, it was clearly demonstrated by a careful investigation of the matter, that the missionaries had no connection with the disturbances in question.* To complete their triumph, their characters were voluntarily and warmly supported by many who had possessed in India situations of the highest importance, and who could plead in support of these favourable impressions, a long and actual experience.

But, secondly, it may be said that a wider field is now opened for the exertion of imprudent zeal; and that numbers of missionaries will now flock to India, who are totally unqualified for a vocation of such importance. Let it be observed, by those who anticipate evil from considerations of this description, that there still exists an authority which has the power of granting, or withholding licences, and that the very apprehensions which they themselves entertain, will operate powerfully, not only in curbing the restlessness of precipitate zeal, but in instilling into the minds of the missionaries themselves a genuine and hearty relish for prudence and decorum.

Upon a course of conduct in strict conformity with these qualities, will depend their continuance in India; and, as in the nature of things, the total number of missionaries is not likely to be great, it cannot be doubted for an instant that their conduct will be strictly watched.

Why, then, should we delay our efforts until the further progress of civilization? I am willing to admit,

* Substance of the speeches of W. Wilberforce, Esq. on the clause in the East-India bill, for promoting the religious instruction and moral improvement of the natives of the British dominions in India, on the 22d of June, and the 1st and 12th of July 1813.

its herbs, they have received, and continue to receive favours beyond bounds.

Macao, from its situation, is exposed to the sea. There, Chinese and foreigners are mixed together. Hitherto, for more than two hundred years, the Portuguese have lived in peace, without any interruption, till lately that the pirates have become outrageous and cruel, roving about one very side, attacking the merchant vessels belonging to the interior, to the great detriment of trade and loss of property; but moreover it is also difficult for our vessels to go and come; hence the number of our return vessels is lessened, and provisions become in consequence more difficult to be obtained. These things are distressing.

Lifting up our eyes, we behold the majesty and virtue of the august Emperor, widely diffused over the world, and the hearts of ten thousand nations turned toward his Majesty; and in the great qualities of your Excellency, in your determination to cherish the good, by punishing the wicked, and casting forth the worthless, and thus persuading to the practice of virtue, we discern a faithful image of the royal will. Looking up to you with grateful hearts, we behold the just depository of power, and all the high attributes necessary to fulfil the important trust reposed in you by the great Emperor. We contemplate, at this time the immense means you possess for casting out the bad, and for tranquillizing the people, that all the good things of the earth may be abundant, that the seas may shine, and the rivers be clear; and we Michael de Arriaga, &c. a foreign people, enjoying the blessings of the Heavenly Empire, shall walk in the midst of the light of reason, and the day of just retribution.

Now, in this province, the war-boats are gradually fitting out for the chastisement of the pirates, and the day fast approaches for the grand undertaking that is planned for their extermination;—now therefore, we Michael de Arriaga, &c. desire to equip six sail of ships to fight conjointly with the royal war-boats of the Heavenly Empire—the Portuguese soldiers are brave and perfect, and their warlike supplies abundant; and, therefore, in fitting out the ships for the intended service, no greater sum than thirty thousand taels will be required;

we, therefore, have presented an address to the viceroy, to grant us the loan of thirty thousand taels, to be repaid in the space of five years.

Prostrate on the earth, Michael de Arriaga, &c. consider, that although their name be different, they are the same as the people of the interior of the Heavenly Empire; and that consequently, in that which is properly a public affair, they cannot be so unreasonable as to meditate any recompense or reward for their services, as thereby they would forsake the footsteps of their fathers. Within a few years past, the Portuguese at Macao have fitted out two ships of war for the protection of Macao, and for the public good. So late as last month, these armed vessels of the Portuguese beat off a division of the pirate fleet, and rescued a number of merchant-vessels from destruction—the mandarins at Bocca-Tigris knew this; nay, they were themselves witnesses of the services of the Portuguese; upon whom, nevertheless, is poured a great deal of obloquy. It has been said, that although the Portuguese have ships, they have not the means, either in men, ammunition, or stores, to equip them, for active warfare. Those who hold such vilifying and backbiting language, only speak thus to obtain an opportunity to benefit themselves by the injury of others.

If this application be not accepted by your Excellency, it is, in that case, earnestly entreated, that Michael de Arriaga may be permitted to go to Canton, there humbly to offer himself to the Viceroy, and make further explanations in support of this request, that the said Michael, grovelling with his head prostrate in the dust, may reverently present his unpollished address to his Excellency, praying him graciously to look down and examine and determine on the fitness of the measure proposed.

We finally beseech your Excellency to condescend so far as to grant our request, and that you issue an edict directing the tender of our services to be accepted. To that end, this address is presented under the standards of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that he, in his benevolence, may grant that it be done as requested.

Kia, Kia, 14th Year, Tenth Moon.

* See Section 33 of 53d George III.

At Pullamcottah, the lady of Lieut. Pickering, 17th reg. of a son.
 At Ramnad, the lady of M. Cristy, Esq. of a daughter.
 At the Presidency, the lady of Major Vans Agnew, of a daughter.
 At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wilson, barrack-master, of that station, of a son.
 At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Welsh, of a daughter.
 At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Budd, fort-adjutant, at that station, of a son.
 At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Smith, Of the 1st batt. pioneers, of a daughter.
 The lady of Wm. Simpson, Esq. of a daughter.
 At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Luttrell, of a daughter.
 The lady of Capt. Outlew, 3d N. C. of a son.
 The lady of Cap. Rancland, of H. M. 56th reg. of a son.
 At Secunderbad, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. R. Vernon, of a son.
 At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wahob, of the Chacole infantry, of a son.
 At Ganjam, the lady of Lieut. Spry, 2d batt. 21st reg. of twin boys.

Marriages.

At the Hon. Sir Francis Macnagton's, Charles Otway Mayne, Esq. Capt. of the H. C. ship Atlas, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, on their Madras establishment.
 At Bangalore, Capt. A. E. Major of Brigade to the Mysore division, to Miss Pearce.
 At Bellary, Lieut. St. Lawrence Webb, H. M. 60th reg. to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Callender, Esq. formerly of Dublin.
 Capt. Hugh Scott, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Harris, Esq. M. D.
 At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. Richard Podmore, 2d batt. 10th reg. to Miss Denton.
 At Madras, Charles Fullerton, Esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Charles Maxtone, Esq. Madras establishment.
 At Ganjam, James Fitzgerald, Garrison Sergeant-Major, to Miss Elizabeth Paxton.

Deaths.

In camp at Akowlah, Lieut.-Col. George Neale, commanding the 2d brigade of light cavalry.
 A. Chacole, Ensign Charles Hakervil, 2d batt. 3d reg. N. I.
 At the same place, Lieut. James Walker Brodie, 2d batt. 2d reg. N. I.
 Cosmas E. Stewart, Esq. Purser of the H. C. ship Lowther Castle.
 At Ramnad, Mrs. Susannah Leonora Ficker.
 At Cannanore, Augustus Ede, infant son of Lieut. G. Darling, H. M. 30th reg.
 At Vizagapatam, the infant daughter of Dr. C. Rogers.
 On board the Lowther-Castle Indiaman, on the voyage to Madras, Margaret, the wife of S. Parrock, Esq.
 At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Catherine Frieze, wife of John Frieze, Serj.-Major, 2d batt. 22d regt. N. I.
 At Vizagapatam, Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of Mr. Fitzgerald, master-attendant of that station.
 At the Presidency, Wm. Garrow, Esq. collector of Coimbatore.
 Mrs. Gager, eight days after the death of a son.
 At St. Thomas's, Lieut. E. Bertier, 2d batt. 9th regt. N. I.
 In Col. Doveton's camp, near Akola, Lieut. I. Mackintosh, 1st batt. 24th regt. N. I.
 Capt. I. Kennet, 2d batt. 6th regt. N. I.
 J. Nicholson Watts, Esq. Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

May 27.—The Bombay and China fleet, arrived this morning, found at the Cape thirty-eight ships assembled from Bengal, Madras and Bombay which were about to proceed homewards. The Upton Castle, formed part of this fleet; and we are happy to say that Mr. Money and his family had benefited much by their voyage.

List of Passengers.—Per H. C. Ship Vansittart, Captain R. S. Dalrymple. Joseph Stavely, Esq. Barrister at law, Mrs. Stavely, two Miss Abrahams, Lieut. Macintire, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Tudor, Mr. Rob. Burrowes, free merchant, Mr. R. Cooper, do. Mr. F. Briggs, do. Mr. W. Home, do.; Mr. C. Wells, 5 natives of India—40 Chinese, Capt. Wyld, 56th Regt. 6 subaltern officers—120 soldiers, of the 47th, 56th and 65th Regts.—12 women and 5 children.

The homeward bound Bengal fleet left the Cape on the 8th of April, under convoy of H. M. ships Cumberland and Malacca, the latter with Lady Hood on board.

Passengers.—Per H. C. Charles Grant, Capt. J. Loch. Mr. Andrew Jukes, Mrs. G. Jukes, Mrs. Caroline Ewart, Mr. Edward Grant, Mr. G. L. Elliott, Mr. H. J. McHeath, Mr. H. L. Osborne, Mr. C. Jones, Lieut. Robert Shepherd, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. Wm. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Roubaud, Mr. Geo. Broodie, Mary Williams, and Wm. Bacchus.

Passengers.—Per H. C. S. Essex, Captain Richard Nesbitt. Captain and Mrs. Backhouse, Capt. Tandy, from the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Patch, 17th light dragoons, Fr. Nason, H. Shee, writer, J. Jervis, cadet, Ensign Morse, H. C. S.

Per H. C. S. Inglis, Capt. Wm. Hay. Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Brooks, Capt. Brooks, Mr. Sage, Mr. Smith; Captain Parsons, Ensign Luttrell, and Ensign Sands, of the 47th regiment; Capt. Thompson, Cornet Thomlison, and Cornet Clarke, of the 17th light dragoons. Assistant Surgeon Shank, 31 men, 10 women, and 2 children.

Per H. C. S. Marquis Camden, Capt. H. M. Sampson. Mrs. Lukin, Mrs. Young and child, Mr. Le Gallies, Mr. O. Spencer, Mr. Hughes, 40 Chinamen, 120 H. C's. recruits, 8 women, and 2 children.

Per H. C. S. David Scott, Capt. John Locke. Mrs. R. Hackett, Miss M. Hackett, Miss M. A. Hackett, Mr. George Elliott, Miss H. M. Elliott, Mr. M. Stack, Ensign T. Say, Mr. F. M. Powell, Wm. Lowe, and Rob. Lowe, Bombay Marine. Mr. Richard Gillil, John Mitchell.

Letters from Egypt, of the 25th July, state, that his Highness Mahommed Ali, the reigning viceroy, who had undertaken personally the late expedition against the Wahabee Arabs, as well for the recovering the holy cities as for removing the obstacles which these marauders continually opposed to every channel of trade and commerce both by land and sea, has at length terminated it with complete success. After driving them from Mecca, Medina, and the ports along the coasts of the Red Sea, taking possession of their great inland capital Tarabe, &c. the strong hold on which they chiefly depended, he has effected their total defeat by pursuing them to the remotest

and, although the early laurels of the Duke of Wellington, which were reaped in that country, have been, overshadowed as it were, by the broader wreaths he has since acquired in Europe, yet let it be remembered, that it was India which opened to him his career of glory; that many of his brave companions in arms, who are still fighting their country's battle in that distant clime, have not only an open foe, but an insidious climate to contend with; and that the plains of Hindostan can attest, with those of Waterloo, the inherent bravery of the British character!

The high spirit of a soldier disdains to be judged by other rules than those of justice and impartiality, and to this privilege he has an undoubted right. He casts not a thought on the value of his life, when weighed with the duty which his country imposes on him; but, when that duty is performed, his merits cry aloud, though he himself would be silent. He feels that it is not himself only, but those who fought under him that are slighted, when the Sovereign's favours are frittered away in the exercise of court favouritism, or

absorbed in the vortex of *Right Honourable* patronage.

It may be said, that among so many claimants to the honour in question, all cannot be satisfied; and that many may consider themselves overlooked, while the limited number composing the Order has been the true reason for its not extending to them. This may be specious enough to those who are not aware how much seniority and gallant conduct has been passed by in the management; and I much mistake if some of those invested with the honour can distinctly account for the preference that has been shown to them, in any other way than that their friends were powerful and themselves "*nothing loth*."

I will not, Mr. Editor, entirely desert the hope, that those who have really had the power of selection in their hands, will, by some public explanation, do away the sore impressions which I know to exist, on this head, in the hearts of many of those gallant men whose lives have been one uninterrupted course of *actual* service.

I am, Sir, &c.

A BENGAL RETIRED OFFICER.
 January 22d.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The candour of your correspondent Asiaticus, on the subject of propagating Christianity in India, is honourable to himself, and must be highly gratifying to all those who may desire that a question which involves interests of the last importance, should be discussed at the same time with freedom and moderation.

Many will unquestionably be found, who, like myself, disapprove of the procrastination recommended by this writer; yet no reasonable man will for an instant associate him with those violent opponents of the measure, who,

in altogether refusing to the Hindoos the blessings of Christianity, practically renounce the principles they profess.

Your correspondent argues, in opposition to such declaimers, that it is not only *expedient* that the knowledge of the gospel should be ultimately diffused amongst our Indian subjects, but that it is the absolute *duty* of government to adopt such measures as may best secure the accomplishment of so desirable an end. He admits that the religion of the Hindoos is the grossest system of idolatry that ever degraded the humpecien ass,

ANSWER.

THE Ciang Kiun delivers an answer to the request of the messengers of the Portuguese foreigners, Michael de Arriaga, &c. praying leave to equip six ships to act with the armed vessels of the Heavenly Empire, and conjointly to fight with them, in the extermination of the pirates.

It appears, that the said foreigners have lived at Macao for upward of two hundred years, during which time they have looked up, humbly dependent on the protection and favour of the Great Emperor, in no wise different from the mercantile subjects of the interior of the Heavenly Empire, and they have indeed received favours far exceeding what have been granted to the merchants of other foreign nations. They now humbly request that they may be allowed to prepare certain ships, to go forth to battle with our armed-boats; whereby it is fully made known that it is their intention to be the enemies of our enemies, and the friends of our friends; and this, in truth,

is highly proper and commendable in these foreigners, who have so long enjoyed the favours of the Emperor.

Within a few years, the pirates have been exceedingly irregular; and though notwithstanding that they are very rebellious, and create much confusion, they can occasion no material injury to the great empire, yet I, with the Viceroy, and Fu Yun, have already ordered out many brave officers and men, of more than sufficient force to exterminate for ever, or expel all the pirates from the empire. But as affairs will therefore be speedily restored to tranquillity and good order, the assistance of the said foreigners is by no means necessary: seeing, however, that they ask no more than to be permitted to accompany our war-boats, when entering upon the work of extermination, it is granted, that the ships of the said foreigners may, for the time being only, exert themselves to co-operate with our armed-boats, and for which they shall be abundantly rewarded according to their desert, by me, and the Viceroy, and Fu Yun. Thus the reply is delivered.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I should feel much obliged, if, through the medium of your pages, any information could be gathered, as to the principle of selection which has been adopted in conferring the new honours of the Bath on the officers in the service of the Company. Whatever it may be, Sir, the ignorance, in which the public is kept on that head, is by no means calculated to do away the feelings which the friends of those officers who have been overlooked experience, on finding that it is altogether vain to endeavour to account for the actual mode of proceeding; a mode which can scarcely be agreeable to some of those who are already honoured with the distinction, while many of their veteran seniors are neglected.

I am inclined to think, Mr. Editor, that the Court of Directors have had but little voice in the

matter, and that the election has been chiefly in those hands with which it is useless to contend; and it would certainly be some consolation to one who has passed many years in their service, to find they had not, in this instance, swerved from that line of impartiality which, I think, it must be admitted, they have generally shown towards their military servants.

To the honour of our illustrious Commander-in-Chief at home, tried bravery and gallant conduct are the only passports in that quarter to military honours and distinctions; and I believe at no time more than the present has impartiality been so purely exercised as in recommending the favours of the Sovereign to those who were engaged in the late momentous conflict. But, Sir, it is too much the fashion to think lightly of the victories gained in the distant regions of India;

confines of their widely extended territory. Having thus secured the means of re-opening the long accustomed channels of commerce, he returns to his capital, from whence he has been absent nearly two years, to consolidate the advantages he has thus obtained, and devote his attention to the improvement of those ample resources with which his country abounds.

One of the best proofs which could be offered, perhaps, of the superior stability of the present government in Egypt to that of the Manalukes which preceded it, is, that during the two years absence of the present Pasha in Arabia, accompanied by all the branches of his family as military commanders, and nearly the whole of his army, the most perfect and undisturbed tranquillity has prevailed throughout the whole of the country, from the sea coast of the Delta, to the cataracts of the Nile; while it is known that under the government of the Mamaluke Beys, the banks of the river were divided at every fifty miles into districts commanded by Arab Sheiks and petty chieftains, continually at war, as well as that the reigning Bey dared scarcely quit the citadel of Cairo before insurrection and tumult followed. The travels of Norden, Pocock, Niebuhr, Volney, and Savary, with all the still earlier writers on that country, give a picture of constant and general anarchy, and represent it as almost impossible to quit the banks of the river, or the edge of cultivation without being robbed and plundered, while the dress of a Christian was sufficient to draw down the insults of the lowest orders on the individual who wore it. At this moment, on the contrary, tranquillity and safety every where prevails; deserts are now passable, unattended and unarmed, which were not then to be crossed in safety without a large military escort, and the dress of an European has become the surest passport to obtain accommodation, protection, and respect.

It is added, that the relations of amity are so strict at this moment between Great Britain and Egypt, that just previous to the date of the letters alluded to, a British officer of engineers had arrived at Alexandria in a brig of war, being charged with the superintendence of the erection of two hydraulic machines for irrigating the land upon the banks of the Nile, sent as presents from the Prince Regent to Mahomed Ali, and which have been received by him with great satisfaction, as a proof of the friendship and esteem in which he was held by his Royal Highness and the British government.

The commercial interests of India are deeply involved in the subjugation of the Wahabee power; every petty chieftain in

the Persian Gulf having been encouraged, under their countenance and protection, to carry on piratical depredations, which have been practised with a degree of barbarity revolting to the feelings of human nature.

By the persevering exertions of the Bombay government, the piratical hordes which had for ages carried on a system of plunder from the ports to the southward of the Newparag harbour have been subdued, and kept in controul by our occupation of the forts of Vingoria and Sindeedroog, which, with their dependant territories, have been ceded to us. By the adoption of the same line of policy to the northward, the uncivilized habits of the country, which has also for ages been addicted to piracy as a lawful means of subsistence, have undergone a salutary degree of reformation. No sooner, however, had these happy changes been effected by the vigilance and the vigour of the government, than it had the Joassmee tribes from the Gulf, quitting their own waters and swarming to the shores of Guzerat and of Meeran in search of their prey. For the greater part of the last season, the trade between Bombay and the northern ports was actually stopped by the presence of the Joassmee fleet on those coasts. The coasting trade in the Gulf of Persia has experienced a similar check. No doubt is entertained that the efforts of the government will now be applied to the suppression of the only piratical tribe now to be dreaded in this quarter of India.

Marriages.

Major Stewart, 24th dragoons, to Miss Margaret Fraser, daughter of Major Fraser, of Newton, Invernesshire.
W. Page Ashburner, Esq. to Miss H. M. Elliot.

Deaths.

Lieut. H. Taylor, H. M. 65th regt.
At Areingabad, Capt. Dyson, commanding H. M. the *Nizam's* artillery, at Barut.
J. J. Cross, Esq.

CEYLON.

Columbo, June 7.—We are sorry to perceive by a paragraph in the Madras Government Gazette of the 25th ultimo, copied from the Calcutta Gazette, that letters from Columbo have given circulation to statements relative to the Candyan expedition which in several material particulars are extremely deficient in correctness.

The account of prize-property for instance is enhanced very far beyond any possible estimate of its value. No such estimate has yet been or can be made; but one million of rixdollars would probably be considered a very large one.

What the author of the intelligence may mean by the close confinement of the late king, is not very clear; but if it implies the denial of reasonable opportunity to take air and exercise abroad,

whenever he may desire it, the account is exaggerated.

Equally incorrect is the statement of the cause of Major Davies's death, and upon the whole the letters from which the original paragraph is stated to have been taken, seem to have been by no means, of that kind, that deserved to be made the ground of a communication to the public.

In the Vice Admiralty Court, on Friday last, a case of considerable expectation and importance was decided. It was a claim made by the officers and crew of his Majesty's frigate *Salsette* for salvage on the *Cornwallis* of Calcutta, which had been dismasted in a severe gale of wind, and was brought into Trincomallee by the *Salsette*. The Court considering the exertions of the salvors to deserve very liberal remuneration, awarded seven and a half per cent. upon the value of the ship, cargo, and freight; which are estimated at upwards of 90,000*l.* sterling.

Statement of the rates at which bills on Madras, and specie sold at the public sale, held at the General Treasury, on the 3d instant:—

Bills on Madras commenced selling at 73½, closed selling 73 fanams per Pagoda. Gold Star Pagodas 75½ fanams each.

—10.—In our late Gazette there was a mistake in the remark upon the Malabar play at the King's House.—We understand the hero of the piece to be Alexander the Great.—But the chief character was in fact the great Hindoo Rajah Arishantha, a most scrupulous lover of truth. His temptations to utter a falsehood are the subject of the play and the whole story is remarkably like the trials of Job.

On Thursday evening an entertainment was given at the King's House in the same Bungalow that was erected and decorated for the celebration of the King's birth-day.—The same Malabar play was acted and several Malabar merchants and interpreters attended at the performance. There was afterward an exhibition of fireworks, a ball for the writers and their families, and a supper of one hundred and fifty covers. The governor and Mrs. Brownrigg remained with the company till a late hour.

—28.—The following are the prices at which bills on England and government debentures, and bills on Madras and Calcutta, were disposed of, at the sale, held at the General Treasury, on Saturday last the 24th instant:—

Bills on England, commenced selling at 13 rixdollars (the pound sterling), closed selling at 12½.

Debentures commenced selling at five per cent. above par, closed selling at 5 7-8 per cent.

Bills on Madras commenced selling at 64 fanams the star-pagoda, closed selling at 74½ fanams.

Bills on Calcutta sold at 64 fanams the star pagoda.

Deaths.

At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Pook, H. M. 73d regt.

At Trincomallee, Capt. James Fitzgerald, commanding the grenadier company of H. M. 19th regt.

At Matura, Lieut. Robertson, H. M. 19th regt. At Colombo, Thomas Gerardus Holland, Esq. merchant in the late Dutch E. I. Company's service, Principal of the Commercial Office and Member of the Dutch Council.

SUMATRA.

CAPTAIN TORRICK, of the brig *Jupiter*, has been murdered at Neas by some slaves he had brought there. Some time ago his vessel was in the service of the King of Achcen, who paid a part of the hire of the brig in cloths. With these Captain Torrick proceeded to Prince of Wales Island, but the cloths were there claimed by the owners, from whom the King of Achcen had plundered them. In returning to the west coast, the *Jupiter* fell in with the Hyder Ally American privateer, the commander of which plundered her of every thing on board, taking away even the greater part of the sails and rigging. The brig was given up to Capt. Torrick, who proceeded to Tad-paoose. He was there assisted by, and entered into engagements with, the Chief Tookoo Kacheel, to whom part of the freight of the brig was made over for a fixed period. Capt. Torrick sailed, under engagements, but for a northern port, in order to procure pepper; meeting adverse winds, put into Neas. An agent on the part of Tookoo Kacheel was on board, and this man is supposed to have instigated the murder: he, with the slaves who committed this shocking act, and the brig have been sent down to Fort Marlborough.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

WHEN the intelligence of the successful return to France of Buonaparte from Elba reached the Mauritius, a great portion of the inhabitants to the south-east of the island rose and declared in his favour. Such was the rebellious state that the government of India deemed it expedient to send a British force to quell the disturbances. Accordingly, in August last, a small expedition was forwarded from Madras, consisting of the *Salsette*, *Rose*, and *Streatham*, with about six hundred troops on board. The expedition reached its destination about the middle of September. The troops were landed without any opposition, and the tranquillity of the island was speedily effected by securing all that were required of the ringleaders of the party:—

“Hon. Company's ship *Rose*; Port-

Louis, Mauritius, Sept. 19.—You will have learned by my last of the 7th ult. that we had taken on board a detachment of the 56th regiment, consisting of six hundred and sixty-five men, and were about sailing on a secret expedition, and with sealed instructions, accompanied by his Majesty's ship *Salsette*. Referring you to the letter which was dated Madras, I have now to inform you we arrived off this island a few days ago, three in company on this expedition, consisting of His Majesty's ship *Salsette*, *Rose*, and *Streatham*; on landing our troops, we found that a strong party of the French inhabitants, in favour of Buonaparte, had raised an insurrection on the south east side of the island. I do not know if they stood any action with the troops, but the ringleaders have now all been seized and sent away from the island. The insurrection is completely quelled.”

Marriages.

Mr. A. Serenne, to Mrs. Candal Ve Dubor.
Mr. C. A. Cabouche, to Miss Marie Michelle Augustine Mignot.
Mr. Jean Baptiste Mignot, to Miss Toinette Eugenie Cabouche.

Deaths.

At Moka, James Hanking, Esq. surgeon of H. M. 93d regt.
Lieut. Roberts, of the royal regt. of artillery.
Mr. Jean Baptiste Morel, merchant.
Mrs. Catherine Annad, wife of Mr. Chaulmet.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

The Madras Government Gazette, of the 1st of July, supplies us with a proclamation issued by M. Bouvet de Lozier and M. Marchant, the chief military and civil French authorities, on taking possession of the Island of Bourbon in the name of Louis the XVIII; the principal contents of which are as follow:—The municipal laws, and various departments of the civil administration of the island, are provisionally kept in force. The slave trade is to be instantly renewed with all its ancient privileges. A general but mild system of taxation is announced; and a new organization of the law tribunals promised, in lieu of those established during the existence of the English government, which are pronounced to be annulled. The changes in the laws regulating the navigation to and from the island, are numerous and important. With the exception of vessels actually in the roads of the island, which are to be allowed to unload and reload on payment of the same duties to which they would have been liable had the English government continued to exist; all foreign vessels, including English are in future to be excluded from importing into the island articles of general trade, and to be confined to the supply of salt-fish, cattle, rice, and other articles, which the French commerce cannot yield in sufficient quantity. They are in like man-

ner prohibited from exporting coffee, cotton, indigo, spices, and all goods called colonial, save in cases of exception. To prevent evasion of these regulations, no vessel will be henceforth allowed to navigate under French colours, without procuring deeds of naturalization.

To this proclamation is attached a report of the French chamber of deputies of the 19th November last, from the Commission of Petitions upon the Isles of France and Bourbon; as this report brings to light some of the wickedest acts which ever disgraced the annals of the most corrupt nation, and is extremely characteristic of the want of good faith apparent in all the transactions of Buonaparte's administration, we shall be excused for giving a short abstract of it. It appears, that in order to insure the uninterrupted course of public business, the Government of the Mauritius had been vested by the minister of Foreign Affairs with a power of raising by loan from the colonists such sums as were deemed necessary for defraying the expenses of the colonial establishment; for which sums he was authorised to give bills of exchange at a good premium on the mother country. Accordingly, from 1807 to 1810, various sums, amounting in the whole to 425,000 dollars, were advanced in this way. In consequence of an alleged extravagance in the premium advanced on the earlier sums, the government at home, with much difficulty, agreed to make good the principal. To avoid all possibility of any charge of extortion in future, the colonists came to a resolution to charge no premium on the next loan, and accordingly granted 125,000 dollars gratuitously in 1809, on which they obtained letters of credit at par. By some accident, these letters were not received in Paris until the beginning of 1812, at which time the capture of the island by the English was known to the French government. The minister of the marine took advantage of this circumstance; and on the 12th of February he issued a decree, by which all letters of credit, drawn by the Paymaster of the Isle of France after 1810, were annulled. Nothing could be more frivolous than the pretext for this enactment; or more unjust than the refusal of payment of a just debt, merely on the plea, that the leaders, subsequently to making the loan, had had the misfortune to fall into a state of captivity.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, June 26.—“The new courts of civil judicature, from which, in a former letter, I had anticipated much advantage to the public, are likely, from certain circumstances, to prove highly prejudicial to the interest of every person to

whom money is at this time owing in the colony. By the terms of the patent, the supreme court is to consist of the judge (J. H. Bent), and two associated members, being magistrates of the colony, and appointed from time to time for that special duty by the governor. After many unaccountable delays on the part of the judge of this court, he at length agreed to open it on the 1st of May last, but unfortunately, in consequence of the sentiments he avowed on his first interview with the magistrates (Mr. Broughton and Mr. Riley) a rupture took place between him and them of a most serious nature, of which the following is the immediate cause.

"It having been the usage of the colony (since its foundation in the year 1788 to the present time), to admit attorneys, sent hither as convicts, to plead in the line of their profession in the law courts of this country, provided they have obtained their freedom either by servitude or free pardon, and their conduct here has rendered them worthy of such restoration to their former rank in society; an alarm took place shortly after the arrival of Mr. J. H. Bent among persons of that description, who learned that it was the fixed determination of the judge of the new court, not to permit them, under any possible circumstances, to plead or conduct business in the court over which he was to preside; and as such a determination must necessarily deprive them of their usual means of subsistence, they caught the alarm with much uneasiness, and looked toward the governor as the most regular and proper channel through

which to avert the ruin that was denounced against them. His excellency was pleased to transmit their memorials themselves to Mr. Bent, accompanied by his own recommendation of their prayers to the humane and liberal consideration of the court. In the answer of Mr. Bent to this communication he stated, that it did not rest with him either to reject or concede to the application, that power being vested in the court only. The court consists of himself and the two associated members, and yet, on the first assembling of that court, this same gentleman, so far from taking the sense of the court on the petitions, told them they had no right to express any opinion whatever on the subject, and that he was determined that no person who had been at any time a convict should ever appear as an attorney in the court where he presided. I am sorry to add, that Mr. Judge Advocate Bent (of the governor's court) has adopted the sentiments of his brother; and, in consequence, no suit can be brought in his court, or defended there by any of the attorneys who have been heretofore regular practitioners. What renders these restrictions the more intolerable is, that at this time there is only one attorney qualified, according to these ideas, to conduct any law business whatever; and as both the "supreme court" and "the governor's court" have assembled at the same time, it follows, of course, that this single gentleman is to conduct all the proceedings, *pro* and *con* in both these courts at the same identical time.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Sardinia, Jan. 1.—A fresh attempt of the Barbary Powers has plunged into despair our city and the neighbouring parts. Two of their vessels have carried off two hundred and forty-four persons, whom they put into chains, and left their wives and children, telling them they had no occasion for useless mouths.

London, Jan. 4.—Court of Exchequer, the Attorney-General *v.* Harris and others. This case occupied the attention of his Lordship and the Jury nearly two days. It was opened on the part of the Crown by Mr. Solicitor-General, who stated that it was an information filed by the Attorney-General, for the purpose of condemning a ship called the Prince Regent, in the service of the East India Company, for having illegally exported a quantity of gun powder, which was prohibited by the 33d of Geo. III. c. 2. sect. 4, and by

an order of Council founded on that statute, dated Jan. 21, 1814.

Mr. Scarlett, in the course of a very eloquent and able speech, on the part of the Defendants, made a number of strong observations on the evidence of these witnesses. There was no foundation for the charge. The whole was a wicked conspiracy. Mr. Scarlett examined several witnesses, when

Mr. Solicitor-General interposing, said, he did not intend to give them the trouble of proceeding any further. He was sure there was nothing improper in the investigation of this case. His mind was now satisfied. This gentleman (Captain Harris) had never communicated to the officer of the Crown what his defence was. He did not by any means complain of that; but the defendants must not suppose that they were improperly treated by

having this case investigated. When four, or five, or six witnesses, had given their information to the officers of the Crown, it was their bounden duty to act upon it. He wished to withdraw it altogether from the consideration of the Jury, and did not wish to trouble them to give any verdict at all.

Mr. Scarlett said, if any man consulted him, he should advise him not to let his case be known till the time of trial, if he could help it.

Mr. Solicitor-General hoped, after the statement by the witnesses for the Crown, his Lordship would certify there was a probable cause of seizure.

The Lord Chief Baron said he thought there was enough of probable cause; the officers of the Crown had been misled by the information they had received. Not guilty.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, (1 Jan.)—To-day a pompous ceremony, in the oriental taste, took place in this capital.

Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, Plenipotentiary from the Court of Persia to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias made his solemn entry.

In the morning, the Introducer of Ambassadors, a detachment of cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and a great number of footmen, went to meet him on the road of Petershoff, as far as the country-house where he at first alighted. From this place the procession proceeded in the following order:—a squadron of cavalry of the Imperial Guard opened the march, then came two enormous elephants, having on boots lined with fur, to protect them against the cold, and carrying the presents intended for the Emperor; they were conducted by their *cornacs*—then came huntsmen of Court, Persian grooms, &c. leading twelve fine horses for his Majesty the Emperor. The Ambassador then appeared in one of the carriages of the Court, near which a Persian on horseback bore the standard of the Shah; it was preceded by a master of the ceremonies of the department of foreign-affairs, &c. &c. The introducer sat in the same carriage. It was followed by a great number of court and travelling carriages. A squadron of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard concluded the procession.

The Ambassador, after having passed through the principal parts of the city, passed before the Winter Palace, and along the Grand Quay, came in the same order and alighted at his hotel in the Fontanka. The troops drawn up in a line did him the military honours.

Extracts from an Ukase of his Majesty the Emperor, to the Senate:—

The religious order of the Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church had been abolished by a bull of the Pope; in consequence of this measure, the Jesuits

were expelled, not only from the States of the Church, but from all other countries, they were not permitted to remain any where. Russia alone constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured their tranquillity under her powerful protection. She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship; she did not deter them from it, either by force, persuasion, or seduction; but, in return, she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this hope, they were permitted to devote themselves to the education and instruction of youth. Fathers and mothers entrusted to them their children without fear, to teach them the sciences, and to form their manners. It is now proved that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them; that they have not kept themselves in that humility which the Christian religion commands; and, that instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavoured to trouble the Greek religion, which, from the remotest times, has been the predominant religion of our Empire, and on which, as on an immovable rock, repose the tranquillity and the happiness of the nation subject to our sceptre. They have begun, first, by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship, young people who had been entrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors, to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship, to render him a stranger to his country, to sow discord and animosity in families, to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother, to excite division among the children of the same church—is that the voice and the will of God, and his Divine Son, Jesus Christ our Saviour, who shed for us his most pure blood, "that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life, in all sorts of piety and honesty?" After such actions, we are no longer surprised that the order of these monks has been removed from all countries, and no-where tolerated! In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hatred and discord?

We have, in consequence, resolved to ordain—

1. That the Catholic Church which is here, be again re-established upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our Grand-Mother, of glorious memory, the Empress Catherine II and till the year 1800.

2. That all the monks of the order of

the Jesuits immediately quit St. Petersburg.

3. To forbid them to enter our two capitals.

Rome, Jan. 5.—While some sovereigns grant a special protection to the reformed religion, and proclaim religious toleration a fundamental law in their states, our holy religion triumphs here over hostile sects. Seventeen Lutherans, savans and artists, resident in this city during several years, have solemnly abjured in the church of the Holy Apostles, and entered into the bosom of the church. They have been all baptized. Roman prelates and ladies attended these new converts in this grand ceremony. The concourse of faithful Romans and strangers was immense. The greater number of the persons baptized live in affluence, and distributed considerable sums among the poor. Jacob Turner, Thomas Kempte, Joseph Stobel, Josuua Nikman, have been admitted to the Propaganda, in which they continue their studies in the oriental languages. They propose to carry the lights of the faith among the infidels. They are all attached to the society of *Free Christians (France Chrétiens)*, of which Sir Sidney Smith is the glorious chief. It is said that several Jewish abjurations will take place at Easter. These conversions are still more admirable than those of the Protestants.

London, Jan. 20.—Lord Amherst takes with him to China his robes as a peer of Great Britain, to appear before the Emperor in.

Three poor *Laplanders* have come over in the last packet from Gottenburg, with five sledges, laden with Lapland game, consisting of *tyadear* (cock of the wood, or *capperkully-orrar*, black cock), *sü-ripör* (ptarmigan) *hjarpar* (hazel hen) except the black cock and ptarmigan, all species of the grouse, but now extinct in this country. Those birds are considered the greatest delicacies of the North, and are, we are told, in the highest state of preservation.

The annual quota of soldiers raised by Government for the East-India Company has been completed for the present year, under the act of parliament, for that purpose, but it is presumed the regulations for this transfer, now attended with so many incidental expenses, will undergo a revision whenever the peace establishment of the army shall be finally adjusted.

The officers lately reduced to half-pay have been declared ineligible to be employed on the recruiting service, and are immediately to be withdrawn from that duty.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majesty's ship *Ferret*, St. Helena, Oct. 25, 1815:—'Buonaparte is much dejected, and highly displeased with the island, and the residence allotted to him. Mar-

shal Bertrand and all the attendants, are at a house near the landing-place; but Buonaparte is at Mr. Balcombe's in the country, where he intends taking up his abode until the house appropriated to his reception is ready. The island of St. Helena is so fortified by nature, as well as art, that it is impossible he can make his escape; but, notwithstanding, Admiral Cockburn has thought it necessary to place two brigs on the look out, one above, and the other below the island. Madame Bertrand has been extremely ill since her arrival, but we hope she will soon recover, as she is remarkably attentive to the English.

The Peruvian, Capt. White, and Zenobia, Capt. Dobree, have sailed for the Island of Ascension; the Havannah, Capt. Hamilton, sails to-morrow for the Cape. The Ceylon and Zephyr are not yet arrived, but we hourly expect them. Every thing on the island is extremely dear; we hope, however, from the frequent communications with the Cape, it will soon prove less so. The Governor is very popular, and those persons who have lived long on the island are much displeased with the idea of being placed on the King's establishment.'

Letters and papers have reached town from the kingdom of Hayti, to the 10th of November, by which it appears that the utmost animosity still subsists between the rival chiefs Christophe and Petion. A sort of Manifesto had been published on the 9th of November, by the former, in which he charges Petion with having carried on secret negotiations for the surrender of Haytian independence to the Crown of France: and states that this plot was managed by a M. Garbage, some time resident in England. This assertion has been contradicted. M. Garbage died a few months ago at Pentonville, after a lingering illness, which alone would have incapacitated him from the direction of any intricate plots, and indeed from any continued attention to business. He made no secret in this country of the wishes of President Petion, for a fair and liberal arrangement between France and Hayti, under the mediation of Great Britain, but always on the basis of Haytian independence.

The Eliza, Norquay, arrived in the Downs, sailed from Madras on the 6th September, from the Cape on the 6th November, and from St. Helena on the 21st. November. No person was suffered to land in St. Helena from the Eliza. Buonaparte was in the interior of the island; he had been invited to two parties under the title of General Buonaparte, but paid no attention to the invitations.

January 5.—The Cornwallis free trader was to sail from Calcutta, for England, on the 20th August, and may be daily expected to arrive. The Mary and Morn-

ington licensed ships were taking in loading at Calcutta, and would sail about the same time for England. The Marchioness Wellesley Indianan arrived at Bengal on the 6th August; and the Maister, at the same place, on the 9th. The Endymion and Salisbury free traders arrived at Madras on the 29th August.

The following is published as an extract of a letter from St. Helena:—

'We are much shocked to have the peace of this little quiet happy spot interrupted by the arrival of a personage who had so long occupied and interested Europe. How are the mighty fallen! And what will you think when I tell you that the chief incident worthy to be recounted of him is one that can scarce be credited; he amuses himself every evening in playing cards for sugar-plums, with two young ladies of the island, one thirteen, the other fifteen; recounts to them his campaigns with all the loquacious vanity of a boy describing the hair-breadth escapes he has encountered in his first fox-chace. His residence for the present, till his own house is ready, is in a detached pavilion, near to the family of which these two ladies are a part. He generally invites himself, and shows the greatest courtesy to the family and their occasional visitors, whilst to his own suite he is still not only the Emperor, but the savage, frequently replying to the most cringing obsequiousness, with a grunt that might be heard for no small distance. This is literally the account I have had from persons present.'

Vienna, January 13.—The part of Istria belonging to the Government of the Littorale, forming a part of Illyrium, and since the time of Augustus joined to Italy, contains numerous monuments of that brilliant period of the Roman Empire, particularly in the formerly flourishing, now decayed town of Pola, and in the neighbourhood of Trieste. The remains of the Roman amphitheatre at Pola have been frequently described, but insufficiently. Marshal Marmont set some workmen to dig round it, which procured some information respecting this monument of antiquity; but it was reserved for Mr. Peter Nobile, architect at Trieste, to proceed so far this Summer that as much has been discovered under ground as was before above it, and to prove the possibility of clearing the whole of this magnificent building from the rubbish, he has also, out of zeal for the arts, uncovered more of a temple of Augustus, and of a Roman gate, at Pola, and secured them as far as possible, in order to give the friends of Antiquity a complete work upon the subject. The same Mr. Nobile has also drawn from the rubbish and from oblivion, the admirable aqueducts in the territory of Trieste, that are also of Roman origin. He has set people to dig in above

thirty places, and has discovered the whole line of the Aqueduct from Trieste to the source which supplied it with water. His Imperial Majesty has granted Mr. Nobile 3000 silver florins to continue the digging out of the Roman antiquities at Pola, and an equal sum to examine farther the antiquities in the neighbourhood of Trieste.

It is now said that Lord Cochrane escaped out of the King's Bench, by means of his supplying the place of the stuffing of a large sofa, which had been placed in his room for some time, but which was conveyed publicly out of the prison, with his Lordship concealed in it, under pretence of wanting some repairs.

The India ships, detained on charges of improper dealings in gunpowder, have all been released, by order of government; and, although the captains have manifestly acted, in some instances, imprudently, it is equally clear that no proofs have been brought forward to establish the fact of any regular system of smuggling being carried on by them. The *Castle-Huntly* was one of the last ships that had the broad arrow taken off. Without waiting the delay of a trial, the captain of that ship volunteered a candid statement of the transactions, and left it to the consideration of government. He stated, that the rules of the trade allowed each ship to take out for her protection, &c. fifty barrels of gunpowder; but it having been long ascertained that forty-five barrels were amply sufficient, it had become a practice to take on board forty-five barrels only, for the ship's use, and to purchase five more, on the captain's own account, to dispose of in India. This yielded only a profit of from £20 to £30. Hence it was reasonable to suppose, that if the captains could have understood they were subjecting their ships to seizure (of the value, perhaps of £40,000), they never would have engaged in such a transaction. It was not the ship's stores, but their own property, they disposed of; and had government been applied to for leave to land in India the five extra barrels of powder, most probably permission would have been granted. Beside liberating the ships, a letter was sent to the commissioner of the customs, from the treasury, containing their disapprobation respecting the conduct of the seizing officers.

The French papers contain some details respecting the supposed fate of the celebrated navigator, La Peyrouse, which a Midshipman of the name of Froberville says he has received from the Isle of France; but the following brief statement of their contents will shew their utter improbability. They are discredited by the French editors:—A Portuguese captain, not named, who arrived at

Macao on the 3d February, 1815, is said to have picked up on a barren rock, to the south-east of the isle of Timor, Dagalet the astronomer, who accompanied M. Peyrouse's expedition. He is said to have stated, that M. Peyrouse, after leaving Botany Bay, discovered an island situated to the south south-east of New-Zealand. Here he refreshed his crew; but his vessel having accidentally caught fire, he was compelled, with his crew, to take up his residence among the natives. After residing here 21 years in vain expectation of the arrival of some ship to relieve him, he set about building a small vessel which might carry him and his unfortunate companions from the island. This was opposed by the natives, who rose upon them, and destroyed his crew, with the exception of 17 men, who with M. Dagalet, contrived to make their escape in some small canoes, without provisions or nautical instruments of any kind. Driven about at the mercy of the waves, they were at last thrown upon this barren rock, where they remained for two years, during which all of them died, excepting M. Dagalet, who was rescued by this Portuguese captain. M. Dagalet, however, it is said, died soon after. His papers were conveyed to Batavia, whence, however, they have not yet made their appearance. In truth, the whole story seems as fabrication.

Jan. 17.—The following letter from the Duke of Wellington to the secretaries of the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty, turns out to have been concealed by the society, during its late attempt upon the credulity of the public:—*Paris, Nov. 28, 1815.*—Gentlemen, I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 24th inst. and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it. I have every reason to believe that the public, and the society of which you are the secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the south of France. It is natural, that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided, not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion, and that the religion of every individual is in general the sign of the political party to which he belongs, and at a moment of peculiar political interest, and of weakness in the government on account of the mutiny of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous preponderating party. But as far as I have any knowledge, acquired during my residence at this court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the south of France,

and to protect all his Majesty's subjects in conformity with his Majesty's promise in his Royal Charter, in the exercise of their religious duties according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasions. In a recent instance, an officer, General La Garde was sent down to Nismes, specially by government, to enquire into the state of affairs in that country, and upon his first report he had orders to open the protestant churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded when in the execution of these orders; and I have been informed by good authority, that his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution, by Gen. La Garde, of the orders of the government. I inclose the copy of the king's ordonnance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shews the views and intentions of the government. I have further to inform you, that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant ministers have been discontinued by the King of France.—I trust that what I have above stated will convince the Society of which you are the Secretaries, that the King of France's government, at least, are not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred in the South of France.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Mr. T. Wilks and Mr. T. Pellatt, Secretaries of the Protestant Society for Protection of Religious Liberty.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials from Dec. 13, 1814, to Dec. 12, 1815:—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls,	9,000—Buried 1,085.
Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls,	4,990—Buried, 5,804.
Christened in the 25 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 12,215—Buried, 9,385.	
Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 5,224—Buried, 5,285.	
Christened.	Buried.
Males 12,351	Males 9,492
Females 11,135	Females 9,678
Whereof have died,	
Under a years of age 5,200	Sixty and seventy 1,061
Between two & five 1,906	Seventy & eighty 1,371
Five and ten 870	Eighty and ninety 674
Ten and twenty 677	Ninety & hundred 107
Twenty and thirty 1,426	A hundred 2
Thirty and forty 1,824	A hundred and one 1
Forty and fifty 2,079	A hundred and three 1
Fifty and sixty 1,880	

Decreased in the burials this year 923.

The ship Lowther Castle arrived at Madras the 23d July last.

By the last account from Rio Janeiro, it appears that the Princess Charlotte of the Brazils was about to embark for Europe in the Portuguese man of war, St. Sebastian, preparing for her reception, accompanied by her second and third daughters. The eldest, it will be re-

membered, was married to her uncle, Don Pedro, youngest brother to Ferdinand VII. and she is, we believe, now a widow. The second daughter is about 23, and the third 19. They are handsome and animated women, and said to be destined for Ferdinand VII. and the Duke de Berri.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Lavalette, escorted by Sir Robert and his friends left Paris on the 9th. They went off in a cabriolet drawn by private horses, which conducted them to Senlis, about four posts from Paris, where they applied for post-horses, which the post-master at first refused to give them, as they exhibited no passport or order agreeably to the regulations prescribed by the Director-General of the Posts. Very fortunately, however, there was an English regiment stationed at Senlis, many of the officers of which were known to ——— He took the opportunity of addressing one or two of them as they passed by in English, and in a most familiar manner, which the Post-master observing, he immediately went up to ——— and said, "I perceive, sir, that you are an ——— and probably serving under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, and therefore, from the respect I bear to the uniform you wear, as well as from the great admiration I feel for the illustrious hero who commands you, I shall not detain you any longer." Post horses were then put to the cabriolet, and the fortunate Lavalette and his companions continued their journey without further interruption or impediment, until they arrived in Cambray, where they were stopped five hours by the English. With respect to the evasion of Lavalette, they who abetted him might certainly be acting from the impulsion of a generous nature. The man for whom the greater part of his Majesty's Ministers, and several of his most faithful Marshals implored the Royal mercy, was certainly no common malefactor.—Captain Hutchinson was conducted to the Elysée Bourbon at the request of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace intimated to him, that he had reason to believe that whatever might be the sentence of the court it would be commuted into banishment from France, but that such an interdiction would be incompatible with the performance of his military duties. The apprehension of Capt. Hutchinson, who forms part of the effective army of the Duke of Wellington, gave rise to a letter from his Grace to the Duke de Richelieu. The explanation of the latter was considered perfectly satisfactory. It appears the circumstance of Captain Hutchinson belonging to the British army was entirely unknown to the French Government.

The only act of complicity Mr. Bruce

is charged with, is the loan of his carriage.

— 28.—An officer over-land from India arrived at the East-India House on the 19th instant, and is said to be the bearer of most important dispatches from the Supreme Government of India, daten the 20th of August last, to the Court of Directors, and duplicates for the Board of Controul. The contents of the dispatches are kept profoundly secret at the India House; but it has transpired that the Madras army is actually in the field, and a rumour is abroad that the city of Poona, the capital of the Peshwar, and of the Mahratta empire, is in the possession of the King's and Company's troops.

It is further said, that the Court of Directors had previously received accounts to the same effect, brought by the Asia, which sailed from Bombay on the 16th of September. The officer above mentioned, is reported to have left Bombay on the 1st of the same month.

Private letters by the Asia state, that in consequence of sudden and peremptory orders, the whole of the Company's troops in the direction of the Mahratta frontier, had moved on Poonah with such rapidity, that some of them made less than 200 miles in four days; and by this velocity happily succeeded in getting possession of that capital, just in time for the object in view. That object is not specified.—Poonah, although an open place, and altogether unfortified, is of great importance, as being the seat of the Peishwa's palace and Government, and, probably, containing his treasure, without which, it is difficult to carry on war any where, but wholly impossible in India.

On the same subject, a private letter from Benares, dated June 20, 1815, says, "The political state of this country is at present beyond all our comprehension.—I suppose you must have been astonished to hear that we were involved in war in this country, just when it was finished in Europe. It would be superfluous to say any thing on that subject, as the public accounts of the progress of it are more accurate than I can pretend to be: but the immense preparations made, and still making, astonish every one. Surely something of much greater magnitude must be in contemplation than the reduction of Napaul.

"The Madras army, notwithstanding the assertions in the newspapers to the contrary, are still in the field. I saw a letter yesterday, dated June 4, from an officer of high rank in the Madras army, wherein he says they are encamped on a high ground, near Akoula, where they are to remain during the rains. The Bombay army are gone to Jaulna, which I believe is about 150 miles from Akoula.

The two armies amount to about 30,000 men.

Six regular battalions have been added to the army in Bengal	6,000
The grenadier companies, viz. belonging to each native battalion have formed into grenadier battalions, and these grenadier companies replaced in the battalions by recruits.	10,900
Ten men have been added to each company of 54 battalions of 10 companies each	5,400
150 men have been added to each of the eight regiments of Native Cavalry	1,200
400 men have been added to the Native Artillery	400
Four Provincial Battalions have been raised	4,000
Increase of men	97,000
Besides from 15,000 to 20,000 Irregulars are taken into pay.	

"Where this force is to be employed I am at loss to conjecture, unless it be the subjugation of the Mahratta states, or rather the obliging them to receive a subsidiary force. The Pindaries have been robbing, murdering, and burning, all that came in their way, for these last five years, in our provinces. It therefore, becomes necessary to take steps to prevent such practices in future, and the only way is to make these petty Princes responsible, as it is not possible for regular troops to follow them, at the time of the year they make their appearance, generally in the hot winds. We heard of their depredations near Sangor, in Bundelcund, a few days since."

Letters, from Bombay of the 14th September, state that all the officers are ordered to join their respective regiments. Much surprise has arisen, and war is there generally expected.

Advices from Calcutta, of the last conveyance inform us, that the date at which they were written, apprehensions were entertained of approaching hostilities with the Nizam and the Peishwa, the two principal remaining Potentates.—These Princes, encouraged, it is supposed, by the brave resistance of the Napoléon to the British arms in the war, now, we trust, happily concluded, treated the British residents at their respective courts with such disrespect, that both these Gentlemen felt themselves bound to retire. Remonstrances were ordered in consequence, and in the event of a refusal to make proper atonement, satisfaction it was understood, would be strictly enforced by military means.

According to the last accounts from India, a conflict had taken place between the British and the troops of our ally in the fortress of Hyderabad: several soldiers were killed on both sides.

NEW CREATIONS.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 22, 1816.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has

been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the following promotions in the Peerage of this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, to the following Noblemen, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, viz.—

To Walter Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, the dignity of Marquis, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Ormonde, in the County of Tipperary.

To Robert Earl of Londonderry, the dignity of Marquis, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Londonderry, of the County of Londonderry.

To Henry Barton, Earl of Conyngham, the dignities of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Slane, in the County of Meath, Earl of Mount Charles, and Marquis Conyngham, of the County of Donegal.

To Charles John Viscount Mountjoy, the dignity of Earl, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Blessington, in the County of Wicklow.

To Robert Viscount Bantry, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Bearhaven and Earl of Bantry, in the County of Cork.

To Richard Baron Cahir, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Cahir and Earl Glengal, in the County of Tipperary.

To John Baker Holroyd, Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, in the County of Cork, Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the County of Meath, and Baron Sheffield, of Roscommon, in Ireland, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Pevensy and Earl of Sheffield, in Ireland.

To Lodge Evans Baron Frankfort, the dignity of Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, of Galmoye, in the county of Kilkenny.

To Richard Baron Adare, the dignity of Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Mount Earl, in the county of Limerick.

To William Baron Ennismore, the dignity of a Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, in the county of Kerry.

And to John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, the dignity of Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Gort, of Limerick, with remainder to the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, nephew of the said John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, and to the heirs male of his body.

their collateral Branches, Births, Marriages, and Issue, from the Institution of the Order in 1611. £1. 18s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, FOR FEBRUARY, 1816.

ARTS (THE).

A Practical Treatise on Perspective, compressed and simplified; peculiarly adapted for the use of those who practice landscape painting, as well as to those who draw from nature; contained in one sheet, accompanied with letter-press elucidation. By John Varley. Engraved by Wilson Lowry. Among the subjects treated of are the following:—appearance of winding roads and rivers in a landscape; reflection of objects in water; roads going up and down a hill; mountains with hanging woods; wheels, circles, arches, and towers; churches, bridges, cottages and roofs of houses; and specimens of errors arising from deficiency in the knowledge of perspective, whereby they may be avoided. 5s.

Eidometria; or the Art of Optic Mensuration. By M. Keatinge. £1 10s. 6d.

A Treatise on Flower Painting; containing familiar and easy instructions for acquiring a perfect knowledge of the art of drawing flowers; also complete directions for producing the various tints; illustrated by twelve plates of leaves and flowers, accurately coloured from nature. By Geo. Brookshaw, Esq., author of the Pomona Britannica, royal 4to. with twenty-three engravings.

Browne's Classical Gallery. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Tour to Alet and La Grande Chartreuse, by Dom Claude Lancelot; with some Account of the Monastery and Abbot Reformer of la Trappe; also Biographical Sketches of the Abbé of St. Cyran, of Jansenius; and a brief View of the Institution of Port Royal. By Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, author of Theory on the Classification of Beauty and Deformity. A new edition, considerably enlarged, in 2 vol. cr. 8vo. and

A Narrative of the Demolition of the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs, including Biographical Memoirs of its latter Inhabitants. By Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, author of the preceding work, &c. are nearly ready for publication.

The Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the extinct and forfeited Peerages, a List of their Family Names, second Titles, &c. and a Translation of their Mottoes. By John Debrett. £1 4s.

The Baronetage of England, containing their Descent and present State, Asiatic Journ.—No. II.

DIVINITY.

Essays on the Advantages of Revelation; the Rewards of Eternity; the Advantages of the Knowledge revealed to Mankind, concerning the Holy Spirit, &c. &c. By the late Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A. head master of the Free Grammar School, Leeds; and vicar of Lastingham. 8vo. 3s.

The Veracity of the Evangelists demonstrated, by a comparative View of their Histories. Dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Durham. By the Rev. Robert Nares, A.M. F.R.S. &c. In 12mo. price 8s.

The Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors, particularly that of the Classical Ages, illustrated. By Robert Gray, D.D. prebendary of Durham and of Chichester, rector of Bishop Wearmouth, and author of the Key to the Old Testament, &c.

Help to Reading the Bible. 12mo. 5s.

ENGINEERING.

Naylor's History of Germany, 3 vol. 8vo. £1. 10s.

HISTORY.

The Second Usurpation of Bonaparte; or, a History of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of the Revolution in France in 1815; particularly comprizing a minute and circumstantial account of the ever-memorable victory of Waterloo; to which are added Appendixes, containing the official bulletins of this glorious and decisive battle. By Edmund Boyce, author of the Belgian Traveller, translator of Labaume's Campaign in Russia, and Giraud's Campaign in Paris, &c. assisted by original and important communications from British and Prussian officers. 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 4s.

The Battle of Waterloo, with circumstantial Details. By a near Observer, previous, during, and after the battle. To which is added, the Description of the whole Campaign in the Netherlands, collected from communication and correspondence of various officers and privates in various parts of the field, and recorded in their own words, with the accounts furnished by the several generals who were eye-witnesses in accompanying the Duke of Wellington, during the whole of the action. The translation of the interesting account by a French officer, who was eye-witness; Blücher's letters to his wife; Prince Weimar's letter to his father; Duke of Wellington's letter to Lord Castlereagh, from the original English copy, now first published; Bonaparte's conduct during the battle,

declared opinions, conversation, &c. A superior elegant letter from headquarters, attributed to Gentz. Proclamation and orders of the day of the allies; alphabetical list of the killed and wounded; military notices of the fallen heroes; enumeration of the Waterloo honours, &c. and those entitled thereto; alphabetical list of officers admitted to the most honourable military order of the Bath, and the orders of the foreign sovereigns, &c. &c. Plans, &c. The whole is closely printed, and contains a mass of information on this important event, official and private. 7th ed. 12s. coloured, 15s.

HUSBANDRY.

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The Speech of the Earl of Carhampton, in the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, the 9th December 1815, in a cause respecting the property of the late Duchess of Cumberland.

Mr. Phillips's Speech in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in the case of Guthrie versus Sterne. To which is now added, Mr. Phillips's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, in answer to an Article on the above Speech in the 50th Number of that Journal. Also, just published, his Two Speeches at Sligo and Dublin on the Catholic Claims.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Vol. XI. part 2. £1. 11s. 6d.

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Medico Transactions. Vol. 6. 8vo. £1. 1s.

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An Enquiry into the Causes of the High Prices of Corn and Labour, the Depressions on our Foreign Exchanges, and

High Prices of Bullion, during the late War; and Consideration of the Measures to be adopted for relieving our Farming Interest from the unprecedented Difficulties to which they are now reduced, in consequence of the great Fall in the Price of their Produce since the Peace; with relative Tables and Remarks, &c. By Robert Wilson, Esq. 8vo. 3s.

An Essay on the Nature and Advantages of Parish Banks; together with a corrected Copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Parent Institution in Ruthwell; and Directions for conducting the Details of Business; Forms, shewing the method of keeping Accounts, &c. &c. By the Rev. Henry Duncan, Minister of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire.

Banks for Saving. By George Rose, Esq. M.P.

A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. on the Subject of Impressment, calling on him and the philanthropists of this country to prove those feelings of sensibility they expressed in the cause of humanity of the negro slavery, by acting with the same ardour and zeal in the cause of British seamen. By Thomas Urquhart.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Colonial Policy of Great Britain, considered with relation to her North American Provinces and West India Possessions; wherein the dangerous tendency of American competition is developed, and the necessity of recommencing a colonial system on a vigorous and extensive scale, exhibited and defended; with plans for the promotion of emigration, and strictures on the treaty of Ghent. By a British Traveller. Octavo. 8s.

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The lady of L. Travers, Esq. of New Broad-street, of a daughter.
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W. Wilson, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss M. A. Hodge, of Rose Cottage, Brimsington, Bristol.

At Naples, Count Nugent, K. C. B. commander of the Austrian forces, to the only daughter of the Duke de Biario.

R. Barrett, Esq. late of Eden Vale, Clare County, to Elizabeth, relict of J. Price, Esq. late of Bombay.

At Arbroath, Capt. Adam Hogg, of the Bombay Infantry, to Mary, the daughter of the late Alex. Duncan, Esq. of Bengal.

At St. James's, Capt. H. Pigott, of the 89d foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Scrope Bernard Morland, Esq. M. P.

At St. Margaret's, on the 11th inst. Thomas Harrison, Esq. of Mortimer-street, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Walker Row, Great Marlborough-street.

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At Bath, Capt. W. Glendoune, 20th light drag. to Margaret Lady Johnstone, relict of the late Sir R. B. Johnstone, of Heckness, Yorkshire.

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Mr. W. Kervill, of Shore-ditch, to Miss Wordsworth, of Gloucester-place, Kentish Town.

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Major T. Brandtli, R. Art. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late George Curling, Esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

DEATHS.

In Queen-square, Bath, Samuel Hood, Viscount Hood of Whitley, in Warwickshire, Lord Hood, Baron of Catherington in Ireland and a Baronet, Admiral of the Red, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and an elder brother of the Trinity House. He was created a baronet when the King visited the fleet at Portsmouth, in 1783, at which time he was Port Admiral there; in Sept. 1793, he became a Baron of Ireland; and on May 28th, 1796, a Viscount of Great Britain. His Lordship was born Dec. 12, 1724, and married Aug. 25, 1749, Susanna, daughter of Edward Linde, Esq. of Portmouth, who was created a Peeress of Great Britain, Mar. 27, 1795. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son Henry, now Viscount Hood.

At Brompton Crescent, Richard Sercombe, Esq. in Upper Norwood-street, Robert Shuttleworth, of Barton Lodge, Lancaster.

In Berkeley-square, A. Hyde, Viscount Gardner, K. C. B. Vice Admiral of the White.

At Youngwood, Sir Christopher Paxton.

Rev. Dr. Lloyd, vicar of Aylesbury.

Rev. Dr. Hingley, rector of Kendlesham, Suffolk, and late Principal of the East-India College, Hertford.

In Buckingham-street, Strand, J. Hetherington, Esq.

Henry Mosack, Esq. eldest son of Lady A. Mosack, of Bath.

Rev. Isaac Peach, M. A. curate of Wootton St. Lawrence, Wilts.

At Bethlehem Connecticut, United States, Dr. Hugh Murray Young, a native of Ireland, and a relative of the late Dr. Edward Young, author of the "Night Thoughts."

At Grenada, Major Gen. Sir C. Shipley, Governor of that island.

At St. Dennis, near Paris, John Wm. Pratten, Esq. surgeon in the army.

In Baker-street, after a short illness, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. colonel of the 16th reg. of foot, and late Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the forces in the British Colonies in North America.

In Laurens District, South Carolina, Mr. Solomon Niblett, aged 143; he never lost his teeth or eye-sight. A few days before his death he joined a hunting party, went out, and actually killed a deer.

At Fareham, Hants, Phillip Patton, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Kirkcubright, Glenelg, Mary McConing, aged 105; she was born within one mile of the place where she died, and was never out of the county.

In Baker-street, James Leard, Esq. M. D. formerly of Bengal.

At Margate, Thos. King, Esq.

At Tottenham, Mr. Thomas Aston, formerly of Broad-street, Cheapside.

At Chelsea, Mr. R. Smith, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

At Battlebridge, Mr. S. Coldicote.

At Bishopstone, near Seaford, Mrs. Hurdie, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Hurdie, Professor of Poetry, at Oxford.

At Clifton, R. Metcalfe, Esq.

At Penryn, Carnarvon, Anne Susanna, Dowager Lady Penryn.

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At North End, Hampstead, Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, widow of the late and mother of the present Marquis.

At Hayes, Middlesex, Mr. Justice Heath, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Sleepers, near Leeds, Sir D'Arcy Molineaux, Bart. by his decease one of the oldest titles in the Baronetage is extinct.

At St. John's Lodge, Herts, the lady of Gen. Sir C. Cuyler.

Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev. Okey Belfour, of St. John's Wood, Mary-le-bone.

At Kentish Town, Mr. J. Barnard, of Cannon-street.

In Upper Brook-street, Elizabeth, the second daughter of T. H. Vavasour, Esq.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, C. Fagan, Esq.

In Park-street, Caroline, wife of H. Peters, Esq. jun.

At Heligoland, Major Hawthorn, of the 3d garr. batt.

Warren Champion, Esq. M. D. surgeon of the 6th drag. gds.

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In Mount-street, the Hon. Apsley Bathurst, only brother of the present Earl Bathurst.

Aged 98, Rev. J. Richmond, D. D. Rector of Newnham, Hants.

The Rev. Thomas Martyn, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, which he had held 54 years.

At Brompton, Duncan Shawe, Esq. late of Cadiz.

In Princes-street, Cavendish-square, Capt. Barrington Price, aid-de-camp to the late Sir T. Picton, at the battle of Waterloo.

At Palmer's Green, Mrs. Mary Fountain.

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In Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, George Edwards, Esq.

In Burr-street, aged 50, James Flower, Esq.

At Fen-pound-house, Abergavenny, Mrs. Mary Dinwoody, relict of the late Wm. Dinwoody, Esq. of Twy Dec, Monmouthshire, and of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

For Bombay.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Probable Time of Sailing.
Anna.....	890	Jan. 25.
Samarang.....	405	From Gravesend Jan. 24.

For Madras and Bengal.

Albion.....	810	Jan. 27.
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For Balavia.

Jamima.....	—	Feb. 6.
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For Bengal.

Indus.....	600	Jan. 29.
Swallow.....	350	Jan. 30.
Neptune.....	540	Feb. 1.

For the Isle of France and Ceylon.

Prince of Orange	360	Jan. 27.
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LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton.—Shippers are anxious to secure cotton for immediate export, and such is the scarcity of parcels suitable for that purpose, that purchasers solicit a preference for a cargo of Pernambuco lately arrived; the sales of last week are estimated from 1,400 to 1,500 packages. The sales of Liverpool are very extensive, but still a shade under the currency of London.

Sugar.—The demand for sugars continues languid, yet the holders appear more anxious to effect sales than formerly. The quantity in the warehouses accumulates on account of the limited deliveries.

In the refined market little business has been effected; the offers have been so very low, that the holders generally declined selling; some purchases for prompt payment took place at very reduced rates.

Foreign sugars continue to be little inquired after; the prices are nearly nominal.

Coffee.—The sale of the East India coffee this afternoon (Jan. 20), consisted of 1,194 bags Company's Mocha coffee, a very few bags were sold at 110s. 6d. the remainder withdrawn from present sale; a few lots Java sold at 74s. The sale of West-India this morning consisted of 239 casks, and 260 bags; the first lots, about 100 hls. good middling Dutch 95s. a little inferior 87s. a 90s. 6d.; there was apparently an increase in the demand; the Dutch selling much higher than any prices lately realised; the ordinary description of Jamaica the same as the late currency, but in greater request.

Sago.—In the East-India Company's sale this forenoon (Jan. 20), 796 bags, chiefly 46s. to 48s.

Spices continue very heavy; the Company's sale this forenoon consisted of 1,192 chests cloves; the prices went so low as 3s. 4d. a 3s. 6d.; 267 chests nutmegs, 3s. 7d. a 6s.; 21 casks mace, chiefly at 9s. a 9s. 5d.; 375 chests Cassia Lignea, in small bundles, at 14l. 10s. a 15l.; 731 bags ginger, 5l. 12s. a 6l. 10s. The greater proportion

of cloves, mace, and nutmegs, were taken in at the prices we have mentioned.

Silk.—The prices are nominal, on account of the depression in the trade; the quantity of silk goods lately introduced in an illicit manner from France, has occasioned a committee to be appointed to watch over the interests of the manufacturer.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE SALE OF INDIGO, DRUGS, SPICES, SALTPETRE, AND PEPPER, AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 29, 1815.—The Court of Directors of the United East-India Company do hereby give notice: That at the concurrent desire of the Principal Importers of Indigo, Drugs and Spices in *Privilege and Private-Trade*, and of the Buyers at the Company's Sales, the following Regulations for the Sales have been adopted:

1st. The Court will hold Two General Sales of Indigo in each Year, viz. One Sale as nearly as may be to the First Tuesday in the Month of April, and another Sale as nearly as may be to the Fifteenth Day of September; no other Sale of Company's, Privilege, or Private-Trade Indigo will be held at the East-India House.

2d. No Indigo will be sold unless the Proprietors shall have signified their Request in Writing, at a reasonable Time antecedent to the above Periods, that their Indigo may be brought to Sale.

3d. The Court will hold Four General Sales of Saltpetre, Drugs and Spices, including Pepper, in each Year.

4th. All Saltpetre, Drugs and Spices, which may be imported in Privilege and Private-Trade, in any Ship or Ships clearing Inwards previously to the 31st Day of January in any Year, will be sold upon, or as near as may be to, the 10th February following.

5th. Of Ships clearing Inwards, before the 30th of April, the Saltpetre, Drugs, and Spices will, in like Manner, be sold on the 10th of May.

6th. Of Ships clearing before the 31st of July, will be sold 10th of August.

7th. Of Ships clearing before the 31st October, will be sold 10th November.

8th. No Sales of Company's of Private Saltpetre, Drugs, and Spices, will be held upon any Account at Periods intermediate to those above specified.

9th. The Consignees will particularly take Notice that, as the above Arrangement is chiefly made with a View to their Advantage (the Convenience of the Buyers being at the same Time consulted thereby) they are at Liberty to keep back their Goods from Sale, if they see proper; in order to the more complete Understanding of their Intentions in this Particular, the following subsidiary Regulations are adopted, viz.

10th. No Private Goods of any Kind will be sold until the Proprietors shall have signified their Request in Writing, that they may be brought to Sale specifying Marks and Particulars.

11th. No Goods will be sold at any of the Quarterly Sales of saltpetre, Drugs, and Spices of which such Notice shall not have been given Fifteen Days prior to the Day appointed for that Sale; but it must be clearly understood that earlier Notice will be in all Cases desirable.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgons.	Purters.	Consignments.	To be dispatched.	To arrive Dispatched.	
1815.	6 Surrey	819	Rich. Borradaile.	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley	John Cornish	George Waddell	George Barton	} Madras & Batavia	1815.	To be in 10 Oct.	
1815.	8 Europa	820	William Mellish	John Mills	John Shirley	John Cornish	David Gale Annot	James H. Gwynne		1815.	30 Sept.	
1815.	8 Castle Henry	1820	Thos. G. Murray	Donald MacLeod	John S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	David Gale Annot	Robert Hogg		} Bombay & China.	1 Nov.	23 Dec.
1815.	8 Lady Melville	1820	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	John C. Lockner	William Reynolds	Thos. Reynolds	David Irving	James Goddard			1816.	6 Jan.
Ditto	8 Marquis of Ely	1820	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	W. H. C. Darbyshire	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart	China.		30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	8 Canby	1820	Wm. Card	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Wm. Alkana Bowen	Thos. McKinnzie	Edward Winslow	Madras & China.		16 Dec.	8 Feb.
	8 General Heath	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber	St. Helena & China.	19 Nov.	10 Do.	
	8 Regent	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber	Madras & China.	14 Jan.	4 Mar.	
Ditto	8 Welford	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber	} China	13 Feb.	4 Apr	
	8 Fort William	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber		13 Mar.	3 May	
	8 Elphinstone	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber		1815.	5 Dec.	
	8 Lady Castlereagh	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber		1816.	6 Jan.	
Ditto	8 Cambridge	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber	} Madras & Bengal.	13 Mar.	3 May	
	8 Warren Hastings	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber		13 Mar.	3 May	
	8 Marchioness of Ely	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber		13 Mar.	3 May	
	8 Earl of Balcarras	1820	Wm. Borradaile	John C. Lockner	Thos. Reynolds	Thos. W. Barrow	Thos. McKinnzie	Henry Barber		13 Mar.	3 May	
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Price Current of East-India Produce for January 1816. 207

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	6	to	0	5	6	Senna.....lb.							
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	9	10	0		9	15	0	Turmeric, Bengal cwt...	4	10	0	to	4	15	0
Cheribon.....								China.....	6	10	0			7	0
Bourbon.....								Zedary.....							
Boche.....	6	15	0		7	0	0	Galls, in Sorts.....	14	0	0				
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	1	0		0	1	8	Blue.....	16	0	0				
Extra fine.....	0	0	11		0	1	1	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	9	0		0	11	0
Bengal.....	0	0	24		0	1	1	Blue and Violet.....							
Bourbon.....	0	2	4		0	2	10	Purple and Violet.....							
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Fine Violet.....							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9	10	0					Good Ditto.....							
Aniseeds, Star.....								Fine Violet & Copper..	0	5	3		0	7	6
Borax, Refined.....	6	0	0		6	10	0	Fine Copper.....	0	3	9		0	5	9
Unrefined, or Tincal	5	5	0					Rice, Like Carolina.....cwt.	1	5	0		1	10	0
Camphire unrefined.....	14	10	0		15	0	0	Safflower.....cwt.	4	0	6		6	0	0
Cardemom, Malabarib..	0	5	3		0	5	6	Sago.....cwt.	2	10	0		4	0	0
Ceylon.....								Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	5	5	0				
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	25	10	0		25	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	15	0		1	0	0
Lignea.....	25	0	0		26	0	0	Novi.....	1	0	0		1	8	0
Castor Oil.....lb.								Ditto White.....							
China Root.....cwt.								Chma.....	1	5	0		1	5	0
Coculus Indicus.....	3	3	0		3	10	6	Organzine.....	1	15	0		2	5	0
Colombo Root.....	3	0	0		3	5	6	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	12	6		0	14	0
Dragon's Blood.....								Cloves.....	0	3	6		0	4	6
Gum Ammonic, lump..								Bourbon.....							
Arabic.....	2	0	0		4	0	0	Mace.....	0	10	6		0	12	6
Assafetida.....								Nutmeg.....	0	6	0		0	9	0
Benjamin.....	10	0	0		15	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	8	0	0		8	10	0
Gambum.....cwt.	10	10	0					Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	10				
Galbanum.....	24	0	0		25	0	0	White.....	0	1	4		0	1	6
Gambogium.....	24	10	0		25	0	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.							
Myrrh.....	16	16	0		20	0	0	White.....							
Olibanum.....	8	0	0		11	0	0	Brown.....							
Lac Lake.....								Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	1	10		0	1	11
Dye.....								Congo.....	0	2	9		0	3	9
Shell, Black.....	5	0	0		7	10	0	Souchong.....	0	3	11		0	4	6
Shivered.....								Campoi.....							
Stick.....	3	10	0		7	0	0	Twankay.....	0	3	2		0	3	6
Musk, China.....oz.	0	18	0		1	0	0	Pekoe.....	0	5	8				
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	2	0	0		2	2	0	Hysen Skin.....	0	3	2		0	5	0
Rhubarb.....	0	6	6		0	12	0	Gyson.....	0	5	9		0	6	4
Sai Ammonic.....cwt.	10	10	0		11	0	0	Gunpowder.....	0	5	9		0	6	6

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

Dec. 29, 1815.—CARGOES of the *Marq. of Wel-*
ington from China; the *Bombay* from Bombay
 and China; and the *Lady Carrington* from Bom-
 bay and Bencoolen, viz.

Company's Goods.—Tea 17,119 Chests—Saltpetre, 4,500 Bags—Pepper (black), 1,111,108 lbs.—Do. (white) 51,768lbs.—Nutmegs, 923lbs.—Mace, 144lbs.—Cloves, 355lbs.—Toomil Cotton, 1,232 Bales—Claret, 6 half Chests.

Private-Trade and Privilege Goods.—Cotton, 100 Bales—Cornelian Stones, 1 Box—Gum Arabic, 5 Chests—Saltpetre, 742 Bags—Sugar, 400 Bags—Raw-Silk, 182 Bales—Piece Goods, 47 Bales—Indigo, 40 Chests—Madeira Wine, 4 Pipes—Red Wood, 5020 Pieces—Rattans, 2,900 Bundles—Tea, 699 Chests and Boxes.

On Tuesday, 6 Feb. 1816.—Prompt 10 May following.

Company's.—Nankeens (7 yards), 174,200 Pieces
—Nankeens (5 yards), 68,500 Pieces.
Privilege.—Callicoes, 235 Bales—Choppahs, 40
Bales—Sergeants, 4 Bales & 80 Boxes—Choppahs

Chests—Longcloths, 4 Bales & 30 Boxes—Choppah
Bandannoes, 6 Chests & 1 Box—Sannoes, 10 Bales
—Bandannoe Handkerchiefs, 1 Chest—Shawls, 1
Box—Nankeens blue, 20 Pieces.

Private-Trade.—Choppahs, 7 Chests—Choppah Bandannoes, 6 Chests & 1 Box—Prohibited Piece Goods, 45 Bales—White Piece Goods, 12 Bales—

On Wednesday, 7 Feb. and Thursday, 8 Feb. 1816.—

Prompt Fourteen Days.
Sundry Articles which have remained in the
Company's Warehouses more than three years

On Friday 9 Feb. 1816.—*Prompt 10 Mar following.*

On Friday, 9 Feb. 1816.—Prompt 10 May following.
 Privilege.—Cotton Wool, 1,900 Bales—Cotton
 Yarn, 105 Bales—Cotton, 20 Bales.
 On Tuesday, 13 Feb. 1816.—Prompt 10 May following.

Privilege.—Sugar, 7,384 Bags — Coffee, 17,758 Bags.

Private-Trade.—Sugar, 1,500 Bags.

On Wednesday, 14 Feb. 1916.—Prompt 17 May following.

Privilege.—Rattans, 1,133 Bundles—Tin, 649 Pieces—Pepper, 450 Bags.
Private-Trade.—Rattans, 4,903 Bundles.

On Wednesday, 21 Feb. 1816.—Prompt 22 March following.

Sundry Presents and Articles detained from the Baggage of Passengers and others, remaining uncleared—48 Shawls in Baggage.

On Friday, 1 March 1816.—Prompt 14 June following.

Company's.—Cloves, 200,000 lbs.—Mace, 100,000 lbs.—Nutmegs, 250,000 lbs.—Oil of Cinnamon, 20 Bottles—Oil of Nutmegs, 50 Bottles—Oil of Nut-

Privilege.—Saltpetre, 10 Tons.

On Tuesday, 5 March 1816.—Prompt 31 May following.

Company's.—Tea, 6,000,000 lbs. including Private-Trade.

On Wednesday, 13 March 1815.—Prompt 12 July following.

Company's Bengal Piece Goods.—Muslins, 17,019 Pieces.—Callicoes, 249,877 Pieces.—Prohibited, 103,654 Pieces.

On Tuesday, 19 March 1816.—Prompt 19 July following.

Company's Coast and Surat Piece Goods.—Coast Callicoes, 262,394 Pieces. — Coast Prohibited, 5,371 Pieces.—Surt Prohibited, 40,758 Pieces.

On Friday, 22 March 1816.—Prompt 19 July following.

Company's—Carpets, 85 (more or less).
On Tuesday 9 April 1816.—Promised 12 July fol.

Company's.—Cinnamon, 160,000 lbs.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 21st of December 1815, to the 26th of January 1816.

1815. Dec. 22 23 29 30 1816. Jan. 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consol.	5 p. Cent. Connac.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent. India Bonds.	3 p. Cent. per Dr. Exchange.	Consol. for Account.	Lottery Tickets.
1815. Dec. 22	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
23	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
29	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
30	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
1816. Jan. 2	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
3	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
4	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
5	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
8	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
9	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
10	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
11	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
12	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
13	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
16	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
17	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
19	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
20	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
21	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
22	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
23	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
24	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
26	240 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Conventry Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Desirous, as far as may be in my power, to satisfy the inquiries of your Military Correspondent, “as to the principle of selection which has been adopted in conferring the new honours of the Bath on the officers of the East-India Company,” I beg leave, through the channel of your miscellany, which so fairly promises to prove a source of instruction, amusement, and advantage to the public, to inform him, that the court of directors had no share whatever in the selection of those officers in their army on whom the honours were conferred. They were chosen and recommended by the president of the board of controul, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, who searched official records, and obtained further information from several officers resident in England, who had filled various situations on the general staff in India, in regard to the merits and services of such of the company’s officers as had eminently distinguished themselves since the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1803, which was the epoch determined upon by the Prince Regent for conferring the new honours of the Bath on the officers in his Majesty’s army.

Asiatic Journ.—No. III.

Whether the company’s officers so selected, are those who have most distinguished themselves by their eminent services, since the above-mentioned period, I cannot take upon myself to assert; but I do firmly believe, that the strictest impartiality was intended and observed by the beforesaid respectable noblemen, so far as was practicable, considering the restricted rule of operation, and the limited number designed for the dignity of Knight-Commander. It is not impossible but more exact justice would have been rendered, had reference on the subject been made to the governments in India; yet it was of the utmost importance to carry into immediate effect the gracious resolution of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, since any material delay might have been productive of disappointment and injury to the company’s army.

On what principle the second class of the order of the Bath was granted to so limited a number as fifteen, among four thousand officers in the company’s army, I am at a lost to conjecture, nor can I satisfactorily account for their total exclusion from the first class of the order. They cannot, surely, be judged unworthy of it; and

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yet it is little short of degradation not to be admitted into it.

During the recent discussion at the India house, on the proposed grant of £1,000 per annum to major-general Sir David Ochterlony, one of the honourable proprietors said, he wished to see a spur given to the company's officers to stimulate them to professional zeal and exertion. I am well assured that the company's army will ever find a warm and strenuous advocate in Mr. Hume; but, Sir, the public records bear ample testimony of the zeal, energy, skill, and gallantry of the officers of that army, who have, in general, been excited to the discharge of their duties, by a manly, loyal, and patriotic sense of what they owe to their king and country, and by just notions of honour,

emanating from a true martial spirit. These motives will ever animate them to signalize themselves, when the enemies of Britain may afford them the opportunity; but, having acquired reputation by their glorious achievements, they naturally look for, and are anxious to obtain, the rewards due to their services, by a liberal participation in every mark of distinction usually conferred on the British warrior.

This laudable emulation, no doubt, has prompted "A Bengal Retired Officer" to give vent to his feelings; and it will, I trust, also serve to apologize for this communication, from, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A BOMBAY EFFECTIVE OFFICER.

London, Feb. 16, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It was with much satisfaction that I read, in the letter of your correspondent HERMES, a few words in the spirit of inquiry concerning the late war in Ceylon; and hence you will judge, that I was not displeased with the manner in which it has since been adverted to by Mr. Baring and Lord Milton in the House of Commons.

I admit the force of all that HERMES has advanced (certainly with the view of bespeaking our candour for conquerors) on the natural mutability of human power, and of its necessary changes to greater or to less; a proposition, from which, I presume, he is prepared to infer, that the English, after once acquiring power on the island of Ceylon, must unavoidably, in the end, either acquire more, or lose what they had first gained. I agree, also, in what your same correspondent says, that aggression and aggrandizement are not

always the result of ambition nor of cupidity, but may sometimes be forced upon us as our only means of self-defence.

It is, indeed, this latter concomitant of national concerns, as it is often of private ones, which is the moving principle of those very vicissitudes in national grandeur that are, on account of this principle, inevitable. It is because, that, whenever we feel weakness, we endeavour to fence ourselves against danger; and, in that effort, either become stronger, or lose strength; that, therefore, national power is continually fluctuating, and that we either advance or recede, accordingly as we are prosperous or otherwise. This principle has been the source of all politic aggressive wars, and often the necessary conclusion of defensive ones; and, in the late war in Ceylon, it is at least one of the principles asserted by General Brownrigg.

Upon the question then, whether absolute British interests and the maxims of legitimate policy, the allowed right of maintaining that of which we are first lawfully possessed; upon this question, I shall leave the war in Candy, the deposition of its reigning sovereign, the imprisonment of his person, and the disqualification of the royal family, to be determined by much more definite evidence than is within my reach; and not, I confess, without a leaning to the opinion that these acts of severity were needfully performed. Meanwhile, there are other parts of the transactions on which I am less at a loss to form a judgment, and on which the sentence that I cannot refrain from pronouncing, is far from favourable to the British governor.

That which prejudices my mind, at the first glance on the recent affairs of Ceylon, is a certain flaunting and exuberant verbiage, a shallow sentimentality, a pert and affected style of speech; much ignorance of the forms of office, much unsoundness of political principle, and, in truth, no small portion of jacobinical thinking and acting; which are manifested in the long and endless effusions, official and literary, that have appeared in the Columbo newspaper in their regard: and, where I see a great deal that is certainly wrong, I am almost tempted to doubt whether any thing is certainly right. I do assure you, Sir, that I feel a national mortification in my heart, whenever my eye meets with any of the numerous papers on the Candy war; rightly or wrongly, to my view, they appear to degrade the English name; and I do but now write, what every successive recurrence to the subject has forced upon my mind,—that the whole is *Yankee!* Sir, you will judge of the extent of my mortification, when I add, that for years, I have contrasted, with self-complacency, the style of the papers proceeding

from the government and officers of the United States of America, with that of the papers proceeding from the government and officers of this kingdom; that I should blush if the Ceylon papers were now cited to me by a native of the United States; and that in the interior of my mind I cannot help associating the name of Brownrigg with that of Hull in Upper Canada, and Wilkinson on the river Sabini!

The causes of the war, as far as direct British interests are concerned, is very briefly told, and may, as I have intimated, be in themselves conclusive. The British succeeded to the animosities entertained by the Candians (or, if it is to be so said, by the king of Candy), against the Dutch. Inefficient hostilities on our part did but lead to new aggressions on that of the enemy, and to these latter it was necessary to attempt to put an end. Civil division, in the mean time, arose among the Candians themselves; the British governor anticipated an invitation to assist the malcontents; fortified his patience by the prospect of this conclusion to the vexations of the existing government; and lastly formed the plan of a final conquest, by aid of a part of the Candians themselves. The king of Candy, in the meantime, "flushed with his success over the Adigar Ehoilapola," and perhaps not wholly unacquainted with the designs of the British governor (who had sent to Madras for troops to assist his conquest) commenced the attack, in part, by a legitimate act of war (that of pushing an armed force beyond the Sitivacca) and, in part, like a barbarian prince, as he was, by seizing and mutilating ten Cingalese British subjects, and then, in the spirit of savage insolence, sending them home to be themselves the historians of his outrage. God forbid that I should say, that either of these was what an English gover-

nor could be called upon to endure; though it is certainly some extenuation of the last revolting particular, first, that it is but of the common stamp of Eastern cruelty, and secondly, that during the time of the Dutch, the strictest regulations were enforced for preventing the Cingalese subjects from entering the Candian limits; a precaution by which a habit of inhospitality must have been fostered.*

I repeat, Sir, that so far as interests purely British were concerned, the war, and the extremities to which it has been pushed, were all, for any thing that I know, entirely just and necessary. What I know to be unjust and unjustifiable, is that to which I shall confine my further remarks.

Referring to General Brownrigg's proclamation, as cited in the account of the late conquest of Candy, the first part of which appeared in your last Journal,† it will appear, as remarked in the text of your account, that "the principal and prominent occasion of the war" is not made to consist in injuries sustained by ourselves, but on "the prayers of the inhabitants of five extensive provinces," and "corresponding sentiments from other provinces;" and

* The ten unfortunate Cingalese had gone into the Candian limits (see Asiatic Journal, p. 118). Now, "the intercourse," say earlier writers, "betwixt the Cingalese under the European governments, and the Candians of the interior, has always been more completely cut off than betwixt any of the most hostile and savage tribes of North America. Even during the intervals of peace, no communication is opened; nor is there any attempt on either side to carry on a secret traffic, or correspond with each other. The policy of the Dutch, therefore succeeded in rendering the Candians completely insulated, and to make them look with apprehension, and hostile jealousy, on the approach of a stranger."

† Page 119. Not that first proclamation, which though referred to and very favourably spoken of by the author of the Narrative of Events, is omitted by him to be produced.

though injuries truly British are afterwards mentioned, yet the whole is mixed up together among the "feelings and considerations by the irresistible influence of which his Excellency had become convinced of the unavoidable necessity of carrying his Majesty's arms into the Candian country." His Excellency next addresses himself to all that is disloyal in the nation; attempts to separate the cause of the people from that of their prince; and then professes that "his Majesty's arms are directed against that tyrannical power alone, which has provoked, by aggravated outrages and indignities, the just resentment of the British nation; which has cut off the most ancient and noble families in his kingdom; deluged the land with the blood of his subjects; and, by the violation of every religious and moral law, become an object of abhorrence to mankind!" Presently afterward, the Candians are told, that his Excellency's purpose is "to subvert that Malabar dominion, which, for three generations has tyrannized over the country." After which, comes the jargon of the Great Nation, and a transcript of General Hull's proclamation in Upper Canada, in which the Candians are instructed, that to oppose the progress of the invader will be to "desert the cause of their country;" and, then, a variety of promises, concluding with—all that is enjoyed by "*the most favoured nations* living under the safeguard of the British crown;" an expression strangely borrowed from state-papers of a very different description.

I shall not stop, Sir, to fix your attention on the circumstance, that by this proclamation the war is so largely grounded on that very principle which your correspondent HERMES justly condemns, and which is not the better because it is countenanced by the fanatic author of the pamphlet on the Spanish slave-trade; I mean that of

making war, either upon the "enemies of mankind," or "the enemies of God."—I hasten from the commencement to the conclusion of the war.

The restoration and proffered protection of the religion of Buddha in Candy, was an act which every consideration of sound policy, to say nothing of humanity, concurred in dictating. The disciples of Buddha had been oppressed by the Braminical dynasty on the throne. It belonged to the cunning, as well as to the benevolence, of the conqueror, to raise up this ancient worship; he could have no motive for giving the religion of Brahma the preference; and the protection he promised, was a protection only against the ministers of the latter.*

But, while I am thus ready to give my approbation to the religious policy of Governor Brownrigg, I must decidedly condemn his civil arrangements. I must deeply regret, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, "acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty George the Third, and his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent, &c." (for such are the words of the instrument!) should have "held a convention" with the Adigars, &c. and, in that "convention," agreed and "established" the domestic as well as exterior offences of the King of Candy; determining "that the said Rajah, Sri Wicreme Rajah Sinha, by the habitual violation of the chief and most sacred duties of a sovereign, has forfeited all claims to that title."†

* The example of this protection of Buddhism in Ceylon has been added to that of the protection of Catholicism in Canada, as forming something inconsistent with the exclusion of Catholics from political power in this kingdom. Nothing can be less to the purpose. The policy which requires a conformity to the established religion within the kingdom, is of no force as regarding our foreign possessions.

† See the "Convention."

What, I ask, had the British governor to do with any thing but the legitimate right of conquest? And what is the language of this "convention," at which his Britannic Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are made to assist, in the person of General Brownrigg, but a parallel to that of a certain other "convention," by which the divine right of "the people to cashier their kings" was not more earnestly inculcated?

I think, Sir, that I have said enough to bear out, to the satisfaction of those of your readers the least previously acquainted with the subject, the justice of your former Correspondent's remark, that "the principle of the Ceylon war is to be examined." I shall consider, in another letter, his preceding remark, "that the war may lead to no evil consequences." In the interim, I believe no one will regret that Lord Milton has called for papers. A political critic has said, on the occasion, that his lordship has "moved for papers that will cost as much to produce, as would pay the interest of a loan of ten times the amount of any saving that can be founded on them." I ought to apologize, perhaps, for quoting the trash of this penny-wise statesman; but the hint may not be unserviceable to that fluent writer whom it would be easy to name, and on whom I have already been observed to cast an eye, in Ceylon. Certainly, the Ceylon papers promise to be voluminous enough; but, then, some persons do not conquer kingdoms and depose sovereigns every day! "The Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, &c." has something in the phrase, that irresistibly reminds us of *high life below stairs*, and prepares us amply for the rest.*

* Your readers will be aware that the formula above quoted is the peculiar pro-

Let me add, in regard to style and title, that Mr. Baring, when he spoke of our Sovereign as King of Candy, was certainly unaware of that higher name of Emperor

party of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and this misuse of established language, and especially the false application of fine things, is precisely *Yankeeism*. For example, in the United States, a *family man* is called a *man of family*; both English phrases, and yet how distinguishable, as to their signification, to an English ear!

of Ceylon, which, according to the statement in your Journal, was inherent in the fallen monarch; omitting all mention of his other appellations. "The King of Candy," says a writer, "yields to no eastern monarch in the number and extravagance of his titles; and they are attended," subjoins my author, "with a corresponding reverence on the part of his subjects."

AN OLD ENGLISH POLITICIAN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—If those who pretend to be in the secret are to be believed, our new war with the Maharattas cannot properly be said to have arisen out of our disasters in Nipal; but is rather to be attributed to the revival, by the present government, of that general system of policy which was pursued by the Marquess Wellesley, and opposed, rightly or wrongly, by the Court of Directors. What I have heard may be incorrect, or I may spoil it in the repetition; but my errors will be open to correction, and your readers may not be displeased to hear something concerning a state of Indian affairs at present somewhat shrouded in mystery. Our reported capture of Poona has died upon the public ear; and it is tolerably plain that there is nothing, in the late dispatches from the east, of which any one is prompted to boast.

To put the subject somewhat within the reach of European comprehension, I shall begin by observing, that between the company's territories (of which the Jumna is the present western boundary) and the territories of the Maharattas, are several Rajpoot and other petty states, concerning which it is the question, whether they are to be tributary to the Maharattas or to

ourselves. These several states on the Jumna may be compared to the German states on the Rhine; and the Maharattas in India, to France in Europe.

These states are said to be oppressed and plundered by the Maharattas and Pindarees, the latter of whom are freebooters chiefly of the Maharatta nations, but ready to fight in any service where they may be rewarded with plunder. Now, according to our view of Indian politics, the sufferings of these minor states, or, in other words, this subjection to the Maharatta power, ought not to be viewed with indifference by the Company's government; and their subjection to the British power, under the name of alliance, patronage, and protection, ought, by all means, to be effected.

This system of alliance and protection, with respect to the states now described, was pursued by Marquess Wellesley. Marquess Cornwallis, on the contrary, on succeeding the former nobleman in the government of India, set it wholly aside; declared the petty princes entirely independent, and, finally, to use the phrase of a partizan of British subjugation, "abandoned them to their fate." Marquess Cornwallis died soon after he had announced this course of

policy; but it was strictly followed by Sir George Barlow, the successor, *ad interim*, of his lordship.

But the system of the Marquess Wellesley, or at least its principle, abandoned by Marquess Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow, has been resumed, we are now told, by the Earl of Moira. His lordship's immediate views, it is said, are turned, not upon the minor states on the Jumna, but on those on the Nerbuddah, by whose means he has proposed to himself to connect the distant governments of Bengal and Bombay, by an uninterrupted chain of military communications, stretching from the eastern to the western coast of the Peninsula. With this view, continues this report, his lordship has appeared to commence by drawing under the controul of Great Britain the little states on the last-mentioned river, and, among others, Sangur and Bopul, hitherto tributary to the Maharattas. His lordship's schemes, we are further told, comprehend not only the seizure of certain detached positions, with the military design explained above; but the actual compulsion of the Rajah of Berar* to conclude a subsidiary treaty, by which the latter shall agree to entertain within his dominions a British force of seven thousand men.

* Berar is a large province, situated in the centre of the Deccan, nearly at an equal distance from the two seas. Elich-poor is its proper capital, but Nagpoor appears to be the residence of the Rajah, who holds only a small part of the province; three-fourths of its extent being included within the territories of the Nizam, and the remaining fourth divided between the Nagpoor and Malwah Maharattas. The whole province, though estimated at two hundred and thirty miles in length, by one hundred and twenty average breadth, is not supposed to contain more than two millions of people.

Berar is bounded to the north by Khandesh and Allahabad; to the south by Aurungabad and the Godavery; to the east by the province of Gundwana, and to the west by Khandesh and Aurungabad.

We have, at this moment, one subsidiary force of that amount within the territories of the Peishwah, and another, also of the same amount, which has been stationed for years at Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam. Had Lord Moira, therefore, succeeded in his attempt to obtain a subsidiary treaty with the Rajah of Berar, his lordship would have established, in the very centre of India, a British army of twenty thousand men, ready at all times to co-operate without obstruction or delay.

But the Rajah of Berar resisted this arrangement; for, as we shall presently more particularly take notice, that prince, like his fellows on the Nerbuddah and the Jumna, prefers, for whatever reason, to be *plundered* by the Maharattas, rather than *protected* by the English. The ingratitude and false taste of the Rajah was about to meet their reward; the Earl of Moira increased the establishment of the Bengal army by upward of twenty thousand men; he ordered the troops of the Madras presidency to hold themselves in readiness to move when commanded; he put the whole of the effective force of the company in a state for active service; he incurred an enormous expense,—when he was obliged to desist from the project, and abandon all hopes of its immediate execution, through the pressing emergency of the war with Nipal. It is stated, that no part of these preparations have yet been reduced, otherwise than by losses in Nipal; and that it rests, at this time, with the Court of Directors and the cabinet, whether the governor general's plans are to be persevered in, against the Maharattas and Pindarrees, at the peril and expenditure of another war. Here is the key to the two systems of politics which are understood to divide the Earl of Moira and the Court of Directors.—Neither these latter nor his Majesty's ministers are supposed to be satis-

fied with his lordship's conduct. The company has voted a reward, the Crown has conferred honour on General Ochterlony; but neither of them have mentioned the name of the Earl of Moira, who, nevertheless, planned the operations which have been performed under his authority. In the late speech from the throne* also, while the armistice† in India is taken notice of, no personal allusion, and much less any compliment, to the governor-general, has been allowed to intermix itself. Perhaps, it is thought, that the war in Nipal arose out of his lordship's hostile demonstrations against the Maharattas, rather than the war with the Maharattas out of the disasters in Nipal.

Other authorities, however, while they vindicate the policy of Lord Wellesley, abandon the defence of that imputed to Lord Moira; pronounce it unfair to ascribe to the latter, on premature information, "the mad ambition of stretching the company's dominion across the base of the Peninsula, from Calcutta to Bombay;" and tell us to look for the provocations of the new Maharatta war in the processive encroachments of that nation, and the *unresisted outrages* of the Pindarree robbers, upon the states contiguous to the British frontier. The new Maharatta war, say they, has its origin in the abandonment, by Lord Cornwallis, of the securities established by the statesman who preceded him; as the second war with Tippoo sprung from the inefficiency of the conditions prescribed by the same nobleman, when he terminated the first contest in the Mysore. The Pindarees, they continue, as well as Holcar, Scindia, &c. have fed, thriven, multiplied, and prospered upon the spoils of the Rajpoot states; and the predatory force of these various clas-

ses and descriptions is now combined in one tremendous confederacy, and has reached a pitch of confidence insolence, and aggrandizement, which has inspired universal alarm throughout India. It is felt that the Pindarrees and their associates must be crushed; but it is not easy to determine on the means; and the policy of Lord Moira must be referred to this state of affairs*.

Another view of the military policy of British India, as it respects the north-western frontier, requires that precautions should be used against the possible, and, as it is said, probable designs of European powers, and particularly of Russia. In every future European war, say calculators of this class, India will be, as it has lately been, the object of hostile enterprize; friendships with Persia and Afghanistan are therefore of the utmost importance; no native power, on the west of the Jumna, can be endured but as an ally; and we know not how far the apparent plans of Lord Moira, against the Maharattas, may be connected with a persuasion of the necessity of destroying every unfriendly or unmanageable power, so placed as to act upon the British line of operation, should our armies be called to the north-western frontier. It is certain, that in such an event, the Maharatta armies would constitute a weighty instrument, this is either of defence or annoyance†. It is through Persia and

* The usual range of depredation of the Pindarrees, is from the banks of the Nerbuddah, along the whole frontier of Bengal, Oude, and the banks of the Jumna. They are chiefly Maharattas, but include all descriptions of horsemen.

† "We are grievously mistaken, says an anonymous writer, if we fancy that Russia was forced by the menaces of Buonaparte into the celebrated scheme of their conjoint invasion of India. The Russian cabinet reasoned on the hope of making France but the instrument of a victorious attack upon that country, and of

Afghanistan, and by no other practicable route, that an invader must approach the Indus; and the Maharatta chiefs can easily move their predatory multitudes through Delhi to the westward. The existence of the latter, at the heads of armies, it is then avowed, can-

reaping in the person of Russia herself the solid harvest of the enterprise. The court of Alexander, at the period of the peace of Tilsit, had no experience of the boundless audacity of Buonaparte, and considered quite ridiculous the apprehension of his attempting to subjugate their master's empire as completely as that of Brahma. To their judgment, a French army on the shores of the Indus must be at the mercy of the Russian Government—having no retreat by land but through its territory, and no maritime egress but through the British fleet. They reckoned, therefore, on appropriating the conquest of their allies, over a region long destined by the statesmen of the reign of Catherine, to illustrate the aspiring policy of her empire.

"The destruction of Napoleon has in no degree rendered the invasion of India an event less probable, or its defence a duty requiring less energy and wisdom than before. On the contrary, it is not unreasonable to believe that there would be, in the protracted and painful operations necessary to enable an European army to arrive on the shores of the Indus, something at variance with the system of his warfare; and that there would be, in his very character, a principle unfriendly to the successful issue of such an enterprise. The policy of Russia, on the other hand, is of a fixed and patient order. She has seldom attempted too much, and never failed to acquire something. Commercial greatness is one of her objects, and the possession of India would, according to her mode of calculating, shorten her road to commerce, supersede in some measure the want of a naval ascendancy, and destroy, in one of its principal sources, the marine and mercantile interest of England, her most dreaded and most hated rival. The finances of Russia have ever proved her chief embarrassment. But the regions enclosed between the Indus and the Ganges are contemplated by every court in Europe as so many fountains of direct revenue, and therefore seemed to the Russian cabinet as furnishing an immediate remedy for the radical evil of the state. The relations of Russia with the Persian government have of late assumed much higher importance than formerly. The last war between these powers might

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not be contemplated as compatible with the lasting preservation of the company's empire; and the "Maharatta tyrants," it is concluded, "must be totally banished from Hindostan."

Of the merits of the conquering

have ended in a manner extremely disastrous to the Persian monarchy, if the arrival of the French in the heart of Russia had not given effect to the skilful representations of our minister at the Persian court. Whatever may be the standing policy of England, in the disputes which Muscovite ambition may give rise to with nations on the route to British India, there can be no question as to the wisdom with which Sir Gore Ouseley acted at that particular moment, in sacrificing the remote to the immediate and preponderating interest, and setting free an army of 70,000 Russians to join in the expulsion of the grand invader.

"But the same war with Persia, if we are rightly informed, afforded another proof of the steadiness with which the ministers of Alexander have turned their eyes towards the east. While Platoff was engaged in worrying the European enemy, another Cossack chieftain, with a considerable force, penetrated beyond the *Bokhara* frontier; thereby ascertaining, from actual experiment, the exact proportion of difficulty which might be apprehended by an invading army from the west, and the facility with which a corps of enterprising Russian troops would make appear quite visionary to our boasted safeguards of time and space,—and unknown perils,—and barbarous enemies,—and inevitable famine. Why should Persia prove a more formidable enemy to two hundred thousand Russians, than to a handful of Greek and Macedonian soldiers? Or why should the resources of Persia, when subdued, be less applicable than ever to the further undertakings of her conquerors against the eastern nations? We have not, for our own parts, the slightest doubt that Great Britain is destined, sooner or later, to contend for India with the Russian power. Thus the chain of our policy, as of our commerce, surrounds the earth; thus it intimately connects the most minute proceedings of European diplomacy with the administration of the remotest province of Asia, and the personal and family alliances of European princes with the richest inheritance of the eastern world."

"Russia," subjoins this writer, "is a government which adds to physical power and proximity, a consummate knowledge of the European art of war."

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* See page 228. † See page in No. 1.

system (for a conquering system, we shall find, it must be) I am not prepared to give an opinion. A plan of conquest is always dazzling; it is delightful to think of reducing the whole circle of our enemies, and placing ourselves in security. The present scheme may be a necessary one, and it may be practicable; but it is discouraging, thus far, to observe, that none of the materials work kindly to the end in view. The minor states, how piteously soever their sufferings from the Maharattas are described by English writers, are plainly more inclined to the Maharattas than to ourselves; and the truth is, and ought to be fairly owned, that our uneasiness is excited, not by the losses to which they are exposed, but by their inclination, as well as their means, to increase the power of our enemies:—"The petty sovereigns," say our politicians, "thus deserted by their great protector, (the British Indian government,) have ever since that period been more and more exposed to the outrages and oppressions of the Maharatta plunderers. Harassed by their incursions, and wasted by their exactions, instead of constituting barriers against the approach of a formidable enemy to the British frontier, they have swelled the resources of that restless and inveterate enemy. They have laid naked the line they were destined to cover, and have brought the whole force of a horde of depredators within sight of the temptations afforded to their cupidity by the fruitful provinces and prosperous subjects of Great Britain." And again, "The consequence anticipated from this system was, that those petty sovereigns forming the outworks of the empire, heretofore exposed to every species of outrage from the more powerful plunderers of the Maharatta race, would enjoy henceforth their rights and properties unmolested, and cover the outskirts of the company's dominions with a line

of prosperous and peaceful states, indebted to the British Government for their secure existence, and ready to arm at its call."

The misfortune is, that the petty sovereigns do not see the subject exactly in the same light. Not only the Maharattas, from whom opposition might be natural, because our plans threaten the curtailment of their revenues, are in hostility against us; but the very persons whose loss of our "patronage" we so feelingly deplore, are most anxious to live without it! "The Rajah of Berar, the old associate of Scindiah, joins heartily," we are told, "in the opposition of his Maharatta neighbours," and for this very odd reason—"because the establishment of a chain of English posts, in the line selected, would completely cut him off from all his allies, and make him a mere dependent on the company!" Then, also, this same Rajah resists the overwhelming generosity with which we would place seven thousand British troops upon his territories, for their "protection;" and, here, it is candidly confessed, that "the peaceable acquiescence of a sovereign prince in a scheme whose first and obvious consequence would be to degrade him into a subject of the company, could hardly be expected by any reasonable man:" and, therefore, Lord Moira, &c. &c.

I repeat, that the misfortune is, that the Maharatta plunderers are not so unpopular with the native powers as it is to our interest they should be; and that our "patronage" and "protection" is not so much sought after, nor its absence so much deplored, as is doubtlessly desirable.* I am sorry, also,

* "Our Asiatic policy," says a writer, "is the reverse of that upon which we act in Europe. The company are wise enough to stipulate, that the allies whom they protect shall *liberally* pay their protectors." May we conjecture, then, that the native powers set up a calculation for which they must pay most—to be plundered by the Maharattas, or protected by the English?

that in all these plans for the security of India, no reliance appears to be placed but upon the subjection of every neighbouring power;—none upon the attachment of the sixty millions of subjects whom

we govern. Is it not confessing, Sir, that we have no strength within, when we say that we cannot be secure while there is any thing to assail us from without?

OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The temper and moderation which mark the communications of your correspondents Asiaticus and Christianus, on the subject of converting the Hindoos to Christianity, may, I should hope, be considered as a favourable sign of the influence of right feeling, on a topic which has before produced little else but angry argument and bitterness of spirit.

The paper, however, of Christianus, sensible and argumentative as it is, may not perhaps be calculated to convince the class of thinkers to which Asiaticus belongs. To the candour which is certainly his due, and to which Christianus bears his testimony, I am also desirous of adding mine; nay more, I confess I have small hopes of ever entering the lists again, with any one who has (probably from the same spirit of candour) yielded up so much vantage-ground, and yet thought himself strong enough to give battle!

He admits, to the fullest extent, the "expediency" of the measure; he truly sets forth the duty of legislation to provide for the spiritual interests of the governed; and, supported by the opinions of those from whom (to use the emphatic expression of Christianus) "humanity has derived a higher lustre;" he proves the deplorable moral state of the Hindoos, and so far stands in fact, the perhaps unconscious friend of missionary exertions. Your correspondent next infers, that the time is not yet arrived for this important work, and that we ought to await the event of the

progress of civilization before we attempt it; and upon these points appear chiefly to rest his objections to immediate operation.

Threadbare as the former argument has long been, yet I am inclined to believe, it has a specious appearance with those who think but little on the subject; but let us recollect the precepts of our Divine Master, who himself, "went about doing good;" and who especially bade his disciples "go preach the gospel to all nations." He did not tell them first to ascertain the best time for promulgating the word of life to a world perishing for lack of knowledge; the prejudices of neither "Parthians nor Medes, nor the dwellers in Asia," were to be consulted, when their immortal interests were the question; but his saving grace was to be offered alike to the most sensual idolator, as well as to the unenlightened worshipper of the unknown God. It is so clearly the duty of men to seize the opportunity of doing good when it is presented, that surely it is both absurd and dangerous to run the risk of trifling it away, in calculating on the expediency of measures, the introduction of which is of such vital importance that the very occurrence of delay is certain mischief.

If therefore delay is not only dangerous, but of itself producing evil, can there be any doubt of the time being come? The doctrine of expediency is doubtlessly well to be attended to in the political economy of nations; but, in matters of eternal import, where the salvation

of millions is the question, is it proper, is it reasonable, to prose about the expediency of resorting to means? Shall we, in these days, say the time is not come, when the spirit of Jehovah appears so evidently to be moving the nations of the earth? Shall Britain, so enriched with the blessings of Christianity at home, deny them to her perishing subjects abroad? If it should be so, will not the worshippers of Brahma rise up against us in the great day of responsibility, and say, "ignorant were we, and ye instructed us not; the wells of salvation ye knew, and ye led us not to them?"

The other objection proposed by ASIATICUS is, whether we ought not to wait the further progress of civilization? Now, Sir, whatever credit may be his due for candour, little can be given him on the score of general observation. The great champions of infidelity, above all other systems have ever given the palm to Christianity, as not only the most effectual, but also as the most refined instrument of civilization; they freely own the positive good effects of its influence on society; that it makes men better subjects, and that it brings them nearer to the fancied laws of human perfection, than all the efforts of philosophy; and, with singular infelicity, stamp that as most perfect in operation, which they affect to condemn as most defective in practice.

But, Sir, I am now, I trust, arguing with Christians, at least with those who profess the name, and who do not view, through the distorted vision of modern philosophy, the glorious truths of our holy religion; and surely it is scarcely necessary to remind such, of the blessings that follow in the train of Christianity. What is it, that by curbing the passions of man, supports him in his elevated rank in creation; that is so peculiarly calculated to sweeten the relations of social life; that, by raising his

hopes to a pure and eternal reward, teaches him so to walk, that he disgrace not his high calling?—What is it, in fine, that can alone impart true dignity to man, but the sublime and lofty doctrines of Christianity? This, Sir, is at once the perfection, and only true support of civilization.

The character of a true missionary well accords with the one ASIATICUS describes, as being never "weary in well doing;" and which I have great reason to believe, belongs to those who are now employed in that honourable calling. His path, however, is not an enviable one, but that of humility, reproach, and self-denial; and this fact is too notorious to render it probable, that any, but those duly impressed with the sanctity of the office, should take it upon themselves. These considerations may go far to set at rest the fears of evil consequences arising from the late act which removes all reasonable obstructions to the intercourse of missionaries with India.

I have thus, Sir, attempted to prove, both that the time is come, and that Christianity itself is the most powerful instrument of civilization.

Whilst, however, on this subject, I take the liberty of craving a few moments, briefly to notice a circumstance of an extraordinary nature, which is related in your first number, p. 91, to have occurred at Ceylon, and which, to say the least, must have served very strongly to weaken any impressions which may have existed in the native mind as to the realities of the Christian religion. I allude to the offering made in the name of the British government to an idolatrous temple.

The policy of guaranteeing to a conquered people the free-exercise of their religion and laws, may under many circumstances be admitted; and it is especially important to a new government, that its best offices should be employed

in propitiating the good opinion of its subjects by an avoidance of every measure that may unnecessarily vex their prejudices; but, surely, Sir, this has nothing to do with the monstrous spectacle of a Christian government joining in the idolatrous rites of a heathen temple. As to converting them to Christianity with this example of its supposed effects upon us, it is out of the question. Let us rather turn our thoughts to our children at home, and consider what extraordinary impressions it may one day make on their minds, when they compare such conduct with the command their lisping voices have repeated from our tongues, "Thou shalt have none other gods but me."

The worldly policy of the measure is not less questionable; nothing perhaps is more calculated to depress the mind of man, and to wed him to those prejudices which at once make what is well known by the term of a bad man, and a bad subject, as the degrading yoke of idolatry; and, in this instance, the British authorities not only sealed their approbation of idolatrous rites by

actually joining in them, but have probably added another deity to the mythology of Ceylon: for the nature of the offering* is such, that the superstitious and barbarous notions of the inhabitants will hardly fail to attach a supernatural idea to it; nor is this the less probable when we remember the manner in which it is stated to have been received.

I blush, Sir, for this wanton prostration of the honour of Christianity, and for my countrymen who were engaged in the unholy ceremony; and hope that the superior authorities† at home, will feel it incumbent upon them to take proper notice of this impolitic and disgraceful proceeding.

I am, Sir, &c.

MODERATOR.

* A musical clock of beautiful workmanship—on reference to the account of this extraordinary ceremony in your first number, it is not unworthy of remark, that it occurred on a Sunday.

† The papers regarding the late events at Ceylon, have, within these few days, been ordered to be laid before Parliament.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Allow me to trouble you with a few observations in answer to a letter which appeared in the first number of the ASIATIC JOURNAL signed ASIATICUS. Upon the utility of the publication itself, I need hardly expatiate; the manner in which it seems to be conducted is a sufficient passport to public favour. But to the point Sir. Your correspondent is evidently anxious for the conversion of the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, but doubtful as to the expediency of its immediate prosecution. Now, Sir, what do we learn by those admonitions which

emanate from the pulpits of our church? Do they not enjoin us *instantly* to repent, and turn unto God? Do they not tell us to set about the important work *to-day*, while it is called *to-day*; and that now is the accepted time saith the Lord? Surely, then, if these notions be built on the basis of truth with regard to their individual application, they must be equally so in a large and more extended sense. We shall easily see the danger of procrastination, if, for a moment, we reflect upon its consequences. For, should we wait for an advancement of civilization,

we shall be only giving them time to strengthen themselves in all the absurd dogmas and ridiculous practice of their religion. Nor is this all we should consider;—while we were calmly waiting for an increased state of civilization, too many of their young would be educated in, and become familiarized with their ignorance and idolatry; and how many, in this fatal interval, would, in the common course of nature, be hurried off the stage of life, comparatively blind with regard to a future existence, “the wilful slaves of vice and the votaries of superstition.”

Surely these considerations establish, not the *expedience*, but the imperious *necessity* of the immediate commencement of so praiseworthy an undertaking! The doctrine of expedience may be very well, as applied to the reciprocal policy of nations; but, in affairs of religion, it ought, in my opinion, to have no weight whatever. If we have talents committed to our charge, we must of *necessity*, (if we look forward to consequences,) put them out at interest; and

not bury them in a napkin, because we do not think it *expedient* at the present moment to employ them!

If, then, the proper time is now arrived, as I have endeavoured to prove, I most willingly agree with Asiaticus, “that the utmost temper, prudence and judgment should influence the conduct of those who may be appointed to labour in a soil so fruitful, which can be full of promise only to those who are never weary in well-doing.” It would be most preposterous to expect that we could remove the prejudices of ages in a single day, or indeed, at all, without the utmost circumspection. But, that it can be effected by a conduct well adapted to the genius and character of the nations, none will I think deny; and I sincerely hope, that individuals capable of this, will be fixed upon as the instruments for the attainment of this desirable and important object.

R. G. M.

31st January, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—At the point to which, at the close of my preceding letter, I brought my investigation of Buddhism, we arrived at a degree of acquaintance with the mythology of that religious system; namely, that at least, the ultimate object of the worship it directs, is that same Divine Being to whom we ourselves address all our prayers and praises.

Concerning the human part of the history it is still left us to inquire. Some human authority has framed its institutions; has defined its faith; has commanded its du-

ties; and (as we may easily believe) has here decorated, and there disfigured it, with human genius, and with human folly. What, then, is its human history? What is its origin? Who is its author? What does it teach? What are its effects?

But, in this series of questions, I have drawn the outlines of a more regular course of inquiry than it is my present intention to pursue; and that question which I am principally desirous of seeing answered, is the fourth in order in my list:—What does Buddhism

teach?—that is, what are its duties, divine and moral; and first, to whom does it pay worship?

We have seen that among the names of Buddha is reckoned that of *Maha Muni*, “the Great Prophet.” Now, do the Buddhists regard this *Maha Muni* as the same person with their *Maha Deo*? In other words, do they believe the Great Prophet to have been an incarnation of the Great God, and, for that reason, worship the same person in the two characters of creator and prophet?

Or, are *Maha Muni* (the prophet) and *Maha Deo* (the creator), distinct persons in this mythology? I have before conveyed an opinion that this might be, even though the title of *Maha Deo* (or the Great God) were found bestowed upon the prophet; the appellation of *deo* (*diu*) or *buddha*, a god or divine spirit, being synonymous with prophet, in the language of paganism. But, if the god and the prophet are thus distinct in the doctrines of Buddhism, then we may be sure that the latter is no otherwise worshipped than as a mediator and intercessor, and, perhaps, as a performer of miracles, through the medium of his relics.

Now, it is both reasonable to believe, and also pretty well ascertained, that the Buddhists do not believe their prophet to be an incarnation of the Great God; or, that the prophet and the god are one and the same person: but rather that the former was a man, who, after spending a moiety of his life in piety and virtue, was raised to the prophetic office; in other words, filled with the divine spirit, or imbued with divinity itself. A creed, this latter, that I have described, which, if we view it through the eye of reason alone, imports, that he was one, who having first devoted himself to the study and practice of moral good-

ness, from that cause acquired the qualifications and the influence necessary to a religious lawgiver. It even appears, as observed in my first letter, that the Buddhists acknowledge, not one only, but a succession of prophets, each of human birth, and each acquiring divinity, that is, the prophetic character, through a similar order of things. Of this particular prophet I shall now give a more full account.

A treatise on the doctrines of Godama, written some years since, at the request and for the use of the Roman Catholic bishop of Ava, by the chief-priest of that city, contains, according to the English translation, the statement following:—“The gods who have appeared in the present world, and have attained *niebau* (deliverance from all the evils of life) are four; Chaucasam, Gonagom, Gaspa, and Godama. Of these, the law of Godama ought at present to be followed.” Then, confining himself to the history of Godama only, the writer continues:—“Godama, at the age of thirty-five years, having attained divinity, preached his law for thirty-five years, and brought salvation to all living beings. At eighty years of age, he attained *niebau*; and this happened two thousand three hundred and sixty-two years ago.”

I make this quotation from the Encyclopædia Britannica.* The translation throughout is defective; but we are at least enabled by it to learn, that Godama and the other gods were all human teachers. They were born, and they obtained *niebau*; that is, they died, or, in religious phraseology, they obtained from the divine mercy their release from the present state of being; and Godama did not arrive at this consummation but at a good old age. In the vigour of

* Art. Birman Empire.

life, however, he had attained divinity; that is, his disciples had been pleased to accord it to him; * or, to speak less irreverently, his virtues had won it from on high: so, Mason, in the two noble lines which conclude his Choice of Hercules, writes,—

"T was *Virtue* raised him to the blest abode,
And placed him, there, among the gods, a god.

In a word, the worship of Buddha is the worship of the Supreme Being; and the successive prophets, gods or buddhas, are mere *Gurus*, men to this day so common in India, and of whom you have already furnished so many interesting anecdotes, in your articles of MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. The notions of the Orientals, concerning the succession of prophets forms one of the most interesting parts of their religious history. By its aid, they adopt new creeds without disparagement to the old, further than they consider the latter as antiquated, and of no further authority. Four prophets or gods, &c. are acknowledged, as we have seen, by the Buddhists. The first was Chaucasam; to him succeeded Gona-gom; to him, Gaspa; to this last, Godama; and Godama himself is to have a successor:—"When I shall have departed from the earth," said Godama, before he died, "I will preserve my law and my disciples for three thousand years." Of this period, as has appeared, little more than three hundred years remains.

But, to continue the answer to the question, what Buddhism

* One of your correspondents, Mr. Editor, devoutly gives to the English missionaries in India the title of "holy men." Godama's disciples did as much for him. "Holy men," are gods. The church calls her saints *sancti* and *divi* (*div*, *diu*, *diuta*, *deota*), "holy men" and "gods." So, the gods and their disciples are the same all over the world!

teaches, I shall here cite what is stated upon the subject of its moral law, in the treatise to which I have before referred. "The law of Godama consists chiefly," says the priest, "in observing the five commandments, and abstaining from the ten sins;" that is, the five things to be done, and the ten to be avoided. He then subjoins the five commandments:—

- "1. From the meanest insect, up to man, thou shalt kill no animal whatsoever.
 - "2. Thou shalt not steal.
 - "3. Thou shalt not violate the wife nor the concubine of another.
 - "4. Thou shalt tell nothing false.
 - "5. Thou shalt drink neither wine, nor any thing that will intoxicate; and eat no opium, nor other inebriating drug.
- "Whoever keeps these five commandments, during all successive transmigrations, shall be born either a nobleman, or *nast*, and shall not be liable to poverty, nor to other misfortunes nor calamities."

And then the ten sins:—

- "1. The killing of animals.
 - "2. Theft.
 - "3. Adultery.
 - "4. Falsehood.
 - "5. Discord.
 - "6. Harsh and angry language.
 - "7. Idle and superfluous talk.
 - "8. Coveting of your neighbour's goods.
 - "9. Envy, and the desire of a brother's death or misfortune.
 - "10. Following of the doctrines of false gods."
- "He who abstains from these sins is said to obtain *sila*; and every one who preserves *sila*, in all successive transmigrations will continually increase in virtue, till, at length, he will become worthy of beholding a god, and of hearing his great voice; and thus he will obtain *nibbana*, and be exempted from the four evils; namely, decrepitude, old age, disease, and death.
- "We must believe whatever else Godama taught. If we observe his laws, we shall see the other gods who are to arise after him."

Passing from positive commandments to rules of superior but not obligatory righteousness, the Buddhite theologian then gives the following account of good works:—

"One good work," says he, "is called 'Dana,' which consists in giving alms, particularly to the Rabans. A second is called 'Bavana,' which consists in thoughtfully pronouncing these words—'Aneizza,' 'Docha,' and 'Anatta.'" By the word "Aneizza," is understood that he who pronounces it recollects, that, by his particular situation, he is liable to vicissitude; by the word "Docha," is understood, that by the same situation he is liable to misfortune; and by the word "Anatta," that it is not in his power to exempt himself from being liable to changes and to misfortune. Whoever dies without having observed the "Sila," "Dana," and "Bavana," will constantly pass into one of the infernal states, and will become a "Nirea," a "Prietta," or some animal."

In the translation of this passage, where the spirit of the original has been so little consulted, we are scarcely able to discover that what is inculcated as the higher part of the moral code of the Buddhists is charity to the poor, munificence in the maintenance of public worship, and a life of holy meditation, in which the disciple is to deduce from the vicissitudes of the present state of being, the superior wisdom of aiming to prepare himself for another and a better.

At present, let me add, that the good priest of Ava would have us believe that Godama ordered his images and *relics* to be worshipped. That a certain relic or relics, are worshipped at Buddhite temples, is acknowledged; but, concerning those relics, I shall, at a future opportunity, more minutely inquire.

MYTHOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Taking notice that the *Christian Observer* for January last has commented in severe terms on the protection promised by Governor Brownrigg to the religion of Buddha in Kandy; on the fact of certain Englishmen having joined in the procession at the opening of one of the temples under British auspices; and on the offering or present of a musical clock, made in the name of the Governor; I solicit a corner in your Journal, in order to express my dissent from the censure attempted to be conveyed. I am the more desirous of so doing, because the publication I have named, threatens to revert to the subject next month, and even calls upon government for inquiry and reprehension.

As to the protection granted to the national religion of the Cingalese, against the Braminical oppression to which it appears to have been so long exposed; that part of the transaction, if rightly

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understood, can surely need no apology. If any jealousy subsists, that this is a protection of Buddhism against Christianity, that feeling can only be founded in error. We are certainly not to introduce Christianity into Kandy by force; and so free, in Ceylon, are the operations of our missionaries, that they lately baptized even a Buddhite priest.

In regard to the suggestion of a correspondent of the *Christian Observer*, that the Buddhists are not unlikely to add the clock to their objects of worship, I cannot but think it is offered through the pure ignorance and narrow conceptions of the writer, whom, from this specimen, I should judge to be but little capable of estimating the real merits, whatever they may be, of that religion, and those votaries upon whom he thus attempts to fix contempt. To judge uncharitably of the understanding, as well as the virtues, of such as profess

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a different religion from our own, is one of the common failings of ill-informed persons. In regard to the other part of the question, namely, the propriety of this mark of respect from the British pro-

vincial government, I think a sufficient reply is to be found in the broad principle, that the national religion is every where entitled to the respect of the rulers.

CANDIDUS.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE CONQUEST OF CANDY.

(Continued from Page 120.)

About the same time that Major Moffat obtained possession of the battery at the foot of Mount Balani, Major Hook carried the passes of Gallegerah and Geriagamna; and our troops in consequence, were soon securely posted on the westerly range, which, at the distance of eighteen miles, surrounds the capital of Candy.

Here, it became necessary for the divisions from Colombo to halt for a few days, in order to allow a sufficient time for the troops from Galle, Batticaloa, Trincomalé, and Negombo, to arrive at their places of destination; and, besides, it was judged inadvisable to press too rapidly on the capital, lest the king should commence his retreat, before the passes in his rear were effectually secured.

The king appears in the mean time to have remained in a state of almost passive inertion; he repelled for a long period all belief of our serious intentions to attack him. His flatterers had at first persuaded him that the British government would never recover the fatal campaign of 1803, and when he was at length roused to some sense of the danger which menaced him, he insisted that our means were ill-proportioned to the accomplishment of his ruin. The difficulties of his situation, however, became shortly, even in his own contemplation of them, great and alarming. Instead of atonement or remorse for the past, however the occasion appeared to offer nothing but fresh incitement to additional acts of tyranny and barbarity. A messenger brought him intelligence of our troops having crossed the frontiers—he directed his head to be struck off; another informed him of the defeat of his troops in the Seven Corles, and he ordered him to be impaled alive.

But his reign was now drawing to a close. Molligodde, his principal minister, deserted him; and, on the morning of the 8th of February, came into the British camp, bringing with him, in solemn procession, with several elephants, the insignia of the Four Corles, a banner with the device of the sun and moon, (indicating perpetual duration,) and the rolls or records of his Dessavony. He was followed by all the chiefs of the province who had not previously joined the British standard.

Molligodde had long since made private overtures to the British government through Mr. D'Oyley, but excused himself from joining the standard of the expedition, on account of his family being in the power of the king. He hoped to effect their release on the nearer approach of the army towards the capital, in which having the good fortune to succeed, he immediately fulfilled his promises, and declared himself in favour of the English.

Some little difficulty occurred in arranging the ceremonial of his reception, without giving cause of offence or jealousy to Eheilapola, who was at the time in his Excellency's camp. The latter had every claim to be considered the first ally of the English government, not merely in point of age, but in family, rank, ability, and general influence. Molligodde, on the other hand, was actually first Adigar and Dessave of the Four Corles, the province esteemed of greatest rank, and to which Eheilapola was supposed to look as the reward of his zeal and attachment. A slight diplomatic distinction obviated all jealousy, and contented both parties. It was observed that the honours belonged to the insignia of the Dessavony, and not to the Dessave; that the act of surrender

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Account of the late Conquest of Candy.

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should be attended with all possible state, and that Molligodde must in consequence march in with his full honours; but having deposited the rolls and banner, he would of course no longer look for the same ceremonies on taking leave, but would retire with only the honours of an Adigar, to which Eheilapola had no kind of objection.

In this little question of etiquette, there was something characteristic of the manners of the Candian court; but, in substance, the point was a natural one, and its discussion was conducted with politeness and liberality. Molligodde, of his own accord, in retiring from the audience of reception, proposed to pay a visit to Eheilapola, which was agreed to, and the few particulars that are known of the interview are truly affecting:—The visitor introduced himself with an exclamation that he was a ruined man. "What then am I?" said Eheilapola. Distressing recollections attached to this question, and both the chiefs burst into tears.*

At this juncture, the king, who found himself abandoned by all but his nearest relations, and began to entertain apprehensions of being surrounded and captured, precipitately quitted Candy; and General Brownrigg, on receiving the intelligence of his flight, directed the advance of the troops, and on the 14th took possession of the capital.

In the course of the day on which the capital was taken, his General received a dispatch from Major Kelly, commanding the third division, with information, at the palace of Hanguranketty, a distance of eighteen miles from Candy, of his having captured many of the females of the king's family, with a very large amount in treasure. This intelligence was regarded as the prelude to the capture of the king himself, who was known to be in the neighbourhood of the capital; and a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Mylius, and which was ac-

companied by Mr. D'Oyley and Eheilapola Adigar, was accordingly sent from Candy in the direction of Dombara to intercept his retreat.

The movements of Lieutenant Mylius's detachment were supported by one under the command of Captain Antill of the 2d Ceylon regiment, who was detached to the ferry of Kimbulgamtotte, the passage of which led to the mountainous province of Ouvah, which had, from time immemorial, served as a place of refuge for the kings of Candy. It was of the first consequence to prevent the fugitive monarch from throwing himself upon the allegiance of his Ouvah subjects, who had suffered less from his tyranny than the inhabitants of the other provinces, and might therefore feel disposed to afford him an asylum in his distress.

The anxiety occasioned by the king's flight from the capital, and the uncertainty which prevailed for some time as to the actual place of his retreat, were not of long duration; for, on the fourth day after the capital was taken possession of, General Brownrigg received the welcome and gratifying intelligence of his capture. This event took place on the night of the 18th of February. "An armed party of Eheilapola's adherents having discovered the house in which the tyrant had taken refuge with two of his wives, and a few of his most faithful followers, surrounded the dwelling, the door of which was strongly barricaded. The assailants, however, headed by a devoted servant of Eheilapola, after some opposition, in which one or two of both parties were killed, commenced the destruction of the house. The wall of the apartment in which he was concealed being thrown down, the tyrant was suddenly exposed to the view of his injured subjects in the full glare of the light which was reflected from the torches of the surrounding multitude, by whom he was now regarded for the first time as an object devoid of terror.

"In the most abject manner he implored protection for himself and his wives, and he could stoop to ask it from the dependants of the man whose wife and children he had so recently murdered with circumstances of such wanton barbarity. His life was spared, but from the indignation and contempt of his sub-

* Narrative of Events, page 20.—It is useful, as well as pleasing, to preserve these little traits of history, because they increase our acquaintance with the people among whom they were observed. It is no new observation, in the mean time, that an extreme sensibility on points of etiquette is a national feature of the Candians; and the remark may be useful in our public and private intercourse with the new subjects of the king.—*Edit.*

jects, it was impossible to protect the tyrant. They bound him like a felon, and dragged him to the nearest village, upbraided him, spit on him, till at length, wearied with their own execrations, they left him to all the repose which the dreadful reverse of his fortunes would at present permit him to enjoy.

"On the succeeding morning, Mr. D'Oyly paid a visit to the fallen monarch: on entering the apartment, he found him surrounded by his mother, his wives and family, who were all in the deepest consternation and affliction, which had been increased by some idle reports, circulated by the Candians, of an intention on the part of the British government to bring the king to trial, and disgrace his family. Mr. D'Oyly humanely assured them that his person should not only be safe, but that he should be treated with every degree of respect and attention. The king, who was at first sullen and reserved, now betrayed evident signs of emotion, and taking the hands of his aged mother and four wives, he presented them successively to Mr. D'Oyly, and recommended them in the most solemn and affecting manner to his protection. In the governor's assurances, he said, he had perfect confidence.

"Major Willerman*, one of his Excellency's staff, and who had been sent from Candy on the first receipt of the joyful intelligence, now arrived, and was introduced to the king, who complained bitterly of the treatment he had received from his subjects. He pointed, in proud indignation, to the marks of a rope on his arm, and asked if *that* was treatment fit for a king. Major Willerman replied, that the indignities he had suffered were matter of great regret to the governor; to which the monarch answered, that he lamented that he had not at once thrown himself on the generous protection of the British.

"It was judged inadvisable, for many reasons, to bring the king to the capital, and means were therefore immediately taken for sending him under a strong escort to Colombo. The charge of the royal prisoner was entrusted to Major Hook, the sense of whose services during the campaign, it was intended to mark

by a selection which was now made of that officer. A large house had in the mean time been fitted up for the king at Colombo, where the glorious intelligence of the termination of the war was received with a degree of enthusiastic joy, which it would be difficult to describe."

A slight resistance had been opposed to Lieutenant Mylius's detachment, by a party of fifty Malabar soldiers, headed by Mootal Samey; the whole campaign began and ended without the loss of a single life on the part of the English.

Immediately on the capture of the king, it became a point of great deliberation in what manner the affairs of the Candian government were henceforward to be conducted. The proclamation which the Lieutenant Governor had issued at the commencement of the war, had promised to the chiefs the continuance of their titles and offices, and to the people, an impartial observance of their laws and customs; but there were so many opposite interests to reconcile among these chiefs themselves, and so many jealousies to overcome, that it was sometime before a day could be fixed for a solemn audience of the head men, and the signature of a convention which was to secure to the British government the peaceable and permanent possession of the important conquest it had obtained. The 2d of March was at length fixed on for that purpose, when (to cite the words

* Narrative of Events.—For anecdotes of the fallen Prince and his captivity at Colombo, see the *Asiatic Journal* for February, pp. 60, 191.—*Edit.*

† "The commander of the forces also has particularly to make his acknowledgments to Captain De Bussche, and the corps under his command, for the unwearied exertions shewn by them in their march to Wessinawe in the Seven Corles.—Near this place, on the morning of the 29th, the advance, under the command of Lieutenant Mylius, of the first Ceylon, after a pursuit of some miles, came up with a body of armed Candians, at the village of Polpalite, who having stood their ground, and fired on Lieutenant Mylius's party, the fire was resumed, when six of the enemy were killed, and several are said to have been wounded; two gingals, five firelocks, and a number of spears, bows, and arrows, were taken. Captain De Bussche, with the remainder of his corps, put to flight a body of the enemy posted in the King's garden near Wessinawe, who left behind them the carriage of a three pounder gun, a musket, some powder and ball, and a quantity of paddy. Captain De Bussche's movement will immediately free the Seven Corles from the presence of hostile Candians. A detachment sent by Captain De Bussche to Allowtotte had brought in fifteen prisoners and four muskets."—*General Orders*, Head Quarters, Colombo, 31st January, 1816.]

of the official bulletin) "a solemn conference was held in the Audience Hall of the palace of Candy, between His Excellency the Governor and Commander of the Forces, on behalf of his Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the one part, and the Adigars, Dessaves, and other principal chiefs of the Candian provinces on the other part, on behalf of the people, and in presence of the Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate headmen from the different provinces, and a great concourse of inhabitants.

"A public instrument or treaty, prepared in conformity to conditions previously agreed on, for establishing His Majesty's government in the Candian provinces, was produced and publicly read, in English and Cingalese, and unanimously assented to.

"The British flag was then, for the first time, hoisted, and the establishment of the British dominion in the interior was announced by a royal salute from the cannon of the city."

In a paper, entitled "An Official Declaration of the Settlement of the Candian provinces," there appears after a recapitulation of the examples of tyranny adduced against Wikreme Rajah, the following conclusion which is deduced from it:—

"Contemplating these atrocities, the impossibility of establishing with such a man any civilized relations, either of peace or war, ceases to be a subject of regret; since his Majesty's arms, hitherto employed in the generous purpose of relieving the oppressed, would be tarnished and disgraced in being instrumental to the restoration of a dominion, exercised in a perpetual outrage to every thing which is sacred in the constitution or functions of a legitimate government."

The governor having thus resolved upon dethroning the king, framed his "settlement," "treaty," or "convention," as it is also called, accordingly.—In a proclamation of the same day of March, the details are thus set forth:—"At a convention, held on the second day of March in the year of Christ, 1815, and the Cingalese year, 1736, at the palace in the city of Candy, between his excellency Lieutenant General Robert Browarigg, Governor and Commander in

Chief in and over the British settlements and territories in the island of Ceylon, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty George the Third, King, and his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and the Adigars, Dessaves, and other principal Chiefs of the Candian provinces, on behalf of the inhabitants, and in presence of the Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate Headmen from the several provinces, and of the people then and there assembled, on the other part, it is agreed and established as follows:

"1st. That the cruelties and oppressions of the Malabar Ruler, in the arbitrary and unjust infliction of bodily tortures and the pains of death without trial, and sometimes without an accusation or the possibility of a crime, and in the general contempt and contravention of all civil rights, have become flagrant, enormous, and intolerable; the acts and maxims of his government being equally and entirely devoid of that justice which should secure the safety of his subjects, and of that good faith which might obtain a beneficial intercourse with the neighbouring settlements.

"2d. That the Rajah Sri Wikreme Rajah Sinha, by the habitual violation of the chief and most sacred duties of a sovereign, has forfeited all claims to that title, or the powers annexed to the same, and is declared fallen and deposed from the office of king; his family and relatives, whether in the ascending, descending, or collateral line, and whether by affinity or blood, are also for ever excluded from the throne; and all claim and title of the Malabar race to the dominion of the Candian provinces is abolished and extinguished.

"3d. That all male persons being, or pretending to be, relations of the late Rajah Sri Wikreme Rajah Sinha, either by affinity or blood, and whether in the ascending, descending, or collateral line, are hereby declared enemies to the government of the Candian provinces, and excluded and prohibited from entering those provinces on any pretence whatever, without a written permission for that purpose by the authority of the British government, under the pains and

* Major Willerman is since dead.—*Edit.*

penalties of martial law, which is hereby declared to be in force for that purpose; and all male persons of the Malabar cast, now expelled from the said provinces, are, under the same penalties, prohibited from returning, except with the permission before mentioned.

"4th. The dominion of the Candian provinces is vested in the sovereign of the British empire, and to be exercised through the governors or lieutenant governors of Ceylon for the time being, and their accredited agents, saving to the Adigars, Dessaves, Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and all other chief and subordinate native headmen, lawfully appointed by authority of the British government, the rights, privileges, and powers of their respective offices, and to all classes of the people the safety of their persons and property, with their civil rights and immunities, according to the laws, institutions, and customs established and in force amongst them.

"5th. The religion of Boodho, professed by the chiefs and inhabitants of these provinces, is declared inviolable, and its rites, ministers, and places of worship are to be maintained and protected.

"6th. Every species of bodily torture, and all mutilation of limb, member, or organ are prohibited and abolished.

"7th. No sentence of death can be carried into execution against any inhabitant, except by the written warrant of the British governor or lieutenant governor for the time being, founded on a report of the case made to him through the accredited agent or agents of the government resident in the interior, in whose presence all trials for capital offences are to take place.

"8th. Subject to these conditions, the administration of civil and criminal justice and police over the Candian inhabitants of the said provinces is to be exercised according to established forms, and by the ordinary authorities; saving always the inherent right of government, to redress grievances and reform abuses in all instances whatever, particular or general, where such interposition shall become necessary.

"9th. Over all other persons, civil or military, residing in, or resorting to these provinces, not being Candians, ci-

vil and criminal justice, together with police, shall, until the pleasure of his Majesty's government in England may be otherwise declared, be administered in the manner following:

"First, All persons, not being commissioned or non-commissioned military officers, soldiers, or followers of the army, usually held liable to military discipline, shall be subject to the magistracy of the accredited agent or agents of the British government, in all cases except charges of murder, which shall be tried by special commissions, to be issued from time to time by the governor for that purpose. Provided always, as to such charges of murder wherein any British subject may be defendant, who might be tried for the same by the laws of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force for the trial of offences committed by British subjects in foreign parts, no such British subject shall be tried on any charge of murder alleged to have been perpetrated in the Candian provinces, otherwise than by virtue of such laws of the united kingdom.

"Second, Commissioned or non-commissioned military officers, soldiers, or followers of the army, usually held amenable to military discipline, shall in all civil and criminal cases, wherein they may be defendants, be liable to the laws, regulations, and customs of war, reserving to the governor and commander in chief, in all cases falling under this ninth article, an unlimited right of review over every proceeding, civil or military, had by virtue thereof, and reserving also full power to make such particular provisions, conformably to the general spirit of the said article, as may be found necessary to carry its principle into full effect.

"10th. Provided always that the operation of the several preceding clauses shall not be contravened by the provisions of any temporary or partial proclamation published during the advance of the army; which provisions, in so far as incompatible with the said preceding articles, are hereby repealed.

"11th. The royal dues and revenues of the Candian provinces are to be managed and collected for his Majesty's use and the support of the provincial establish-

ment, according to lawful custom, and under the direction and superintendence of the accredited agent or agents of the British government.

"12th. His Excellency the Governor will adopt provisionally and recommend to the confirmation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, such dispositions in favour of the trade of these provinces, as may facilitate the export of their products, and improve the returns, whether in money, or in salt, cloths, or other commodities, useful and desirable to the inhabitants of the Candian country."

"Of the treaty," says a writer at Columbo, "you will be enabled to judge, as it will be published.—It comprises, though in a very summary way, the heads of a constitution carefully adapted to the wishes of the chiefs and people, and with a more particular degree of attention to some prejudices, the indulgence of which was plainly understood to be a *sine qua non* of their voluntary submission to an European power. The preservation of the religion of Boodho

was the first.* The other (hardly inferior in their estimation, was the recognition and continuance of their local (civil) institutions."

"The advantages to be derived from this conquest," it is added, "are incalculable. The position of Ceylon, its fine harbours, and rich and peculiar productions, must render it a place of the utmost importance in our eastern dominion. While the interior of the country was governed by a king independent of our authority, and adverse to our views, we held our dominion by a most precarious tenure. The known hostility of the Candian ruler was a succour on which our exterior enemies might at all times calculate; and in case of a foreign war, we should always have had the defence of our coast to maintain, with a force divided and weakened by the necessity of watching the movements of an inveterate and formidable enemy within the heart of the country."

The Rajah of Candy is to be carried with his family from Columbo to Madras.

* For an account of the ceremony of opening the great temple at Candy, See Asiatic Journal, page 90.—*Edit.*

For the Asiatic Journal.

STRUCTURE OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE IN INDIA;

INCLUDING EXPLANATIONS OF THE NAMES OF ITS OFFICERS.

(FROM ORME'S HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS*.)

Nature of the Government of Indostan in general.

WHOEVER considers the vast extent of the empire of Indostan, will easily conceive, that the influence of the emperor, however despotic, can but faintly reach those parts of his dominion which lay at the greatest distance from his capital.

This extent has occasioned the division of the whole kingdom into distinct provinces, over each of which the Mogul appoints a Viceroy.

These Viceroys are, in their provinces, called Nabobs; and their territories are again subdivided into particular districts, many of which are under the government of Rajahs. These are the

descendants of such Gentoo Princes, who before the conquest of the kingdom, ruled over the same districts.

The Gentoo* having vastly the superiority in numbers throughout the kingdom, have obliged the Moors† to submit to this regulation in their government.

The Nabobs ought annually to remit to the throne the revenues of their provinces, which are either ascertained at a fixed sum, or are to be the total produce of the country, authenticated by regular

* *Hindus*, or *Indians*. The barbarous term *Gentoo* was introduced by the Portuguese, among whom it imports *Gentile* or *Heathen*. *Edit.*

† By *Moors*, Mr. Orme intends *Tartars*; *Mogul Tartars*. The *Moors* are properly *naives*

* *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire*, &c. by Robert Orme, Esq. F. A. S. 4to. London, 1805.

accounts, after deductions made for the expenses of the government.

If the officers of the throne are satisfied, which is oftener effected by intrigue, than by the justice of his administration, the Nabob continues in favour; if not, another is appointed to succeed him.

A new appointed Nabob sat out from Delhi, riding with his back turned to the head of his elephant: his attendants asked him the reason of that uncouth posture; he said, that he was looking out for his successor.

On the temper of the Nabob, or his favourites, depends the happiness or misery of the province. On the temper of the King or his ministers, depends the security of the Nabob and his favourites.

The Rajahs who govern in particular districts, are, notwithstanding their hereditary right, subject to the caprice and power of the Nabob, as the army is with him.

Even this appointment of Vice Roys was found too weak a representation of the Royal Power in the extreme parts of the kingdom; to which, orders from the court are three months in arriving.

This insurmountable inconvenience occasioned the subjecting several provinces, with their distinct Nabobs, to the authority of one, who is deemed the highest representative of the Mogul.

Princes of this rank are called Subahs. Nizamulmuluck was Subah of the Deccan (or southern) provinces. He had under his government all the countries lying to the south of Aurengabad, bordered on the west by the Morattoes and the Mala-

of Morocco, the ancient Mauritania; but, by Moors, Mr. Orme understands Mohammedans. The Tartar emperors of Hindustan are called Moguls, or Great Moguls, as the Sultans of the Turks are called Grand Turks.—*Edin.*

† Properly *Subahdar*. "Europeans," says Mr. Wilkins, "are apt to confound the term *Subah* with the term *Subahdar*." "A *Subah*," continues that learned orientalist, "is a province, such as Bengal; a grand division of a country, which is again divided into Circars, *Chucklahs*, *Pergunnahs*, and villages." Mr. Wilkins adds, "the term, though Arabic, is, in this sense, peculiar to India." "Subahdar," says the same author, "the viceroy or governor of a province. The title is also used to designate a native military officer, whose rank corresponds with that of a captain." See a Glossary to the Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, &c.—*Edin.*

‡ Mr. Orme, in this place, mistakes the name of an officer for a proper name. "Nizam ul Mulk,"

bar coast, to the eastward, extending to the sea. The Nabobs of Condanore, Cudapah, Carnatica, Yalore, &c. the kings of Trichinopoly, Mysore, Tanjore, are subject to this Subahship. Here is a subject ruling a larger empire than any in Europe, excepting that of the Muscovite.

The consequence of so large a dominion at such a distance from the capital, has been, that an active, wily prince, could overwhelm the empire itself, which Nizamulmuluck actually did, by bringing Thamas Kouli Khan into the kingdom.

Allaverdy Khan, the Prince of Bengal, is a Subah. He too lies at a vast distance from Delhi. He is a great warrior, and has never paid the court any tribute. The Morattoes were sent as free-booters into his country, to divert him from attempting the throne itself. He has, notwithstanding, been able to add to his dominion the whole province of Patna, which before, was dependant only on the King. His relations are at this time the Nabobs of that province.

Thus the contumacy of vice-regents resisting their sovereign, or battling amongst themselves, is continually productive of such scenes of bloodshed, and of such deplorable devastations, as no other nation in the universe is subject to.

If the subjects of a despotic power are every where miserable, the miseries of the people of Indostan are multiplied by the incapacity of the power to controul the vast extent of its dominion.

Particular Government of the Provinces.

Every province is governed by a subordination of officers, who hold from no other power than that of the Nabob.

(To be concluded next month.)

says Mr. Wilkins, "the administrator of the empire; from *Nizam*, or *Nazim*, order, arrangement." What is here advanced explains the history of the government of the *Nizam*, with which prince, as also with the *Peishwa*, there are at present misunderstandings. The *Nizam ul Mulk*, or al *Mulk* (the empire or kingdom) was Subah of the *Deccan* or southern provinces; and in the decay of the empire, he (like the officers of the modern Roman or German empire, acquired independence. (See above, an account of the Native Powers, page 131.) At present, the *Nizam* divides with the *Peishwa*, not the whole of the southern provinces, but what is now understood by the *Deccan*; Poona, the capital of the *Peishwa*, lying on the western side of the great tongue of land, commonly called the *Malabar Peninsula*, and Hyderabad, the capital of the *Nizam*, lying on the eastern.—*Edin.*

For the Asiatic Journal.

A JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

By a Gentleman resident at Batavia.

(Continued from page 129.)

Souracarta.

THE road from Bladdran to Chimpaka winds round the mountain of Sindoro, one of the Brothers, and is supposed to be one of the highest on the island.

From the summit of the range of hills that forms the western boundary of the Cudoe, we had a commanding and extensive prospect of that fertile valley. We had also a view of the north coast of the island, from Pacalongan to Japara.

We next arrived at Magellan, the residence of Mr. Lawrence, the chief authority of the district, after having performed a journey of nearly four hundred miles, through a wild and uninhabited country, and by a route that had never before been attempted by Europeans. From Magellan, we proceeded to visit Borobodo, a stupendous monument of Hindu antiquity.

Sello, the country-seat of Major Johnson, the Resident of Solo, is situated on an elevated ridge between the mountains of Marapi and Marbabu, both volcanoes. The former, a few years ago, was in a state of violent irruption; indeed, it is still burning; and it is conjectured, from the frequent earthquakes felt in the neighbourhood of Sello, that ere long it will burst forth again. The climate of Sello is, perhaps, the finest in the world. The thermometer ranges, through the year, from 45° to 60°;—but the peculiar advantage this place possesses over most others in the island, is its being less subject to frequent rains; a circumstance it owes to its local position, the heavy clouds from the south-east being attracted or turned off by the above-mentioned mountains. European fruits and vegetables, are here produced as in their native soil. The European constitution, too, acquires elasticity and renovation in this congenial climate.

From Sello, we descended into the plain of Solo. Souracarta, the capital, is the residence of the Emperor and royal family. It covers an immense extent of ground, and contains not less than an

hundred thousand inhabitants. Soon after our arrival, we received a visit from the Emperor, which we returned the following morning. On reaching the Craton, or royal palace, we were received with every mark of respectful regard; the usual ceremonies being dispensed with, as the visit was private. The Emperor himself is quite a well-bred gentleman. His manners are dignified and elegant. Toward his courtiers and dependents he is lofty and commanding; but his deportment and conversation with the English is cordial, frank, and unassuming.

Tigers.

We were here witnesses of a battle between a buffalo and two tigers, which the former killed with ease. The novelty of this sight gives it an interest for once; but the combat is so unequal, and such shocking cruelties are practised to force the animals to attack each other, that a mind possessed of any feeling must turn from it in disgust.

The Rampok, or destruction of the tiger, by men armed with long spears, is less shocking to humanity; but it excites very little interest. The tiger is conveyed in a box to the centre of a square of spearmen, three or four ranks deep; the spears of the rear rank being so long, as to reach the length of those in front. On a signal given, the door of the box is opened, and some dry straw, which has been placed round it, set fire to. This apparently-dangerous office is performed by a set of people whose particular business it is. After opening the door, and setting fire to the straw, they are not permitted to make the best of their way out of the square, but are obliged to march off at a steady pace, moving to the time of the gomblong. As soon as the tiger feels himself incommoded by the fire, he quits his den with great reluctance. For a moment he looks around, in search of a road to escape; and, finding himself completely encircled, makes a desperate spring upon the nearest ranks

of his assailants, by whom he is received with the utmost deliberate coolness, and dispatched in a moment. Sometimes he runs completely round the square without daring to spring, and then crouches in the centre. When this happens, people are sent in beneath large baskets of strong wicker-work, which they carry over them, and shielded by which they poke the tiger with sticks; if this does not irritate him to the attack, a band of chosen men, consisting of ten or twelve, march up to him, and put him to death.

Dancing-girls.

In the course of the evening, we were entertained by an exhibition of a far more interesting nature. Two sets of *Srimpees*, of four each, belonging to the Emperor, performed a most graceful dance before us. Their youth and beauty, the elegance of their motions, modesty of looks and richness of dress, excited our warmest admiration; indeed, we only regretted that the dream* could not last.

From Solo, we made an excursion into the country, to visit some ancient ruins that had lately been discovered at Sukah, near the foot of Goonong Sabu, distant from Solo twenty-five miles. These we found more interesting than any we had yet seen.

Sourabaya.

On the 26th May, we embarked on board accommodation-boats on the Solo river, and in six days, landed at the village of Badahan, near its mouth. Hence, we proceeded in carriages to Lamangan, and then on to Sourabaya. At this place, we celebrated the birth-day of our beloved sovereign; and, on the 5th of June, set out for Passeruung, by the high road, a distance of eighty miles.

On the 7th we quitted Passeruung, and proceeded on horseback across the country, in a southern direction, to Lawary, which lies near the foot of Mount Arjuno. Thence we proceeded to the ruins of Singasari, where we saw many wonderful remains of former grandeur, and some almost-perfect monuments of Hindu worship.

Cata Buddha.

We slept one night at Malong, which is a place of some note, being the capital of the district of the same name. Near to this place, the remains of the fortress

* *Srimpees*, in Javanese, means a "dream," or "vision of the night."

of Cata Buddha are still perceptible. It is strongly situated, at the confluence of two rivers, which are joined by a ditch, two hundred feet wide and fifty deep, about a mile above their natural junction.

This place is remarkable on account of its having afforded the last refuge to Hinduism in Java. It was here that the fugitives took shelter, after the destruction of the Mojapbit Empire; and here they sustained a desperate siege of nine months, against the united forces of the Mahomedans, who at length obtained possession of the place by treachery.

On the 9th we visited some Hindu temples at Kedul and Jagu; at both of which places we had reason to admire the works of former ages, which exhibit a proficiency in the arts now nowhere to be found.

Tunga Mountains.

On the 10th we bent our course towards the Tunga Mountains, and continued ascending the whole day. As we mounted, we perceived, almost at every step, a change in the climate and in the vegetation. The tops of the hills were covered with fir-trees. Raspberries were growing wild in the greatest abundance; the hedges blooming with roses; and the grass spangled with daisies, primroses and violets, and scented with a thousand aromatic herbs.

These mountains are inhabited by the most interesting race of people now in Java. They are the genuine remains of the ancient stock of unconverted Javanese, and retain to this day many of the customs and perform many of the religious rites of their Hindu forefathers. Mahomedan influence, however, has made considerable strides towards the obliteration of these distinguishing features.

Some manuscripts, in the Javanese character, were procured, which promise a more particular account of the peculiar tenets and customs of this interesting race.

Volcano of Bromo.

On the morning of the 11th of June, we proceeded to visit the celebrated volcano of Bromo, which has lately been in violent eruption.

After crossing the Sandy Sea, which surrounds the volcano to a distance of three or four miles in all directions, we reached the foot of the mountain, which rises about a thousand feet above the

level of the sea. The slope of the ascent was so steep, and the footing so insecure, that we were obliged to pull ourselves up by a rope made fast above. On reaching the summit, it is impossible to describe the sensations of awful astonishment we experienced. We could only compare the scene that presented itself to our view, with Milton's celebrated description of the infernal regions. The crater was upward of a thousand yards wide, and apparently twice as deep. It sent forth an immense volume of black sulphureous smoke, which almost suffo-

cated some of the party who incautiously exposed themselves to its effects. Continued hollow grumbings, from beneath, added an indistinguishable horror to the scene.

From this place we proceeded to Bysoakie, where we embarked in a cruiser for Banjerwangie, but were driven by contrary winds and currents into Balibaleeling, a port on the western coast of the island of Bali.

(To be continued.)*

* It is proper, perhaps, to observe, that our continuation of this valuable article will depend upon the arrival of the remainder of the MS. from Java.—Edit.

For the Asiatic Journal.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN FIELD-ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

ARTILLERY has of late years undergone an astonishing degree of improvement; but, while the science is cultivating with success, the practical part seems labouring under numerous inconsistencies.

Unless artillery be so organized as to perform the most rapid and unexpected movements with the greatest precision and effect, it can be of no great utility in the field. It is this that may be termed its very soul; it is this that renders its attacks irresistible, and its designs sure. Without this, it is an incumbrance to a moving army, calculated to create disorder; and it excites those expectations which generally terminate in disappointment or disgust. Thus, artillery, which should be esteemed one of the principal members of a well-appointed military body, composed of men, the flower of the army, and chosen for the purpose, becomes a clog to its functions. To obviate in some measure these effects, by closely examining the causes, is the object of this essay.

Artillery is considered under two distinct heads, the one foot, and the other horse. I beg leave, therefore, to remark here, that my design is to be particular with regard to the former, (as being the immediate subject of this paper), and to investigate at large its established discipline; the latter I shall touch on but slightly, being less open to objections and error.

The services of the foot-artillery are often called for in the field, when, from its very internal discipline, combined with other causes which I shall hereafter mention, it is in a very great measure unable to perform them with that promptness, celerity and skill, that is so sanguinely expected from the line. Foot-artillery are often called on to perform rapid manoeuvres, and expected to execute them with the same facility as if they were flying-artillery. No allowances are made; and any plea, arising from actual inability, is immediately interpreted into want of skill, &c.

Let us trace a crevice in the wall, and I think we shall discover that it springs from the foundation: if this be bad, the superstructure totters. It is in vain we attempt to hide its weakness, by any superficial application. We must, in fact, commence anew, from the very basis, before we can proceed with safety; or erect a building that shall stand the test of time and experience. One great art of war, consists in meeting an enemy on his own terms. If his artillery is numerous, we deem it necessary to increase our own; and the same rule is applicable in all departments of the army. Hence the origin of our riflemen and grenadiers, light and heavy horse, &c. &c.; for the policy of contending with an enemy as much after his own way as possible, is (amidst scientific belligerents) so univer-

sally acknowledged that it is adopted without hesitation.

As late experience has proved the utility of introducing in the same battalion of infantry, light and grenadier companies, it is difficult to imagine any sufficient reason, why a battalion of artillery should consist of foot-artillery alone; or why an intermediate arm, betwixt that of horse and foot artillery should not be introduced? The former mostly co-operates with cavalry, or independently; the latter is so unwieldy, that it seems only calculated for the duties of batteries, and not at all suited to act with infantry in the field. It is my humble opinion, then, that artillery in general, might, with infinite success, be divided into *three* classes, to be severally termed "the horse," "the light," and "the heavy." The design of the first I have already pointed out—the second should attend every evolution of the line with equal celerity, and in fact become a part of it, liable to be detached with any of its companies. The heavy should be particularly appropriated to heavy ordnance and the duties of the batteries.*

Horse-artillery is but ill suited to act with infantry; and our present system of foot-artillery is so slow in its movements, so extremely heavy in its carriages, and drawn by oxen instead of horses, that on active service it becomes a clog, and materially obstructs the manœuvres of infantry. The difference of horse and light artillery is this: the latter should accompany the line, advance and retire with it, &c. the gun to be drawn by horses, but all the gunners are to be on *foot*; its grand object or design being to support the infantry, when they cannot, with effect, act themselves on the offensive or defensive; and to be fully able to accompany them, on any service of dispatch or moment—which, under its existing system, it is totally unable to do.† And as

* By a disposition of this kind, I do not mean that the artillery should be three distinct bodies. The general principles must be common, but the uses they are applied to differ—requiring only additional agility, and a longer practice at the drill, &c.—A.

† It may be said that our horse-artillery can do all this—I reply, if so, its functions are most materially misapplied, and I doubt whether any examples can be produced in support of such an arrangement. The principal object of this artillery is to cover the flanks of the line—to accompany the evolutions of cavalry—to take up posts—to act in fact in most cases independently.—A.

any thing that is *worth* doing, is worth doing *well*, our artillery, I imagine, would materially benefit the service, by being drawn by horses, instead of bullocks. There is a certain degree of ridicule that attends the bare *idea* of the latter, which reduces the art of gunnery, and its utility, greatly, in the minds of military men, who do not take into consideration the obstacles that are physically impossible to surmount. Though it may be said, artillery drawn by oxen will keep up with the common rate of marching; yet surely, somewhat more is expected, when in the field, than this! The gunners for light-artillery should be picked men, chosen for the purpose, drilled into activity and running, and armed with a small sword and pistol. As they have only to keep up with the infantry, there can be no difficulty in this.

The next point is of the greatest importance. I mean the *weight* of the gun-carriage and limber. From an attentive survey, I am thoroughly convinced, that one-third at least of iron and wood-work might, without the least danger, be taken off our Bengal and Europe gun 6-pr. carriages. Upon an average, our 6-pr. carriages would answer very well with a 12-pr. gun: such is the unnecessary strength and clumsiness of the present construction! We have reduced the weight of metal in the gun, and increased the dimensions of the wood in the carriage! I certainly think our field-carriages and limbers are loaded with an unnecessary and superfluous quantity of wood and iron, which might be taken off with every advantage, and without the smallest danger whatever.

A model might be made which would prove the truth of this remark. It would exceed the limits of this paper to particularize the alterations and additions that would be necessary. Should a description be demanded, I shall be happy to lay before the public my feeble suggestions.*

Much might be said with regard to our ammunition-tumbrils, and the preference

* In a few words, the alterations, &c. that I would venture to make are principally these: a general adoption of the single-shaft instead of cheeks; cheeks of strong wrought iron, in lieu of wooden ones; the wheels of the gun-carriages somewhat higher; a wedge graduated, instead of the screw for elevating; and which would, at a glance, show the angle of elevation, without resorting to the quadrant, &c. &c.—A.

given to a four-wheeled carriage to one of two. But we are apt to conceive the antiquity of a system as the best proof of its infallibility, and feel less disposed to adopt improvements that carry with them innovation, or an air of originality. This, however, is far from being the case in the present inquiry; my investigations are drawn from existing sources, which local inquiry has enabled me in some measure to confide in.

With regard to that material consideration, *expense*, if we take a critical review of this subject, I think the trifling increase that must follow, in substituting horses in lieu of oxen, would be amply counterbalanced by the several important and essential benefits to the service at large that would arise from the change. Artillery has wonderfully altered in Europe the art of war; it has itself arrived to such a pitch of excellence as to be now justly considered one of the most essential members of a well-appointed military body; and it has achieved this distinction by its boldness, and the surprizing rapidity of its movements.

France has been principally indebted for her great and numerous successes to her flying-artillery.* The vast and ponderous trains of Austrian artillery, though in a high state of discipline, were unable to contend with the desultory warfare of their bold and enterprising enemy. Perhaps too strict adherence to the minutiae of regular tactics rendered the artillery of Austria less prepared to act independently, and to avail itself of opportunities which required something out of the usual established rules of parade precision; beside being encumbered with trains far too extensive and weighty, and which it required an army of itself to move.

Artillery, now, generally commences the action—the infantry supports and follows up its efforts into a general conflict, and the cavalry compleats the defeat.

* Witness the end of the campaign of 1798, in Belgium—the affair of Waterloo, and of Castiglione—the battle of Ettingen and of Newwied, and several others; where the services of the flying-artillery have been prominently conspicuous. The flying-artillery of England, certainly, are equal to any in the world; and recent proofs have shown that this remark is just, and not vain boasting.—A.

Light-artillery, organized after the manner I have ventured to suggest, would, on such occasions, act no insignificant part; but, framed as this arm now is, it is thrown into the rear; and, when called upon to act, it is when it can avail little or nothing, and at a time when half the battle is over. Artillery, I say, of this description, might be used on every momentous occasion, without any delay, that concerns the evolutions of the line, which it is solely bent to aid, cover, support, &c. In a word, I consider its duties quite foreign to the horse-artillery.

The number of horses to light-artillery, might be reduced to about one-third of that of horse, i.e. four instead of six; and, of all things, light, yet strong gun-carriages, consisting of 6-prs. and 5½ inch howitzers. As I have already mentioned, the sole design of this artillery is to attend every manœuvre of the line alone. The fusée has often proved an incumbrance to foot-artillery, and, with due deference, I conceive a small-sword and pistol, properly adjusted, would be far preferable. Among numerous reasons, there is this particular one, viz. a gunner should look to no personal defence but what the gun he skilfully serves will afford him. Any attempt to use his fusée at once disables him.

The less ammunition an artillery-man carries about his person, beyond what the gun actually requires, the greater will be his confidence and spirit in working it. To be perfectly master of the artillery-drill will amply occupy the gunner's time and attention, without resorting to the manual exercise. The latter is much too subservient to the former, and engages too much of his attention, diverting him from that particular avocation which should singly occupy it.

Late experience has proved to me the great advantages that carriages of four-wheels have over those of two; the former being able to cross over deep passes, steep ascents and descents, which it would be totally impossible to accomplish with our tumbrils that have only two. The waggons, called *wursts*, are admirably suited for the conveyance of ammunition, the load being suspended over strong leather thongs. The cartridges are preserved from being deteriorated, and

the gunners, seated on it, are promptly and commodiously conveyed where they may be required. It is this kind of tumbril that would be peculiarly advantageous, and well suited to light-artillery, and equally so to the horse. That in present use is only suited for fine smooth roads: a small water-course or rut will detain it, and a small ravine will upset it. To attempt a descent with it is out of the question.

It strikes me, that worst-waggons would admit of some beneficial alterations, that might reduce a good deal of their present weight; and a mode attempted, by which the ammunition should

be served out on the *side* or *sides*, instead of the *top* or *tops*. To be particular would take up too much time here. I only hazard the suggestion, without attempting a further elucidation, which might strike the reader as a mere vagary, unless I could produce sound reason and argument to second my ideas, and which cannot be done, without taking up more space than will be allowed me.

I have inadvertently extended my remarks beyond what I originally purposed. That they may lead to better inquiries and a closer discussion, is what I chiefly hope for.

MILES.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MAHARATTAS.

THE original Maharatta state comprehended a country of great natural strength, interspersed with mountains, defiles, and fortresses, and well calculated for the maintenance of defensive warfare; but that the people were not of the military caste is proved by the names of their then principal tribes—the Koonbee, the Dungal, and the Goalah; or, the farmer, shepherd, and cowherd—all rural occupations. The exterior, also, of the Rajpoots and Maharattas marks a different origin. The first is remarkable for the grace and dignity of his person; the latter, on the contrary, is of diminutive size, in general badly made, and of a mean rapacious disposition. The Maharatta Brahmins, also, differ in their customs from their neighbours, with whom they will neither associate nor intermarry.

It certainly appears extraordinary, that a nation so numerous as the Maharattas should have remained almost wholly unnoticed in Indian history, for so long a period as from the first Mahomedan conquest until the reign of Aurengzebe; but it probably originated from the indifference of all Mahomedan authors (except Abul Fazel) to every thing connected either with the Hindoos or their religion. One respectable author (Major Wilford) seems inclined to consider them as foreigners, who migrated into India from the western parts of Persia, about 1,200 years ago, which, were the fact sufficiently established, is an era long prior to the

Mahomedan incursions. Nursingh, a prince of the Maharattas, in A. D. 1391, is mentioned by Ferishta; but it is probable that prior to the time of Sevajee, the Maharatta country, like the other parts of the Deccan, was divided into little principalities and chiefships; many of which were dependant on the neighbouring Mahomedan princes, but never completely brought under subjection.

Sevajee, the first Maharatta commander who combined the efforts of these discordant chiefs and tribes, was born in A. D. 1626, and died in 1680. His genealogy being obscure, his adherents were at liberty to invent the most illustrious; and, accordingly, traced his origin from the Ranahs of Odeypoor, (the purest of the Khetri caste,) who claim a descent, equally fabulous, from Noushirwan the Just. The conquests of Sevajee were extended by his son, Sambajee, who unfortunately, in 1689, fell into the hands of Aurengzebe, and was put to death. He was succeeded by his son, Sahoo Rajah, whose successes far exceeded those of his father or grandfather. He reigned upwards of 50 years; and, at his death, in 1740, the Maharatta empire had reached its zenith. This race, whose name and existence we can with difficulty trace for the short period of a century, had then either subdued or laid under contribution the whole of the Deccan and south of India. Their dominions, eastward and westward, were bounded by the sea, and

stretched, north and south, from Agra to Cape Comorin.

Sahoo Rajah was succeeded by his son, Ram Rajah; a weak prince, who was confined to the fortress of Satarah by the two chief officers of state, the Peshwa and Bukshee (paymaster), Bajee Row, and Ragojee. The former (a Coucany Brahmin) assumed the western Maharatta empire, fixing his capital at Poonah; while the latter ruled the eastern, and made Nagpoor, in the province of Gundwana, the seat of his government.

The usurpation of these chiefs occasioned that of others, and the state began to break from the united shape it had hitherto possessed, into a confederacy of chiefs; who, however, for a period, respected each other's rights, and acted under the leading influence and able direction of Bajee Row. They not only carried their successful ravages to the banks of the Indus, and through the rich provinces of Bengal, but wrested from the Portuguese the important Fort of Bassein, and the Island of Salsette.

Bajee Row died in 1759, and left the office of Peshwa, which was now considered as hereditary, to his son, Ballajee. About this time a formidable rival to the Maharattas appeared, in the famous Ahmed Shah Abdalli, of Cabul; and, on the 7th of January, 1761, was fought the memorable battle of Paniput, when the Maharattas experienced one of the most sanguinary defeats recorded in history. This checked the enterprising spirit of the Maharattas; and, for more than ten years, none of their armies committed any depredations of consequence, to the north of the Nerbuddah.

Ballajee Row died soon after the battle of Paniput, and was succeeded by his son, Madhoo Row, who died in 1772; and was succeeded by his son, Narrain Row, who was murdered the following year by his uncle, Ragobah; who, however, failed in his object, as the posthumous son of Narrain Row was proclaimed Peshwa, by a combination of twelve chiefships, styled Bara Bye. At the head of these was Ballajee Pundit, commonly called Nanah Furnaveze, who became Dewan, or prime minister, to the infant prince.

Ragobah solicited and gained the support of the Bombay government, with

which he concluded a treaty highly advantageous to the Company; but their endeavours to support his claim were ineffectual. The atrocity of Ragobah's crime had brought general obloquy on him among a people, with whom assassination is unfrequent; and his calling in foreign aid had the effect of producing a junction against him of the whole Maharatta empire. By the interference of the Bengal government, a treaty was concluded; but, in 1777, the Bombay government again espoused the cause of Ragobah; and a war ensued, which was terminated in a short time by a disgraceful convention, by which Ragobah was abandoned. A general war afterwards ensued between the English and Maharattas, in which the latter acted on the defensive; but it was judged expedient to make a peace, on account of the Carnatic invasion by Hyder, and it was concluded, by Mr. Anderson, in 1782. By its conditions every conquest was restored, except the island of Salsette.

At this period there were a great many petty independent states, which extended along the western frontiers of the Company's dominions, and formed a barrier towards the Maharatta territories. In 1784, the Maharattas commenced their operations against these states; and, in the course of six or seven years, the whole were completely subdued, and annexed or rendered tributary to the Maharatta empire, which, by these encroachments, came in contact with the British dominions. In 1785-6, the Poonah Maharattas, in conjunction with the Nizam, carried on an unsuccessful war with Tippoo, and were obliged to purchase peace with the cession of some valuable provinces—all of which they recovered, by their alliance with the British, in 1790.

Madhu Row, the young Peshwa, died suddenly the 27th of October, 1795, and the government was rent by the internal dissensions which followed this event—Bajee Row and Chimnaje, the surviving sons of Ragobah, being alternately raised to the throne by the contending factions. At this time the Peshwa's authority extended no further than that branch of the Maharatta state termed the Poonah Sait—comprising most of the original country of that tribe, but none of their con-

quests. The eldest brother, Bajee Row, after experiencing many vicissitudes, was at last fixed on the throne by the powerful assistance of Dowlet Row Sindia, who permitted him to enjoy nothing of the sovereignty but the name.

On the 25th of October, 1802, the army of Dowlet Row Sindia, combined with that of the Peshwa, was totally defeated, near Poonah, by Jeswunt Row Holcar; and, on the same day, he fled towards Severndroog, in the Concan, where he embarked for Bassein, which he reached on the 1st of December. On the 31st of that month a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance was concluded between the Peshwa and the British government; by the conditions of which, the friends and enemies of the one were to be considered in the same relation to the other. The Peshwa agreed to receive into his dominions a subsidiary force of 6000 infantry, with their usual proportion of field pieces and European artillerymen attached—for the payment of which he assigned districts in the southern quarter of his country. In 1803, an addition of one regiment of native cavalry was made to this force, and the above districts exchanged for the province of Bundelcund. This treaty annihilated the Maharattas as a federal empire, and, in its stead, established the relatively independent states of the Peshwa, the Rajah of Nagpoor, Sindia, Holcar, and the Guicowar. In the beginning of May, 1803, the Peshwa, Bajee Row, was reinstated at Poonah, by General Wellesley, and has since remained firmly attached to the British government, which assisted him to settle all his difference with the numerous chiefs subordinate to the Poonah government.

The Maharatta constitution, from the commencement, has always been more aristocratic than despotic, and the local arrangements of their empire peculiar—the territory of the different hostile chiefs being blended or interspersed with each other. Great part of the Peshwa's dominions extends along the west coast of India; yet, until the treaty of Bassein, he possessed territory to the north of Delhi, and now holds a district within a few miles of Surat. It is no uncommon thing for a district, or even a single town, to belong to two or three chiefs; and,

until lately, some were the joint property of the Peshwa and the Nizam.

The Peshwa, although the acknowledged head of the Maharatta empire, holds very little territory of his own. In 1804 his territory and revenue were estimated as follows: viz.

In Gujrat.

Ahmood	200,000
Jumboseir	500,000
Dubboi	125,000
Concan	900,000
Severndroog	200,000

Above the Ghauts, N. & W. of Poonah.

Junnere	1,000,000
Singumnere	1,000,000
Ahmednuggur ...	400,000

Added by Treaty of Seringapatam.

Savanore	872,838
Bancapoor	751,278
Darwar	415,608
Part of Bundelcund	800,000

Rupees.. 7,164,724

All this revenue is not realized, as a considerable part is absorbed in the expenses of collection; but, on the other hand, the security afforded by the presence of a British subsidiary force precludes the necessity of his retaining a large army for defensive purposes. The Peshwa's jurisdiction nominally comprehends a vast extent of territory, as the Guicowar is still considered as his feudatory. At the court of Poonah all the high offices are hereditary. The Dewan (prime minister), the Furnaveze (chancellor), the Chitnaveze (a civil officer), and even the commander-in-chief, or bearer of the Jerryput, (the national standard), are all situations held by descent.

It is one peculiar feature in the Maharatta constitution, that the government always considers itself in a state of war, which formerly was a principal source of revenue. On the day of the festival called the Dussera, or Durga Poojah, towards the end of September, at the breaking up of the rains, the Maharattas used to prepare for their plundering excursions. On this occasion they wash their horses, sacrificing to each a sheep, whose blood is sprinkled with some ceremony, and the flesh eaten with none. In 1797, Dowlet Row Sindia was supposed to have

slaughtered 12,000 sheep: the Brahmin chiefs give their servants money for this purpose. The Maharatta soldiers eat almost every thing indiscriminately, except beef and tame swine; they will eat wild hogs. The Maharatta country abounds with horses, and there are some of a very fine breed, called the Beemarteddy, (raised near the Beemah River); but the common Maharatta horse, used in war, is a lean, ill-looking animal, with large bones, and commonly about 14 or 14½ hands high. The only weapon used by the horsemen is a sabre; in the use of which, and management of their horses, they are extremely dexterous. For defence they wear a quilted jacket of cotton cloth, which comes half way down their thighs. The number of genuine Maharattas in the conquered provinces, remote from the seat of government, did not use to bear a much greater proportion to the natives of these countries than the British in India at present do. The territories which they possessed in Upper Hindostan were, for many years, only secured to their authority by the introduction of European officers into their armies, who opposed a system of discipline to the irregular valour of the Rajpoots and native Mahomedans.

In the different governments of the native powers, as in most despotic ones, the prince, unless he possesses great talents, becomes a mere cipher, the prime minister engrossing all the authority. To this rule the Maharatta states are not an exception, and this important office is uniformly bestowed on the person who can furnish the largest sum of money for some particular exigence; consequently every subaltern situation is disposed of to the highest bidder; and to the most dignified chief in the Maharatta empire a bribe may be offered, not only without offence, but with a positive certainty of success.

Among this people the gradual progress of refinement is discernible, from the wild predatory Maharatta, almost semi-barbarous, to the polished and insidious Brahmin, whose specious politeness and astonishing command of temper leave all European hypocrisy in the shade. This extraordinary urbanity qualifies him, in the highest degree, for all public business. The bulk of the people under the Maha-

ratta government are almost without property; few having an opportunity of acquiring wealth, except the powerful Brahmins, who are the principal functionaries under the state. Their avarice is insatiable; and, if ever the madness of accumulation was accompanied by the highest degree of folly, it is here exemplified: for, although the Brahmin be permitted to go on for years in the practice of extortion, his wealth at last attracts the attention of the prince, when he is obliged to disgorge, and is perhaps confined in a fortress for life. If he happens to die in office, his property is generally sequestered. This mode of raising money forms a considerable part of the contingent revenue, and is known by the name of goona-geeree, or crime-penalty. Among the Maharatta chiefs, merchants and commerce meet with protection and encouragement; and, among Hindoos generally, even in the most rapacious governments, this class of people are less molested than might have been expected.

In the ancient fables of the Hindoos, the term *Maharashtra* occurs, as the name of a geographical division of the Deccan, referring principally to the north-west quarter. The best modern accounts lead us to suppose, that the original country of the Maharattas included Khandesh, Baglana, and part of Berar, extending towards the north-west, as far as Gujrat and the Nerbuddah River, where the Grassias and Bheels commence, there being few genuine Maharattas seen further north. To the north-west they possessed the narrow but strong tract of country which borders on the Concan, and stretches parallel with the sea from near Surat to Canara. The Maharatta language is now more widely spread; but it is not yet become the vernacular dialect of provinces situated far beyond the ancient boundaries of their country. From Beeder it is spread over the whole country to the north-westward of Canara, and of a line which, passing considerably to the eastward of Dowletabad, takes an irregular sweep, until it touches the Tup-tee River, and follows the course of that river to the western sea; on which border, Sedasheogur, in North Canara, forms the northern limit. In the Aravi, or Tamul language, the Maharattas are named Aray.

For the Asiatic Journal.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.—No. II.

CALCUTTA PILOTAGE, &c.

LACAM'S CHANNEL.—In August, 1801, the Charlton regular Indiaman, commanded by Captain Cumberlege, drawing twenty-two feet water, was navigated from sea without a pilot, up Lacam's channel, which contains some of the finest harbours in the world.

This channel is separated from the eastern channel, now in use, only by Saugur Sand, the broadest part of which does not exceed four miles. The tides are regular, and run gently, and the channel is free from eddies. Two-thirds of the course presents a singular and pleasing appearance, the water being as clear as that of the Pacific Ocean. Any ship may take in her lading within the channel from *bhurs*, it being perfectly smooth in the worst weather. It is lamentable to observe, that the able, industrious, and deserving projector of New Harbour, unsuccessfully struggled during the best period of his life, to establish the truth of the important advantages to be derived from his wise and most correct suggestions. Faction discredited his enlightened schemes; and, after a lapse of thirty-five years, it has been left for the first assistant to the Marine Surveyor-General, and to one other of the best and most enlightened men of the age, to record a consolatory tribute to his manes, by giving to the world a complete confirmation of the truths which his discoveries should have taught to all nations. Since the period of Lacam's survey, a shoal has arisen, and is now covered with verdure, which Captain Maxfield has named Edmondstone's Island. It is situated at the south entrance of the channel, of considerable extent, and clear of jungle; it is at present inhabited only by sea-fowls, which are quite tame, from being so long undisturbed. The passage throughout the channel may be perfectly understood, and safely navigated in the course of one week's experience, without the assistance of buoys or beacons. A light-house on the point fixed by the celebrated Lacam, will be requisite, as it may

be distinguished at sea, clear of all danger.

POINT PALMIRAS.—An accurate and elegant survey of the point, and coast adjacent, has been completed by that able officer, the Honourable Company's Marine Surveyor-General. It conclusively points out a site for a light-house upon the island Mypoorra (which projects from the point), as also a new station—point off the mouth of Kumka river, for the pilot vessels during the S. W. monsoon. The island of Mypoorra may be approached from sea by any ship, within half a mile, keeping its bearing to the northward of west, when there will be found six fathoms at low water, clear and good holding ground. Approaching from S. E. in thick weather, the false and true points have often been mistaken for each other, which fatal circumstance caused the melancholy loss of the ships *Varelt* and *Caledonia*, belonging to Captain Watson, in the year 1775-6: he, with a small part of their crews, was saved, to lament the want of a light-house, the existence of which would have prevented his ruin, and preserved the many valuable lives which were lost for the want of such assistance. It is painful to add, that the *snows* *Vizagapatam* and *Mary* were also wrecked between the points for want of such aid.—Nearly the whole of their crews also perished.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—What is now called the New Anchorage, along the west side of Saugur, was fixed upon by that respectable master, in the pilot-service, Mr. Patrick Sinclair, but it is coeval with, and actually laid down on *Richie* and *Lacam's* charts. Its advantages are yet to be discovered; its disadvantages are obvious to every seaman passing to and fro. There is no drift-room in it, and it lies along a dead lee-shore during S. W. gales. The grounding of the ship *Windham* in this place, while under charge of the pilot best acquainted with its capacities and localities, in the attempt to make a board towards the shore, is a conclusive proof of its unfitness for large

1816.] *San-Yu-Low; or, the Three Dedicated Rooms.*

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ships. It is unquestionably evident, that had she remained at the proper anchorage of Middleton's Point, such a disaster would not have happened.

LLOYD'S CHANNEL.—The above-named channel bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. Branch-pilot William Lloyd, to the skill and discernment of which able and deserving officer, the public is indebted for the important advantages naturally resulting from the use of a safe, certain, and clear passage below *Kedgerie*; the tides run rapidly and fair through the channel, and there is already room enough to work a large ship down or up. It is reasonable to suppose, that it will become very capacious hereafter. Should a ship not have tide enough to carry her through, she can anchor in any part of it with perfect safety.

ISLAND OF GALAZA.

To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.
SIR,—In your paper of Wednesday last,

I observed an account of the island of Galaza, said to have been communicated by the commander of the Brig *Hope*, to the editor of the *Ceylon Gazette*, and as the position therein given to that island differs most materially from that assigned to it by Captain Briggs of the Royal Navy, which appeared in your paper, under date the 12th June, 1811, I deem it proper to bring the same to your notice, in order to prevent, if possible, an additional island from being placed in the charts of our South Seas.

The position assigned to it by Captain Briggs, is as follows:—Latitude of its south end $10^{\circ} 31'$ south.—Longitude, $56^{\circ} 48'$ east from London.—North west end latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$ south.—Longitude, $56^{\circ} 45'$ east. The commander of the brig *Hope* states it to be in latitude $20^{\circ} 30'$ min. south, longitude $57^{\circ} 55'$ min. east; differing no less than ten degrees in latitude from the account given by Captain Briggs.

For the Asiatic Journal.

SAN-YU-LOW;

OR, THE THREE DEDICATED ROOMS.*

(Continued from Page 41.)

SECTION II.

ARGUMENT.—Neither a harbourer of thieves, nor himself a thief, he suddenly attains to the possession of a large hoard. Both the property and its inhabitants revert to the original master.

AFTER Yo-chuen and his son had bought the pleasure-ground, the rich man's taste unavoidably proved different from that of the former owner; and he wanted to alter it once again. But it was not necessary to transpose the beams, or to change the pillars; and make it altogether unlike its former appearance. It was like a handsome landscape-drawing, where the only thing requisite was to add a blade of grass, or to take away a tree. The appearance did not suite his idea of a picture. When he had worked at it for a

* Several alterations of the text have been made by a friend of the Translator.—*Edis.*

time, he found that he had missed his original intention of turning iron into gold, and, contrary to his expectation, was turning gold into iron.

The persons who came to see it all said, "That this pleasure ground was large and unsuitable. That, after all, it was not to be compared with those studies; though if they were united, it would be well enough. That it was no wonder the other retained the small part and despised the large one; or that he held it tenaciously and would not sell it. That the partition turned out to be that of one inch of gold to ten cubits of iron."

Yo-chuen and his son, hearing these sayings, inadvertently became angry and repentant of the bargain. They then knew that a man may be rich, and yet not comfortable. They applied to the Brok-

ers* to go over and annoy him, requiring that he should insert it in the deeds, and give the whole over to them. Yo-soo-chin, since he had sold the pleasure grounds, had employed no workmen, and had certainly not been extravagant. As he owed no private debts, and was short neither of money nor food, how should he wish to sell his property? He therefore said to them in answer, "When this habitation was gone, tell me where I should repose myself? But if they should even cause me to be short of sustenance and destitute of clothing, I will still hold out. How much more, then, at present, when my circumstances are improved? Tell them not to trouble themselves any more about it."

The Brokers came over and repeated this to Yo-chuen's son. He could not help taking his father to task, and said, that "He had been all his life time studying men, but had on this occasion not formed a right judgment." Yo-chuen answered, "That fellow may be violent while he is alive, but he cannot be violent after he is dead. He is now rather an old man, and without heirs. When the breath is out of his body, all his wives, mistresses, and servants, will inevitably revert to others. How much more then, these few rooms. The whole family, and all that they carry with them, will come over to us; there is no fear of their flying up to heaven." The son, hearing this, said, that "Though his words were true, still this man's duration seemed to be without limit; there was no waiting for him; and the sooner they got the whole of the property the better."—From this time hence, they made Yo-soo-chin† the chief subject of their thoughts; and if they did not curse him, that he might die soon, they at least hoped that he might soon become impoverished; for when he had arrived at the period when he should be short of sustenance and destitute of clothing, (they thought) he certainly could not hold out.

Who could have conceived when that, men had such virtuous wishes, heaven

* "The middle men," would be a more literal translation of the original "Yuen chung;" but it means precisely the same as Brokers in English.

† Pa Yu-soo-chin fang tse sin tow, "They took Yu-soo-chin, and placed him on the top of their hearts."

would not accord with them! He not only did not become impoverished, with all their hoping; but also did not die, in spite of all their cursing. On the contrary, he hereafter grew stronger as he became older. He was neither troubled with a want of clothes, nor did his subsistence fail him; and he had no necessity to sell his apartments.

Yo-chuen and his son were vexed beyond measure, and concerted a plan. They went over and applied to the brokers, insisting that he should redeem back the whole. They said, "Two families cannot live in one garden. Exalted on high, in his Dedicated Rooms, what part of our premises is there on which he cannot look down? He can see into our private rooms, while we cannot observe his women's apartments. This unequal sort of business will never answer."

Yu-soo-chin hearing these words, knew that their wish to be off the bargain was feigned, and that the real truth was, they greedily desired to get the whole. He repeated his former words, and returned a sharp and decisive answer.*

Yo-chuen and his son were outrageous; and it now only remained for them to oppress him with the Mandarin's power. They wrote a document, announcing, in open hall, their wish to undo the bargain; hoping, that by a little bribery, they might buy over and manage the Mandarin, and through him get the whole property.

They little thought, that that officer was incorruptible; that he had formerly been a poor scholar, and had been cheated and insulted by a person of property. He answered, "That is an indigent man; how, then, can he redeem it? Your's is evidently a plot to ruin and devour him. You are persons of property, and wish to be rich without being virtuous; I am a magistrate, and wish to be virtuous without being rich." Then, in open hall, he rebuked them for a while; and tearing up their document, turned them both out.

Yu-soo-chin had a friend, bound to him by the first principles of honour. He was a man from a distant part of the country, and one who possessed great wealth. It was his delight to make light of riches in performing acts of benevo-

* Chan ting, tse tie, che hway fo, "a chop-nail, clip-from answer."

lence. He happened one day to come and converse with Yu-soo-chin. Seeing that he had sold his garden and pavilion he heaved a deep sigh. When he heard also, that persons had been plotting against him, and that he could not live securely even in this little nest, but must hereafter give it up entirely, he wanted immediately to produce the money and redeem it for Yu-soo-chin.

The latter was a man unequalled for his independent spirit. To say nothing of his unwillingness to put another to inconvenience for some hundreds or thousands; if a man offered him but one tale or five mace,* without showing he had some claim to it, he would refuse to accept it. Having heard what his friend had to say, he told him, that his warm-heartedness was all in vain. He was mistaken in his view of the subject. Of the possessions of this world, where was that which remained a thousand years without being sold? One might indeed take care of it during life time; but there was no securing it after death. "Though now (said he) you interest yourself in my cause, and advance large sums of money to redeem a small portion of it, I cannot live above a few years; and some of these days, when I die without heirs, every brick and tile of it must revert to other persons. Though now, from a generous motive, you are willing to make light of your money, I am afraid that you cannot assist me twice. Though now, alas! you may redeem the property for me, wait till a little while hence, and you cannot be of any service to my ghost." The friend seeing that he assumed this mode of plain thinking, was unwilling to press him.

He lodged with him several nights in the "Three Dedicated Rooms;" and afterwards, when he took leave, in order to return home, addressed Yo-soo-chin thus, previous to commencing his journey, "At night, while I was reposing in the lowest room, I perceived a white rat which ran about, and then suddenly darted into the floor. Some wealth is, no doubt concealed there. On no account sell this house to any one. A little time hence you may, perhaps, dig up some treasure; but I will not say positively." Yu-soo-chin, hearing these words, only

* The European names for the Leang, or Chinese ounce of silver, and its decimal part, the Puen.

gave a sort of a cold laugh, and said "Thank ye." They then separated.

The old saying says well, that "No wealth even fell by chance to him whose destiny was to be poor." The wealthy purchasers of houses are the only ones who dig up hidden treasures. There never yet has been seen a person selling his property, who has found half a vile Cash* in his own ground. Yu-soo-chin was a knowing man; how should he have the folly to indulge any such ideas? Hence, when he had heard what his friend had to say, he merely gave a sort of cold laugh; and did not begin to rout up the bricks and dig the earth.

Yo-chuen and his son, since they had experienced the Mandarin's wrath, had added shame to resentment. They were still more busy with their plots, and hoped that Yu-soo-chin would soon die; that he would soon become a lonesome ghost. They might then enter his house with a good face.

Who could have conceived that when the rich man had been right in all his conjectures, there should be only two circumstances of life and death, which would not acknowledge his controul! Yu-soo-chin not only did not die, but having arrived at upwards of sixty years, became suddenly quite renovated, and had a son born to him.

There immediately came great numbers of congratulatory guests, and assembled in the "Three Dedicated Rooms." They all said, that "Now was the time to get back the property." When Yo-chuen and his son heard of the event, they were very much disturbed. They were before only afraid of not obtaining a portion, but now were apprehensive that they should lose the whole; and were anxious beyond measure.

After a month had elapsed, there unexpectedly came to them several brokers, saying, that "Yu-soo-chin, after the birth of his son, had been reduced to poverty by his guests; they had eaten his salt clean, and his vinegar dry.† He had now no means of subsistence left, and could only think of the house he lived in. He had issued the cards for selling it, and the bills were all on the doors. They ought not to let slip this opportu-

* See Note, page 40.

† Expression in the original. We should say, "They had completely eaten him up."

nity, but should pounce upon it as quick as possible."

Yo-chuen and his son hearing this, were mad with joy. Their only apprehension was, that he would remember and hate them for the circumstances which were passed; that he would prefer selling it to some other person, and would not deign to have any dealings with them.

Unexpectedly, however, Yu-soo-chin's way of thinking was altogether different from their own. He said, "The descendants of the two families of Tang and Yu, are very different from those of others. His ancestor, Te-yao, conferred the empire on my forefather, who had nothing to give in recompense. Now, since the obligation has descended to his posterity, to take this small property, and bestow it for nothing, would not be improper; how much more then, when I get a price for it. I will not, for the little resentments of the present day, obliterate the great favours of former times. Tell him not to be anxious; let him fix some small price for it, and receive it over altogether."

Yo-chuen, as well as his son, when he heard of this, was happy beyond measure. He said, "I always delighted in speaking well of my ancestors, and have now received their favourable influence. If it had not been for their ancient generosity, how would their descendants have obtained this magnificent residence? Thus it is that men may rejoice in having virtuous fore-fathers!" He then went with the brokers, and settled the bargain. He had hitherto delighted in seeking for an advantage; but now, since old things had been brought forward, he wished to continue the obligations to the last. Yu-soo-chin, on the other hand, did not higgie about it; but imitated Yo-chuen's ancestor, who had given up his throne and his kingdom; and accordingly sought some thatched cottage, in which he might pass the rest of his days, having parted with the whole of the concern.

There were a few honest friends who could not justify Yu-soo-chin. They said, "When you had your house, where was the objection to selling it to some other person, that you should wish to dispose of it to him who envied and plotted against you? He has now succeeded; and both father and son will go about to every

one, chattering and exulting. Before you had a son, you would not abate in your resentment. Now that you have a son, this son might have proved a foundation for recovering the whole. Not to have insisted upon redeeming back what was in that man's hands, would have been enough; but why also take the possessions, which still remained to you, and give them over to him?"

Yu-soo-chin, having heard what they had to say, gave a sort of laugh, and then said in answer, "Your intentions, Gentlemen, are very good; but you regard merely what is before your eyes, without considering the hereafter. I judge that his plans will eventually benefit me. If I had wanted to redeem the whole property, I must have waited till my son was grown up. When he had arrived at manhood, it might then have been possible to get it all back. I, however, am an old man, and conceive that I cannot last until he is grown up; and who can tell that after my death, my son would not have sold it to Yo-chuen! Having waited till the son had parted with it, he would then have laughed at, and abused the father. It is better that the father should sell the property, and then people will compassionate the son."

"But even this would have been but a small matter. It is ten thousand to one, that I should soon have died; and my son would not have been grown up. My wife, being content to strive with hunger, would not have parted with the property to Yo-chuen. He, seeing that the new would not come into his hands, and fearing, also, that the old might be redeemed, would inevitably have laid plots to cut off my heir. Thus, I am fearful, that not only the property would not have been recovered, but my son also would have been sacrificed. This indeed might be called a loss! By selling it cheap to him now, I have merely as it were, deposited it in his hands; and have made him incur a debt which will be paid into the hands of my son. If he does not recover it, there are others who will do it for him. The old proverb says, 'To endure injuries is the sure policy.' Having heard him thus far, the people, though they were a little startled, said that, 'He was very insecure!'"

Yu-soo-chin suddenly died a few years after having sold the property; and left

his son, a child, under the protection of his widow, who possessed scarcely any thing. Their sole reliance was on the price of the house, which produced a little interest, just enough to subsist upon.—Tang-yo-chuen's possessions became every day greater. He knew how to make money, and his son knew how to take care of it. Every thing came in: nothing went out. The property which he bought was so secure, that it might last for a thousand years. Every one arraigned the wisdom of heaven, saying, "The descendants of those persons, who were liberal and just, had little or nothing, while the progeny of those, who enriched their families by unworthy means, were able to heap up riches." The saying, however, of the ancients is very true, "That when virtue or vice have arrived at their full, they must finally be recompensed; the only difference being, whether sooner or later."—These words are constantly in men's mouths, but leave very little impression on their hearts. If the recompense of vice comes late, it is just the same as if it came early; and doubtlessly his lot who waits for it, is the worst.

If you wish to understand the subject of late and early recompenses, it very much resembles the lending out of money, and receiving the interest. If you receive it back one day sooner, you receive one day's less interest. If you leave it for one year more, you receive one year's additional interest. If you look for a recompense with an anxious heart, heaven will not conclude the matter with you; and it will appear as if there were no recompense. Heaven will wait till you have lost all expectation, and, when you have utterly given up the idea, will then suddenly send it. Just as a bad debt, of many years standing, which, when the lender has entirely forgotten it, arrives unexpectedly at his door, with an exceedingly large accumulation of interest. How much superior in advantage to lending out and receiving it back immediately!

When Yu-soo-chin's son had attained to the age of seventeen or eighteen, he suddenly acquired a literary title. His name was Yu-tsze-chin; his epithet Ke-woo. He was created a Hëen, and, being chosen to go to Peking, was raised to the office of Chang-ko. He was a man who dared to

speak in the cause of rectitude, and became a great favourite with the Emperor Tsung.

At length, when his mother became old, he requested leave to retire and support her. As he was making the best of his way home, and was some miles from it, he saw a woman not much more than twenty, with a paper in her hand, kneeling by the way side, and crying out aloud, "I entreat that my lord Yu will receive and examine this." Ke-woo told her to come into the boat,* and, taking the deed, looked at it. It turned out to be in the name of her husband, who wanted with his family and effects, to come under his protection, and become his slaves. Ke-woo said to her, "By your appearance, you seem to be of a good family. Why do you wish to throw yourselves under my protection? Your husband must be devoid of all shame, to desire that you, a woman, should thus expose yourself, and come to the way side, crying out aloud!"

The woman said, "I am descended from an ancient family; but my father-in-law, during his life time, was fond of buying lands; and every acre of land, and every house which adjoined to his own, he always endeavoured to add to the stock. Those people, who parted with their property, did not part with it willingly; but every one of them hated him in their hearts. Before my father-in-law died, there happened, in the first place, to be favourable times, which prevented him from breaking in upon his wealth. Secondly, he was a person of rank; and, therefore, if a Mandarin had any thing against him, it was only necessary to spend a little money, and he could still live unmolested. At length the favourable times no longer existed; and, before half a year was over, my father-in-law died. My husband was young, and likewise possessed no rank. Those persecutors of the orphan and the widow, rushed upon him all in a body, and all went before the Hëen with charges against him; so, that within a year, he experienced a great many different actions; and the larger half of his property was expended. But now there has befallen him a still greater evil, which he has

* Almost all journeys are performed in China by water.

not yet got over. My husband is at present in prison, and it is not money which will get him out. He, who can speak in his behalf, must be a person of eminence. If such a person concerns himself in his cause, and manages the business as if it were his own, he may then be liberated. He, who, in this place, at present answers to this description, can only be your lordship; besides which, this business has some relation to you. Although it is my husband's cause, it is truly the same as if it were your lordship's. He therefore wrote this letter, and directed me to come before you, and throw ourselves upon your support; presenting to you all our property and our persons, and only entreating that your lordship will not reject them as worthless, but accept of them as soon as possible."

Ke-woo hearing these words, could not overcome his surprise. He asked her, "What can that business be, which you have not yet got over, and which concerns me? Without doubt, while I have been absent from home, my slaves have been creating a piece of work, and, in conjunction with you and your husband, produced this evil. This has led you to throw yourselves on my support. Do you want me to take in a parcel of strangers; to recognize them as belonging to a family of rank, and, by protecting them, to incur guilt through an unjust stretch of power?"

The woman said, "This is by no means the case. In the midst of our grounds is a tall building, called 'The Three Dedicated Rooms.' It was originally your lordship's property; but was sold away. We lived in it for several years without molestation. Lately, however, some unknown enemy unexpectedly presented an anonymous petition, saying, That my husband was one of a nest of robbers; and that the three generations, from the grandfather, to the grandson, were all rogues. That there were now twenty pieces of treasure deposited under the 'Three Dedicated Rooms,' and, that when the board was taken up, the particulars would be understood. The Mandarin having seen this document, quietly sent some thief-takers forward, to raise up the board. Contrary to all expectation, they sure enough produced, from under the flooring, twenty pieces of trea-

sure. My husband was then apprehended, and taken to the Mandarin's court. He was pointed out as a harbourer of thieves, and punished severely with torture and beating, in order that he might discover his associates, together with the rest of the spoil which they might have taken.

"My husband endeavoured, with all his might, to solve this business, but could not make it out clear. This money not only was not his, but he knew not from whence it had flown thither. As the circumstances of its coming were not plain, it was impossible to unravel the cause. We might, however, still rejoice that no one appeared to have lost it. The Mandarin committed my husband on suspicion, and has not yet decided on the nature of his crime. My husband daily pondered the subject, and considered that as this building originally belonged to your lordship's family, it was possible that some of your ancestors formerly deposited the treasure in the ground, and your father, not knowing of the circumstance, did not take it away. Hence, that which ought to have been a profitable concern, turned out to be a source of misfortune.

"It is not at present to be discussed, whether this be so or not. We only entreat that your lordship will claim it; this money will then be disposed of, when the money is once disposed of my husband will, in the midst of death, be restored to life. As it will be your lordship who restores his existence, all our property ought to become yours. How much more, then, this pleasure-ground, and these few apartments, which were constructed by your father with infinite pains and labour. Every thing has its owner. These, then, truly ought to revert to your family. There cannot remain the least dissatisfaction on our part. We entreat that your lordship will not reject them."

Ke-woo, having heard these words, was filled with suspicion. He then said, in answer, "My family has of old observed a maxim, not to receive the offers of the common people. As to your throwing yourselves upon my support, we will say nothing about that. It is true enough that the pleasure-ground and the apartments were all of them originally possessed by my family. They, were how-

ever, sold with all the proper forms of brokers and deeds, and were not conjured away by your relations. Therefore, if I want them again, I must take the original price and pay it back to you. Then, indeed, I may have them; but there is no reason why you should give them back for nothing. As to the treasure, it has no concern with me whatever; and it will not be proper for me to claim it. Do you now go and wait till I have had a meeting with the Hëen. I will then desire him to be careful in examining the case, as it is highly necessary to have a

clear adjudgment. If the charges are not true, your husband will of course be released from prison; and doubtlessly will not be put to death unjustly."

When the woman had heard these words, she rejoiced exceedingly, and having returned him ten thousand thanks, took her departure.

But it is not known from whence these misfortunes arose, or whether they were afterwards got the better of. There remains only one section; examine it a little, and you will learn.

(To be concluded next Month.)

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. III.)

PROPAGATION OF THE SCRIPTURES IN PERSIA.

Letter I.—From his Excellency Sir Gore Ousely, Bart. Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty to the Court of Persia, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1814.—My dear Lord—Finding that I am likely to be detained here some six or seven weeks, and apprehensive that my letters from Persia may not have reached your Lordship, I conceive it to be my duty to acquaint you, for the information of the society of Christians formed for the purpose of propagating the Sacred Writings, that agreeably to the wishes of our poor friend, the late Rev. Henry Martyn, I presented, in the name of the society (as he particularly desired) a copy of his translation of the New Testament into the Persian language, to his Persian Majesty, Fateh Ali Shah Kajar, having first made conditions that his Majesty was to peruse the whole, and favour me with his opinion of the style, &c.

Previous to delivering the book to the Shah, I employed transcribers to make some copies of it, which I distributed to Hajee Mahomed Hussein Khan, Prince of Maru, Mirza Abdul Wahab, and other men of learning and rank immediately about the person of the king, who, being

chiefly converts to the Soofi philosophy, would, I felt certain, give it a fair judgment, and, if called upon by the Shah for their opinion, report of it according to its intrinsic merits.

The enclosed translation of a letter from his Persian Majesty to me, will show your lordship that he thinks the complete work a great acquisition, and that he approves of the simple style, adopted by my lamented friend, Martyn, and his able coadjutor, Mirza Seyed Ali, so appropriate to the just and ready conception of the sublime morality of the Sacred Writings. Should the Society express a wish to possess the original letter from the Shah, or a copy of it in Persian, I shall be most happy to present either through your lordship.

I beg leave to add, that, if a correct copy of Mr. Martyn's translation has not yet been presented to the Society, I shall have great pleasure in offering one that has been copied from, and collated with the original left with me by Mr. Martyn, on which he had bestowed the greatest pains to render it perfect.

I also promise to devote my leisure to the correction of the press, in the event of your thinking proper to have it printed in England, should my Sovereign not have immediate occasion for my services out of England. I beg you to believe me, my dear lord, your lordship's most sincere and faithful humble servant,

GORE OUSELY.

Letter II.—*Translation of his Persian Majesty's Letter, referred to in the preceding.*

"In the name of the Almighty God, whose glory is most excellent.
"It is our august command, that the dignified and excellent, our trusty, faithful, and loyal well-wisher, Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary (after being honoured and exalted by the expressions of our highest regard and consideration) should know, that the copy of the Gospel, which was translated into Persian by the earned exertions of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, and which has been presented to us by your Excellency on the part of the high, dignified, learned, and enlightened society of Christians, united for the purpose of spreading abroad the Holy Books of the Religion of Jesus (upon whom, and upon all Prophets, be peace and blessings!) has reached us, and has proved highly acceptable to our august mind.

"In truth, through the learned and unremitted exertions of the Rev. Henry Martyn, it has been translated in a style most befitting sacred books, that is, in an easy and simple diction. Formerly, the four Evangelists, Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John, were known in Persia; but now the whole of the New Testament is completed in a most excellent manner; and this circumstance has been an additional source of pleasure to our enlightened and august mind. Even the Four Evangelists, which were known in this country, had never been before explained in so clear and luminous a manner. We, therefore, have been particularly delighted with this copious and complete translation. Please the most merciful God, we shall command the Select of Servants who are admitted to our presence*, to read to us the above-mentioned book from the beginning to the end, that we may, in the most minute manner, hear and comprehend its contents.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to rejoice the hearts of the above-mentioned dignified, learned, and enlightened so-

* Note by Sir Gore Ouseley.—I beg leave to remark, that the word "Tilawat," which the translator has rendered "read," is an honourable signification of that act, almost exclusively applied to the perusing or reciting the Koran. The making use therefore, of this term or expression, shows the degree of respect and estimation in which the Shah holds the New Testament.

ciety, with assurances of our highest regard and approbation; and to inform those excellent individuals, who are so virtuously engaged in disseminating and making known the true meaning and intent of the Holy Gospel, and other points in sacred books, that they are deservedly honoured with our royal favour. Your Excellency must consider yourself as bound to fulfil this royal request. Given in Rebialavil, 1229.

(Sealed) "FATEH ALI SHAH KAJAR."

COUNTRY OF NIPAL.

The late campaign in Nipal, and subsequent surrender of the north-west districts to the British arms, have been productive of various sketches of parts of the Nipal territory, and of the peculiar manners of its inhabitants. The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman travelling with the Company's political agent in the Gurhwal, a tract of country hitherto unexplored by Europeans, and will not be viewed as altogether uninteresting.

Camp, Comhar Sein, May 24.—We have just returned from bathing in the Sutlege. We descended by a curious ghaut, nearly three miles in length. It is formed by rude and strong steps cut in the rock, winding a little, but in many places nearly perpendicular. The difficulties of ascent and descent may be judged of from our trip having occupied five hours. The river is about forty yards wide, swift and deep, with many rocky rapids and falls in its bed. Its water is of a dirty white colour, from the sand which it bears along. We found people collecting gold in its shallows, and bought all they had. We learnt, that near its source, in Bootan, are some valuable gold-mines, from which small masses of pure metal are detached and hurried away by the impetuosity of the current. We found the water very cold, from the neighbouring snow.

Theog, May 28.—On the 25th, we moved by a south-westerly direction, to a place called Phagoo; a petty state, in which we saw nothing remarkable, save an elegant temple, built on the Chinese model, and dedicated to Bhownanee. Theog, where we now are, is a small lordship of 1,500 rupees a year. Kirtee Ranna, the late Goorkha commander in the districts, passed to-day, with his cap-

tive army, towards General Ochterlony's camp. The chief is a poor old man, above seventy, much like a worn-out mulatto-woman, with Chinese features. Yet, decrepid as he is, he has all the spirit of a noble soldier. I have already told you, that he had been betrayed to the Raja of Bischur. He says, his men fired only blank cartridge. One of the Sirdars, or Bharadras, with him, is an uncle of the gallant Umr Singh. We asked him, "if he would return to Napaul with his nephew?" "Why should I go?" he replied, "I have ate the Napaul salt; I have served, and have not fallen." "But why should you have died, right or wrong, when the game was all up?" "I was a soldier in the Raja's service, and should have stood to the last. I must never again see my country. Such refined sentiments of military glory inhabit the bosoms of these half-civilized mountaineers!

Phagoo, June 2.—We have now moved to another ridge of mountains, but have seen nothing worth description. The people are in that mixed state, between civilized and savage life, which it is interesting to see and depict. Some of their customs are loathsome to the more enlightened European. Let a small trait, at present, suffice. It is an universal practice for one woman to be the wife of three, four, and even five brothers, at one and the same time. Nor is this unnatural habit followed by such jealousy and discord as would seem likely to arise from it. The offspring of the fraternity is allotted in a regular and satisfactory manner: the first child falling to the oldest brother; the second to the second, and so on. My limited acquaintance with the language of the natives, does not enable me to give a satisfactory explanation of the causes of this strange departure from the general usages of the world. They plead poverty; but, then, what becomes of the surplus of females? or, are they naturally fewer in number than the males? and why are they so?

Seran, in the lower part of the Snowy Range, June 19.—We have moved on but a little way since the date of my last letter, which was dispatched from Rampoor. Rampoor is of course the principal mart for both hill, Bootanese, and low-country articles; but her traffic is inconsiderable. Cloth, cotton, sugar, &c. are brought from the plains, and sold to the hill people,

These again carry through the passes, by the Sutlege and another river (which runs by Leo, at a considerable distance above this, and goes to China), iron, copper, grain, tobacco, and indigo, which they exchange with the Bootanese for shawl-wool, common wool, tea, and China cloths. We have procured some pieces of shawl-wool cloth, and other woollen cloths manufactured here, as specimens of the country fabrics. They are pretty good; but the want of capital, and difficulties of the road, are unconquerable obstacles to the extension of trade. We have gained full information respecting the different routes to Mantullai Garna, a Chinese town, and the tract leading to Buddrenath. The roads are described as dangerous and difficult, along ledges of rock projecting over tremendous depths, and yielding a very unsafe and uncertain support to the feet of passengers. But, from finding that Gounts, or Bootan ponies, are brought from the hills to this place, we suspect the dangers to be exaggerated. After remaining two days at Rampoor, we pushed on by two marches to this place, which is about twenty-two miles further up the river. The first day we ascended right up the precipice above Rampoor, by a winding and dangerous path; and, after a fatiguing pull of several hours, reached the summit of the hill, topped, as usual, by a Goorkha fort. The ascent was fully five miles in height. The view was noble. The snow was rather obscured in clouds; but on all sides immense fantastic peaks towered above the lower hills. We passed through some of the richest beds of strawberries I ever saw in garden or on hill. We likewise got abundance of fully ripe apricots. Next day we pushed on to Seran. This was a fatiguing march, for we had first to descend nearly as low as the bed of the Sutlege, and then to climb a hot steep rock for several koss. Seran is about three miles above the river, on a hill, which runs to a great length, and ends in snow. It consists merely of the Raja's house, and those of a few families drawn together by his residing here. He is a fine, fair, but rather bashful boy, of about six years old. He was nearly surprised by the Goorkhas in Rampoor, and had scarcely time to save himself by flying to Kunwar, the remotest province of Bischur, in the snowy hills; he lost all his pro-

perty. Bischur is at present governed by three or four Wuzeers, who have separate charges, and reside in different parts of the Raj.—We have been here two days, and shall now penetrate through the mountains. You shall have an account of the customs, trade, and particularly of the shawl-wool. The Bhootas are represented as a singularly honest, mild, and hospitable people; so that we have nothing to fear. We shall take out few people, lest we should alarm the jealousy of the Chinese officers. To-day we sent one tent up the high hill above us, and shall continue one night among the snow, for the sake of observations.

THE COUNTRY COTTAGE.

From the Chinese of He-hwan.

He, himself, cut the Sô,* and wove the garment for rain;
The smoke on the southern hill discovers the door of his cot;
The hill-wife soon announces, "Well boiled are the pears;"
The children roam distant to meet him from the pea-field returning.
In the shaded lake, the fish frisk on the watery mirror;
The birds revert to the green-tufted hill, and brush flying about.
In the season of flowers, crowds of men will be going and returning.
O! could I purchase Yen-kwangs' retired stone in the brook, where of old he angled.

This translation, which is from the pen of the Reverend Thomas Morrison, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and compiler of the forth-coming Chinese Dictionary, would be more appropriately entitled "The Season of Spring," on which it is a brief and desultory eulogium, marked with that tenderness of feeling, and sensibility to pleasure excited by trivial circumstances, which the contemplation of nature, and of man in a rural state, so usually induces.

In the first stanza, the reader is struck with the similitude of tone and imagery which he observes between this Chinese poem and the Elegy in a Country Churchyard. In the opening verse, the poet presents us with the image of a cottager, who is the maker of his own bad-weather garment. Further particulars of this

* Leaf of which the Chinese make a kind of cloak, worn by husbandmen, watermen, and others.

† Rustic.

‡ A person famous during the dynasty Han, who retired from court to a country life.

Chinese great coat have been seen in the ASIATIC JOURNAL for January last, p. 38, text and note.

The second verse paints the pleasing situation of the cottage, and the third and fourth, "the rural sights and rural sounds," which belong to its enjoyments. The scene is laid in the hills, where rural objects are always more rural than on the plains. The voice of the cottager's wife, calling her husband to his meal, is a well-chosen image, and perhaps new; while the preparation of the meal, which it supposes, is a counterpart of Gray's "blazing hearth," and Thompson's Man lost in the Snow. The children, setting out to meet their father on his return from the pea-field, is another counterpart of Gray, who paints them coming back to their mother:

"No children run to lip their sire's return."

Is the translation faithful in the use of the word "roam?" To roam, is to wander to and fro.—Gray and Thomson, in this imagery, have but followed Virgil.

The second stanza is a general description of the animation of nature at the return of spring, concluding with a sigh after a secluded spot, and the calm occupation of angling. The verse beginning, "In the season of flowers," might be illustrated by many passages of Hindoo poetry, the similar imagery to which, in this specimen of Chinese, is not uninteresting. The spring is the oriental season for travelling; and, therefore, the poet vivifies his landscape, not only with moving fish and birds, but with men going and returning. At page 152 of this Journal, the poem, entitled Conjugal Love, and its accompanying remarks, throws further light on this image. "The commencement of the rainy season," says Mr. Wilson, in his notes to his beautiful translation of the Megha Duta, "being peculiarly delightful in Hindoostan, from the contrast it affords to the sultry weather immediately preceding, and also rendering the roads pleasant and practicable, is usually selected for travelling. The month Askad'ha or Ashar'ha comprehends the latter part of June and the commencement of July, and is the period about which the south-west monsoon, or rainy season, usually sets in." We see now, the reason, why the first image in the poem is that of the husbandman clothed in his rainy-garment.

ARABIAN TALES, ORIGINALLY PERSIAN.

In a little volume, bearing the title of *Les Voyages de Sindbad le Marin*, which issued from the royal press at Paris, in the year 1814, Mons. Langlès, an Orientalist of very high celebrity, has given

us the Arabic text of قصه السندباد البحري

Kisseh al Sindbad al bahri,

or Story of *Sindbad the Sailor*, (so well known through M. Galland's French *Mille et une Nuits*, and our common English editions of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments,") with a new literal translation, and many excellent notes: besides a preface of thirty pages. In this, M. Langlès states his opinion concerning the true origin of these Arabian tales; and traces them to a Persian source. It has been remarked, he informs us, by several writers, that *Sindbad*, *Hindbad*, and even the names of principal personages in the "Thousand and one Nights," belong to the Persian language; a circumstance which confirms the assertion of a most learned and judicious Arabian author, who declares that those tales were borrowed from the Persians. This author is *Mas'udi* the historian, and we shall here quote his words—"I have already mentioned," says he, "the books brought to us, and those translated for our use from the Persian, Indian and Greek languages, and the manner of their composition. Such, for instance, as the work entitled, in Persian, *Heza afzaneh* (هزاره)

or the "Thousand Tales," of which the Arabic paraphrase is called *Alef Khirafet* (الف خرافة) a name wherein *Khirafet* is synonymous with the Persian word *afzaneh*, and this work is generally designated under the title of *Alef leilet we leilet* (الف ليلة وليلة) "The Thousand and one Nights."—It contains the history of a king, his vizier, and two daughters, one named *Shir-zad* (شيرزاد) the other *Din-azad* (دينازاد). Such also is the book of *Tsegil* (or *Tsegiled* شقيلد)

and of *Shimas* (شيماس) and the anecdotes it relates concerning a king of India, and his vizier. We may likewise add the *Book of Sindbad* (كتاب السندباد), and other compositions of the same kind."

This formal testimony of *Mas'udi* renders it unnecessary for me, says M. Langlès, to offer any further argument against the conjectures of some learned men, who have considered the "Thousand and one Nights" as a work originally Arabian, and perhaps even European. He believes that the names of Arabians, and many pictures of their manners, are interpolations of the translators or imitators; and the conspicuous figure which *Harun al Rashid* makes in these stories may arise from his celebrity among the writers of Eastern Romance; equal to that which Charlemagne enjoyed among the old French *Romanciers*.

Under the auspices of *Harun al Rashid*, and of the Khalifs who immediately succeeded him, his sons *Al Amin* and *Al Mamun* (that is, during the last years of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century of our era), the Arabs enriched their literature by the translation of Coptic, Greek, Syriack, Persian, and Indian works. But amidst the wars and other calamities that desolated Asia, after the Khalifat of Baghdad had ceased (in 1258) the *Gabrs* or Fireworshippers of Persia, driven by religious persecution from their unhappy country, were scarcely able to preserve some mutilated fragments of their *Zendavesta*, the code of their great legislator *Zeratusht* or *Zoroaster*, and we may suppose that but few volumes, written in the *Pahlavi*, or ancient dialect of Persia, escaped the general destruction: although the most interesting or popular works may be still known, however imperfectly, through the medium of translations made by the Arabs.

Monsieur Langlès could not discover that any copy of the *Thousand and One Nights*, nor even of *Sindbad's* story, exists in modern Persian; those in the more ancient dialect having perished, it is to be feared, many centuries ago. He has consulted, in transcribing the Arabic text of *Sindbad*, and in translating it into French, two manuscripts of that noble collection, the *Bibliothèque du Roi*—an establishment wherein (as we understand from several who have lately visited Paris) he fills the important office of 'Conservateur des Manuscrits' in such a manner as to afford the most general satisfaction. He has also collated others, procured for him by M. Caussin de Perseval, by his colleague Don Raphael, Professor

of Arabic, and by M. Marcel, director of the royal press, who brought three copies from Egypt.

After Sinbad, M. Langlès has added the *Keidainesa*, (كيداليسا) "Stratagems, Frauds, or Cunning Devices of Women," a title much more happily expressed in French by 'Ruses des Femmes.' Of this entertaining little story, which occupies but nine pages, we shall offer an account in some future number of the Asiatic Journal, remarking here, that of both works, the Arabic text is, as might well be expected from the superintendence of so able an orientalist as M. Langlès, printed with considerable accuracy and neatness.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A private letter gives the following description of this colony, and of the native population:—"Sidney has a beautiful appearance; the houses being white, intermixed with trees, chiefly the peach, which grows with great luxuriance here, in the same manner as our apple-trees; degenerating and producing no fruit against a wall. I have seen horses in an orchard, as well as pigs, feeding, with permission of the owners, on peaches. In fact, they fatten the latter on this fruit. In this town, there are a church and hospital, and I dare say not less than seven or eight thousand inhabitants. You may judge what they principally consist of—the most opulent have been convicts; and you will be surprised when I acquaint you, I have sat at the Governor's table with highwaymen, and some characters less honourable, but who now hold some lucrative offices under the crown! You must often have read of the natives. They (I mean those that visit the town) talk English fluently, and pay no respect to persons. A naked fellow will accost even the Governor, as he passes him, with "How do, Governor?" with scarcely a nod. I visited them in the vicinity of the town lately, and observing a child tolerably white, I remarked to the supposed father, "That not your child; too white?" "Yes, Sir," replied the savage, "my *gen* (wife) eat too much white bread." I could not help laughing heartily. They are courageous in fight, which frequently takes place. On the death of any one, the nearest relation is obliged to stand punishment for permitting him to

die! He stands at a distance with a shield made of hard wood, and the rest throw spears with great dexterity at him, while he defends himself, till wounded, or perhaps killed; and there the affair ends. Lately, in the vicinity of the town, a battle took place, where about two hundred were engaged, I believe in consequence of the death of the celebrated Bennelong, who visited England some years ago, and was taken great notice of. The spears flew very thick, and about thirty men were wounded.

"To see the children running backwards and forwards, behind the hostile parties, where they share an equal danger, would surprise you. The fair sex encourage the men to battle, and when the ladies can refrain no longer, they set-to with *waddies*, a heavy short club, and many a broken skull ensues. In company with a gentleman, I went to see a *barroberry*, or night-dance, a short way from Sydney, about ten at night. We found sixty or eighty, lying in front of the fires in the wood, all naked, men, women, and children. They began, after painting their bodies, to sing and dance in voices and attitudes that it is impossible for me to describe. There were no other Europeans present; but we met with not the least molestation. Many of them, who had learned my name, said, "Mr. — you give some rum when come to town." It is a most singular trait of these savages, that they fight with a degree of honour which would reflect credit on the most civilized nations. If one of them throws a foul spear (when his adversary's back is turned) he is, if observed, immediately turned out for punishment by all parties. Another strange mode of fighting in single combat, with *waddies*, is this: one holds up his head, whilst the other strikes him a blow which is enough to fell an ox; and in case he does not knock his brains out, he allows the other to do the same; but their skulls are like flint. The natives of Van Diemen's Land are of a different race of savages, for they never mix with Europeans, and have woolly heads like the Africans. The bush-rangers (convicts, who have escaped into the woods), live on kangaroos, &c. frequently shoot them without the least cause, which may be a reason for their not mixing with us. The climate is healthy, and the children of Europeans remarkably so."

POETRY.

TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. S. A.

COME, simular of Joy! thy baleful hand
Wave, Disappointment, o'er these
blooming flowers!
Come, that approach'dst me with sweet
aspect bland,
Fair winning smile, and voice of happy
hours!
Come, fiend malignant! thy foul form
reveal,
Thy dark cold features, flinty bosom,
own;
Show thy hard hand, that to the wretch
can deal
For fish a serpent, and for bread a
stone:
Come! thou shalt me, against thy will,
befriend;
And, whilst thou shak'st each pillar of
my heart,
And whilst thou wouldst Hope's straining
cables rend,
Thou shalt high Wisdom's saving lore
impart,
Withdraw my leaning arm, new nerve my
force,
And send me, victor o'er thee, on my
course!

TO THE SAME.

By the Same.

YES, Disappointment, of full many a
joy—
Thou stern disposer, at whose frown
depart
The timid pleasures—thou canst rob
my heart,
And, at thy bidding, my poor life annoy!
Yes, thou canst dash away the cup I raise
To these parch'd lips; canst wake the
gale,
And rough the smooth sea, when I
spread the sail;
Canst break the branch where my depen-
dence stays:
Yes, thou canst rob me, canst afflict me,
still;
From my fond hands each little treasure
wring;

And sorrows hourly to my bosom
bring;
But yet not all things hast thou at thy
will!
It is not thine, unpitying Power, to tear
From this armed breast the jewel that I
wear!

TO THE SAME.

By the Same.

I KNOW thee, blaster of the buds of
spring!
Fell Disappointment, that dost canker-
ing eat
The rose's bloom, and spoil the berry
sweet,
And 'mid the young corn light, with lo-
cust-wing!
I know thee, in thy gauzy garment drest,
Apples of ashes in thy hand that bear'st,
Wreaths of false flowers and hollow
shells that wear'st,
A weed thy hand-staff, and a cloud thy
crest!
I know thee, curst Enchanter! that em-
ploy'st
Thy wand to close each prospect that
doth ope
At the blest call of that good wizard,
Hope,
And what he deftly buildeth still des-
troy'st!
I know thy form, thy garb, thy strong
controll,
Yet dare defy thee in my fixed soul!

TO THE SAME.

By the Same.

So, as the pilgrim, on that desert bare,
Travelling all day across the thirsty land,
Where white waves rise, a stormy sea
of sand,
On, with worn limbs, and heavy heart,
doth fare;
But, when, before his eyes, there stretches
wide
Fair water, as he deems, in which the
skies,
Reflected there, behold their own
sweet dyes,
And where tall shadows bathe, the palm-
tree's pride.

Then leaps for joy, and only counts the way
That is between him and those pleasant banks,
And lifts to heaven his sunken eye in thanks—
But still finds sand where seemed water lay ;*
So, I, Maria, have but hoped in vain,
And, from my hope, draw but my newer pain !

TO THE SAME.

(By the Same.)

Thou noted promise-breaker ! that between
The lover stepst, and his fair mistress dear,
Whenas, bright Venus' star beneath, the green
He paces soft, but can no footsteps hear;
No whisper, by the blind-boy taught ; no sound
Of tender feet ;—and, vainly peering, tries,
E'er yet, returning oft, he leaves the ground,
That shape to see for which all day he sighs !
Thou, that from day to day, th' expected sail
Deny'st the anxious merchant on the strand ;
Thou, that hast filled with woe so many a tale,
And lay'st on me, at every turn, thy hand !
Hard-hearted Disappointment ! oh that verse
Not failed my Muse, when I thy deeds rehearse !

TO THE SAME.

(By the Same.)

Oh ! not thy strength, but others' weakness see,
Supporter, Disappointment, of thy reign !
There are that own no vassalage to thee,

* For accounts of the mirage, an optical delusion, presenting the appearance of water, observed in sandy deserts, see various oriental travellers, and the first number of the *Asiatic Journal*, page 38. The explanation is, that the polished surfaces of the particles of fine sand reflect the rays of light, in the same manner as those of the particles of water.—*Edis.*

And all thy power, and all thy wit disdain !
The infirm sex thou may'st in high waves heave,
And wreck the gay ship on the looked-for shore ;
Time's waxen form thou may'st of bliss bereave,
Blight the frail herb, and blast the fruit it bore ;
His golden promise pluck from tender youth,
Make spoil of beauty's evanescent snow,
Fortune's unstable smile, and Friendship's truth,
And, from unconstant breast, work true love's woe :
Such are thy triumphs ; but nor might nor art,
Can take from me my rest in Mary's heart !

NURUZ ;

OR THE LOVES OF THE ROSE AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

SIR,

The following *jeu-d'esprit* has a reference to *The Loves of the Rose and the Nightingale*, an Eastern allegory, founded on the reputed fondness of the bird for that flower in the vernal season.—If you deem the trifle worth your acceptance, it is much at your service.

Yours, &c. THE AUTHOR.

THE Nightingale a sonnet owes
In season to the love-ripe Rose,
Whose fairy perfumes haunt the gale,
That they may listen to his tale,
Where Echo, hid in thicket nigh,
O'erhears and tells the chaunter's joy :
The youthful flowers, in spring-robés drest,
Envy the Rose her am'rous guest ;
But, as her charms unfold, the sun
Is by the blooming syren won.
And daily homage to her pays,
A rival to the warbler's lays.
To baffle, then, this adverse spell,
Oh, spare thy notes, sweet Philomel !
For Sol, at eve, must bid adieu,
When thou thy suit can best renew ;
With magic arm'd, the moment seize,
Pour forth thy philters on the breeze ;
And, as his fickle warmth grows less,
Be this the hour for thy caress ;
Now serenade ; and, ere the morn,
The Rose is thine, and his the Thorn.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Mégha Dúta, or *Cloud Messenger*, a Poem, in the Sanscrit Language, by Cálidása ; translated into English Verse, with Notes and Illustrations : by Horace Hayman Wilson, Assistant-Surgeon in the Service of the Honourable East-India Company, and Secretary to the Asiatic Society. Published under the Sanction of the College of Fort William.—Calcutta printed.—London reprinted by Black, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to the Honourable East-India Company.

If the poem we now introduce to our readers could prefer no stronger claim upon our attention, it would demand the notice of the *Asiatic Journal*, from the simple circumstance of its being the only considerable translation from Sanscrit poetry, that has hitherto been offered to the public in the style of English metre.* It possesses, however, in itself, beauties of the most enchanting nature ; and the pleasure we have derived from its perusal, strongly induces us to congratulate the present generation on the discovery of a new source of enjoyment, obtained by the acquisition of a new language.

The great idiomatical difference that exists between the English and Sanscrit languages must have rendered Mr. Wilson's task peculiarly difficult. If, therefore, he has succeeded in presenting to his countrymen one of the most perfect translations that adorns the literature of the nation, (and such is our opinion of Mr. Wilson's performance), he undoubtedly deserves the appellation of a polite scholar, if not the more exalted title of an original genius.

* Mr. Halhed must be well known as the first European who acquired the knowledge of Sanscrit.

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His object, as he informs us in the preface, was, “ to render thoughts rather than words ;” and this was unquestionably, the only rational course he could pursue in the production of a metrical translation. He seems, however, to have assumed a still higher privilege, and one that we are not equally disposed to grant ; for, according to his own acknowledgment, he has not scrupled to make alterations in the order of the poem, whenever it might appear to him that amendments were desirable. Now, although the avowal is candid, and the instances of such alterations are not frequent, we must regard them nevertheless as unwarrantable liberties taken with the original, and, to a certain extent, as a source of disappointment to the reader, who would rather consider himself as enjoying the effusions of a distant age, than the improvements of a living poet.

The following quotation from the preface we present to our readers, both as a specimen of Mr. Wilson's critical sagacity, and as one of the best introductions we can prefix to the passages we shall shortly extract from the poem.—

The circumstances of eastern society and climate tend, in a great measure, to exclude sublimity, either moral or physical, from their literary compositions ; but the same circumstances are favourable to the less awful graces of poetry, to the elegantly minute observation of nature, and the tender expression of natural sensibility. The frowning rock or foaming cataract, the furious tyrant or undaunted patriot, are not to be traced in *Sanscrit* verse ; but we shall frequently meet with the impassioned lover or affectionate husband, with the unobtrusive blossoms of the flower and

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the evanescent tints of the sky. In point of language, Sanscrit writers are certainly not surpassed, and perhaps unequalled; and their style in general is as full as it is sweet, as majestic as it is harmonious. The exceeding copiousness of the language sometimes leads them into those tricks of composition, which formerly exercised the misdirected ingenuity of *Europe*, and puns, and quibbles, and endless alliteration constitute the stanza. Their attention, also, to minute objects, sometimes terminates in quaintness and affectation; but from the faults of either style or fancy, the subject of our present enquiry is entirely exempt: there are, also, a copiousness and consistency in it, which are not often paralleled in oriental writings; a quick succession of thought and description, which the title of the work does not lead us to expect, and a successful avoiding of inconsistency or absurdity, which so protracted an apostrophe as forms the theme of the poem might have induced us to apprehend. The style of the work is also exceedingly simple, while, at the same time, it is exquisitely polished. The merits of the work are so highly appreciated by the *Hindus*, that notwithstanding its shortness, it is classed amongst their *Maha Caryas* or great poems, and notwithstanding its perspicuity, it is the object of much critical acumen, and learned elucidation.

If the poem which is now before us, is exempt from many of those faults which abound in the compositions of other Sanscrit writers, it may also perhaps be admitted, that it possesses beauties of a more exalted character than are usually to be met with in oriental poetry. It must be owned, however, that these are only transient glimpses of a sort of *mild sublimity*, and that our minds return unagitated to the delights of tender sympathy and delicate description.

In the course of this article we shall endeavour to select such passages as may serve to elucidate the above remarks, and to portray the peculiar features of Sanscrit poetry. But the argument of the poem demands our first atten-

tion, and cannot be better described than in the language of Mr. Wilson:—

A *Yacsha*, or demigod so called, and a servant of the Hindu god of wealth, *Cuvêra*, had incurred the displeasure of his lord by neglecting a garden entrusted to his charge, and allowing it to be injured by the entrance of *Airâvata*, the elephant of *Indra*, deity of the firmament: as a punishment for his offence, he was condemned to twelve months banishment from *Alaca*, the city of the *Yacshas*, and consequent separation from his home and wife. The seat of his exile is the mountain *Râmâgiri*, and upon the opening of the poem he is supposed to have passed a period of eight months in solitary seclusion. The poem opens at the commencement of the rainy season, when heavy clouds are gathering in the south, and proceeding in a northerly course, or towards the *Himâla* mountains, and the fictitious position of the residence of the *Yacshas*. To one of these, the distressed demigod addresses himself, and desires the cloud to waft his sorrows to a beloved and regretted wife. For this purpose, he first describes the route which the messenger is to pursue; and this gives the poet an opportunity of alluding to the principal mountains, rivers, temples, &c. that are to be met with on the road from *Râmâgiri* to *Oujein*, and thence, nearly due north, to the *Himâlaya*, or snowy mountains. The fabulous mountain *Caîlâsa*, and the city of *Cuvêra*, *Alaca*, which are supposed to be in the central part of the snowy range, are next described, and we then come to the description of the *Yacsha*'s wife. The cloud is next instructed how to express the feelings and situation of the exile, and he is then dismissed from the presence of the deity, and the poem of *Câludâsa*.

The idea of a cloud being requested to convey a message from a man to his wife, may possibly appear a more strange than beautiful fiction to the less warm imagination of a northern latitude, and may even excite the laughter of some of our *English* readers; but it does not necessarily follow, that

what would be ridiculous in an English poem, must be equally absurd in one that was composed in a country where the manners of the natives are as different from ours as their imaginations are more fervid. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to avow that we consider the idea, when explained by a reference to oriental customs, to be at once both happy in its conception and serious in its nature.

It has been already noticed, that in India, at the commencement of the rainy season, the clouds proceed for a considerable distance in a northerly direction; it is also observed by Mr. Wilson in one of the notes at the end of the volume, that the rainy season is the time which is usually selected for travelling, on account of the freshness of the atmosphere; the clouds, therefore, are hailed by numbers as the harbingers of grateful tidings from their distant friends.

After the above explanation, the personification of a cloud can scarcely be deemed extraordinary. The additional observation, however, may not be amiss, that, according to the Hindu mythology, the clouds themselves are deified.—The one which is the subject of the present poem is represented as having assumed the form of an elephant.

We conceive that the following lines will be thought appropriate as our first extract, and are convinced that they will not be perused with indifference:—

Long on the mass of mead-reviving dew,
The heavenly exile fixed his eager view;
And still the melancholy tear suppress'd,
Though bitterest sorrow wrung his heaving breast.
Reflection told what promise of delight
Sprang from such gathering shades to happier sight,
Where the worn traveller is joyed to trace,
His home approaching, and a wife's embrace.
What hope, alas, was his? Yet fancy found
Some solace in the glooms that deepened

And bade him hail, amidst the labouring air,

A friendly envoy to his distant fair:
Who, charged with grateful tidings,
might impart [heart.
New life and pleasure to her drooping

The following lines descriptive of the vivifying influence of the cloud, are exceedingly beautiful:—

Reviving nature bounteous shall dispense,
To cheer thy journey, every charm of sense;
[hue,
Blossoms with blended green and russet
And opening buds shall smile upon thy view;
[arise,
Earth's blazing woods in incense shall
And warbling birds with music fill the skies.

And again,

Then shall their groves diffuse profounder gloom,
[illumine.
And brighter buds the deepening shade

The idea expressed in this latter couplet we believe to be purely Asiatic; and, in our opinion, it has seldom been equalled in European poetry.

The description of one of the sacred cities of the Hindus, which we shall next extract, sufficiently evinces, that the Sanscrit writers were not indifferent to the force of a good climax. A quotation, however, from Mr. Wilson's note upon this passage, will be necessary, in order to render it intelligible:—

It appears by the explanation of the commentators, that the exhausted pleasures of *Swerga* (the Hindu paradise) had proved insufficient for the recompense of certain acts of austerity, which, however, were not such as to merit final emancipation; the divine persons had, therefore, to seek elsewhere for the balance of their reward, and for that purpose they returned to earth, bringing with them the fairest portion of *Swerga*, in which they continued to live in the discharge of pious duties, till the whole account was settled, and their liberated spirits were re-united with the great, uniform, and primeval essence. The portion of *Swerga* thus brought to earth was the city *Avanti*, whose superior sanctity and divine privileges are

here alluded to, and thus explained by the poet :

Behold the city whose immortal fame
Glows in *Avanti's* or *Vidâ's* name !
Renowned for deeds that worth and love
inspire,

And bards to paint them with poetic fire :
The fairest portion of celestial birth,
Of Indra's paradise transferred to earth ;
The last reward to acts austerest given,
The only recompense then left to heaven.

The poets of the east have been often described as delighting in the exuberance of fanciful imagery. The present poem is probably more exempt from this species of bad taste than the generality of such compositions ; but passages may still be found where the indulgence of this propensity is pursued to an extent that becomes truly ridiculous. It will be requisite to produce a specimen or two of this description of writing, which though, as we have already noticed, it does not often occur, constitutes, in our opinion, the greatest defect of the poem, regarded simply as a work of taste :—

Nay more, *Bhavanî** shall herself approve,

And pay thy services with looks of love ;
When as her *Siva's* twilight rites† begin,
And he would clothe him in the reeking skin,

He deems thy form the sanguinary hide,
And casts his elephant attire‡ aside ;
For at his shoulders, like a dusky robe,
Mantling impends thy dark and shadowy globe :

Where ample forests stretched its skirts below,
[stow ;
Projecting trees like dangling limbs be-
And vermeil roses, fiercely blooming,
shed [sembling red.

Their rich reflected glow, their blood-re-

If we admit the efficacy of works

* *Bhavanî* is one of the many names of the consort of *Siva*.

† *Siva* is supposed to be dancing at the performance of the evening *Sandhya* (a religious ceremony), and to have assumed as his cloak the bloody skin of an elephant, formerly belonging to an *Asur* destroyed by him.

‡ It will be remembered that the cloud was in the form of an elephant.

of supererogation, we must excuse the absurdity contained in the three last verses of the following extract, in consideration of the exquisite beauty of those which immediately precede them :—

Now to *Gambhîra's* wave thy shadow flies,

And on the stream's pellucid surface lies,
Like some loved image faithfully imprest
Deep in the maiden's pure unsullied breast :

And vain thy struggles to escape her wiles,
Or disappoint those sweetly treacherous smiles, [dart,

Which glistening *Saphara** insidious
Bright as the lotus, at thy vanquished heart.

Mr. Wilson's taste, though fashioned after the most perfect models, is occasionally a little warped by his enthusiastic estimation of his author, which leads him to admire several prettinesses and fanciful allusions, which, we are convinced, his more sober judgment would teach him to condemn. This, however, is a venial and even a natural error, in one who is eagerly restoring to the world the buried and almost forgotten treasures of a distant age.

We have already noticed that the *Mégha Dûta* exhibits strokes of a more bold and elevated description than is strictly conformable to the eastern style. But even here it must be observed, the sublimity is not consistent ; for we cannot discover a single sketch of the more striking features of nature, where imagery has not been borrowed from the graceful or minute, to assist in the delineation of the rugged and the grand. The beautiful is presented to our view, where the sublime should be alone portrayed, and those objects which an European would describe as great and lofty, under the pencil of the eastern artist degenerate into small.

What can be less appropriate

* Small, white, glistening fish.

than the last couplet of the following passage, intended as an apt similitude to an event both grand in character, and sacred in tradition ?

Hence to the land of Brahma's favoured sons,
O'er *Curu's* fatal field thy journey runs ;
With deepest glooms haug o'er the deadly plain, [slain ;
Dewed with the blood of mighty warriors
There *Arjun's* wrath opposing armies felt, [dealt,
And countless arrows strong *Gandîra**
Thick as thy drops that, in the pelting shower, [flower.
Incessant hurtle round the shrinking

The description of the *Himâla* mountains, lately discovered to be the highest in the world, though undoubtedly fine in parts, is strangely interspersed with certain insignificant allusions, directly calculated to diminish the awfully sublime emotions which the contemplation of their rugged and stupendous aspect would naturally excite :—

Ascended thence a transient period rest,
Renowned *Cailâsa's* venerated guest ;
That mount, whose sides with brightest lustre shine,

A polished mirror, worthy charms divine ;
Whose base a *Ravan* from its centre wrung,
Shaken not sundered, stable though unstrung ; [sight,

Whose lofty peaks to distant realms in
Present a *Siva's* smile, a lotus white :

And lo ! those peaks than ivory more clear, [appear ;
When yet unstained the parted tusks
Beam with new lustre, as around their head [spread ;

Thy glossy glooms metallic darkness
As shews a *Halabhrîta's* sable vest,
More fair the pallid beauty of his breast.

But it is time that we should contemplate our author in the softened ardor of his native character, in the tenderness of his glowing imagination and the sweetness of his delicate taste.

Can any thing be more touch-

* *Gandîra* was the appellation of *Arjun's* bow ;

ingly beautiful than the following lines, descriptive of the *Yacsha's* wife, lamenting her absent husband ?

I view her now ! long weeping swells her eyes, [sighs ;
And those dear lips are dried by parching
Sad on her hand her pallid cheek declines, [shines ;
And half unseen through veiling tresses
As when a darkling night the moon enshrouds, [the clouds.
A few faint rays break straggling through
Now at thy sight I mark fresh sorrows flow,
And sacred sacrifice augments her woe ;
I mark her now, with fancy's aid retrace
This wasted figure, and this haggard face ;
Now from her favourite bird she seeks relief,

And tells the tuneful *Sarica* her grief ;
Mourns o'er the feathered prisoner's kindred fate,

And fondly questions of its absent mate ;
In vain the lute for harmony is strung,
And round the robe-neglected shoulder slung ; [in vain,

And flattering accents strive to catch,
Our race's old commemorative strain ;
The falling tear, that from reflexion springs,

Corrodes incessantly the silvery strings ;
Recurring woe still pressing on the heart,
The skilful hand forgets its grateful art,
And idly wandering strikes no measured tone,

But makes a sad wild warbling of its own.
At times such solace animates her mind,
As widowed wives in cheerless absence find ; [floor,

She counts the flowers now faded on the
That graced with monthly piety the door ;
Thence reckons up the period since from home, [roam ;

And far from her was I compelled to
And deeming fond my term of exile run,
Conceives my homeward journey is begun.
Lightened by tasks like these the day proceeds, [ceeds ;

But much I dread a bitterer night succ-
When thou shalt view her on the earth's cold breast,

Or lonely couch of separation rest,
Disturbed by tears those pallid cheeks that burn,

And visions of her dearer half's return.
Now seeking sleep a husband to restore,
And waking now his absence to deplore ;

Deprived of slumber by returning woes,
Or mocked by idle phantoms of repose;
Till her slight form, consumed by cease-
less pain, [its wane.
Shews, like the moon, fast hastening to

Another passage, scarcely in-
ferior to the last, shall close our
extracts:—

Dull as the flower when clouds through
ether sweep,
Not wholly waking, nor resigned to sleep,
Her heavy eye-lids languidly unclose,
To where the moon its silvery radiance
throws, [come light;
Mild through the chamber; once a wel-
Avoided now, and hateful to her sight.
Those charms that glittering ornaments
oppress, [tress;
Those restless slumbers that proclaim dis-
That slender figure worn by grief severe,
Shall surely gain thy sympathizing tear;
For the soft breast is swift to overflow,
In moist compassion at the claims of woe.

We do not think it likely that the *Mégha Dúta* will ever be a popular poem in this country, for the frequent allusions it contains to the customs and mythology of Hindostan, must necessarily render it obscure to the generality of readers; its beauties, therefore, will be admired by those alone, who, to a hearty relish for the most interesting works of imagination, unite the steady qualities of an inquiring mind. But whatever may be the popularity of the work, Mr. Wilson is entitled to the credit of a learned and elegant commentator, and to the grateful acknowledgments of that country whose literature he has enriched. We hope that he will not remit his exertions, but will afford us many opportunities of noticing in our monthly Journal the effusions of such eastern bards as have not violated the laws of decency on presenting to an enchanted world the fascinations of impassioned verse.

As connected with this latter observation, we conclude with offering a few remarks upon a sub-

ject we would willingly have avoided.

In the commencement of this article we expressed our disapprobation of the alterations that Mr. Wilson has made in the order of the poem. So far, however, are we from censuring the elegant translator for partly omitting two verses, which he considers as offensive to our notions of the decorum of composition, that we are rather disposed to blame him for not exercising this moral privilege somewhat more extensively. But Mr. Wilson's feelings were widely different, and in note 143, he has even introduced a laboured apology for the omission of what we must ever regard as a blemish, in whatever language it may appear, or however adroitly its insidious introduction may be managed. We do not altogether understand the expression, "extreme attention to delicacy," and can scarcely persuade ourselves that Mr. Wilson is thoroughly convinced, that "*what is natural cannot be vicious.*" This, according to our antiquated notions, is neither good morals nor good sense. In such a principle the grossest libertine might find an apology for his most heinous crimes. What, it may also be urged, can be more natural to the human heart than *pride*? and what can be more destructive than pride to the happiness of our fellow-creatures; or, in truth, what vice is more strongly reprobated in sacred writ? The assertion, "what every one knows, surely any one may express," is an additional evidence of the great laxity of moral sentiment into which an attempt at over-refinement is calculated to betray the most intelligent minds. We hope that these ideas were not the result of much reflection, and are sorry in having been obliged thus to dilate upon a subject, in which good taste and good morals are mutually concerned.

Tracts relative to the Island of St.

Helena; written during a Residence five years. By Major General Alexander Beatson, late Governor, &c. &c. &c. Illustrated by Views, engraved by Mr. William Daniel, from the Drawings of Samuel Davis, Esq. 4to. London, 1816.

It had long been very generally supposed that St. Helena was a rocky and unproductive island; mostly devoid of soil; scantily supplied with water! subject to severe and unusual droughts; abounding with rats and wholly incapable of extensive cultivation or improvement.

Whether these notions have originated with early writers, or in hearsay information of passing visitors, or in wilful misrepresentation to answer particular ends, it is not unnecessary in this place to enquire. It will be sufficient to observe, that they were very prevalent, both in England and at St. Helena, at the period of my appointment to the government; and that soon after my arrival, having reason to believe they were neither supported by facts nor appearances, I considered it my duty fully to investigate the whole; so as to ascertain whether or not these obstacles to improvement really did exist.

The means that were pursued will be found interspersed throughout the first part of this work. The results have been most satisfactory; for they have not only exposed the fallacy of all such notions, but have most clearly demonstrated that many parts of St. Helena, so far from being desolate and barren, are pre-eminently fertile; that the island, in general, is capable of the highest improvements, both in the cultivation of corn, and all sorts of vegetables; and in raising valuable plantations of fruit and timber trees.

Being aware that investigations of this nature could only be interesting to a few, and that there are certain points on which information will naturally be expected in a work treating of St. Helena, I have therefore endeavoured to adapt it to a more general class of readers. Accordingly, I have prefixed an introductory chapter, which comprises geological facts, tending to illustrate the primary formation of the island; observations on its mineral and vegetable productions; soil

and climate, and seasons; capabilities of improvement, and on its singular strength and security as a military station.

These additional subjects, together with a detailed account of the mutiny in 1811 (the only historical event deserving notice since the year 1803), and a list of indigenous and exotic plants growing at St. Helena, and some other matters contained in the appendix, will put the reader in full possession of every material fact that has come to my knowledge, or that has occurred, during my residence of five years. The whole is illustrated by six views of the most interesting parts, and by a geological plan and elevation. I therefore indulge a hope, that this attempt to convey to the public more just ideas of this extraordinary island, may prove acceptable.

The list of plants, or a flora of the island, was communicated by my deceased friend Doctor Roxburgh, a few days before his death. It is therefore the last work of that indefatigable botanist; whose meritorious exertions in improving botanical science, and in applying it to useful economical purposes, are well known to the public.

In a book entitled "Tracts," I did not deem it necessary to touch upon the history of St. Helena: I wished also to preserve uniformity, by confining this work *wholly* to subjects that have never yet appeared before the public; and to prevent enlarging it beyond the bounds I had prescribed. To those who are desirous of obtaining information upon the localities of the island, from the period of its discovery to the year 1807, I beg to recommend to their perusal Mr. Brooke's history of St. Helena, published in 1808; which is drawn from the most authentic sources, and is replete with accurate information.

In this extract, which is from Major Beatson's preface to his work, the reader will have learned a clear and faithful account of the contents of the pages before us. Of those topics of geology and natural history in general, as well as of moral economy, the author's manner of treating which is highly respectable, we shall at present take a brief but more rapid notice;

while our first curiosity is naturally attracted to that part of the "Introductory Chapter" which treats of the natural and artificial security of an island, recently become of so much celebrity, and importance.

After describing the reforms which, in his office of Governor, Major B. happily effected in the discipline of the then garrison, the text continues thus:—

With a garrison composed of such men, placed in the exterior posts, and forming three reserves, with field-pieces in the interior, so distributed as speedily to reinforce the points attacked, I should feel a perfect confidence, that no external attack, however formidable, could possibly succeed.

In order to illustrate this opinion, it will be necessary to offer a few general remarks upon the natural strength of the island; and upon the means it possesses of giving perfect security to ships at the anchorage, as well as of opposing the most vigorous resistance to an enemy's attack.

The natural strength of St. Helena consists in its compact form and size, and in its inaccessible coasts, formed by an almost uninterrupted chain of rocks, or mountains, rising in nearly a perpendicular direction, to the height of from 500 or 600, to more than 1,200 feet.

It is well known that vessels bound to St. Helena, take care to be considerably to windward; so that by steering afterwards a westerly course, they can barely fail of falling in with it. After gaining sight of land, they steer towards the north-east end, in order to fetch the road, by keeping close to the Barn and Sugar-Loaf Point; for when they attempt to come round by the south-west point, they generally find themselves so much baffled by flurries of wind, issuing in all directions from the vallies, that they cannot proceed without standing off to a considerable distance, in order to get the trade wind. But even then, they find it extremely difficult to work into the road; because the wind to leeward of the island seldom blows for five minutes together in the same direction. In addition to those difficulties, an enemy's fleet would have to work in, in the face of a great number of guns; which would not fail

to rake them; and after coming on the bank, perhaps within less than a mile of the shore, they might attempt to warp in, which would be wholly impracticable, on account of the constant and excessive fire from the batteries on shore. The nearer the ships approached, the greater would be the risk; particularly from the fire of the elevated batteries, which would penetrate the upper decks, and pass through the hull under water, and even into their magazines; so that there would be imminent danger of losing the ships, both by sinking and blowing up.

It must nevertheless be observed, that although such a wind as would enable vessels to come into the road by South-west Point, be very rare in this latitude, yet westerly winds have been known to prevail for a week together. These, however, seldom occur oftener than once in five or six months, and as that duration is often momentary and always precarious, it would be too great an uncertainty for an enemy, after a long voyage, to wait here in the expectation of so very precarious an event.

From those observations it will appear that there is no certainty of arriving at James's Town without coming round the north-east end of the island. And even then, if ships, after doubling Sugar-loaf Point, where the trade wind generally leaves them, and the eddies commence, do not keep close under the shore all the way between that and the road, they run great risk of being blown entirely off the bank; or of being compelled to come to an anchor at no great distance from the batteries.

Ships thus obliged to hug the shore between Sugar-loaf Point and the road, gives the island a prodigious advantage over an enemy who might attempt this route; because he would be exposed to such a continued and multiplied fire from the batteries between Butter-milk Point and James's Town, as scarcely any number of ships would be able to overcome.

Rupert's Bay, James's Town, and Lemon Valley, are the principal landing places on the leeward coast. All these are well fortified by fleur d'eau batteries, provided with furnaces for heating shot, and flanked by cannon placed upon the cliffs far above the reach of ships' guns. Mortars and howitzers for showering grape upon ship's decks, or upon boats

attempting to land, are also provided. In short it seems wholly impossible to force a descent at any of those points. Even admitting that the enemy's troops got on shore and succeeded in carrying the fleur d'eau batteries, they would then be exposed to inevitable destruction, from the tremendous fire from the heights, and above all from the immense quantities of grape (or even stones) that might be thrown (with very small charges of powder) from howitzers and carronades of large calibre placed upon the heights, against which it would be wholly impossible to find shelter.

Besides the principal landing places above mentioned, there are several ravines or vallies, interspersed throughout the coast, where an enemy might undoubtedly land, if he were not opposed: but, most of these are also protected by batteries; or are so easily defended by rolling stones from the heights, that no body of troops attempting to gain the interior by these ravines could have the smallest chance of success.

Of those ravines, Captain Mitchel, an able engineer, who was sent to the island in 1765, gave the following description:

"The ravines, or *vallies* (as they are improperly called) are extremely narrow, and remarkably rugged. They seem formed by nature for carrying off the torrents which precipitate themselves from the interior of the island; and they all terminate towards the coast in beaches, where an enemy, if not opposed, might disembark without much difficulty. But the ascent being extremely steep and rugged, and terminating at a great distance from the coast, it would be impossible for an enemy to get into the country, if ever so inconsiderably opposed. I will venture to say that 500 men would be much more than a match for ten times that number in this situation."

I not only concur in this opinion, but I trust I shall make it appear that two or three men stationed on the heights just above the entrance of any of those ravines, would render it utterly impossible for any number of troops, however great, to approach ten yards within the landing places. This opinion is founded upon repeated trials made at Goat-pound Ridge, which is situated close to the landing place at Young's Valley, and 729 feet above the sea.

A single stone, which weighed about 20 pounds, being set off from the top of this ridge very soon acquired a rotatory motion, and, at first, rebounded gently upon the declining surface. As the velocity of the stone was accelerated, the force with which it rebounded and struck the loose and brittle rocks increased; and at each rebound numerous stones and fragments of rock were detached. These, following in continued succession, and spreading to right and left, operated precisely as the first stone; so that by the time it had reached the bottom of the hill, myriads were in its train, which covered a space of at least 100 yards, and flew with such prodigious force across the ravine, that many of the largest stones ascended to the height of 60 or 80 feet upon the opposite hill. Such was the astonishing effect produced by a single stone, that it seemed to me if a whole battalion had been drawn up in the ravine, that not a man could have escaped alive.

This experiment will serve to shew the mode of defence that is applicable to all the narrow ravines which have not been fortified. Indeed, it must appear, that nothing can be necessary in such places, but a good look out, a few iron-crows, a collection of stones, together with some blue lights, or fire-balls, to roll down the hills at night, for the purpose of shewing the position of the enemy if he should actually have entered.

In aid of this simple, but most destructive kind of defence, I must further observe, that in conformity to existing orders and regulations, one of the reserves, with field pieces, would instantly move towards the point of attack; both for the purpose of reinforcing it, and of occupying the most commanding positions with guns. From these positions, by *ricochet* firing of round and grape, any of the ravines attacked, might be enfiladed, or raked, almost from one end to the other: so that to gain the interior of the island along the ravines must appear too hazardous, and too hopeless, for an enemy to attempt.

The only place remaining to be noticed, on the leeward side of the island, is Thompson's Valley, which is well protected by guns on the heights, in the rear of the landing place, and upon the Castle rock. This ravine is also sufficiently

narrow to admit of being defended by rolling down stones, and may therefore be considered as perfectly secure against an enemy.

From Thompson's Valley to South-west Point, the coast extends about a mile, which is every where inaccessible to troops, as is the rocky shore from South-west Point to Sandy-bay Beach, a farther distance of about six miles. There are, I believe, one or two fishermen's paths in that extent of coast; but these are, in all places, so steep, rugged, and difficult, that no invading troops could ascend them; particularly if opposed by the reserve at Thompson's Hill, to which are attached field-pieces for the purpose of repelling an enemy, at whatever point he might attempt to ascend in that quarter.

"The windward side of the island," says Captain Mitchell, "comprehends all the eastward coast lying between the rocks called the Needles and Sugar-loaf Point: a distance of 16 miles: for, although the south-east wind does not blow directly on every part, yet the whole is very considerably affected by it: and this line of coast, comprehending nearly two-thirds of the whole, is seldom without such a surf as would deter an enemy from any attempt to land. In fact, there are no vallies, or bays here, (except Sandy Bay which is well fortified) that can properly be called practicable: for, although some of them have beaches, where, in smooth weather, troops might land, yet the difficulties to be surmounted before an enemy could get into the country are so very great, that I apprehend nothing less than absolute negligence, and supineness in the garrison, could ever endanger the island from an attempt in this quarter."

If this was the opinion of a skilful engineer fifty years ago, how infinitely more secure must be the island of St. Helena at the present moment, improved as it has been by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Governors Brook and Patton, who, during a period of twenty years, devoted their attention to the grand object of placing this important island in a condition to repel the most formidable attacks.

But, nothing has so essentially contributed to the security of St. Helena against external attack, or stratagem, as the in-

troduction of telegraphs.* These are erected on the most commanding heights, some of which are two thousand feet above the level of the sea; and are so connected one with the other, and so spread all over the island, that no vessel can approach, in any direction, without being descried at the distance of sixty miles. The vast utility of such an establishment, in a mountainous country, where any other mode of conveying intelligence must necessarily be slow, may readily be conceived. The telegraphs have, in fact, placed the whole island under the eye of the Governor; for he is instantly apprised of every material occurrence in any part, or even within sight: and, with equal celerity, he can convey his orders wherever they may be necessary, both during the day and night. In short, the troops can be under arms at a moment's warning; reinforcements can be sent to the points of attack, or posts occupied, or any other military operation directed, simply by a code of signals.

With such means of receiving information, and of sending orders, a Governor of St. Helena is as fully prepared to oppose a vigorous resistance, at every point of his extended line of defence, as if he commanded within a small fortress.

In order to illustrate all that has been stated, I shall suppose an enemy's fleet in sight. The moment this is ascertained the general alarm is fired; which is the signal for the troops to get under arms; to reinforce the batteries, and to send detachments to the three reserves in the interior. Thus all the troops, and every effective man on the island (for they are all soldiers†) are placed in the

* The telegraphs were first established by Governor Patton in the year 1805. They are his own invention, and of a very simple and cheap construction; and have been found fully to answer every purpose for which they were intended.

The East India Company's and Sir Home Popham's numerary signals are also made use of. By these, his Majesty's and the Company's ships are all known by their numbers long before they reach the island; and as no ships whatever are permitted to pass Bank's Battery, without sending a boat on shore, it must be evident there is no possibility of taking the island by surprise.

† Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.

19th December, 1673.

"That all the planters be by the Governor listed under either of the aforesaid commanders, or such other officers as the Governor and Coun-

most advantageous positions. Should the enemy make demonstrations of landing at one or more points, information would instantly be communicated by the telegraphs; upon which the Governor would order such movements, or dispositions of reserves as he may judge proper.

From this concise view of the mode of defending the island, and from all that has been related concerning its great natural strength, its batteries, and the facility of defending every practicable landing place, by rolling stones from the heights, it must be evident that, with such dispositions of the troops, St. Helena is absolutely impregnable by an open and regular attack. I have had opportunities of examining Gibraltar and Malta, and I must confess, that the impression left on my mind is, that neither of these places are to be compared in strength with St. Helena. This superiority arises from its high and commanding coasts; from there being no unfortified landing places that do not admit of being defended by stones: and from several other circumstances already explained.—Nature, indeed, has been so wonderfully profuse in giving strength to this place, and has left so little for art to perform, that out of twenty-eight miles of coast, the fortified lines of defence, collectively, do not exceed eight hundred and fifty yards. In short, it appears to me, under all the circumstance above-mentioned, that St. Helena is not only perfectly secure against surprise, and external stratagem, but capable (even with a moderate garrison) of repelling the most formidable attacks that can be made upon it.

cil shall think fit, that may exercise and train them up in arms, at least once in two months, to qualify them for the defence of the island. And that particular places, or posts, be assigned by the Governor, whereunto all and every one of the said planters may repair, and have a rendezvous when thereunto required by the Governor; for though we do not hereby require the planters to keep constant watch, as soldiers, during the time we shall continue soldiers in pay, yet we do hereby strictly require, in case of the approach of any shipping, and especially upon discovery of any enemy, or any general alarm, that they do repair to their respective posts, and observe such orders in a way of military discipline, according as their respective officers shall be directed by the Governor and Council, for the safety and defence of our aforesaid island; it being one of the conditions on which we have granted them their land and other accommodations."

The History of Persia, &c. By Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(Concluded from page 160.)

OUR readers are already apprised that the features of this work are not exclusively historical; no small portion of its contents presenting us with those remarks and descriptions with which the author has been supplied by his journeys and residence in the country. Sir John M., after conducting his history to the period of the accession of the reigning monarch, contents himself with a slight sketch of the situation of Persia under this prince; and then subjoins accounts of the court, the government, and the religion of the country, together with those of the manners of its sedentary population, and its nomadic or wandering tribes. From this last division of the volumes before us, which, though, as we have said, extraneous (at least as they are here introduced) in a professed history, will be generally regarded as not the least interesting part of their pages, we make the second of the two following extracts:—

On the occurrence of the death of Aga Mahomed Khan, his army was thrown into the greatest confusion. Sheshah was abandoned; and the corpse of the monarch was left to be insulted by the lowest of his enemies. Saaduch Khan Shekakee marched away with his tribe, and some other chiefs followed his example: but, after the first confusion was over, the prime minister, Hajee Ibrahim, proclaimed his allegiance to the declared heir; and, having reassembled a considerable body of troops, advanced towards the capital, the gates of which were shut on all by Meerza Mahomed Khan, till the arrival from Shiraz of Futteh Aly Khan, the nephew and appointed successor of the deceased sovereign. That prince, though instantly proclaimed king, was not publicly crowned till the beginning of the next year. It is not the intention to write the history of the reigning monarch of Persia:

it will be sufficient to notice, in a cursory manner, the principal events which have taken place since he came to the throne.

Saaduck Khan made a weak effort to oppose him, but was attacked, and defeated. This example of rebellion was afterwards followed by the king's brother, and a prince of the Zund family: but these attempts were subdued without an action, and the internal tranquillity of the empire has never since been disturbed.

Futteh Aly Khan has been successful, in a series of campaigns, in establishing his power over the greatest part of Khorassan; and the chiefs in that country, whom he has not actually subdued, yield a nominal obedience, and send an occasional tribute to propitiate his favour and protection. The Afghans have, for some years past, been in too distracted a state, from their internal divisions, to support those rights which their monarchs pretend to inherit from Ahmed Shah upon this province; and its peace is not now annually disturbed by the invasions of the Usbeks, over whom Beggee Jân no longer reigns. He died soon after Aga Mahomed; and his son, Hyder Turrah, who succeeded to the sovereignty, has, as yet, performed no deeds which can lead to a belief that he either inherits the talents, or the power, of his extraordinary parent and predecessor.

The Persian monarch has not been so successful in maintaining the north-western frontier of his kingdom. Georgia, after a warfare continued with various fortune for many years, has at last become a province of Russia; and the garrisons of that nation now extend to the banks of the Araxes, and along the southern shores of the Caspian.

The court of Persia has, within the last fifteen years, been again visited by the ambassadors of European nations. The power which the sovereign of that country possessed to check the Afghans, who threatened to invade India, and his ability to aid in repelling the ambitious views of France, if ever directed to that quarter, led the governor-general of the British possessions in the East to form an alliance with Futteh Aly Khan, immediately after he was raised to the throne. This policy had the temporary success which was desired, of diverting the Af-

ghans from their meditated invasion of India; and an impression was made of the power of the English nation, both on the mind of the King of Persia and his subjects, favourable to the performance of the engagements into which that monarch had entered, to oppose, if ever required by circumstances to do so, the European enemies of Great Britain. The establishment of this alliance was attended with the farther advantage of promoting the intercourse, and increasing the commerce, between India and Persia.

The ambition of Buonaparte gave an eager attention to every plan which offered the most distant prospect of augmenting his means of injuring the principal power that impeded his progress to universal dominion: and, however visionary his plan may appear to those acquainted with the vast difficulties he had to encounter, he certainly cherished the project of invading the dominions of the British nation in India. The friendship of the King of Persia was courted, as necessary to enable him to make this attempt; and the nature of the relations between France and Russia, at this period, afforded him every advantage in the prosecution of that object. The court of London took considerable alarm at these proceedings: and the efforts that were deemed necessary to counteract them have led to a more direct intercourse with the government of Persia, which has, within the space of five years, been honoured with two embassies from the King of England.

The reigning King of Persia had listened to the overture of Buonaparte, in the hope that the mediation or power of that conqueror would enable him to recover the province of Georgia: but when changes in the condition of Europe compelled the French Emperor to abandon his designs upon Asia, he reverted to his alliance with the English; who, from the relative situation of the Indian territories, were possessed of means, which he saw them prepared to use, either to aid or attack him, as he determined to oppose or support their European enemies. It is not necessary to enter into any detail of the negotiations which have taken place between the English government and that of Persia; or to say more, than that relations of general amity sub-

sist between the two countries, and have been confirmed by treaties. The object of the British nation must invariably be the same. It can only desire the strength and prosperity of a kingdom, which interposes as a barrier between Europe and its Asiatic dominions. Fortunately Persia is at present in a happier and more tranquil state than it has been for a long period; and its reigning monarch, who has already occupied the throne seventeen years, has, by the comparative mildness and justice of his rule, already entitled himself to a high rank among the Kings of Persia.

The men of the wandering tribes delight to tell or listen to romantic tales: some of them not only make themselves masters of this art, but learn to recite verses, particularly those of Ferdosi. A person who has cultivated this talent enjoys a great share of the respect of his associates, who frequently call upon him to amuse an idle hour by transporting his hearers into the regions of fancy, or to excite their minds to deeds of valour, by repeating lines which celebrate the renown of their ancestors.

It has been already stated, that the women of the tribes of Persia who dwell in tents are seldom veiled: their usual occupations have also been described.—They are more respected than the females who dwell in cities, because they are more useful to the community of which they form a part. They not only share the bed, but the fatigues and dangers of their husbands: and the masculine habits which they acquire do not displease, for they seem suited to their condition of life. If they are not of high rank they perform all the domestic and menial offices of their own home: and strangers, who visit their houses and tents, are certain to receive the kindest and most hospitable welcome from them. But there is nothing in the manner of these women that can be mistaken: it is fearless, but not forward; and evidently proceeds from the consciousness of security, not the absence of shame. Though in general their complexion is dark and sunburnt, they have sometimes, when young, a considerable share of beauty! a sense of their free condition gives lustre to their eyes; and they often add to fine features a very graceful form. But among the lower orders of this class, their beau-

ty is soon destroyed by hard labour, and continual exposure to the climate.

A Persian gentleman*, remarkable for his polished manners, and the gaiety of his disposition, describes his entertainment by the females of one of these tribes in a very natural and characteristic manner. "When I arrived," he observes, "at the village of Sennah†, which is inhabited by the Turkish tribes of Khuzâl and Afshâr, I was invited to take up my abode in the house of one of the chiefs of the latter, and received, while I staid, the greatest attention from all his family. The ladies, who, according to custom, were unveiled, were particularly kind. The daughter of my host, who was about fifteen years of age, was more beautiful than I can express. When I said that I was thirsty, she ran and brought me a cup of pure water. It was a draught from the fountain of life, brought by an angel: but it increased instead of extinguishing the flame which her bright dark eyes had kindled in my breast‡." After describing the pain which it gave him to depart from this dwelling without daring to shew, even by a look, the nature of that passion which he entertained for this young beauty, he very sensibly observes:—"A vain and uninformed man might have mistaken the manner of my fair cup-bearer; but I had experience of these Eelliant ladies, and well knew that nothing was meant but that kindness and hospitality with which they treat all strangers who visit their tents or houses. I believe," he concludes, "they are virtuous beyond all other women in Persia; and the man who should even attempt seduction, would be sacrificed to the implacable honour of their male relations||." The habits of these females fit them for the scenes to which they are occasionally exposed. When riding near a small encampment of Afshâr families, I expressed my doubts to a Persian noble, who was with me, regarding their reputed boldness and hardihood, and particu-

* Mahomed Hussein Khan, son of the late Medhi Ali Khan, who was sent by the government of Bombay on a mission to the Court of Persia in A. D. 1798.

† This village is in Irak. The name is the same as that of the capital of Ardelan.

‡ Mahomed Hussein Khan's MS. Journal.

|| Ibid.

larly of their skill in horsemanship. He immediately called to a young woman of a handsome appearance, and asked her in Turkish if she was not a soldier's daughter? She said she was. "And you expect to be a mother of soldiers," was the next observation. She smiled. "Mount that horse," said he, pointing to one with a bridle, but without a saddle, "and shew this European envoy, the difference between a girl of a tribe, and a citizen's daughter." She instantly sprung upon the animal, and, setting off at full speed, did not stop till she had reached the summit of a small hill in the vicinity, which was covered with loose stones: when there, she waved her hand over her head, and then came down the hill at the same rate she had ascended. Nothing could be more dangerous than the ground over which she galloped: but she appeared quite fearless, and seemed delighted at having had an opportunity of vindicating the females of her tribe from the reproach of being like the ladies of cities.

The poverty and usages of the wandering tribes often prevent the men from marrying even the number of wives allowed by the law. Many of them have only one; and unless she is old, barren, or unfit to work, they do not marry another. The reason is, that they can seldom afford to support more than one wife: and, from the liberty which the females enjoy, their quarrels, where there are several in a family, would be seriously embarrassing; and marriage, which is considered as one of the chief bonds of union between the men of a tribe, would become a constant source of discord and contention. The practice of hiring wives for a certain period, which prevails in the cities and towns of Persia, is held in abhorrence by the females of tribes; and these have frequently been known to attack priests in the most violent manner, whom they believed to have sanctioned an usage which they deem so degrading. Though we may conclude, from what has been stated, that these women enjoy more freedom and consideration than the other females of Persia, they are still remote from that rank which has been assigned to the sex among the civilized nations of Europe: they toil, while their lord-like husband spends his hours in indolence, or amusement, and are regarded more as servants

than as associates. If a man of a wandering tribe has not so many wives and slaves as the religion he professes permits, or as his brother Mahomedan of the city, it is merely, as has been stated, because his poverty, or the condition of the society to which he belongs, limits his desires. The moment that his situation alters he is prompt to riot in every species of dissipation; and the partner, who more than shares his toils, has no chance of an equal partition in any good fortune that may attend him. If he is raised to a high station, he deems an increased indulgence of his sensual appetites one of the chief pleasures of advancement: and when he becomes an inhabitant of a city he at once adopts the customs of a citizen. His first wives, if he has more than one, are compelled to sacrifice the liberty they before enjoyed, and to endure that neglect which is the natural consequence of his power to obtain younger and more beautiful females. Among these tribes, however, maternal claims are always respected. The mother's influence over her son usually continues through life; and she is ready to maintain that authority, which is grounded on habit and affection, by ministering to his gratification. It is her duty to preside over his family; and, if he is rich, he usually intrusts to her not only the choice of his female partners, but their management. An anticipation of the enjoyment of this power makes the women of Persia anxiously desire to have male children. The birth of a son is hailed with joy; that of a daughter is always a disappointment.

These observations on the usages of the wandering tribes chiefly apply to those of Persian and Turkish origin. The Arabian tribes subject to Persia, who inhabit the shores of the Gulf, are more assimilated, in their habits, to the people from which they are derived, than to those amid whom they dwell. They continue to speak Arabic, and preserve almost all the customs of their original country. They in general dress like the inhabitants of Arabia, wearing, instead of the cap of the Persians, a light turban, and are usually covered with a flowing cloak. The manners of this race, though less rude than those of the other tribes of Persia, retain much of the wildness and independence of their ancestors.

The diet of the Arabian tribes in Persia is more frugal than that of any other of the inhabitants of that kingdom. It consists chiefly of dates. But what others would consider a hardship, habit, with them, has converted into an enjoyment; and the Arab deems no food more delightful than that upon which he lives. Some years ago, a woman, belonging to one of the Arab families settled at Abusheher, had gone to England with the children of the British resident at that place. When she returned, all crowded around her, to hear the report of the country she had visited. She described the roads, the carriages, the horses, the wealth and the splendour of the cities, and the highly cultivated state of the country.

Her audience were full of envy at the condition of Englishmen, and were on the point of retiring with that impression, when the woman happened to add, that the country she had visited only wanted one thing to make it delightful. "What is that?" was the general inquiry. "It has not a date tree in it," said she. "I never ceased to look for one, all the time I was there, but I looked in vain." The sentiments of the Arabs who had listened to her, were, in an instant, changed by this information. It was no longer envy, but pity, which they felt for men, who were condemned to live in a country where there were no date trees.

The Arabian tribes in Persia possess the power of flying from oppression when they cannot resist it. The sea is always open to them, and they are accustomed to that element. Not only the islands of the Gulf, but the neighbouring territories of Turkey, and the opposite coast of Arabia, are inhabited by their brethren: and these circumstances, combined with their original habits, give a freedom of sentiment and expression to this race of men that is very striking. When a party of English gentlemen, who were hunting near Abusheher, were preparing to slip an English and an Arabian greyhound at a deer, to see which was fleetest, one of them stated his belief that the English dog would beat. The moment this observation was made, a poor Arab, who had accompanied the party in hopes of obtaining a trifling present for leading a dog, sprung forward, and exclaimed, with all the natural energy of his race,

"You are wrong, sir! by Heaven, the Arab dog will win!"

The manners of some of the mountain tribes who inhabit the great ranges of the southern part of Persia, cannot be described, for they are hardly known: but we may conclude, that their usages are as little changed since the time of Alexander, as their relations to the sovereign of the country; which, from the description given of them by the historians of the Grecian conqueror, appear to have been exactly the same at that period as they are at present. Alexander is represented as having pursued the same policy toward them which the modern Kings of Persia are necessitated to adopt. He endeavoured to make them husbandmen and feeders of cattle, that they might, "when they had property of their own to defend, refrain from encroaching upon their neighbours."

The rude tribes, who have been described, are not envious of that civilization of which we are so proud. We may wonder at their ignorance and prejudice; but we must recollect that men are formed by habit, and that all their sufferings and enjoyments are comparative. How often do we see them rejoicing under hardships and bondage, and repining at their lot when courted by liberty and fortune? The feelings we receive from living in one state of society, disqualify us from judging of those of another: but he who has travelled over the greatest space will be most struck with the equal dispensation of happiness and misery; and his value for knowledge will not be decreased by observing, that those are not always the most happy who possess it. It is proper and just that we should be grateful for the blessing of civilization; but we should not assume too great a superiority over those who continue in a more barbarous state. A study of their manners, of the causes of their misery, and the sources of their happiness, may teach us many useful and important lessons. Human nature is always the same, in whatever garb it is clothed; and there can be none to whom it is of more consequence to contemplate society in its rudest state, than a nation who continues, amid scenes of luxury and refinement, to cherish an

* This occurred when I was in Abusheher in 1810.

† Translation of Ariian, Vol. II. page 320.

individual independence, and a political freedom, that are grounded upon the institutions of a race of brave, but turbulent warriors; and which cannot be maintained but by the constant recollection of those rights which belong to him, who is ready to suffer every privation, rather than become a slave.

From these specimens of each of the two portions of Sir John M's work, the merits of its style will be sufficiently collected. Considered as to some of the higher requisites of history, it has not been our design, in the slight review upon which we have entered, to pronounce a judgment. The narrative is attractive; the degree of personal acquaintance with the country, of which the author is in possession, promises, as we have said, an additional value to the work; and the manner of its composition is to be praised for its ease, though often to be reprehended for its negligence.

Selections from the Popular Poetry of the Hindoos. Arranged and Translated by Thomas Duer Broughton, Esq. Major of the Hon. East-India Company's Service in Bengal, and Author of Letters from a Mahratta Camp. 12mo. pp. 156. London, 1814.

THIS beautiful little work exhibits one of the examples in which the merits of translation are raised almost to the level of original composition. That delicate susceptibility of beauty in its most tender and least obtrusive forms, which has enabled Major B. to seize upon these precious specimens of poetic sweetness and brilliancy, is a gift of the highest value, and the most remote from vulgar dullness; and the classic elegance of the diction, and pure harmony of the versification, in which these Hindoo morsels are here presented to English readers, place the writer in the first rank of polite authors. We do not mean that in every instance we are satisfied with the perspicuity of the text. To attain this

is a great difficulty in all poetic translation; and that difficulty is enhanced in the present instance by the frequent remoteness of the ideas and allusions in the originals from every thing which is familiar to European learning or habits of thinking. That Major B., therefore, has not failed of tetter in this respect, is the real occasion of surprize; and that he has not is in part to be ascribed to the prevalence of the language of sentiment and imagination in these poems, rather than of mythology or of history. The space we have allotted to these remarks is exceedingly limited; but we cannot lay down our pen without subjoining, that these poems, and even the history of their acquisition by Major B., reflect honour on the national character of the Hindoos.

Amid a considerable variety of compositions—grave—lively—tender—caustic—we select, almost at random, those which follow:—

Far from her playmates strayed,
A young and lovely maid
Came sporting o'er the glade,
Pure as the falling snow.

With joy and fond surprise
Krishna towards her flies;
The maiden bends her eyes,
As all Love's children do.

Her wreath she trembling lays
Upon some thorny sprays;
His aid then blushing prays,
Yet fears his well-known arts:

Till, soothed by gentlest cares,
To him her eye she rears;
One glance dissolves her fears;—
But points Love's keenest darts.

Mark,—her slender form bend low,
As the zephyrs lightly blow!
Mark,—her robe, like blossoms rare,
Scatter fragrance on the air!
See, her face as soft moon beaming;
From her smiles ambrosia streaming;
And, on brows more white than snow,
See, the raven tress es glow!
Lotus-like her dewy feet
Treasures yield of nectar'd sweet:
Light as on her footsteps pass,
Blushes all the bending grass;
And rings of jewels, Beauty's powers,
Freshen into living flowers:
While brighter tints, and rosier hues,
All the smiling earth suffuse.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

At the beginning of the late year, 1815, a Philanthropic Society was formed at Bombay, with the title of "The Society for promoting the Education of the Poor, within the Government of Bombay." The following are some of its most remarkable regulations:—

The Society will establish and maintain one School at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their funds may admit.

The salary of the master for the education of all such children as are to be educated free of expense shall be fixed at one hundred rupees per month, and he shall be required to reside constantly in the apartments that may be provided for his accommodation; such salary being independent of any further sum that may be allowed him by the Committee.

The salary of the matron shall be fifty rupees per month she also having the advantage of residence.

In the selection of children to become objects of the charity, preference shall be given:—

1st. To the children of Europeans who have been killed in the service of their country.

2d. To the children of those who have otherwise died in its service.

3d. To the children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public service.

4th. To the children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly.—In the absence of persons of the above description the benefits of the charity to be open to all other classes. No child shall be admitted into the school under the age of four years, or above the age of fourteen, and no child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a teacher or assistant.

The children shall be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the system practised by Dr. Bell.

Asiatic Journ.—No III.

Prayers shall be regularly read in the school, twice every week day; viz. In the morning before the school business commences, and in the afternoon before the children are dismissed.

The children shall regularly attend the public divine service.

Two shirts, four banians, six trousers, two dooty jackets, one nankeen ditto, one blue purpet, six pair of shoes, and one leather cap, shall be considered as a competent general stock for each boy boarded by the charity.

The following table shall be adopted as the regular diet of the children boarded by the charity, subject, however, to any alteration the Committee may from time to time think proper:—

1. Breakfast, conjee and milk every day.
2. Supper, conjee and bread and milk every day.

3. ————— Dinner —————
Sundays, beef, half a pound each, with bread and vegetables and plumb-pudding.

Mondays	} Fish if procurable, fresh or salt; if no fish, fowl curry and rice); Cutcharce two days, Rice two days,
Tuesdays	
Wednesdays	
Fridays	
Saturdays	

Thursdays, mutton and rice with bread and vegetables.

The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants of the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it, under the following regulations:—

1st. The children so admitted into the school shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, and discipline, as the children supported by the charity.

2d. They shall pay to the Committee four rupees per month; if, however, any case should arise, wherein it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Committee that the parent of any child proposed to be admitted shall be incapable of paying the full amount of four rupees per month, such Committee shall in that case be empowered to reduce the terms of admission, provided the amount to be paid be in no case less than one rupee per month.

3d. The Committee shall pay one rupee per month for every child so admitted to reward the diligent services of the master, and the excess whatever it may be, shall be applied to the general fund.

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Children of natives may also be admissible under similar regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Extract of a Letter from Benares, July 16, 1814.—Flights of locusts passed this place on the 13th. We got all the people we could together, and soon drove off those that had alighted, and prevented others from falling on our plant. I mounted my horse, and rode after them, assembling all the people I could at the different villages; by this means I prevented them from alighting, or I am confident they would have devoured large tracts of plant. Our neighbours have suffered more. Our whole loss amounts to twelve biggas; which the locusts destroyed before the people could be collected.

Extract of a Letter from Tirhoot, July 12, 1814.—On the evening of the 7th current, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a luminous body resembling a meteor, was observed to traverse the atmosphere from south to north. In passing it gave so great a light, that the buildings here appeared to be on fire. Immediately afterwards a great noise was heard like the firing of cannon. The natives augur no good from this phenomenon. They are beginning to take the alarm; and are preparing themselves for all the horrors of a famine.—See page 145.

The following remarkable change was observed in the state of the weather at Madras, during the last week of April, 1815. On Monday morning the thermometer was at 52; on Wednesday morning at 33; and on Friday morning at 26.

The Gazette de l'Île Maurice, of the 28th October last, contains the following advertisement of a work on Madagascar, to be sold in the French MS, or printed by subscription:—"The Great Dictionary of Madagascar; Part I, containing the Madecasse before the French; and Part II, the French before the Madecasse." "A work," continues the advertisement, "containing a collection of all publications on that extensive island, from Flacourt down to the present time, respecting the ancient and modern manners of the inhabitants; its trade, navigation, natural history, hitherto investigated; the most approved political systems for its colonization; sundry projects for forming settlements upon it, &c. &c.; the languages of the several nations now resident on the island; the analysis of every separate word traced back to its primitive origin, in order to enable the learned

reader to ascertain from what part of the world each tribe of its present inhabitants formerly emigrated. A grammar of the two idioms spoken in the north and south, preceded by an introductory preface, in which is exhibited an analysis of the language, a development of its genius and the formation of the words used in it. By Barthélemy Huet de Froberville, ex-Captain of Infantry. The extensive plan of this work supersedes all future reference to the former voluminous publications on the subject, as it comprises them all either in abstract, or, if the object is important, in the words of the authors; contradictory testimonies of authors are contrasted; coincidence of relation reduced to uniformity of system; on contradictory opinions that can lead to no conclusion, doubts are stated. On opening this work, the reader may survey Madagascar in every point of view, and by an attentive perusal become thoroughly acquainted with every part of the country. Since ten years this important subject has absorbed the attention of the author. This great Dictionary will be followed by, 1st.—A Dictionary of the denominations of the nations, provinces, cantons, villages, mountains and rivers, whereof mention is made by all ancient and modern travellers. The great dictionary only exhibits the most important points of geography; the latter will contain a succinct account of each part separately.—2d. The collection of manuscripts, journals, and travels which have been resorted to in the compilation of the great dictionary.—3d. The history of a renowned prince of the eastern coast, the founder of his dynasty in the kingdom of Foulpointe, and of the Betsimisaracs, about the year 1712, and whose descendants were still on the throne at the commencement of the present century.—4th. Notes on his son Diandzanhar, the famous Beti his daughter, &c.—5th. An abridged Catechism in both idioms.—6th. Anecdotes.—The history of Europeans settled at Madagascar might be considered as an important accession to this collection, but the author, being unprovided with authentic documents on the subject, has declined annexing it to his work; his publication can only comprise historical information derived from uniform and incontrovertible testimony.—This work is not entitled to the merit it might have claimed if brought forward by abler hands, but the author in his progress, has been compelled to proceed over heaps of ruins, and to select from among them a suitable spot to raise his building. It may be compared to an unhewn stone, extracted from a quarry, and thrown on the way to arrest the observation of the learned, to whom it is now committed to receive a

regular form. To be printed by subscription or sold in manuscript. Apply to the Author."

"The following is extracted from the letter of a young officer in the United States' navy to his friends:—"Previous to our leaving Tunis, we made an excursion to the ruins of Carthage. Our captain, accompanied by a number of his officers, left the vessel early in the morning, and having procured horses, reached the desolate site of that once powerful city, at nine o'clock; it is situated about sixteen miles from Tunis, and three from the Goletta, and is, from its antiquity and former celebrity, justly an object of curiosity. All that the traveller can now discover is a large extent of loose stones and fragments of marble, parts of pillars, cornices, &c. and some very large cisterns to contain the water for the city, which was brought from a great distance by an aqueduct: these are in tolerable preservation. We found also a number of subterraneous passages leading from one part of the city to another, many of which are inhabited by the families of miserable half-starved Turks, who appear to regard with jealousy or contempt those Christians whose curiosity attracts them to their abodes. We were unable to discover all the wonders detailed by Lady Montague and Chateaubriand, but I have selected a fragment of the palace of queen Dido, which, for aught I know, composed part of the very hall in which Æneas related his perilous adventures!"

From the great height of church-steeple, says a New England paper, it is extremely difficult, when they take fire, to convey water enough to them to extinguish it; and it is not a little dangerous to place men upon them for the purpose. A very large amount of property, in our country, is vested in churches, and the sum is constantly increasing; and as steeples, from the great quantity of wood used in erecting and finishing them, are often much exposed to take fire, it is an object of considerable importance, as far as possible, to guard against the evil. The following method is adopted at Hartford, in Connecticut. A large reservoir is placed on each floor in the steeple sufficient to contain one or two hogsheds, which is kept filled with brine, made so strong that it will neither freeze in the winter, nor become putrid in the summer; by the side of them is placed a number of fire-buckets, in order, that if a fire should break out in the neighbourhood, a number of men may immediately repair to the spot, and be prepared, in a moment, to extinguish the first sparks that may kindle. Brine, it is well known

is much more efficacious in extinguishing fire, than mere water.

It is remarkable how the love of reading, especially of political reading, has gained ground in Vienna within the last fifteen years. In 1800, Vienna had no periodical journal, except the Journal of the Theatre; people were contented with the Vienna Gazette, which, having at that time no rival to fear, generally published the news when all the rest of the world had forgotten it. People thought it must be so, and were contented. Now we have fourteen periodical journals, the half of them political, and four newspapers, which strive to outdo each other by procuring the latest news. The same citizen of Vienna, who was forty years ago a devotee, because none but prayer-books were put into his hands; who, thirty years ago, became a freethinker because the abolition of the penance, under Joseph II, made the popular writers run into the contrary extreme; who, twenty years ago, shared the Roman mania of the rest of Germany, because he was pampered with Erasmus, Schlaker, and Rinaldin;—this same inhabitant of Vienna is now almost as eager a politician as the citizen of London or Paris: so true it is that governments can educate their people! The increase of newspapers in London and Paris increased the number of lovers of newspapers; the same thing happened afterwards in Germany, as is now also the case at Vienna.—Two new periodical publications were announced at Vienna to begin with the new year.

At the late Anniversary General Meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, it appeared that the sum placed at the disposal of the directors last year, had been laid out in premiums for encouraging the improvement of waste lands—raising green crops—best managed farms—to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing, and for meliorating the breed of black cattle, in a variety of districts in the country; the appropriation of these several classes of premiums being regulated by the state of improvement of the respective districts.

A letter from Mr. Baird, manager of the Shotts iron-works, accompanied with a set of milk dishes (fifteen in number, of various sizes), invented by him some time ago, and now presented to the Society, were laid before the meeting. These dishes were made of cast iron, with a coat of tin in the inside. From satisfactory information received by the Society, there is every reason to think that they promise to be an improvement in the dairy department, and as such very deserving of the attention of the public.

The meeting instructed the secretary to express its acknowledgements to Mr. Baird for the communication.

Sir G. Clerk stated the steps taken last Session of Parliament, for obtaining an equalization of weights and measures, and the communications he had since had upon the subject, and that there was every reason to hope this important object, to which the Society had paid so much attention, would be attained in the course of the ensuing Session. The meeting, on the motion of Mr. Tait, convener of the Society's committee on that business, voted the thanks of the Society to Sir G. Clerk, for his perseverance and laudable exertions, which the meeting requested he would continue until a law was obtained for an equalization of weights and measures; and as connected with this subject, the Society, on the motion of Dr. Hope, resolved to concur with the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in purchasing the instrument invented by Mr. Troughton, the celebrated artist, of London, for regulating and correcting any measures of length; and placed a sum at the disposal of the directors for that purpose.

The meeting directed an essay by Mr. T. Dallas, merchant in Edinburgh, on the purposes to which potatoes, penetrated by the frost, are applicable, to be published in the Society's Transactions, it appearing from experiments made by the author, that frosted potatoes might be applied to several very useful purposes: and the Society's report on Parish or Saving Banks, was directed to be published in the same manner.

There now is, or very recently was, living in Constantinople a very extraordinary man, upwards of one hundred years of age, generally known under the name of "Solyman, the eater of sublimate." This man, when young, accustomed himself as the Turks do, to swallow opium; but having taken by degrees a large quantity, without producing the desired effect, he adopted the use of sublimate, and, for upwards of thirty years, has taken a drachm, or sixty grains a day. He would sometimes go to the shop of a Turkish Jew and call for a drachm of sublimate, which he mixed in a glass of water, and drank it up immediately. The first time the apothecary was very much alarmed, for fear he should be charged with poisoning the Turk; but he was struck with amazement when he saw the same man again on the next day, who called for another dose. Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith, and several gentlemen now in England, have met this extraordinary man, and have heard him say, that the sensation he experienced after having

drank that extremely active poison, was the most delicious he ever enjoyed. Such is the force of habit! It is generally thought, that since the days of Mithridates, no one had ever made constant use of such a substance.

Hydrophobia cured by Vinegar, communicated in a letter from a gentleman at Venice to his friend in London:—"If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Udina, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this; a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun-set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my said paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

With respect to an explosion which has lately happened in London at a sugar-house, it has been ascertained that, when the boiling of sugar, in the process of refining, is carried on *without any fire being allowed to come directly in contact with the pan, a waste of sugar is prevented, and a better article obtained.* A large close boiler, therefore, is constructed for the purpose of generating steam, to be conveyed through tubes, under the sugar pans, to bring them to the required temperature for boiling the syrup. These pans, made of copper, are each put into an exterior pan made of cast iron, and closely joined to their brim to prevent the escape of the steam. Only one pan had been got ready to be worked in this manner; and a trial was made of the boiler. At nine o'clock the engineer came to the premises, and it was proposed to prove the boiler by applying a large fire. The proprietor objected to the large fire; but the fire was urged, and the safety-valve, provided for the escape of steam when the internal pressure reaches a certain point, was overloaded

to prevent the steam from escaping. The consequence which might have been anticipated, followed. In an hour and a half the boiler exploded, and with such a force as to bring down the whole building, burying a number of people in the ruins. This is not the first accident arising from ignorance or inattention in the application of steam of high temperature to different purposes. But a few months ago, a locomotive engine was exploded at Newcastle, and several people lost their lives, from the folly of the man (calling himself an engineer), locking down the safety-valve, that his machine might go off in style! And, recently, a salt-pan heated by steam was blown up by similar imprudence. Nothing, however, is more manageable than steam, in the hands of men of prudence; while nothing is more dangerous when fools and pretenders are suffered to play with it.

The excavations at Pompeii are prosecuted after a certain plan, so as to go round the whole town, which, when cleared from the ashes which cover it, will probably become one day the most remarkable monument of antiquity.

The phenomena of the atmosphere, so little understood at present, are likely to receive considerable elucidation from a periodical work, under the title of "*Journal de Météorologie*." The object of which journal being directed to the collection of accounts from abroad, and to the returning that obligation, by imparting discoveries made in this island to meteorological observers on the continent.

Some men employed to sink a pit in Reading abbey, have found an ancient stone sarcophagus, which there is little doubt, from its being placed to the right of the altar in the church, formerly held the coffin of Henry the First, the founder of the abbey. The end of a thigh bone, completely perished, was also discovered. The sarcophagus is seven feet in length, two feet six inches wide at the head, and two feet at the bottom; and seven inches and a half thick. It is carved round in columns, and iron rings are fixed in the sides, and at each end.

The slave-trade is still carried on with diabolical activity;—two hundred and ninety-seven fellow-creatures having been lately carried into the Havannah, for the purpose of this traffic.

There has lately been found upon the Appian way, near Rome, an ancient sundial, cut upon marble, with the names of the quarters of the heavens in Greek.

It is exactly calculated for the latitude of Rome. From circumstances, it is concluded to have been the discuss belonging to Herodes Atticus, and described by Vitruvius.

Several MSS have lately been discovered in the house of Madame Lavater, belonging to her late husband.

A Greek literary society has been recently established at Athens. It is composed of the most distinguished native and foreign literati residing in that city.

Russia is said to be making rapid strides in her manufactures and the general improvement of her soil; while literature embellishes the circles of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Several inedited letters of Tasso have been recently published by the son of the celebrated Poggiori, of Leghorn. They were discovered by Count Baldelli in the public library of Ferrara.

Some curious fragments of Homer's Iliad have been discovered by Angelo Maja, attached to the Ambrosian library at Milan. One of these is a MS pre-eminently beautiful, and of all the Homer MSS, the most venerable and the most admirable. Of these, only fifty-eight fragments remain, each of which has its picture, and the whole comprise about eight hundred verses. Maja intends publishing these precious relics. The penmanship is simple and elegant.

Much curiosity is entertained respecting Hume's Correspondence, lately discovered, addressed to the Marchioness de Barbantine and the Countess of Boufflers.

The Emperor of Russia has purchased the pictures and statues which belonged to the gallery of Malmaison.

The statues which were found at Ægina have arrived at Rome, in order to be repaired. They belong to the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

A convoy of the works of art has arrived at Vienna, another at Brussels; and seventeen waggons, laden with those sacred treasures, have entered Antwerp.

The Archduchess Beatrice, as heiress of the House of Este, has received from Paris the works belonging to her house, which she has presented to the Duke of Modena.

The French artists are employed in delineating several of the most interesting scenes in the life of Louis XVth. These pictures are intended for the gallery of Diana.

The Civic Council of Venice has purchased Canova's statue of Helen, in order to present it to the Empress of Austria.

A letter from the Continent states, that the British government has it in contemplation to open an academy at Rome,

for the purpose of maintaining young British artists, in order to give them an opportunity of studying the celebrated pieces in that city.

It is also said, that Lord Castlereagh has appropriated one hundred thousand francs at the disposal of Mons. Canova, for the purpose of conveying to Rome the pictures, statues, MSS, coins, and engraved gems, of which that city was plundered.

The third volume of Dibdin's *Ames*, containing portraits of Dr. Farmer, George Stephens, and Isaac Reed, is in the press.

The Rev. Wm. Bingley will soon publish, in three duodecimo volumes, illustrated by Engravings, *Useful Knowledge*, or a familiar account of the various productions that are chiefly employed for the use of man.

Mr. R. Hills has in the press, *Sketches in Flanders and Holland*, comprising a tour through the Low Countries, immediately subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, illustrated by thirty-six plates.

Mr. Wm. Phillips has nearly ready, in a duodecimo volume, an elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy and of Minerals.

The Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Blackburn, has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, *Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion*.

Mr. Williams, of Shrewsbury, has in the press, in an octavo volume, eighteen sermons selected from the MSS. of the Rev. Philip Henry, including the last sermon he preached.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pallmall, is preparing a splendidly illustrated work on the Battle of Waterloo, in folio, to correspond with the campaigns in Russia and France in 1812 and 1814, now in course of publication.

A History of the Kingdom of Hanover, and of the Family of Brunswick, in a quarto volume, with engravings, is nearly ready to appear.

Mr. W. Salisbury has in the press, *Hints addressed to the proprietors of orchards, and the growers of fruit in general*, illustrative of the injuries trees are subject to in the present mode of culture.

A Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli, from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, esq. British consul, is preparing for the press, in a quarto volume, illustrated by several coloured plates.

Mr. Allen has in the press, *Modern Judaism*, or a brief account of the opinions, traditions, rites, and ceremonies maintained and practised by the Jews in modern times.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, will soon publish a work on the History and Constructions of Steam Boats, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. John Weyland has in the press, in an octavo volume, the *Principle of Population* as affected by the progress of society, with a view to moral and political consequences.

The Rev. J. Edmonson, author of short sermons, will soon publish, a concise system of self-government, on scriptural and rational principles, in an octavo volume.

Mr. C. J. Metcalfe is preparing a translation of a selection of the Letters of Ganganelli (Clement XIV) in a duodecimo volume, with a sketch of his life perixed.

A translation of M. de Pradt's work, the Congress of Vienna, is in the press.

Mr. Horace Twiss will soon publish, a Compendium of the Law of Parish Appeals, condensed into one volume, as a manual for the quarter sessions.

W. T. Brande, esq. has nearly ready to appear, a Descriptive Catalogue of the British Specimens deposited in the geological collection of the Royal Institution.

Mr. Jamison, author of a treatise on the construction of Maps, will soon put to press a work on Land-surveying and Topography.

A treatise on Greyhounds, with observations on their treatment and disorders, is in the press.

Results of experience in the Art of Tuition, forming the basis of the system adopted by W. Johnstone, A. M. at the classical school, Blackheath Hill, is preparing for the press.

Limborch's Account of the Inquisition, abridged, and continued by extracts from subsequent writers, is printing in an octavo volume, with engravings.

Mr. Belsham is preparing a Letter to the Unitarians of South Wales, containing a reply to the Bishop of St. David.

The Rev. W. Dealtry has nearly ready a new edition, with considerable additions, of the Principles of Fluxions.

The three following Works are likewise ready for publication:—

The City of the Plague, a dramatic poem. By John Willson, author of the Isle of Palms, &c.

The Origin of Pagan Idolatry, ascertained from historical testimony and circumstantial evidence. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, rector of Long Newton, Yarm.

Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; with their applications to heights and distances, projections of the sphere, dialling, astronomy, the solution of equations, and geodesic operations; intended for the use of mathematical seminaries, and of first year men at college. By Olinthus Gregory, LL. D. of the royal military academy, Woolwich.

JUST ARRIVED FROM GERMANY.

Theoretisch practische Wasserbaukunst, &c.

Hydraulic Architecture, theoretical and practical, by C. F. Chevalier de Wiebeking, privy counsellor to H. M. the king of Bavaria, and general director of the department of bridges and roads in Bavaria. A new edition, corrected and enlarged. Munich, 1814. 3 vols. 4to, with 146 plates gr. folio. Price 27l. 6s. in boards.

This highly interesting and important work contains a complete treatise on the whole art of engineering, illustrated by descriptions, plans, elevations of all the celebrated harbours, bridges, canals, dykes, sluices, locks, weirs, &c. constructed in various parts of Europe. It contains also many valuable suggestions and proposals for the improvement of many of the great works, so important to the comforts and defence of the countries in which they are constructed. The vast number of plates representing every great work, in all directions, the whole is useful and intelligible even to those who are not acquainted with the German language.

Traité contenant une partie essentielle de la science de construire les ponts avec une description de la nouvelle méthode économique de construire des ponts à arches de charpente, par C. F. de Wiebeking, avec 20 planches. Munich, 1810. 4to, les planches gr. folio. Price 8l. 8s. in boards.

This is a translation of a part of the preceding work, and embraces that portion which describes the particulars of the new method of constructing bridges with arches of wood, of a very large span, by a new principle, invented by the ingenious and scientific author. Experience has proved the superiority of this invention; and there are to be found several of these bridges in Bavaria of 220 feet span.

Major By, of the royal engineers, has laid the models of a bridge before the master-general and honourable board of ordnance, on which new principles, an arch of one thousand feet span, rising one hundred feet above the level of the water, can be erected in a few months, for fifty thousand pounds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEGISLATION.

A Short Review of the Reports of the African Institution, and of the Controversy with Dr. Thorpe, with some Reasons against the Registry of Slaves in the British Colonies. By Gilbert Mathison, esq. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and Civilization of Africa; with remarks on the African Institution, and an examination of the report of their committee, recommending a general registry of slaves in the British West India Islands. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Brief Remarks on the Slave Registry Bill, and upon a special report of the African Institution, recommending that measure. 8vo. 2s.

LAW.

An Argument on the Case of Marshal Ney, with reference to the 12th article of the convention of Paris, and the treaty of the 20th Nov. 1815, in which the reasonings of Messrs. Dupin and Berryer (his counsel) are considered. With an Appendix, containing their argument as published by themselves, the dispatch of the Duke of Wellington enclosing the convention of Paris, and the convention itself. By a Barrister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Postscript to the Earl of Elgin's Letter, &c. Containing remarks on Mr. Tweddell's Appendix. 8vo. 2s.

POETRY.

The Siege of Corinth, a poem;—Parsina, a poem.

POLITICS.

Coup d'Oeil sur la Situation Relative de la France et de l'Europe, in Janvier, 1816. 8vo. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency; with observations on the profits of the Bank of England, as they regard the public and the proprietors of Bank stock. By David Ricardo, esq.

Thoughts on the Character and Tendency of the Property-tax, as adapted to a permanent system of taxation. By the Rev. Geo. Glover, A. M. rector of Southrepps, vicar of Cromer. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, on the State of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom, and on the means of relieving the present distress of the farmer, and of securing him against the recurrence of similar embarrassment. By R. Torrens, esq. 8vo. 2s.

PHILOLOGY.

Part V of the Dictionary of the English Language; in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations, by examples from the best writers. To which are prefixed, a history of the language, and an English grammar. By Samuel Johnson, LL. D. With numerous corrections, and with the addition of many thousand words. By the Rev. Henry J. Todd, M. A. F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 1s.

TRAVELS.

Paris Revisited in 1815, by way of Brussels; including a walk over the field of battle at Waterloo; observations on the late military events, and anecdotes of the engagements; a view of the capital of France when in the occupation of the English and Prussian Troops; a minute account of the whole proceedings relative to the removal of the plundered works of art from the Louvre, with reflections on this measure; concluding with remarks on the political temper and condition of France, and the character of the Bourbon Government. By John Scott, author of a visit to Paris in 1814. 8vo. 12s.

Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk; being a series of letters from the Continent. 8vo. 12s.

NEW MAPS.

A Map of the Strata of England and Wales, with part of Scotland, exhibiting the collieries, mines, and canals; the marshes and fen lands originally overflowed by the sea; and the variations of their substrata, illustrated by the most descriptive names of places, and of local districts; shewing also the rivers, sites of parks, and principal seats of the nobility and gentry, and the opposite coast of France. By William Smith, mineral surveyor. Price in sheets, with the memoir, 5l. 5s. or half-bound Russia, guarded for

the library. 6l. 12s. in canvas and rollers, 7l.—the same varnished, 8l. fitted up in case for travelling, 7l. and on spring rollers, 10l.

A Topographical Map of the Province of Lower Canada, in two parts, which, when united, form an entire length of eleven feet by four and a half, on a scale of two miles and three quarters to an inch.—This map displays the divisions of districts, counties, seigniories, and townships; the settlements, roads, rivers, and streams, with all the most prominent features of the country; the islands, rocks, shoals, soundings, &c. of the river St. Lawrence.

A Topographical Description, in one volume royal 8vo. containing accounts of all the seigniories and townships; their state of cultivation, and other peculiarities, with a great variety of local information never before offered to the public; embellished by seventeen landscape views, plans, &c. &c.

Geographical Map (four feet by two and a half) of Upper and Lower Canada, and Part of the United States of America; extending westward to the source of the river Mississippi, and eastward to Newfoundland, taking in all the territory between the 39th and 52d degrees of north latitude, thereby including the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, &c. By Joseph Bouchette, esq. His Majesty's Surveyor General of Lower Canada, and Lieutenant Colonel C. M.—Price 7l. 7s. 6d.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOME.

On Tuesday the 5th of December, the Earl of Liverpool presided, in Dover, at the Second Anniversary of the Cinque Ports' Auxiliary Bible Society, of which his Lordship is the President.

On receiving the thanks of the meeting, his lordship entered more particularly into the nature and merits of the institution. As a member of the Established Church from education and habit, but much more so from consideration and conviction, he was particularly desirous of promoting its interests, to the utmost of his ability. Under this impression he had recently appeared, on a public occasion, as a supporter of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was anxious to extend the influence and advantages of that institution; but he saw no reason why he should not, at the same time, afford to the British and Foreign Bible Society,

every assistance in his power, and evince an equal anxiety to promote its success. The objects of the two societies were one—that of dispersing the uncorrupted word of God; and, as the means in each were pure, he should always consider it an honour to aid them, or any other society which had the same object in view, and was labouring to effect the same end—the dissemination of Christianity over the habitable globe. His Lordship was a friend to the Bible Society, because it would operate where, from national custom, or prevalence of different sentiments, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge would not obtain admission. The universality of the object proposed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and its tendency to unite all Christians (however divided on subjects of minor concern) in the bonds of Christian sympathy and benevolence, gave it, in his Lordship's mind, a powerful claim to universal support.

NATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The funds entrusted to the General Committee of this society, from its institution in 1811, to the present time, having consisted of annual subscriptions and of benefactions to a considerable amount, derived from royal munificence, from the liberality of many noble persons who have honoured the society with their support, from the two Universities and other corporations, from the Archbishops and Bishops, with the great body of the Clergy, and from a multitude of other generous and public-spirited individuals of almost every rank in society.

The sum total of the benefactions has already been expended in prosecuting the important objects of the society; and that portion of its funds is now wholly exhausted.

The annual subscriptions, meanwhile, constitute, it is found, a revenue totally inadequate to support the existing establishment of the society, and to meet the urgent claims for its aid, which are daily preferred from every part of the kingdom.

A renewed appeal, therefore, is now made to the liberality of the public;—but not made, it will be seen, until the Committee are enabled to lay before them the first fruits of that abundant harvest which they may reasonably expect to reap from their bounty.

Within the short period of less than four years, societies in union with the National Society, have been established in every diocese throughout England and Wales; and kindred institutions are gradually forming in the foreign possessions of the British empire. By the well-timed aids of the National Society, one hundred and twenty-two schools have been erected or enlarged; considerable supplies of elementary books have been furnished; three hundred and thirty-six masters, and eight-six mistresses, have been trained in the principles and practice of the National System, and are now, with few exceptions, conducting important schools in town and country; whilst a succession of Masters has also been kept in constant pay at the Central School, for the purpose of being sent out wherever their services were required, for the formation of new, or the regulation of old establishments. And lastly, besides that great number of children who have already quitted the different National Schools, after having received a competent share of instruction, more than one thousand children are actually returned to the Committee, as at this time under a course of education, in five hundred and seventy schools formerly united to the National Society.

To this brief statement the Committee feel it necessary only to add, that the whole amount of money hitherto confided to them by the public, and dispensed in

producing such gratifying and important results, has scarcely exceeded £24,000; and that the greater part of this sum has been applied in promoting the erection and enlargement of permanent buildings, which promise to benefit the latest posterity.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The following are extracts from the Second Report of the Leicester and Leicestershire Association:—

'The African mission, as it is well known, has been a source of great trial, expence, and difficulty. The climate most unfavourable, prejudices from the remembrance of ancient wrongs, the revival of the nefarious blood-traffic, with all its catalogue of crimes and plagues, and the base artifices of interested men, who fattened on injuries which our country and her missionaries had been active in preventing and removing,—these, and other causes, have conspired to make our enterprise in Africa the most arduous of all missionary undertakings. Events have enhanced the difficulty. Many settlers and some missionaries have died after a short residence on the coast. Some have suffered more one shipwreck. Part of the settlement in Bashia has been twice burnt. The school-house in Canoffee has been destroyed by the same malicious fury. The produce of the ground has been cut up. Fierce threatenings, opprobrious names, foul calumnies, and straitness of provision, have made up the woe.

'The education of children, now so extensively and vigorously pursued—children of chiefs and natives, the bulk of whom have been recaptured from smuggling slave vessels—perfected as this scheme will shortly be in the establishment of a Christian Institution at Sierra Leone, gives solid and authentic promise. Would to God that its completion were as near as it is sure!—"Africa shall be the Lord's."

'Your Committee venture to predict, that the project of Christian Institution will be a source of abundant usefulness and comfort at the several stations in which it is proposed to establish them. Their destined stations are evidently well chosen;—Sierra Leone, Malta, New South Wales, and Calcutta.

'Our society has now four settlements on the western coast of Africa; to which the Christian Institution of Sierra Leone, will add a fifth. Two Christian churches are at this time erected; upwards of two hundred children are receiving daily education, with great order, method, and apparent success; the Scriptures are in a course of translation into two native languages which had not before been written; and the Mahometans are receiving the gift of the Arabic Bible, of which a new and improved translation,

judged necessary by some of the best Oriental scholars, is preparing and already far advanced towards publication.

Your Committee rejoice to add, that much of the present wretchedness of the African enterprise is in the way to be mitigated by a project which owes its successful commencement to the pious liberality of Bristol, but which is evidently viewed with favour by the public at large. This is no other than the institution of a *Missionary Ship* which may pass between the British Isles and Africa; and thereby secure, amongst other advantages, safe and salutary conveyance, regular correspondence, necessary supplies, seasonable means of return, and occasional visitations to the Missionaries and other settlers.

In turning their view to India, your Committee are led to notice an exemplification of what seems to be a general principle in God's Providence. He does not always require the labour of our hands in the particular enterprise on which it is more immediately exerted; but let a man serve, and He will pay him his wages. We have sown proportionably less in India; but we appear to be reaping there more abundantly. Five hundred pounds placed at the disposal of a Corresponding Committee at Calcutta, was the germ of our exertions in India; and it is now becoming a tree. *Agra*, Calcutta, and Madras, are already feeding and thriving under its branches: Tranquebar, in the support of its schools, the late-drooping schools of Dr. John, is also tasting of its pleasant fruits. We know not how soon the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, and Persia, may repose under its shade.

Your Committee would lead your song of praise to the society for its labours of high promise in the work of translations. What they are attempting in the rude languages of Africa, they are executing in the more-refined dialects of the East. Their Persiac, Hindostanic, and Arabic Scriptures; their Eastern Versions of the Church of England Liturgy, with the gratifying testimonies which they have received to its acceptance and spiritual profitableness; their well-selected Arabic and Persiac Tracts which they address to Mahomedans and Heathens; these various productions together furnish so grave and unquestionable a specimen of the solid, extensive, erudite, and durable monuments on which our society exercises and records its labours, that your Committee would call you to bless God, who has not only put it into the hearts of men to build a temple to His honour, but has also provided priests for that temple, whose "lips distil knowledge," and in whom "the word of Christ dwelleth richly in all wisdom."

Your Committee cannot forbear from

suggesting to you, that Malta, though not yet assayed, is likely soon to become the scene of one of our encampments. They have large expectations from the pregnancy of the soil, and from the skill and assiduity of the cultivator. Malta is a sort of centre to the civilized world. Like the famed oracular spot of old, it is visited, though not for the same purpose, by the inhabitants of all the circumjacent countries, the most refined of the earth. Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, may be addressed with advantage by the pious man of learning there. The drooping spirit of the Greek, Ethiopian, and Armenian churches, may be revived, purified, and invigorated by seasonable, enlightened, and brotherly inquiries, excitements, communications and assistances. Our society, uniting its labours with these of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and with the Society for Promoting the Conversion of the Jews, may do much towards restoring old foundations, and calling up new ones; towards bringing back the wanderers, healing the sick, and giving life to the dead. In the benefits which our society has already derived from the eloquence, moderation, and intelligence of Mr. Jowett, we have a pledge which fully justifies the conviction that our literary representative at Malta will make full proof of his commission.

Your Committee will conduct you, lastly, to the shores of that colony which, by a happy inversion of titles, from having been called a den of thieves, is now made the house of prayer. Under the pious, ardent, and successful labours of Mr. Marsden, Port Jackson is becoming a nursery of truth and righteousness. From thence, under the operation of the same wise expedient, which is to promote the evangelization of Africa, the messengers of peace are now spreading their sails—sails which a ripe judgment and an intrepid disinterestedness have spread at their own hazard—to bring the harmless, valiant New Zealanders to the knowledge of liberal, useful, and honourable arts; to agriculture, jurisprudence, and sound policy; and to that which is the foundation-stone of all for excellency, aye, and the head-stone of all for beauty, to this happy fabric—the knowledge of the Son of God! Is not this to make our Jerusalem, whence all this honour and utility have primarily gone forth, a *praise in the earth*? Is not this "to open the eyes of the blind, and to unstop the ears of the deaf?" "to make the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb to sing?" "to make the heart of the rash to understand knowledge, and the tongue of the stammerers ready to speak plainly?"

WYMONDHAM BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—On Friday, the 15th of December, a

Branch Association was formed in the Market-house of Wymondham in Norfolk, in aid of the Norfolk and Norwich Church Missionary Association.

SHEFFIELD ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held on the 4th of January, at the Girls' Charity School, of the Members of the Established Church in Sheffield, the Rev. Thomas Sutton, Vicar, in the chair, an association was formed in aid of the Church Missionary Society.—Every subscriber of five shillings, or donor of five guineas, is considered a member.

The first anniversary of the Broad-way Church Association, Westminster, was held on Thursday evening, January 4th, in the School Room, Horseferry Road; the Rev. Isaac Saunders, M. A. President of the Association, in the chair.

This Association was formed by the teachers of the Westminster Sunday School, under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders. The school consists of about six hundred children of both sexes; and of fifty teachers, male and female, who gratuitously instruct the children committed to their charge. A missionary spirit has long been diffused among them, by reading missionary intelligence; and that spirit has been much increased from the circumstance of two of their own body having actually engaged in the work.

The chairman introduced the Rev. Daniel Corrie, lately returned from Agra.

Mr. Corrie detailed a variety of circumstances which he had witnessed, as illustrative of the ignorance, superstition, and cruelty of the people of India. It was not possible, he observed, to describe the lamentable state into which they were fallen. He remarked, with great effect, that he had seen the smoke of the funeral pile, on which women sacrificed themselves with the dead bodies of their husbands, ascend towards heaven, and aged parents taken by their children to expire on the banks of the Ganges.

BAPTIST MISSION.—At Bristol, on the 6th of October, Mr. Thomas Griffiths, a Missionary Student in the Baptist Academy at Bristol, was appointed to proceed to Ceylon, to assist Mr. Chafer, the Baptist Missionary resident in that island.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONS.—Six Missionaries are appointed to Ceylon and the East.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The Congregation of Foreign Missions labours with the greatest zeal to re-establish its relations with various parts of the world. One of the most happy results, undoubtedly, is the special protection which its members have obtained from China and Abyssinia.

They write from Peking, that the Em-

peror, having received a report from the Tribunal of Rites of the sentences passed against the Jesuits, wrote at the bottom of the report, with his red, or indelebible pencil, "Let the edict of the 11th January, 1724, cease to be the law of the empire. There is only one God, and this God cannot be offended with the diversity of names which are given to him. Any thing written with the red pencil can never be recalled: decrees in other colours may be altered." According to this imperial decision, the Edicts of Toleration of the Great Emperor Kang-Hi, of 1672, and that of 1711, have been again transcribed from the Tribunal of Rites, and transmitted, sealed with the great seal, covered with yellow satin, to Dom Gaspaed della Cruse, a Portuguese. It is remarkable that it was a Dominican of this name, and of the same nation, who, in 1536, was the first to introduce the Christian religion into China. Nothing can be more agreeable to the Court of Rome, than to see the Christian religion introduced into so extensive an empire as that of China, at a period, in particular, when most of the princes of Europe, by proclaiming the toleration of religion in countries essentially Catholic, seem to slacken the ties which united them to the Holy See. His Holiness received with the most lively joy this pleasing intelligence. Father della Cruse had the honour to be presented to him by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, along with the four novice Chinese Jesuits, who were conducted to the audience-chamber by M. Concellieu, director of the Propaganda. We are assured that the edicts of the Chinese Emperor reached our Court through the Portuguese ambassador.—Twelve Jesuits will be sent to China in the spring. His Holiness has addressed a brief felicitation to the Emperor of China, to thank him. We are even assured that a bull will be issued, to regulate the discipline of the Chinese churches.

Hamburg papers of the 20th January contain intelligence from St. Petersburg of the 3rd. All the members of the Order of the Jesuits, who were in this capital, "say they," have received orders to leave it in twenty-four hours. They have brought upon themselves this banishment, by making proselytes, even among respectable families.—See page 195.

AGRA.

The following are further extracts from the Journal of Mr. Bowley, (See page 181.)

"Spoke to one who had been in the habit of hearing the scriptures. He said he dared not say a word against them, for

that his conscience witnessed to their being holy, just, and good; and that they generally leave an impression which continues for two or three days; but, on opening his mind to the learned of the Mahometan religion, he finds himself somewhat satisfied that *they* are not altogether wrong. The point on which he dwelt was, that, surely among so many clever men of his *profession*, it was not possible for the whole of them to be deceived.

'Accompanied a friend to a place where upward of seventy devotees of the Vishnu *tribe*, for these few days, have taken up their lodging. Most of them were naked, except a slip of net-work, about three inches broad, about them, with a thick rope; some with rattans twisted together; and others (and these are the only people of the kind whom I ever observed in this country) had a frame of wood-work, just sufficient to measure round their waist, to keep up the net-work. Many of them had their backs and bellies scorched with the fire which they constantly use to keep off the cold. We saw several couples asleep, with a fire of logs of wood between them. Their bodies were rubbed over with ashes, and their faces whitened as with chunam lime. We spent two hours in conversation with them. Some of them gave us a patient hearing; but, in general, they were not inclined to talk.'

'It is truly grievous to see how parties of men and women prostrate themselves before these people, and say that the gods are in them!

'At a Christian friend's I read to some natives on the miracles of our Lord. A few of them come from an adjoining village, and appear much delighted that the Son of God should take on himself our nature to satisfy divine vengeance for our sins. They are much disposed to talk on the subjects which they hear.'

'Went with a Christian friend to the Joggees, upward of seventy present. Conversed with the chief part of them, but especially with their leader; although he denied his rank—I know not for what reason, unless that he suspected we were for exposing his craft. Many of his disciples gathered round to hear us, but he soon left us upon a pretence that he had occasion to go out. These people are adored by the learned as well as the illiterate of the Hindoos, and are like stalled horses, provided with all things to superfluity by the rich natives in the city. I fear they will not be willing to decamp soon, whilst they are thus supplied, and many others will doubtless be tempted to follow the same craft.'

'Spent about two hours with the Faqueers. An old woman, supposed to be

not far from her latter end, was brought before these deceivers, in order to secure her salvation. After first presenting a few pice, she bowed down before them, and was permitted to touch the leader's feet, while he pronounced her blessed.'

'We could not be silent, but spake especially to the aged matron and her followers, on the insufficiency of anyman whatever to redeem a soul; but that God of his infinite mercy, had laid help upon one mighty to save to the uttermost all those who come to God through him. They seemed attentive.'

'In returning, came across a person who had some seers of otta, &c. mixed and made up into balls, to be given to the cows, or thrown into the river: this he said, would atone for his father, who had died but a few days ago. I endeavoured to impress on him a sense of the guilt which he himself incurred by making an ill use of God's bounty, while hundreds of his fellow creatures were starving for food; and urged him to leave the dead man alone, and to prepare for his own salvation.'

'This forenoon a Faqueer, who heard us yesterday, came to my place to argue. Though he pretended that he had read the Shasters, I found to-day that he knew not even the letters; and yet he began to cry down all learning, saying that books only tended to bewilder people, and that to know God within us was the only way to happiness.'

'He was so self-conceited as to his own righteousness, that he did not remain long after a few questions were put to him on the infinite justice of God.'

'For these several days past, the Faqueers have been preparing great feasts, and will hardly condescend to answer us.'

'In spite of all that can be said or done, they still think us their bitterest enemies. These people do not even appear sincere in what they profess. I spoke to several boys, who have been drawn into these snares, but to little purpose; they even seem to have lost the natural affection implanted in us.'

This afternoon, for the first time, we had a favourable opportunity and great encouragement to speak to the Devotees. Seeing us constantly visit them, they began to entertain a better opinion of us than before, and asked about our religion and our hopes. We embraced the opportunity, and spoke to them on the fall of man, and the redemption of sinners by Jesus Christ alone. My Christian friend had a separate concourse of those who came to adore these people.'

'We spoke to a few, who answered unreasonably, till a Brahmin drew up, and approved of what he heard, saying it carried conviction with it, and that a

mere repetition of the name of God would not avail to do away sin, which the others contended for.'

'My friend observed that he never beheld such anxiety in any native before,

for the man had nothing to urge except his doubts on our killing cattle; and, whatever was said, he took it for granted to be the truth.'

STATE PAPERS.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE CUSTODY OF BUONAPARTE.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE being in the power of the Allied Sovereigns, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of 25th March, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprize impossible, on his part, against the repose of Europe.—[Then follow the names of the Plenipotentiaries.]

Art. I. Napoleon Buonaparte is considered by the Powers who have signed the Treaty of the 25th March last, as their prisoner.

Art. II. His custody is especially entrusted to the British Government.

The choice of the place, and of the measures which can best secure the object of the present stipulation, are reserved to his Britannick Majesty.

Art. III. The Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, and the Royal Court of Prussia, are to appoint Commissioners to proceed to, and abide at the place to which the Government of his Britannick Majesty shall have assigned for the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte, and who without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.

Art. IV. His most Christian Majesty is to be invited, in the name of the four above-mentioned Courts, to send in like manner a French Commissioner to the place of detention of Napoleon Buonaparte.

Art. V. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, binds himself to fulfil the engagements which fall to him by the present Convention.

Art. VI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 21st August, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed.)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

(L. S.) The Prince of METTERNICH.

[Similar Conventions with Russia and Prussia.]

MILITARY CONVENTION.

War Department, Downing-street, 7th July, 1815.—Captain Lord Arthur Hill, arrived last night with dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated from Gonesse the 2d and 4th of this month, of which the following are extracts and copies.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.—The enemy attacked the advanced guards of Marshal Prince Blucher at Villers Cotterets on the 28th; but the body of the army having come up, he was repulsed with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon & about 1,000 prisoners.

It appears that these troops were on march from Soissons to Paris, and having been expelled from that route by the Prussian troops at Villers Cotterets, they took that of Meaux. They were again attacked on that route by General Bulow, who took 500 prisoners from them and drove them beyond the Marne. They have however reached Paris.

The advanced guard of the army I commanded, passed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole passed on the 30th, and yesterday we took up a position, the right on the heights of Richebourg, and the left, on the forest of Bondy.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher, after having taken the village d'Aubervilliers, on the Vertus in the morning of the 30th of June, made a movement on its right, and passed the Seine at St. Germain, whilst I advanced. He will have his right to day at Plesis piquet, his left at St. Cloud, and his reserve at Versailles.

The enemy has fortified the heights of Montmartre, and the town of St. Dennis; and by means of the small rivers of Ronillon and la Vielle Mer, he has inundated the land north of that city, and the water having been introduced into the canal, l'Ouq and the borders, formed into parapets and batteries, he has a strong position on this side of Paris.

The heights of Belleville are also well fortified; but I have not learnt that any works of defence have been raised on the left of the Seine,

Having united in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and the depots of all the army, it is believed that the enemy has about 40 or 50,000 men in troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called *les Tirailleurs de la garde, and the Fédérés*.

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship, that le Quesnoy surrendered to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th of June.

I subjoin a copy of the report of His Royal Highness on this subject, by which your Lordship will see with satisfaction, the intelligence and energy with which this young Prince has conducted that affair.

Gonesse, July 4, 1815.—My Lord, Field-Marshal Prince Blücher experienced a strong resistance on the part of the enemy, whilst taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I mentioned in my dispatch of the 3d of this month, as having that day been proposed to be taken by him, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon; but the valour of the Prussian troops under General Zieten has surmounted all obstacles, and have finally succeeded in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village d'Issy. The French again attacked them at Issy on the 3d. at three o'clock in the morning, but they were repelled with a considerable loss; and seeing that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that the communication was opened between the allied armies, by a bridge which I had established at Argenteuil, and that a body of English troops were also proceeding on the left of the Seine, towards the bridge of the Neuilly, the enemy sent to request that the fire might cease on both sides of the Seine, towards negotiating a military convention between the armies, in the palace of St. Cloud, in virtue of which the French army will evacuate Paris.

In consequence, officers on both sides assembled at St. Cloud, and I herewith annex a copy of the military convention which was last night concluded, and ratified by Marshal Prince Blücher and myself, and by the Prince of Eckmühl on the part of the French army.

This Convention decides all military questions that actually existed here, and embraces no political question.

General Lord Hill has gone to take possession of the posts, this day evacuated by the Convention, and I propose taking possession of Montmartre to-morrow.

I forward this dispatch by my Aid-de-camp Captain Lord Arthur Hill via Calais. He can inform your Lordship of further particulars, and I beg leave to

recommend him to your favour and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

CONVENTION.

This day, July 3, the Commissioners appointed by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, viz. Baron Bignon, charged with the portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; Count Guilleminot, Chief of the Staff of the French army; the Count of Bondy, Prefet of the Department of the Seine; provided with full powers from Marshal Prince of Eckmühl, Commander in Chief of the French army on the one part, Major-General Maffling, provided with full powers from His Highness Field Marshal Prince Blücher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian army; and Colonel Harvey provided with full powers from His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the British army, on the other part, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1.—There shall be a suspension of arms between the Allied armies, commanded by His Highness Prince Blücher, and His Grace the Duke of Wellington; and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art. 2.—The French army shall commence its march to-morrow, to take its position behind the Loire.—Paris shall be entirely evacuated in three days, and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected in eight days.

Art. 3.—The French army shall take with it, all its material, or field artillery, its military chests, horses, and regimental property without exception. All persons attached to the depots, shall also be taken away, as well as those belonging to the different branches of the administration of the army.

Art. 4.—The sick and wounded, and the officers of health, whom it shall be necessary to leave with them, shall be under the special protection of the Commanders in Chief of the British and Prussian armies.

Art. 5.—The military, and persons employed, whom the preceding article concerns, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery, to re-join the corps to which they belong.

Art. 6.—The women and children of all the individuals, belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain at Paris. The married women may leave Paris to rejoin the army, and take with them their property, and that of their husbands.

Art. 7.—The officers of the line, employed with the Federates, or with the Tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either rejoin the army, or return to their homes, or their native country.

Art. 8.—To-morrow, July 4, at twelve o'clock, St. Dennis, St. Ouen, Clerly, and Neuilly, shall be surrendered. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, (the 6th) all the barriers shall be surrendered.

Art. 9.—The service of the city of Paris, shall continue to be done by the National Guard and by the corps of the Municipal Gendarmerie.

Art. 10.—The Commanders in Chief of the British and Prussian army, engage to respect, and to cause to be respected by the subordinates, the actual authorities so long as they continue.

Art. 11.—Public property, with the exception of that which is warlike, whether belonging to Government, or depending on the municipal authorities, shall be respected; and the allied powers shall not interfere in any manner in their administration or direction.

Art. 12.—Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and all individuals generally who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being sought after, whether on account of the employments they hold or have held, or on account of their conduct, or political opinions.

Art. 13.—The foreign troops shall place no obstacle to the provisioning of the capital; they shall, on the contrary, protect the arrival and free circulation of the articles that shall be destined for it.

Art. 14.—The present Convention shall be observed, and taken for the rule of mutual relations, until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual form, at least ten days previously.

Art. 15.—Should difficulties supervene in the execution of any of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation shall be made in favour of the French army and the city of Paris.

Art. 16.—The present Convention is declared common to all the allied armies, provided it be ratified by the powers on whom those armies depend.

Art. 17.—The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, July 4, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. 18.—Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides to superintend the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the above-named Commissioners, the day and year above mentioned.

Le Baron BIGNON.
Le Comte GUILLEMINOT.
Le Comte de BONDY.
Le Baron de MAFFLING.
F. B. HARVEY, Colonel.

The present suspension of arms ap-

proved and ratified at Paris, July the 3d, 1815.

BLÜCHER.
WELLINGTON.
Approuvé. Le Maréchal Prince d'Eckmühl.

MANIFESTO.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. hereby make known—

As we have seen from experience, and from the unhappy consequences that have resulted for the whole world, that the course of the political relations in Europe between the powers, has not been founded on those true principles upon which the wisdom of God in his revelations has founded the peace and prosperity of nations,

We have consequently, in conjunction with their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, Francis the First, and the King of Prussia, Frederick William, proceeded to form an alliance between us, (to which the other Christian Powers are invited to accede) in which we reciprocally engage, both between ourselves and in respect of our subjects, to adopt, as the sole means to attain this end, the principle drawn from the words and doctrine of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who preaches not to live in enmity and hatred, but in peace and love. We hope and implore the blessing of the Most High; may this sacred union be confirmed between all the Powers for their general good, and (deterred by the union of all the rest) may no one dare to fall off from it. We accordingly subjoin a copy of this union, ordering it to be made generally known, and read in all the churches.

St. Petersburg, on the day of the birth of our Saviour, 25th December, 1815.

The original is signed by his Imperial Majesty's own hand. ALEXANDER.

AUTOGRAPH TREATY.

*Between Austria, Prussia, and Russia.
In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.*

THEIR Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, having, in consequence of the great events which have marked the course of the three last years in Europe, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to shower down upon the states which place their confidence and their hope on it alone, acquired the intimate conviction of the necessity of founding the conduct to be observed by the Powers, in their reciprocal relations, upon the sublime truths which the holy religion of our Saviour teaches,

They solemnly declare, that the pre-

sent act has no other object than to publish, in the face of the whole world, their fixed resolution, both in the administration of their respective states, and in their political relations with every other Government, to take for their sole guide the precepts of that holy religion, namely, the precepts of Justice, Christian Charity, and Peace, which, far from been applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the councils of princes, and guide all their steps, as being the only means of consolidating human institutions, and remedying their imperfections:

In consequence, their Majesties have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. 1.—Conformably to the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to consider each other as brethren, the three contracting monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity; and, considering each other as fellow-countrymen, they will on all occasions, and in all places, lend each other aid and assistance: and, regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies as fathers of families, they will lead them in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are animated to protect religion, peace, and justice.

Art. 2.—In consequence, the sole principle in force, whether between the said Governments, or between their subjects, shall be that of doing each other reciprocal service, and of testifying by unalterable good will the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated, to consider themselves all as members of one and the same Christian nation. The three Allied Princes looking on themselves as merely delegated by Providence

to govern three branches of the one family, namely, Austria, Prussia, and Russia; thus confessing that the Christian nation, of which they and their people form a part, has in reality no other Sovereign than Him to whom alone power really belongs, because in Him alone are found all the treasures of love, science, and infinite wisdom, that is to say, God, our Divine Saviour, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life. Their Majesties consequently recommend to their people, with the most tender solicitude, as the sole means of enjoying that peace which arises from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to strengthen themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has taught to mankind.

Art. 3.—All the Powers who shall choose solemnly to avow the sacred principles which have dictated the present act, and shall acknowledge how important it is for the happiness of nations, too long disturbed, that those truths should henceforth exercise over the destinies of mankind all the influence which belongs to them, will be received with equal ardour and affection into this holy alliance.

Done in triplicate, and signed at Paris, in the year of grace 1815, (14 O. S.) 26th September.

(L. S.) FRANCIS.
(L. S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
(L. S.) ALEXANDER.

Conformable to the original,
(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Done at St. Petersburg, the day of the birth of our Saviour, the 25th of December, 1815.

PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 1.—This day, Parliament met for the dispatch of business.

Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Usher of the Black Rod, having, according to custom, procured the attendance of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and a numerous deputation of Members, at their Lordships' bar, the Prince Regent's Commission was read for summoning Parliament. The Lord Chancellor then read the speech from the throne, and the Commons withdrew.

New Titles.

The following noblemen were introduced:—Lord F. Spencer as Baron Churchill. Lord Greenville Levison Gower as Viscount Gower. General Harris as Baron Harris. Lord Melbourne. The Bishop of Gloucester. Lord Brownlow as Earl Brownlow. Lord Gripston, as Earl of Yveland.

Prince Regent's Speech.

At five o'clock the Chancellor again read the speech to both Houses, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

The splendid and decisive success obtained by his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies, has led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment

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of the authority of his Most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to suppose that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts that it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

To the intimate union which has so happily existed between the allied powers, the nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance, from from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace.

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several treaties and conventions which have been concluded, to be laid before you.

The extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, —The Prince Regent has directed the estimate for the present year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in such measures of economy, as may be consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The negotiation which the Prince Regent

announced to you, at the end of the last session of Parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a copy of the treaty which has been concluded should be laid before you; and he confidently trusts that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the island of Ceylon, and on the continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

The operations in India have led to an armistice which gives reason to hope, that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his Majesty's people.

It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world: and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country.

At the conclusion of the above,—The Marquis of Huntly moved an address thanking his Royal Highness for the same, which was seconded by Lord Calthorpe.

Lord Grenville said, there was not one word in the speech in which he did not most cordially concur. He rejoiced in our general situation—not only that peace was restored, but that it was acquired

by the restoration of the Government of France.

The Marquess of Lansdowne admitted that the splendid successes of the last campaign, the downfall of the system to overthrow the governments of Europe by military force, were subjects on which he could sincerely vote congratulation; but he did not consider their lordships then in a state to form any opinion with respect to the great and important questions to be discussed in Parliament.

The Earl of Liverpool had no difficulty in saying, with reference to the peace-establishment and expenditure of the country, that the Prince Regent's servants would be ready when it shall come before the House, not only to explain what are their general principles, and how necessary it is to adopt a system of economy, but will be ready to apply their judgment to all parts of the great establishment, and that it is their wish to introduce every degree of economy consistent with the dignity of the country, and the situation we hold among other nations. At the same time he gave an assurance of the intention of government steadily to pursue measures for the public advantage; not to hold out illusive hopes, but an intention to proceed for the welfare of the country.

Lord Holland would vote for the address, but reserved the right of differing on subjects connected with it, and made other reservations with respect to the peace with America.

The address was then agreed to *nem. dis.*

Feb. 2.—Earl Bathurst laid on the table copies of the general treaties concluded with the Allies, &c. &c.

Feb. 12.—Lord Holland asked whether there was any objection to producing correspondence on the subject of Lord Kinnaid's dismissal from France?

The Earl of Liverpool must refuse the documents; but admitted that there was no reproach upon the honour of Lord Kinnaid.

Feb. 14.—Lord Grenville moved for the army estimates of 1816. Agreed to.

Feb. 19.—The Earl of Liverpool moved an address on the treaties of peace, corresponding with that moved by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons.

Lord Grenville moved an amendment, which was supported by Lord Holland.—For the original address, 140; against it 40.—Majority 100.

Feb. 22.—The Duke of Bedford gave notice of a motion on the state of the nation.

Feb. 23.—The Marquess of Lansdowne moved for sums paid to Hanover and Brunswick.

Feb. 26.—Lord Holland asked whether it was intended to lay any further papers on the table respecting the war in Ceylon. There was an account of the termination of the war, but nothing as to the motives which led to it; and, when the result was looked at, which was nothing less than the subversion of a most ancient empire, and the exclusion of a most ancient dynasty, he thought further information ought to be laid before the House.

The Earl of Liverpool answered in the negative; but it was open to the noble Lord to move for whatever papers he thought necessary.

House of Commons.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Bennett moved for a copy of the correspondence on the convention of Paris, especially as it affected Marshal Ney; to which Lord Castlereagh consented.

Mr. Brougham moved for a copy of the treaty of the 26th of September, 1815, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—Ayes 30; Noes, 104.—Majority, 74.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Vansittart said all that he had now to submit to was a Resolution for the sum of 12,500,000*l.* for paying off that sum issued in November, 1814, at present unprovided for; and 4,500*l.* other Exchequer Bills now coming due; and, finally, for a vote for the re-payment of such as were outstanding of the grant of 1815, according to the usual mode of proceeding. He proceeded to give an outline of our expenditure for the coming year. He enumerated the receipts of the last year, and those of the preceding year; and observed, that there was an increase upon each item; and on looking to the total amount for each year, it would be found that the total amount of income in 1814 was 65,430,000*l.*; and in the last year it was 66,443,000*l.* being an increase of something more than a million. In the beginning of the year 1815, the Exchequer Bills outstanding amounted to 68,548,000*l.* now they were 47,600,000*l.* The total of exports for the three quarters of the year ending on the 10th Oct. 1814, was 37,167,000*l.*; for the three quarters, ending Oct. 10, 1815, they amounted to 42,425,000*l.* The cotton exports, in 1814, were 13,169,000*l.*; in the last year they were 15,376,000*l.* The linen exports, in 1814 were 1,186,000*l.* in the last year they were 1,334,000*l.* The woollen in 1814, were 6,131,000*l.* in the last year they were 8,330,000*l.* The great and leading difficulty which we had to encounter at present, was the distressed state of the agricultural interest. A variety of remedies had been proposed; at present he should advert to but two or three of them. He considered there were two modes to be adopted to remedy the evil; first, a diminution of taxation, and se-

condly the support of public credit. The first was certainly desirable; but he did not consider it as the most politic. In his opinion, the only way to alleviate the distress of the country at large, would be to uphold public credit. He trusted he should be able to raise the supplies without having recourse to any loan. The three loans had amounted to 142 millions, of which 45 millions had been taken in the last year. If we refrained from taking any loan, and instead of doing so, throw 14 millions into the money market, a great deal would be done towards relieving the distress of the country, and he trusted would, in a few months, accomplish that object altogether. In what was now to be submitted to the House, he did not intend to say such was to be the peace establishment; on the contrary, he was in hopes considerable reductions might still be made, even in the present year, and in future years much greater. The vote of seamen for the present year would be 33,000; the peace establishment would probably be 23,000; the expence would be two millions. In 1890 our seamen amounted to 20,000. The additional expences of the navy, almost the whole of which required most expensive repairs, would raise that item of supply to 7,000,000*l.* For the army no vote would at present be required. The number of infantry and cavalry for Great Britain, including Jersey and Guernsey, would be 25,000, and for Ireland the same. The number of troops for foreign garrisons would be 3000; the army in France 50,000; Gibraltar, Malta, and the garrisons in the Mediterranean, 11,000; the garrisons in British America 10,000; the West India islands 13,000, of which 4000 were in Jamaica: the Cape of Good Hope and Africa 3,000; Ceylon 3,000. The garrison of St. Helena would consist of 1,200; these, together with 3,000, which would be kept afloat, would make up a force of 99,000 men, independent of those in France. Many of these regiments, however, would be skeleton regiments; and, owing to this circumstance and casualties, they could not be taken, though nominally 99,000, at more in reality than 85 or 90,000 men at most.—Besides these, there would be a force of 20,000 for the East-India Company; but for these, or for those troops in France, no call would be made on this country. The French contribution was equal to the pay of these troops, and hitherto that contribution had been regularly paid: £700,000 had already been paid. He understood that legally these contributions belonged to the Crown as *droits*. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, however, had scorned to take as such what had been acquired with such bravery by his army. Out of the contributions

fifty millions of livres were to be given to the British and Prussian army; the rest, amounting to four millions, would be applied to the payment of the troops. The total amount of the charge for the army would be £9,300,000, exclusive of extraordinary. The commissariat would be £680,000; the barrack department £258,000; and the extraordinaries of the army would be two millions; making a total of £12,238,000 for the entire of the army. The miscellaneous would be £2,500,000. There was another item still to mention, and that was, payment of a sum to the East-India Company, for money advanced by them for the public service in the East-Indies. Their demand would amount to about two millions, and they had already had £600,000 and it was proposed now to advance them one million more. This would make the total of supply required £24,338,000; besides this, there was a separate charge for Great Britain, making the total amount of Great Britain and Ireland £29,393,000. The Ways and Means to meet this sum, were, the surplus still unappropriated of three millions of last year's grant. The surplus of the consolidated fund, say £2,500,000. The ordinary annual taxes three millions. The war taxes, which he would now take at only six millions. The five per cent. property tax, which he would also take at six millions. The lottery 200,000*l.* Exchequer bills six millions, and lastly, six millions from the Bank, by way of loan; these sums would together make a total of £26,700,000, to meet that part of the expenditure belonging to Great Britain, amounting to twenty-six millions.

Mr. Ponsonby said, was there any pretence to justify so large a military establishment?

Mr. Brougham observed, that the expence of the establishment, nearly thirty millions, was a most intolerable burthen on the country. The right hon. gentleman had talked of the East-India Company paying their troops; it was a mockery to say they would pay, when year after year, they were coming to this house for loans. He condemned the large amount of the force in the different islands.

Mr. Rose said, the Property Tax was increased by the gentlemen opposite when they got into power.

Mr. Western conceived the proposed relief to the agricultural interest would not be so great as expected.

Lord Castlereagh said, it was impossible, in a short time, to reduce such a force as ours, so spread over the world, to a regular peace establishment.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

Feb. 13.—The report of the resolutions of the committee of supply of the former night were agreed to.

Feb. 14.—Sir G. Warrender rose to move the navy estimates.—In the East Indies there would be no addition. The Cape station, which is a new one and connected with St. Helena, as well as the Mauritius, would call for a very considerable number of men; according to the opinion of the distinguished Admiral commanding on that station, 11 ships would therefore be employed. In the Mediterranean there would be a 74-gun ship, substituted for a 50-gun. A small squadron would be stationed for the protection of the growing trade in South America and the Brazils, the merchants having applied to the Admiralty for it. This was also a new station. In the Jamaica and Leeward Islands a small reduction of the naval strength would take place. One frigate would be stationed on the North American coast, and on the African the same squadron as in the last peace. With respect to our home station, there would be nine vessels, in addition, for the purpose of protecting the revenue against smugglers. Circumstances would call for a larger number of men to man these vessels, which, in point of size, had been increased from 28 and 32-gun frigates to 36 and 38. It was also intended to retain the 4th division of marines, which, with the increased complement of seamen, would make a total increase of men of 5000. This was owing to the great increase and growing prosperity of our foreign trade. It was understood that the permanent peace establishment was to be 23,000, which number was less than at the close of any preceding war. The vote which, however, he should now call for, was 33,000, from the circumstances he had just stated. The number of ships manned were, two 50 guns, 14 frigates, and 27 sloops. The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Brougham moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying that his R. H. would be pleased to take into consideration the present situation of several of the most distinguished members of the Spanish Cortes; and representing that the existing treaties between this government and Spain afforded a favourable opportunity of interfering in their behalf. Ayes, 42; noes, 123; majority 81.

Feb. 19.—Lord Castlereagh moved an address, "thanking H. R. H. the Prince Regent for the communication he had made to the house, of the treaty concluded at Paris with the King of France, &c. on the 20th of September last, and expressing the satisfaction of the house on every point of that treaty."

Lord Milton moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Fazakerly.

After an animated debate, the house, on the motion of Mr. Tierney, adjourned.

Feb. 20.—The debate on the treaty of peace being resumed, and the house having divided on the amendment, there appeared, for the amendment, 77; against it, 240; majority, 173.

Mr. Law objected to the treaty, particularly on the ground that its provisions left the kingdom of the Netherlands open to the future attacks of France, and placed her in a situation in which she would not be likely to obtain assistance or support from any great power.

Sir S. Romilly supported the amendment.

Mr. Banks saw a much greater prospect of this peace being permanent than many other members.

Mr. Horner said his objections to the treaties were, that they did not produce that security which they had a right to expect, and because they had at last disclosed the project of forcing the Bourbon government on France after it had been disavowed, in violation of the faith of the Crown pledged to Parliament; for last year, when the idea of forcing the Bourbons on France was pressed on the noble Lord, he over and over repelled it, as an unnecessary interference on our part with the internal affairs of France. He considered that our real means of security were the preserving of the territorial integrity of France; and the establishing of such a government in that country as would possess the confidence of the people. There was no chance of permanent repose to Europe without obtaining these two great ends.

Mr. C. Grant defended the treaty in all its branches.—There never had, he was ready to contend, been a treaty concluded which had done so much to raise the honour of Great Britain, and to consolidate her power in every part of the world as this had done.

Mr. Ponsonby opposed the treaty generally, but more particularly that part of it which bound us to support a force of 30,000 men.

Feb. 22.—Lord Cochrane gave notice of a motion relative to persons who had been active in conducting the recent prosecutions in the King's Bench against him.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Vansittart moved for a committee to inquire into the value of the Grecian antiquities collected by the Earl of Elgin, while ambassador at Constantinople, and sent over to this country at very considerable expense, and offered for purchase by his Lordship to his Majesty's government.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, July 31, 1815.—An inquest was holden on Tuesday last on the body of Chummon, a native washerman. The circumstances which were proved to have occasioned the death, were sufficiently singular to justify particular notice. It was stated by Gunness Dobee, another washerman, that about dusk in the evening of Monday, he was sitting in Bud-dum Tollah Road in Chouringhee, near the road side, and observed the deceased walking with a bundle of clothes on his shoulder,—that an adjutant-bird (*argee-lah*) in crossing the road, struck the deceased with its beak on the right side of the neck, whereupon the deceased immediately sat down—that he shortly after arose and walked towards the witness, and asked for assistance—that the witness then observed a wound on the neck of the deceased, and at his request bound it up, after applying some chunam to it—that the deceased afterwards attempted to walk with the assistance of the witness, but soon complained of a giddiness, became unable to proceed, and fell on the ground—that the wound then bled copiously, and the witness heard a noise like "a rattling in the throat"—that the witness then left the deceased for the purpose of calling some of his people, whose residence the deceased had previously mentioned—and that when the witness returned, he found the deceased dead on the spot where he had fallen. The witness also stated, that the bird, after striking the deceased, did not fly away, but remained on the road side—whence some children afterwards drove it—and it appeared from the description of the witness that the bird had inflicted the wound in attempting to cross the road, at the instant when the deceased was passing: and did not pounce on the deceased, as has been incorrectly reported. The wound was examined by Mr. Hornett, a professional gentleman attached to the Native Hospital, who found the jugular vein divided; and declared himself to be of opinion that the wound had not been occasioned by any sharp edged weapon or instrument: but must have been inflicted by a stake, or some substance similarly pointed. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

August 1st.—After a long interval of blanks, the Kedgerree report of Sunday, announced the arrival in the river of the ship Jessie, Captain Lonsdale, from the Isle of France, whence she sailed on the 21st of June. The following passengers

are arrived in her.—Colonel Keating, commanding the Mauritius Brigade, Major Hall, Acting Adj. Gen. Capt. Spinks, D. A. Q. M. G. Tuberville, his Majesty's 12th foot, Lay, his Majesty's 22d foot, Lieutenant Jenkins, 12th foot, A. D. C. to Colonel Keating, Burrowes and Lawson, his Majesty's 12th foot, Rabau and M'Donnough, his Majesty's 22d foot, and Assistant Surgeon Owen, of his Majesty's 87th foot, and 196 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Jessie parted company from the fleet of transports, consisting of the Hoogly, Royal Edward, Shaw Alum, Mauritius, Harriet, Covelong and Guide, having on board his Majesty's 87th foot, the flank companies of his Majesty's 22d Regiment, and the Rifle Company of his Majesty's 12th regiment, in south latitude 7° 30', east longitude 60°.—Letters from the Isle of France mention that the Cornwallis, Captain Graham, and the Delhi, Captain Meik, were to sail from Port Louis to England on the 22d of June.

Oct. 3.—The Governor-General (Earl Moira) arrived at Sultanpore on the 3d September, and proceeded on his voyage to Benares the same day. His Lordship and Lady Loudon visited the numerous factories of that celebrated city. The fleet continued its course down the river on the following day, and was expected to reach Dinapore on the 8th. Headquarters would probably be re-established at Calcutta about the 25th ult.

The Countess of Loudon and Moira, accompanied by the Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings, and Lord Viscount Hungerford, proceed to Europe in the Honourable Company's ship William Pitt, Captain Graham, which ship has been allotted for their accommodation.

Three hundred and eighty-two convicts, sentenced to transportation for life, have been ordered to be sent from this Presidency to the Isle of France. The object of this measure is to provide the island with labourers, instead of those hitherto brought from Mozambique.

The heavy storms which took place in Bengal, in the early part of June last, did very considerable injury to the crops of indigo, which had before exhibited a promising appearance. In a part of Jessore, the weed was covered with ten feet of water, and the hopes of the planter were entirely blasted.

MADRAS.

Aug. 17.—Arrived at Kedgerree, the Jessie transport, having on board Colonel

Keating and the staff of the brigade. The Jeasieparted company from the Hoogly, Royal Edward, Shaw, Allum, Mauritius, Harriet, Ceylon, and Gende transports, in lat. 7. 33. S. long. 60. E.

Futteh Hyder, eldest son of the late Tippoo Sultan, died at Russapugla on the 30th of August.

Births.

On the 25th August, the lady of Major Vans Andrew of a daughter.

At Yanam, on the 21st August, the lady of Augustus Raynaud, Esq. of a daughter.

At Verdachellu, on the 6th August, the lady of Brook Cunliffe, Esq. of a son.

At Pondicherry, on the same day, the lady of A. de Lasselle, Esq. of a daughter.

Marriages.

At Nagapatam, 17th August, Mr. E. W. Penman, to Miss M. C. S. her.

On the 11th September, Mr. William Hunter, to Miss Adelaide Desjardins.

On the 15th, at St. George's church, Lieut Cleveland, of the 19th Native Infantry, to Louisa, daughter of the late G. Thomson, Esq.

Sept. 4, Capt. Hugh Scott, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Harris, Esq. M.D.

Aug. 22, Lieut. Col. Richard Podmore, 2d batt. 10th reg. to Miss Denton.

Sept. 2, Sir John Gordon, Bart. 2nd Dragoons, to Miss Margaret Euskin Campbell.

Mr. John Kickwick, Farrier-major, 6th Lt. Cav. to Miss Jane Morris.

Deaths.

Sept. 18, at Trichinopoly, Mrs. Catherine Frieze. On the 9th instant, Alexander Tait, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon.

On the 30th of August, at the Presidency, Lieut. A. G. Gritson, 90th Nat. Inf.

On the 19th, at Bangalore, Lieut. and Adj. Reid, of the 12th Light Infantry.

BOMBAY.

September 30.—Extract of a Letter from an officer:—

A party under my command, of one Jemadaur and eight Sepoys of the 2d batt. of the 3d. regt. shot five royal tigers on the 21st September in the jungle about Vameira. The largest measured, from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the tail, ten feet three inches and a half, and was three feet ten inches three quarters in height. The smallest measured five feet four inches and a half in length, and was two feet two inches and a quarter in height.

September 20.—The Government of Bombay, with the sanction of the Bishop of Calcutta, has authorised the immediate construction of a chapel at Surat, near the Castle. The building is intended to hold about a thousand persons, and is estimated to cost about thirty thousand rupees.

September 3.—Arrived the country-ship Cambrian, Captain Cooper, having left England on the 1st of May, and touched at Madeira. The following is a list of the Passengers.—Dr. S. Meek, Lieutenant Watkins, H. C. Marine, Capt. Hickes, M. S. Captain Mc. Quaker, late of the Hannab, and Mr. Bond.

ship Castlereagh, Captain Laina, from England, which she left on the 16th of June.—*Passengers*:—Rev. Mr. Carr and lady, Mr. Evans, Free Merchant, Mr. De Vitre, ditto, Mr. Baillie, surgeon, going to Lucknow, Mr. Marshal, cadet, and Captain Basden.

The following official letter, containing an account of the capture and restoration of the Nautilus, has been published at this Presidency:—

To Henry Meriton, Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Marine.

SIR,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you of the capture of the Honourable Company's cruiser Nautilus, by the American sloop of war Peacock, captain Warrington, mounting 22 guns, and 230 men, on the 30th June, off Anjeir, in the Straights of Sunda, after a gallant and spirited defence of a quarter of an hour against so superior a force. I regret to report that the Nautilus had seven men killed and seven severely wounded, amongst the latter, Lieutenant Boyce, the Commander, and Mr. Mayston, first lieutenant.

As Lieut. Boyce and Mr. Mayston (from the dangerous state they have been in) have not been able to send any official report to government, the following particulars of the action have been received from the Resident and Commandant at Anjeir, in which place the wounded were landed, the morning after the action, when the Nautilus was given up by the American to the master, Mr. Bradley.

The Nautilus sailed from Batavia on the 29th June, with dispatches for Calcutta, and the next day, towards evening fell in with the Peacock off Anjeir. Previous to the departure of the Nautilus, intelligence of the ratification of peace between England and America had been received at Batavia, and a copy of the treaty was on board the Nautilus. Lieut. Boyce suspecting that the Peacock was an American ship, although under English colours, sent his boat on board with the master, and Cornet White (an officer going as passenger to Bengal). The commander of the American, disregarding intelligence they gave him of peace having taken place, confined them and the boats crew below, and ranged up alongside the Nautilus under English colours, when Lieut. Boyce hailed, and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend or an enemy; the answer, "as an enemy," and the English colours were shifted for the American; Lieut. Boyce then told him that peace had been concluded between the United States and England, and that he had the Proclamation on board.—The American answered, "if peace has taken place, haul down

your colours instantly," which on Lieut. Boyce's refusing to do, a gun was fired into the Nautilus, which wounded Lieut. Boyce in the hip; the Nautilus returned a broadside, and the action commenced, and continued about a quarter of an hour, when Lieutenant Boyce having received a second wound from a 32lb. shot, shattered his knee, the first Lieutenant being severely wounded, and no officer left to fight the vessel, (the master and a boat's crew being prisoners on board the American) the Nautilus was compelled to surrender. The conduct of the American commanders appears to have been most unwarrantable, as there is no doubt but he was in possession of the accounts of peace having taken place, before he fell in with the Nautilus, which he got from a merchant ship he took at the straits of Sunda, besides the master-attendant at Anjeir had boarded him half an hour before he came alongside of the Nautilus, and informed him of the peace; which he equally disregarded, and detained him as a prisoner of war; although the next morning (upon the same information) he allowed the master-attendant to go on shore at Anjeir for the purpose of producing to him American papers, containing the proclamation of peace. On seeing the papers, he professed himself satisfied, and wrote an official letter to the master-attendant, saying, "that from the documents produced, he had not a doubt but peace had taken place, he felt himself bound to desist from further hostilities, and regretted that the commander of the brig Nautilus did not comply with his reasonable request."

The Nautilus was delivered to the master, on the 1st of July, and anchored at Anjeir, where the wounded were landed with the Surgeon, and the vessel returned to the Batavia roads on the 4th. On her arrival Government ordered a commission from the Bench of Magistrates to proceed on board and take the depositions of the crew respecting the transaction, copies of which I have the honour to enclose.

As Lieutenant Hepburn, commander of the Malabar, was the senior officer at Batavia, when the Nautilus returned, I understand he has ordered one of the officers of the Malabar to take temporary charge of her, and she was sent in company with the Malabar to Samarang, for the purpose of getting repaired, being much shattered in her hull.

I am happy to say that the latest accounts from Anjeir, give great hopes of Lieutenant Boyce's recovery; his leg has been amputated above the knee, and he was as well as could be expected. The first Lieutenant, whose wound was at first thought to be mortal, had been declared

out of all danger, the rest of the wounded were doing well.

As soon as any official report is received from Lieutenant Boyce, or the first Lieutenant, I shall do myself the honour of forwarding it by the first opportunity.

(Signed) WM. EATWELL, Capt.
H. C.'s S. Benares, Batavia Roads,
22d July, 1715.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Government.
Bombay Castle, 15th Sept. 1815.

Promotions.

Lieutenant-Fireworker Frederick P. Lester, to be Lieutenant and Acting Lieutenant-Fireworker, vice Hutchinson deceased; date of rank, 3d September 1815.

Appointments.

Mr. Edward Grant to be second assistant to the collector at Broach.

Births.

At Surat, 19th September, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, of a son.

On the 17th September, Mrs. Lugin, of a daughter.

At Jaulna, 19th July, the lady of Major Fallon 2d batt. 4th regt. of a daughter.

Marriages.

September 6, William Aitken, Esq. assist. surg. to Miss Ann Kit-on, only daughter of the late Robert Kitson, Esq. of the Civil Service.
July 23, Mr. Marcus Joseph, to the relict of the late Mr. C. Sator.
September 3, Lieut. J. Brackenbury, H. M. 17th Light Drag. to Mrs. Urixon, widow of Lieut. Urixon, H. M. Dragoons, and daughter of the late John Sandwith, Esq. formerly president of the Medical Board at this Presidency, and niece of Maj. Gen. Boyé, commanding the forces on this establishment.

Deaths.

September 11, with Colonel East's detachment, near Dharoi in Kattywar, George Skene Keill, Esq. Assist. Surg.

In Kattywar, Captain Edward Jones, 1st batt. 6th regt.

Brevet Major Hutchins, H. M. 65th regt.

Ensign Jopp, Engineers.

Lieut. Hutchinson, Artillery.

At Cambay, Edward Coleman, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon, H. M. 17th Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Bland, H. M. 47th regt. aged 45 years.

September 14, in the 78th year of his age, Charles Northcote, Esq. H. M. Naval Storekeeper at Bombay. Mr. N. was first cousin of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. of Pynes, in the County of Devon.

September 15, in the 15th year of her age, Miss E. M. Steuart, eldest daughter of Dr. Steuart.

— Mrs. Bryerly, wife of Mr. W. Bryerly, of the Accountant-general's Office.

On the 23d of August, W. C. A. the infant son of Major Haynes, H. M. 47th regt.

On the 23d July, Maria, the infant daughter of John Leckie, Esq. aged 11 months and 3 days.

CEYLON.

Columbo, Aug. 8.—An express reached Colombo yesterday, from Calpentyu, the 29th instant, with a letter from Lieut. Fenton, of the 17th regiment, dated on that day, notifying his having the preceding day landed from the Arab ship Shaw Allum, at anchor off Caridivoe island, and forwarding a dispatch from Major Fluker, of the Bourbon regiment, com-

manding detachments of the 22d and 87th regiments, embarked on board that vessel. The Major reports the Shaw Allum to be one of eight transports which sailed from the Isle of France, on the 21st of June last, bound to Calcutta, that by the ignorance and mismanagement of the Captain (an Arab), they made the western side of Ceylon, in lat 8. 2. N. when they expected they were on the eastern side: that when they found themselves in the Gulph of Manar, every exertion was made to remedy the mistake, but from the vessel being very badly found, and sailing ill, they were driven towards the shore, and had been obliged to come to anchor in ten fathoms water, surrounded by breakers and rocks off the island of Caridovic, with a heavy sea rolling in upon them, which rendered it doubtful whether, if the wind increased, the cable would not part, and the vessel be wrecked. Major Fluker's dispatch is dated the 27th, and says, that he has permitted Lieutenant Fenton to attempt reaching the shore through a dangerous sea and heavy surf, in the only small boat which they had with them. In addition to this distressing intelligence, Lieut. Fenton reports, that while ashore at Calpentyn, two vessels under jury-masts were seen proceeding up the Gulph, which he feared were two other of the eight transports. On this news reaching Chilaw, Mr. Walbeoff, the Collector of the district, immediately set off to render every assistance in his power, that we trust the troops, about 250 in number, are now safe on shore, and have every accommodation the thinly populated part of the island on which they have been thrown will afford. His Majesty's armed brig Kangaroo, belonging to New South Wales, now here, with one of the vessels of this government, has been dispatched from Colombo, with provisions for the troops, and for the purpose of aiding the Shaw Allum, and bringing the detachments on board her to Colombo; and another government vessel immediately follows, as, from the reported state of the other transports, it is supposed they will have been obliged to come to an anchor off Condatchy.

Aug. 9.—The vessels which were sent to the aid of the Arab transport, Shaw Allum, were, owing to the weather, obliged to return without effecting the object for which they were dispatched, it not being safe to approach the coast sufficiently near to reach the Shaw Allum. We are happy, however, to announce the safe arrival of all the troops. Mr. Walbeoff, with several large boats from Calpentyn, have succeeded in reaching the Shaw Allum on the evening of the 2d, and, by the 5th, the detachments of the 22d and 87th on board, were safely dis-

embarked at Calpentyn, and are now on their march to Colombo.

The cutter of the Kangaroo brig, in crossing the bar, upset from the violence of the surf; fortunately all in it but the Captain's clerk were good swimmers, and reached the shore in safety. The latter buffeted with the waves for some time, but at last, overpowered by their force, twice sunk, and was in imminent danger of drowning, when some lascars of a brig in the inner harbour, and two grenadiers of the 73d regiment, swam off to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him on shore, though totally insensible, and apparently lifeless. The skill, however, of Dr. Carter, of the 73d regiment, was successfully exerted, and respiration shortly restored to the young man.

CHINA.

The following is a list of ships at China in September last:—Cuffnells, Royal George, Charles Grant, David Scott, Inglis, Essex, Marquis Camden, Vansittart, Princess Amelia, Alnwick Castle, Hope, Warley, Warren Hastings.—Four Madras ships were daily expected.

JAVA.

On the 11th of April, the atmosphere was so obscured by smoke and ashes, that at eight o'clock, there was little or no day-light, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, it was perfectly dark. Many of the accounts we have seen may possibly have been exaggerated, but that there has been some tremendous convulsion to the eastward, there can be no doubt. Letters from Solo and Djocjocarta state, that the ashes have fallen very thick in those districts, and at the latter place the light battalion was in motion to ascertain the cause of the heavy cannonade so near the Sultan's court. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, the smoke was exceedingly thick at Buitenzorg and in the Preanger Regencies.—It extended to Batavia, and the atmosphere has been more or less obscured ever since. Several parties have gone out to ascertain if possible the exact situation of the volcano, which is said to be in the Soosoochoobnan's dominions. Letters received yesterday from the eastward, mention that another mountain in the neighbourhood of Besookie had burst out. As Lieutenant Cruikshanks, however, is at the head of one exploring party from Sourabaya, and Lieut. Pemberton, at the head of the other from Solo, we look confidently forward to these gentlemen for a satisfactory account of this phenomenon. Subjoined are extracts from two letters, dated Solo the 14th April, and Sourabaya the 12th.

'We have been involved in a cloud of ashes for the last four days, occasioned by the eruption of a mountain in our

neighbourhood.—Major Johnson and the Emperor have sent to ascertain where it is. Some suppose it is a mountain called Dhukatoonga—others suppose Clute. The former is three days journey from hence, and the latter six. The explosions were extremely violent and very frequent, and resembled the discharge of mortars. It commenced on Wednesday the 5th in the evening with repeated explosions, and ceased about eight o'clock. It again commenced on Monday night or Tuesday morning, and continued extremely violent until a late hour the next night. Yesterday the ashes fell so thick that it was quite uncomfortable walking out, as it filled our eyes and covered our clothes.

'Dhukatoonga is situated in the districts of Wadeon and Sukatwis. Clute is to the eastward of Kaderce—as soon as it is positively ascertained, our hospitable Resident intends to make an excursion in that direction, with a large party, composed of the principal cognoscenti of the centre division.'

'Sourabaya, the 12th.—A violent eruption of some volcano in the neighbourhood has lately taken place. There was hardly day-light yesterday at eight o'clock, and we dined by candle-light at three.—A party have left Sourabaya to ascertain the exact situation of the mountain; but, from the tremendous explosions and clouds of ashes in this neighbourhood, I should imagine they will not be able to get very near the crater.'

'So many different reports and speculations have been passed during the last week, regarding the late volcanic eruption to the eastward, that we request our readers will suspend all curiosity until some satisfactory accounts can be received. It is now positively affirmed, that the eruption has taken place on the island of Sumbawa, which, if it be the case, must have severely suffered during this awful convulsion of nature.—By the arrival of the Antelope, Capt. Hall, we understand, that a vessel from one of those islands had arrived at Sourabaya, and reported that it had been forty-three hours pitch dark in the straits of Lombok. It is difficult to say what may have been the consequence in the immediate vicinity of the volcano, when it is beyond all doubt that the explosions were distinctly heard such an immense distance to the westward. One account mentions that the rise of the sea was considerable at Sumanap, but letters of a late date from that place mention nothing of the circumstance.'

CELEBES.

Letters from Macassar, of the 20th and 27th of June communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieutenant T. C. Jackson, of the 1st regiment of Asiatic Journ.—No. III.

native Bengal infantry, and assistant resident of Macassar, during an attack on a fortified village, dependant on the de-throned Rajah of Boni. The following are the particulars: The inhabitants of two villages, named Soopa and Langa, situated on the coast of Celebes, about 70 or 80 miles north of Macassar, having been instigated by the emissaries of the expelled Rajah, had commenced a system of piracy, seized several trading vessels belonging to subjects of the Company, and sold their crews as slaves to the neighbouring Rajahs. Capt. Wood, the resident, deeming it necessary to take some measures, to put a stop to these unwarrantable depredations, detached Lieutenant Jackson, with Ensign Davison, and a party of sixty Europeans and thirty Sepoys to root out the marauders. On the 7th of May, they embarked on board the Honourable Company's cruiser Teignmouth, and on the 9th arrived at Sooppa. Next day Lieutenant Jackson wrote to the resident that the strength of the village rendered it impregnable, except to a larger force furnished with guns. A reinforcement, with some pieces of field artillery, was instantly sent to their assistance; but before their arrival, the original party sailed for Langa, which, being within the reach of the ships guns, would, it was supposed, surrender immediately upon being summoned. The Teignmouth anchored before Langa about ten of the morning of the 12th. The detachment immediately landed; and, having driven the enemy from behind a high sand-bank near the beach, closely pursued him to the village. This was surrounded by strong stockades, the only inlet to which was a closely barricaded gateway, which could not be forced. Lieutenant Jackson finding he could not gain entrance by this passage, attempted to make his way by cutting a road with his sword through the brushwood which intersected the paling. He had made considerable progress, and was in the act of pulling up one of the stakes, when he received a fatal wound from a spear, pushed by an unknown hand through the bushes. He fell into the arms of two sailors, and expired immediately after being conveyed on board the Teignmouth.—Ensign Davison having been likewise wounded in the head by a spear, the attacking party was left without a leading officer, and forced to retire without the accomplishment of its object.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Letters from the Isle of France, received at Calcutta in August last, state that an epidemic disorder raged throughout that colony in the month of June, and carried off nearly three hundred persons.

The disease was a dyscutery, supposed to proceed from noxious metallic particles washed down from the mountains, and spread through all the rivers on the island. The surgeon of His Majesty's 22d foot, and Major Cullen, are dead of this malady.

Port Louis, Nov. 4, 1815.—The Gazette of this day contains a Proclamation by Governor Farquhar, directing a renewal of friendly intercourse with the island of Bourbon, in consequence of the intelligence of the return of Louis XVIII. to his capital, and the defeat and surrender of Buonaparte. Also a general memorandum (in the absence of official instructions) by Captain Farquhar, commanding H. M. S. Liverpool, and senior officer of the squadron, to the same effect: "His Most Christian Majesty," says our tar, "being placed on the throne of France, and Buonaparte on board a British man of war."

The same Gazette contains a notification that hydrophobia is raging "in a dreadful manner" among the dogs of the town and country, and an order to kill all dogs found at large.

An advertisement of the Théâtre du Port Louis announces that "les Artistes en Société" will represent *Elfodore de Rosalba*; ou, *le Confessionnel des Pénitents Noirs*, a drama in four acts; with a ballet. The same "Artistes" are also playing the *Doz of Montargis*; and on the 16th of November they gave *Paul et Virginie*. The inhabitants, of course, cannot but be proud of this opera, as well as of the original tale, both of which confer a classical renown upon their island, and their town of Pamplémousses.

Mauritius Gazette Extra, Aug. 14, 1815.—"His Excellency the Governor, having learnt that there are, in this colony, more well-wishers of Buonaparte than he conceived, gives notice, that he will with pleasure afford them a passage to Europe the very first opportunity.

"*Mauritius, Aug. 5.*—In conse-

quence of the death of many of the most respectable French and English inhabitants, and the continued indisposition of others, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to postpone the ball in honour of the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, until Friday, the 1st of September next.

"By command of his Excellency the Governor.

"A. W. FORBES, Aide-de-Camp.

"*Port Louis, 3d Aug. 1815.*"

Marriage.

On the 2d of August, Mr. Sebastian Lopes Ramos to Miss Hormine Monnoren.

Divorce.

On the 2d July, Mr. Balsharard Etienne Joseph Barry and Mrs. Felicite Virginie Mariégar.

ISLAND OF BOURBON.

The following Proclamation was issued in July last, by the Governor of the Island of Bourbon:—

"*St. Denis, July 13, 1815.*—Inhabitants of the Island of Bourbon! Europe was at peace; Buonaparte quitted the exile which he had solicited; Europe re-assumes a warlike attitude. If we could consider nothing but our own interests, I would say—retire; let us remain quiet spectators of a struggle wherein all our efforts would be unavailing. But hesitation is a crime. Long live the King!—Long live the Bourbons! May this cry of honour and of justice be ever in our hearts and in our mouths.

The Governor Commander in Chief,
St. Denis, DE BOUVET.
July 15, 1813

On the 25th August, a grand ceremony took place on the presentation of colours to the regiment of Angoulême.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A Cape Town Gazette notifies the appointment of Mr. Thomas Sheridan to the Colonial Paymastership of that settlement.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 4.—This day, (Sunday) Lord St. Helens and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Campbell, the King's lord and groom in waiting, attended in the state rooms St. James's Palace, and exhibited the following bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, Feb. 3.
"His Majesty has passed the last month in a general state of tranquillity, and in the enjoyment of good bodily health. His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered.

H. HALFORD. M. BAILLIE.
W. HEBERDEEN. E. WILLIS."

His Majesty is, at times, tolerably composed; the number of persons specially appointed by the physicians to attend him are reduced from six to two, and his principal pages are admitted to attend him as when he enjoyed good health. His Majesty dines at half past one, and in general orders the dinner himself; he invariably has roast beef upon the table on Sundays. He dresses for dinner, wears his orders, &c. His Majesty and his attendants occupy a suite of

thirteen rooms, which are situated on the north side of Windsor Castle, under the state rooms. Five of the thirteen rooms are wholly devoted to the personal use of the king. Dr. John Willis sleeps in the sixth room, adjoining the five rooms, to be in readiness to attend his Majesty. Dr. John Willis attends the queen every morning after breakfast, and reports to her the state of the afflicted monarch; the doctor afterwards proceeds to the princesses, and other branches of the royal family which happen to be at Windsor, and makes a similar report to them. Her Majesty generally returns with Dr. Willis through the state rooms, and sometimes converses with his majesty. The queen is the only individual who possesses this privilege. The suite of rooms which his Majesty and his attendants occupy, have the advantage of very pure and excellent air, being on the north side of the Terrace, round the Castle, and he might occasionally walk on the Terrace, but which he declines. Some things fall from the lips of our amiable but afflicted sovereign, that cannot be otherwise than very affecting. He said lately to one of the pages, "I must have a new suit of clothes, and they must be black. I must go into mourning for king George the third, who is now legally dead."

Feb. 3.—Although the Prince Regent is gradually recovering from his severe fit of the gout, yet the confinement has so much weakened the limbs it attacked, that his Royal Highness is still confined to his apartment.

The private letters from Paris clear Sir Robert Wilson from all suspicion of being the fabricator of M. Pozzo di Borgo's report. The petition of the three English prisoners to be liberated on bail has been rejected.

In addition to the number of suicides that have been committed lately, it is stated in a Dublin paper, that John Bagwell, Esq. of Kilmore, co. Tipperary, has cut his throat: a few weeks only had elapsed since he sold his last remaining estates (Kilmore and Shaubally, near Clonmell), for 4,000l. as a fund for liquidating his debts.

On the 4th of August last, was drowned at the Isle of Bourbon, Lieut. H. Serrol, of his Majesty's ship *Philomel*: four men who were with him in the boat shared his melancholy fate.

A Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Geo. Smith, of Toppesfield, Essex, about 19 years of age, being on a visit to Mr. Thompson, of Fryerning, a gun having attracted her attention, she took it up and presented it at the maid servant, not supposing it to be loaded, but on pulling the trigger it did not go off. In a short

time after the maid got possession of the gun, and in her turn presented it at Miss Smith, when the contents, a full charge, entered her side, and she survived but a few hours.

From the statement of the British naval force, up to the first inst. it appears that the ships in commission are 41 of the line, 13 from 50 to 44 guns, 65 frigates, 75 sloops and yachts, 70 brigs, 4 cutters, 15 schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c.—Total, 228.—Grand total, including ordinary, repairing, and building, 760.

The Lords of the Admiralty, by an order dated Jan. 22, 1816, have directed, that, from and after the 1st day of March next, the examination of masters' mates and midshipmen, to pass for the rank of lieutenant, shall be established in a fuller and more effectual manner. It is ordered—that no master's mate or midshipman shall be confirmed in the rank of lieutenant who shall not have passed an examination at the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth, touching his knowledge of the elements of mathematics, and the theory of navigation, in general, and more particularly in the necessary parts of arithmetic; in the mode of observing and calculating azimuths, amplitudes, and the variation of the compass; and in the calculation of the tides, the various modes of ascertaining the latitude, as well by simple and double altitudes of the sun, as by the altitudes of the moon and stars; and the finding the longitude by chronometer and lunar observations. He must, besides these pre-requisites for the rank, have been examined by three captains, as to his proficiency in seamanship; and the captains are strictly enjoined to be particular in conducting the examinations, and in enquiring not merely into the candidate's ability to work a ship on ordinary occasions, but in every point of seamanship.

The Prince Regent has lately signed a new scheme of salaries regulated by servitude, for officers and clerks in the Admiralty, Navy, and Victualling Offices; but it is not said that the out-ports are included.

Admiral Sir T. B. Martin, the present deputy comptroller of the navy board, succeeds to the situation of comptroller of that board, in the room of Sir Thomas Bouldon Thompson, made treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

A post-captain, with two lieutenants, will be immediately appointed to different parts of the coast, for the purpose of intercepting smugglers; the cruising ground of each command will be pointed out, and Southampton is to form one of the stations.

The following is a correct list of ships which have been re-commissioned on the

peace establishment, and sailed on foreign stations:—

The *Orlande*, 36 guns, Captain Clavell; *Ephigenia*, 36, King; *Towey*, 30, H. Stuart; and *Challenger*, 18, Forbes, for the East Indies. The *Salisbury*, 50 guns, Capt. Mackellar; *Primrose*, 18, Phillott; *Bermuda*, 10, Pakenham; and *Briseis*, 10, Comett, for Jamaica. The *Phaeton*, 38, guns, Capt. Stanfell; *Spey*, 20, Lake; *Racoon*, 18, Carpenfer; *Leveret*, 10, Theed; and *Julia*, 16, Watling, for the Cape of Good Hope. The *Tagus*, 36, guns, Captain D. Dundas; *Erne*, 20, Spencer; and *Wasp*, Wolridge, 18, for the Mediterranean. The *Antelope*, 50 guns, Admiral Harvey and Capt. Sayer; and *Brazen*, 18, Stirling, for the leeward islands; and *Alceste*, 38, M. Maxwell; and *Lyra*, 10, B. Hall, for China. The *Bann*, 20 guns, Capt. Fisher, for the coast of Africa.

The number of ships on foreign stations, that are yet to be paid off is 82, bearing an aggregate number of 10,000 seamen. The number of seamen now wanting to complete the crews of those ships which are intended for foreign service, is about 4000.

The Newcastle frigate, Capt. Meynell (acting), has been completely manned at Northfleet. In the course of the next month she will sail from Portsmouth, for the St. Helena station, as flag-ship there. M. de Sturmer, Austrian Commissioner; Count Billeman, Russian Commissioner; and M. de Monthenu, French Commissioner, will embark in her.

Sir George Cockburn is expected home from St. Helena, and will be succeeded on that station by Sir Home Popham.

Feb. 7.—Four years since, the King of Persia applied to our Government in India for a certain number of military, for the purpose of introducing amongst the Persian troops the European system of discipline.

Captain G. F. Sadlier, then a lieutenant in the 47th, a young gentleman of much military promise, was selected, and sent to Persia with a detachment of British troops; where (obtaining the nominal rank of Major according to usage) the detachment with Mr. Sadlier remained three years, conciliating the esteem of the inhabitants.

On being recalled to the British army in India, the following letter was transmitted to the officer commanding the 47th regiment:—

“Bombay, July 27, 1815.

“SIR,—I am directed by the Commanding Officer of the forces to forward to you the annexed extract of a letter from His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Persia, to the Right Honourable the

Governor of this Presidency, expressive of the high sense entertained by His Majesty of the services of Captain Sadlier, of the 27th Regiment, and the non-commissioned officers employed in Persia.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE LLEWELLYN,
Acting Adj.-Gen.”

“To the Officer commanding His Majesty's 47th Reg. Surat.”

The letter referred to is dated 23d March, 1815, and expressed the approval of the King of Persia of the conduct of Major Sadlier and his detachment, and that he had been pleased to present a sword to that officer, accompanied by a firman, expressive of such approbation of their conduct whilst in Persia.

February 7.—The Hyder, Hanson, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Union*, *Apollo*, Sir W. Pulteney, William Pitt, Marquess of Wellington, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Lord Melville and Ganges Indiamen, from England, arrived at Bengal in September last.

The *Lady Nugent*, outward-bound, was at the Cape on the 15th October.

—The Earl of Buckinghamshire had been indisposed between two and three months, in consequence of being thrown from his horse in St. James's-park; after which he was advised to go to Bath, where the physicians gave him no hopes of recovery: he was afterwards removed at his own desire to London, by slow and short stages, and was between three and four days on the road: he arrived at his house a few days since in Hamilton-place, and on Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock died there, in the 56th year of age.

The great Irish sinecure held by Lord Buckinghamshire, Clerk in the Pleas in the Exchequer worth 11,000l. per annum, is not likely to be abolished. Lord Hardwicke, it is said, granted the reversion of it to his sons, and it is said his own name also is in the patent.

February 8.—In the experience of the oldest inhabitants, the intensity of frost in the metropolis, and its immediate vicinity, has seldom exceeded that of last night. In the tube of a thermometer, graduated according to Fahrenheit's principle, and exposed under the northern entrance of the Royal Exchange, the mercury stood that morning, at nine o'clock, at nineteen degrees under the freezing point; and, in another, upon the same plan, and made by the same optician, in an open exposure at High-bury-place, the depression was, at an early hour in the morning, so low as twenty degrees under freezing.

The thermometer this day at 7 A.M. three miles east of the Royal Exchange,

was at 4°. That on which the above observation was made, was one by the celebrated Prins, of Amsterdam, in 1758.

By the laws of the city of London, if a debtor owes money to a creditor, the creditor on knowing of money or effects the property of the debtor in the hands of another person, may attach, impound, and obtain the same; this law is, we believe, peculiar to the city of London: some causes have lately been tried before the Recorder, in the Mayor's Court, in which verdicts in favour of creditors circumstanced as above, were given.

The widow of Marshal Ney has, it is said, received a letter from the Prince de Metternich, announcing to her that the Emperor his master has restored to her children the estates which the Marshal possessed in the territories that are now under the dominion of Austria. This letter also contains, it is added, expressions stating that the Emperor of Austria considers, with the liveliest interest and the greatest benevolence, the situation of the widow and children of the Marshal, to whom he offers a residence worthy of them in his States.

The revelations and prophecies of a person named Catherine Healy, alias an Holy Woman, are the subject of an address from the Rev. Dr. Touby, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, which was read on Sunday in all the chapels throughout that diocese. “This woman,” says the address, “has presumed to assert, on the authority of a pretended revelation made to her, ‘that infants who die immediately after baptism, are condemned to a punishment of twenty-four hours duration.’ She has also presumed to utter certain predictions, calculated, under the present gloomy aspect of affairs, to terrify and mislead the weak and ignorant, and disturb the peace and good order of the country.

A banker of Vienna lately presented for payment to the Countess of Lipano (*ci-devant* Queen Murat) an acceptance of her late husband for sixty thousand francs, which he had given to the Mayor of Ajaccio, in Corsica. It was immediately paid.

Feb. 10.—Manchester is at this time in a deplorable situation, scarcely any business is doing there, the American markets being completely overstocked with goods, which are now selling in the United States at 30 per cent. under the prime cost.

The Hon. James Willoughby, who died lately at the advanced age of 86, was amongst the oldest clergymen in England, and had some valuable church preferment. He was uncle to the present Lord Middleton, of Woolaton, in Nottinghamshire.

A subscription purse (free prize) was given by the gentlemen of Wisbech, to be

skated for on the river near the town, which was won by Joseph Peck, of Parson Drove, beating H. Green, of March, and six others. The novelty of seeing two young ladies, Miss S. Ulyat and Miss Peck, from Parson Drove, skating on the slippery element, attracted universal notice.

It is stated that there are sixty sail of transports employed between St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, to supply the former with provisions.

Feb. 11.—On Friday week, nearly all the English who remained at St. Denis quitted it, and part of the artillery, which was at the chapel, set out on Saturday.—The staff of the English troops which occupied, on the west of Paris, Marly, Port Marly, Bougival, Puteaux, Lucienne, and other neighbouring places, was at Ruelle. This last village has been the point of union of all these troops, and they set out on their march at four o'clock on Sunday for St. Denis.

The English, cantoned at Neuilly, followed the same route about the same time. Waggoners put in requisition, and laden with provisions, set out from Faubourg of Roule at break of day.

All the English troops still in Belgium have received orders to break up and return to England.

The first division of the 51st regiment, recently returned from France, has arrived at Brighton. The first division of the 55th regiment proceeded from thence immediately on their march for Bristol, to embark for Ireland.

The 54th regiment of foot moved from Hythe to Chatham; and the 58th foot from Canterbury to Ramsgate, to embark for Ireland. The 44th foot was embarked at Dover on Saturday week, also for Ireland.

The 85th regiment has marched from Chatham to Winchester.

The 3d Garrison Battalion, from the Tower, has replaced the 32d regiment at Sheerness.

Several regiments have sailed for Ireland. The 59th and 62d regiments from Margate; and the 16th, 35th, and 82d, with the 2d Garrison Battalion, from Dover. The 55th is to proceed to the same destination from Brighton.

The 2d West York regiment, whose head-quarters are at Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, have received orders to embark forthwith at Cork, for England. All their detachments in the county of Kerry are to be relieved by equal numbers from the 74th regiment.

The Forfarshire and Renfrewshire regiments of militia are ordered home from Ireland, and on their arrival in their counties, they will be disembodied.

It is understood that the 103d and 104th regiments are not to be reduced as was

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formerly reported; but that it is the intention of Government that the 4th battalion, 1st foot; 2d ditto, 11th ditto; 2d ditto, 59th ditto; 2d ditto, 69th ditto; 2d ditto, 89th ditto; and that the 1st and 2d West India regiments will speedily be added to the reduction. The three battalions of the 95th foot are to be formed into a rifle brigade, to which a battalion of the 14th foot is to be added.

It is reported that sixteen General officers only will be employed on the British Staff (including North Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney) during the present year: of these, four will be Lieutenant Generals, and the remainder, Major Generals.

To be reduced immediately.—4th batt. royals, 2d batt. 11th, 23d, 59th, 69th, 7th West India, 8th West India.

To be reduced within the present year. The present 101st of the line, York light infantry volunteers, Greek light infantry, De Rolle's, Meuron's, Corsican rangers, Sicilian regt; Canadian, Glengary, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick fencibles; and all the veteran and garrison battalions.

The following regiments are to retain their second battalions for this year:—1st royals, 5th, 12th, 14th, 20th, 34th, 35th, 37th, 43d, 52, 53, 56th, 62d, 66th, 67th, 73d, 83d, 84th, and 87th.

The present 103d and 104th to become the 101st and 102, will stand as such for this year, and be reduced after.

The 95th regiment is to be taken out of the line, and its three battalions, with 3d batt. 14th foot, added to them as a fourth battalion, will be collectively named "the Rifle Corps."—In consequence of thus taking the 95th regiment out of the line, the numbers of the subsequent regiments will be altered, so as to make the present 96th to be 95th, the present 97th, the 96th, and so on which will be the number of the present 102d; the present 103d will be the 101st, and the present 104th the 102d.

A route has been sent down from the War Office to the officer commanding at Chelmsford Barracks, directing the immediate march of the detachments of the 13th and 49th regiments for Gravesend, to embark for the East Indies.

Feb. 11.—Among the costly presents which will be taken out to the Emperor of China, by Lord Amherst, is a glass in frame, the plate of which admeasures sixteen feet by ten: it is the largest ever cast in this country, and its value is 12,000l. Two carvers and gilders will proceed with it to repair any injury which it may receive in going out. Some superior cloth, valued at 5l. per yard, also forms part of the presents: the whole is estimated at 80,000l.

The Minden man of war and the Doris frigate are arrived from the East Indies and St. Helena: the former took a cargo of provisions and live bullocks from the Cape to St. Helena, and left that island the 26th Dec. Buonaparte continued to reside at the cottage; every thing was perfectly quiet, and provisions of every description were in plentiful supply.

Feb. 13.—On Tuesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India house, when Joseph Luson, Esq. was appointed the Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope.

— Mr. Groom, Solicitor to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, attended by one of the officers of the Court of King's-Bench, being introduced, served each of the Directors present with a Mandamus, ordering them to send forthwith a dispatch relative to the demands of Major Hart, as altered by the Board.

Feb. 17.—Captain George Harrower was indicted for intermarrying with Sittannah Ann Giblett, his former wife, Mary Usher, being at that time alive.—The Rev. Arnold Burrows, Chaplain to the Presidency of Bombay, proved a copy of the parish register, dated Feb. 5th, 1794, and which certified the marriage of George Harrower to Mary Usher. Witness did not marry them; but he had visited and dined with them, when Mrs. Harrower presided at the head of the table, and acted in all respects as his wife. Captain Harrower left Bombay in 1813, and Mrs. Harrower was left at the house of Mr. Cook, at Bombay (a relation of her own), in a state of insanity. He believed Mr. Owen, Chaplain at Calcutta, performed the marriage ceremony between Captain Harrower and Miss Usher. He arrived in England in 1814, and soon after he gave information to Mr. Giblett, the father of Captain H.'s present wife, of the previous marriage to Miss Usher.—Paul Showcraft knew Mr. and Mrs. Harrower at Bombay, which he left in 1810. He did not know that Mrs. Harrower was then alive. He did not know Captain Harrower personally.—Lionel Thompson knew Captain Harrower personally, who called on him, and told him, that there was a conspiracy against him to charge him with having another wife alive, which he denied, as he hoped ever to enter the kingdom of heaven. He also asked witness to assist him in getting out of the kingdom, which he did. On the pier of Calais, he asked Captain Harrower to say, whether his wife at Bombay was alive or not; and he then confessed that she was alive. Witness then advised him never to think of coming to England again; but he came back twice, and witness saw him at an inn in the

Borough. Witness proved three letters to be in Captain Harrower's hand-writing. They were written to Mr. Cook on the prisoner's leaving India, in 1813, and related to the disposal of Mrs. Harrower. Miss E. Giblett was present at the marriage of her sister to the prisoner. Atkins the Bow-street officer, proved, that he was employed by Giblett to apprehend the prisoner, as far back as 1812, which he did as soon as he could find him, which was not till lately. Capt. Harrower, when called on for his defence, said, that he was the victim of a foul conspiracy, set on foot by his wife's father, who had robbed his daughter of 10,000l. which he had settled upon her; that he had lent Giblett 17,000l. which he never got security for; and he concluded by denying that he had ever fled from justice. Baron Richards summed up the evidence at great length, and the Jury having retired for about an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. The learned Judge assured them that their recommendation should be attended to.

The Court was excessively crowded, and the greatest anxiety prevailed for the fate of Captain Harrower. Mrs. Harrower (the daughter of Giblett) remained in Court during the trial, but was conveyed out previous to the delivery of the verdict. The prosecutor Giblett, and the witness Lionel Thompson, upon leaving the Court, were followed by the populace, who indulged in indignant shouts, and severely handled the latter person.—Sentence on Capt. Harrower, six months imprisonment in Newgate.

Court of Exchequer.—*The King v. Creswell.*—This was an information against Mr. Francis Creswell, First Mate of the Thames East Indiaman, for being concerned in the unshipment of a considerable quantity of China silks from on board the said ship into boats belonging to smugglers, off the coast of this country, contrary to the revenue laws; and the penalties sought to be recovered amounted to three times the value of the said goods.

Edward Roche deposed, that when at China, several small boxes were taken on board by the directions of Mr. Ladd. There were from 17 to 20, weighing about 50lbs. each; they looked like tea-boxes. This was between two and three in the morning. One half was carried into Mr. Creswell's cabin, and the other into the gun-room. Mr. Creswell was on board at this time, but he did not appear during the transaction. The ship arrived in England in August last; when off Scilly, a pilot boat came towards the ship, a small boat was launched from her, which came alongside the Thames,

and some men came on board from it. Witness, by the desire of the boatswain, went to call the gunner; he passed Mr. Creswell's cabin, and saw some silks lying on the table, which were taken from a box standing on the floor. The box looked like one of those which witness took in at China. The silks consisted of shawls and handkerchiefs. Mr. Creswell, Mr. Daniel, one of the mates, and Mr. Ladd, were in the cabin, as were the men who had come on board: he saw these men in conversation with Mr. Creswell, and pay some bank notes.

George Lancaster, and William Eckloffstein, seamen on board the Thames, corroborated this testimony.

Mr. Lock, surveyor of the Custom-house, proved that the value of a box containing such things as had been described might be 40l.

Captain Ritchie the commander of the Thames, recollected the ship being off Scilly in August; did not see any boat come alongside; had such an event taken place, he must have seen the boats. Knew the first witness, Roche, and recollected his being punished three times, and once for insolence to Mr. Creswell. Did not hear the insolence; it was reported to him.

Charles Paris was servant to Mr. Creswell. He had no boxes when the ship arrived off the Land's-end; nor did witness see any silks in his cabin at that time, or any boats come alongside. Mr. Creswell might have smuggled without his knowledge.

Mr. John Drake, Second Master of the Thames was in the habit of going into Mr. Creswell's cabin daily, but never saw any box there, except a small packet of tea for his own use. Saw no boat come alongside at the Land's-end.—The Lord Chief Baron having summed up the case, the Jury found a verdict for the crown.

Madras papers to the 7th October inclusive, have arrived. They announce the death of Rear-Admiral Buriton, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, on the 22d Sept. Capt. O'Brien has in consequence hoisted his flag as Commodore of His Majesty's squadron.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, the dispatches were finally closed at the East India-house, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.—

Elphinstone, Capt. T. Havisale; Wexford, Captain C. Barnard—for Madras and China.

Passengers per Elphinstone.—For Bengal, Mr. E. Law, writer.—For Madras, Major-General and Mrs. Donkin; Capt. and Mrs. Walker; Lieut. and Mrs. Miller; Mr. J. S. Rogers, free-merchant.

Passengers per Wexford.—For Bengal, Messrs. F. McNaughton and H. Taylor,

writers; Captain H. Sparkes.—For Madras, Mr. J. Chilow, writer; Major and Mrs. Keates; Miss A. Hope.

Letters from Madras mention, that the Wellesley, 64, Capt. O'Brien, was to sail about the middle of October, for Colombo, to convey to that presidency the late King of Candy and family.

The 72d regiment, under the command of Colonel Moncton, arrived at Calcutta about the middle of last month, from the Cape.

The 58d, under Colonel Mawbey, and the Mauritius brigade, under Colonel Keating, were under orders for embarkation; the former for Madras, and the latter for the Isle of France.

Information having recently been laid against the servants of Lord Erskine, who hawk brooms about the town in carts: and the magistrate at Bow-street after several hearings having confirmed the conviction, with a remark from his Lordship that it was done under a sweeping clause, the noble Lord has taken out sixteen licenses. It appears that his Lordship has an estate of four thousand acres, which produce nothing but brooms, to the value of two thousand pounds per annum.

19. Letters received in town this morning, by the way of America from China, to the beginning of November, mention that the Royal George, as also the direct China ships had arrived at Canton, and were to proceed for Europe about the 20th of the same month, in company, in consequence of the intelligence of Buonaparte's return to France, having reached that quarter. Chinese produce is stated to have advanced 25 per cent., occasioned by the late disturbances in the interior of that empire.

Feb. 22.—Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg landed at Dover on Monday night, and arrived in London yesterday morning. He is at the Clarendon Hotel. He is tall and well made, with a very agreeable countenance. The populace at Dover saluted him with three hearty cheers on his departure from the Ship inn. He dined yesterday with Lord Castlereagh. His Lordship had an interview with the prince in the morning, and dispatched a messenger with the result to the Prince Regent at Brighton.

The following are given as particulars of the late transactions at Poonah and Hyderabad:—The sovereign of the Guzerat, commonly called the Guicowar, having some subjects of dispute with the Peishwah, was invited to dispatch an ambassador to Poonah, to settle his differences under British mediation, according to existing treaties. The ambassador, when he arrived, was barbarously murdered by order of the Maharatta mi-

nister, and, it is suspected, with the approbation of the Peishwah. Mr. Elphinstone, our resident, not knowing where this might end, instantly commanded the British force, stationed in the direction of Aurungabad, to advance, and thus afford him the means of backing his own representations to have this atrocity investigated, and its authors and abettors punished. The British army has positively marched to Poonah, and India was never in a state of less repose.

At Hyderabad, the chief town of our steady friend the Nizam, one of the Nizam's sons arrested a servant, belonging, it is supposed, to the English Residency. Our minister, Mr. Russel, resolving to rescue him *by force*, collected a corps called the "Russel Brigade," with some other troops and two guns, the whole under a command of a British officer of his escort. This detachment marched to the young Prince's residence in the city of Hyderabad. They attacked it, but were repulsed, with the loss of one of their guns, and of many lives, among which was that of the British commanding officer himself. This mode of obtaining redress is asserted to have been with the implied permission of the Nizam; but the unfortunate result of it has produced a bad impression on the natives, the attempt having rendered us odious, and its failure despicable. The young prince, after his victory, mounting a charger, galloped with a croud of attendants about the streets and environs of his father's capital, and exclaimed to the populace, in triumphant tones, "*that it was thus they ought to serve the English tyrants.*"

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the Madras Native Infantry, dated

Camp at Akowlah, Sept. 11, 1815.

"Col. Doveton, with the horse-artillery, the brigade of galloper guns, right and left brigades of cavalry, along with the light infantry brigade, and the flank companies of all the corps in camp (viz. his Majesty's Royal Scots, 13th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 24th regiments of native infantry, these companies being completed to 100 men each, and formed into a flank battalion, of which Colonel Hill of the Royals has the command) marched on the 3d instant. it is believed towards Poonah. It seems there has been great dissatisfaction in that quarter for some time past, and likewise at Hyderabad; as a part of the force under Colonel Walker, of the 5th light cavalry, marched for the latter place a few days previous to Colonel Doveton's departure."

— "Sir Henry Halford is gone down again to the Pavilion to wait on the Prince Regent, by the desire of ministers."—*Morning Chronicle*.

A letter from St. Helena says—"Buonaparte is most narrowly watched, and on parole not to go beyond the limits of the little garden, &c. surrounding the cottage he inhabits. He has always about his person an officer, and at least two or three sergeants. Notwithstanding all this, he is never heard to complain, but seems perfectly calm and resigned to his fate. He still keeps up his dignity with those about him, and they never approach him covered, nor do they wear their hats in his presence. I remarked, the day I dined with the admiral, during our outward-bound passage, that he had a plate of each dish on the table put before him by his servant, and some he partook of, others were removed without his eating any. The same ceremony was observed in handing round the wine; a glass of each sort on a salver was occasionally presented, and, if inclined, he drank one; if not, the salver was removed without his speaking. He always preserved a degree of stateliness. He never asked how he was to be disposed of, and was perfectly passive in every transaction."

The following article is from St. Petersburg, under date Jan. 6:—A storm has just burst forth here against the Jesuits. They had been long threatened with it, having incurred the displeasure of Prince Galitzin, the minister of public worship. He was extremely irritated on learning, in December, 1814, that his nephew, the young Prince Alexander Galitzin, educated at the academy of the Jesuits, had become a Catholic. He immediately took the Prince from their house, and placed him among the Emperor's pages. The Pope's bull, restoring the Jesuits, had also excited displeasure in Russia. Their General, who was recalled by the Sovereign Pontiff, was not suffered to return to Italy—apparently from a fear lest the Jesuits in Russia should find themselves dependent on a General residing in a foreign country. Their correspondence was inspected, their actions watched, and the labours of their missionaries in Siberia and the colonies of the Volga thwarted. The Protestants and those of the Greek church united to ruin them. Some conversions of Russian ladies completed the irritation of those who looked upon them with an evil eye; and when the Emperor returned, after a long absence, complaints were made to him of the Jesuits, who were described as disturbers. Hence the Ukase of the first of January. (See p. 195.)

A Secret Congregation, say advices from Rome, Jan. 20, is talked of which was held on the 17th in the Quirinal Palace, and in which his Holiness is said to have made known to the Sacred College the

state of the Jesuits, and what had taken place respecting them in Russia.

The following are the articles of a convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London on the 17th of March last, regarding the trade in salt and opium. The preamble sets forth, that the trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents, &c. their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a special convention for the purpose of preventing such differences and removing every cause of dispute, &c.—*Art. 1.* His Most Christian Majesty engages to farm to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase, at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject however to a reservation of the quantity that the agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition, that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal, to the agents of His Most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore; reference being had to the population of the said settlement; such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.—*Art. 2.* In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid, ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present convention.—The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.—*Art. 3.* It is understood that the salt-works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the agents

of his said Majesty.—*Art. 4.* With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the high contracting parties, his Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt, as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.—*Art. 5.* In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding articles, his Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of sicca rupes shall be paid annually to the agents of his Most Christian Majesty duly authorised, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said agents, shall have been presented to the Government of either of those presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October, 1814.—*Art. 6.* With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered, upon requisition duly made by the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale. It being understood, that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time, shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests herein before mentioned.—The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the governor-general at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the Calcutta Gazette.—*Art. 7.* In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 18,000 maunds.—*Art. 8.* His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged, by the twelfth article of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to him by the said treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of

police; his Britannic Majesty on his part, in order to give every security to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the high contracting parties any misunderstanding or rupture, (which God forbid), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war, those persons who belong to the civil establishments of his Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.—His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the Government.—But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose.—At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government.—*Art. 9.* All Europeans and others who-soever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the settlements or factories belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted, within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and all Europeans and others who-soever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.—*Art. 10.* For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent, the high contracting parties hereby engage, that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing articles, without the mutual consent of his Majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Most Christian Majesty.—*Art. 11.* The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in the space of one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, the minister for foreign affairs communicated by the king's command, the following letter from the late Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, to her sister, Madame Elizabeth, written before the execution of the former; the hand-writing of the Queen having been recently found among the papers of M. Courtois, an ex-conventionalist, lately deceased:—

“Oct. 16, *Half past Four*, 1793.

“I write to you, sister, for the last time: I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death, it is only so to the guilty, but to go and rejoin your brother, innocent as he was. I hope to shew the same fortitude as he did in these last moments.

“I am calm as one is when one's conscience does not reproach us. I feel deep sorrow at abandoning my poor children—good and tender sister, you know I lived but for them and you—by your affection you have sacrificed every thing to be with us. In what a situation do I leave you! I learnt, by the pleadings in my case, that my daughter was separated from you. Alas! poor child, I dare not write to her—she would not receive my letter. I know not whether this even will reach you. Receive for them both my blessing.

“I hope one day, when they will be older, they will be able to rejoin you and enjoy all your tender care. Let them both reflect upon what I have never ceased to instil into them, that the principles and exact execution of their duties are the first bases of life, and that affection and mutual confidence will constitute the happiness of it. Let my daughter feel that at the age she is, she ought always to assist her brother with the counsels which the greater experience she will have and her affection may suggest to her; let my son, in his turn, administer to his sister all the solicitude and services, which affection can inspire: finally, let them feel that in whatever position they may be, they cannot be truly happy but by their union. Let them take example by us—How often in our miseries has our affection afforded us consolation—In happiness we have a double enjoyment when we can share it with a friend. And where can any be found more dear and tender than in one's own family?

“Let my son never forget the last words of his father, which I repeat expressly—Let him never seek to revenge our death!

“I have to speak to you of something very painful to my heart. I know how much pain this child has given you. Forgive him, my dear sister; think of his age, how easy it is to make a child say what one pleases, and even what he does

not understand. A day will come, I hope, when he will feel more deeply the value of your goodness and tenderness for both.

“It remains for me to confide to you my last thoughts. I would have written them at the commencement of the process; but, besides that they would not suffer me to write, the march of events has been so rapid, that I have not had in reality the time.

“I die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion—in that of my fathers in which I was brought up, and which I have always professed, having no spiritual consolation to expect—not knowing if there still exists any priests of our religion; and even the place where I am, would expose them too much if they once entered it.

“I sincerely ask pardon of God for all the faults I may have committed since I was born. I hope that in his goodness he will receive my last wishes, as well as those I have long put up, that he will receive my soul in his mercy and goodness—I ask pardon of all I know, and of you, sister, in particular, for all the pain I may, without meaning it, have caused you.

“I forgive all my enemies the ill they have done me; I bid adieu here to my aunts, and all my brothers and sisters.

“I had friends; the idea of being separated from them and their troubles, are one of the greatest griefs I have in dying. Let them know, at least, that, to my last moments I thought of them.

“Good and tender sister, farewell! May this letter reach you! Always think of me! I embrace you with all my heart, as well as my poor, dear children. Oh my God! what agony it is to quit them for ever. Adieu! Adieu!

“And now I will resign myself wholly to my spiritual duties. As I am not free in my actions, they will bring me perhaps a priest; but I protest here that I will not say a word to him, and that I will treat him as a perfect stranger.”

The Court Martial at Hanover ordered to enquire into the conduct of Col. Hake, formerly commanding the Cumberland Hussars, as well as of the regiment accused of having failed in its duty, in leaving the field of battle at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, has condemned Colonel Hake to be cashiered and degraded; but acquitted the regiment of having disordered the ranks of the army. Major Mellzing, the second in command, is severely reprimanded for not having opposed the retreat of his corps.

Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, born on the 16th Dec. 1790, is the third son of the late, and brother to the present reigning duke. His brother was lately married to the beautiful Princess Krassal-Kowick, and one of his sisters is married to the Archduke Constantine of Russia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Somerby, near Oakham, Lady Louisa Forester, of a son.
At Sharnaloe, the lady of T. T. Drake, Esq. M.P. of a son.
At Petcott, Devon, the lady of Sir A. O. Molesworth, of a daughter.
In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of W. Noddy, Esq. of a daughter.
The lady of Major Gen. Carcy, of a daughter.
In Lincoln's-Inn Fields, the lady of I. Nicholl, Esq. of a daughter.
In Clarges-street, Lady Sarah Lytton, of a daughter.
At Knightsbridge, the lady of J. Smet, Esq. of a daughter.
The Countess of Waldegrave, of a son.
At Hampstead, the lady of the late Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, of a son.
In Montague-place, the lady of T. Poynder, Esq. of a daughter.
In Upper Bedford-place, the lady of H. H. Oddie, Esq. of a daughter.
In Dorsetshire, the lady of Capt. John Serrell, R. N. of a daughter.
In Pall-mall, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a son.
Lady Harriet Paget, of a son.
At Nassau, New Providence, the lady of the Hon. Alexander Murray, of a son.
The lady of Sir John Chandos Reed, of a son.
At Aldwick, Sussex, the lady of Col. F. Toid, of a son.
The Hon. Mrs. P. Fleydell Bouverie, of a daughter.
At Barnes, the lady of John Hillersdon, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hon. T. Stapleton, eldest son of Lord Le Despencer, to Maria Wynne, second daughter of H. Banks, M. P. of Corie Castle.
Major H. Grove, (late of the Portuguese service), to Miss Sarah Northover Pitt, niece of A. Fremond, Esq. Deputy Comm. General.
Mr. T. Rouché, to the only daughter of Mr. M. Connor, of the Borough.
C. H. Strude, Esq. of Frant, Sussex, to Jane Ruth, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Kirby, of Maryfield, Sussex.
Capt. Wells, R. N. to Lady Elizabeth Proby, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carysfort.
At St. James's Church, by the Rev. Philip Vailant, Rector of Stoke D'Auborne, Surrey, Anthony Hammond, Esq. of Saville-row, to Theodosia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Gostling, Esq. of Earls Court House, Old Brompton.
Mr. James Gastrell, of Bristol, to Charlotte, third daughter of H. Thwaites, Esq. of Euston-square.
S. Abbott, Esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Myers, of the Strand.
Mr. C. T. Brook, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, to Miss Maitha Rider, of Aston, Shropshire.
H. Wanker Yeoman, Esq. of Woodlands, to Margaret Bruce, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas.
Rev. Wm. Wescott, rector of Langford, Essex, to Jane, grand daughter of the Hon. General Douglas, M. P.
At St. George's, Capt. Hood, of the East-India Company's service, to Ellen, eldest daughter of J. Murphy, Esq.
At Mary-le-bone Church, by the Bishop of Carlisle, George Henry Freeling, Esq. of the General Post-Office, to Jane, third daughter of Robt. Lang, Esq. of Portland-place.
Hon. and Rev. H. Leslie, son of Sir L. Pepys, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Oakes, of Tostack Rectory, Suffolk.
At Barons Court, Lord Viscount Clonmore, eldest son of the Earl of Wicklow, to Lady Cecil Frances Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.
B. Moore Boulthée, Esq. of Merton College, to Mary, only daughter of Sir Christ. Pegge.
C. Vizard, Esq. of Dursley, Gloucestershire, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late J. Smith, of Bruce Grove, Tottenham.

At St. George's, Lieut. H. Brooke, R.N. to Ann Green, niece of the Rev. Thos. Green, D. D. Steyning, Sussex.
R. Robertson, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Atkinson, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Atkinson, Esq. of Lee, Kent.
At Birmingham, Major Morrison, 7th dragoon guards, to Sarah, second daughter of George Lander, Esq.
At St. Mary-de-Lode, Gloucester, James Morse, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lucas, Rector of Ripple, in the county of Worcester.
At Conkham, Mr. Wm. Skindell, of Maidenhead, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. John Higgs, of the same place.
At Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hishop, Joseph Robinson, Esq. of Upper Harley Street, to Isabella, only daughter of Robert Logan, Esq. of Egham Lodge, Surrey.
At St. Magnus Church, by the Rev. Vicarismos Knox, D.D. Mr. Wm. P. M'Andrew, eldest son of Wm. M'Andrew, Esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Ann Knox Child, second daughter of Mr. Deputy Child.
At Horsev, John William Lange, Esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Townshend, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Townshend, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

At Walthamstow, on the 16th February, George Millet, Esq. late a Director of the East-India Company. Mr. Millet was for many years in the naval service of the Company; he commanded the ship Princess Amelia for several voyages. In 1806 he was elected a Director, the duties of which honourable station he zealously and ably discharged, till ill health obliged him to retire about two years since.
At Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth Laura, Countess of Waldegrave.
At Putney, Mr. Wm. Layton.
At Holcombe, near Liphook, Louisa, eldest daughter of C. W. Taylor, Esq. M.P. for Wells.
At Rose Green, near Battle, in consequence of a blow received from a cricket-ball, Lieut.-Col. Prescott, of the 5th dragoon guards.
At Lower Cheam, Surrey, Philip Ambrosius, Esq. Near Valenciennes, Capt. Courtney Albert, R. Art.
At Ballybraker, County Cork, aged 104, Wm. Upton, Esq. he never took medicine; nor, excepting one trifling suit, ever had a trifling ailment with any man: this may account for his long life.
At Richmond, Yorkshire, the Rev. F. Blackburne, Esq. L.C.B. vicar of Brighall, which living he held thirty-five years.
Mrs. Parson, of Eastbone place.
In a fit of apoplexy, Robert Stockeld, Esq. of Millbank-row.
Suddenly, at his Chambers, Gray's-Inn, T. Sermon, Esq.
In Vine-street, Piccadilly, George Hodgson, Esq. one of the coroners for Middlesex.
In Hamilton-place, Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart, President of the Board of Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India: his lordship not having left any issue, is succeeded by his brother Henry, who is in holy orders, a prebend of Canterbury, and Rector of Chipping Warden, in Northamptonshire.
At Hutton House, Lancashire, Eleanor, Countess of Wilton, relict of the late Earl, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Asheron, of Middleton.
After a few hours of illness of apoplexy, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam: dying a bachelor, he is succeeded in his title by his next brother, the Hon. John Fitzwilliam.
At Penrhos, near Holyhead, Lady Stanley, widow of the late Sir J. T. Stanley, of Alderley.
At Penryn, Cornwall, the lady of the Rt. Hon. Geo. Knox, of Merrion-square, Dublin.
In Welbeck-street, James Grant, Esq. Head of the Department of the Ship Letter and East-India Packet offices, also one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Hackney Coach Office.
In Edward-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Cornet.
In Finsbury-square, the wife of Dr. Geo. Ross.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, Sir Hy. Dampier, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.
J. Baring, Esq.
In York-place, Margaret, second daughter of Lt.-Col. Graham.
At Tonbridge-place, R. Ineram, Esq.
At Oxford, William, eldest son of W. H. C. Floyer, Esq. of Binta, Stafford.
Mrs. Catherine Thorne, of Bristol.
At Mrs. Dalrymple's house, in Portman-square, her Grace the Duchess of St. Alban's, and her infant son the Duke of St. Alban's. Her Grace died at six o'clock, and the infant Duke at three. The title and estates devolve to Lord W. Beauchamp, brother-in-law to the deceased Duchess.
At Compton Verney, Warwickshire, J. Peyton Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke.
At Eltham, the wife of Major Gen. Carey, and fourth daughter of Sam. Smith, Esq. M.P.
In Portland-place, H. Fawcett, Esq. M.P. for Carlisle, and late of Bombay.
At Clifton, J. Lumsden, Esq.
Mr. David Davies, of 483, Oxford street.
At Permoy, Ireland, the Hon. Capt. T. Jocelyn, third son of the Earl of Roden.
The Hon. Thos. Gore, of North Cray, Kent; he succeeded in his estates by his son, now a minor at Harrow school.
At the Rectory House, Lambeth, the Rev. Dr. Vyse, archdeacon of Lichfield and Coventry, and Chancellor of that diocese.
At Burton-upon-Trent, J. Borlase Warren, only son of the late Capt. Hawes, R.N.
At St. Margaret's Castle, Titchfield, Hants, George, eldest son of Sir Geo. Dallas. In getting over a hedge while shooting, on the 19th Jan. last, his gun unfortunately went off, and lodged its contents in his hip and thigh. After lingering three weeks a lock jaw ensued, which finally terminated his sufferings.
At Dunster Castle, J. Fownes Luttrell, Esq. M.P. for Minehead.
The widow of the Hon. Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich.
At Bromley, Middlesex, Mrs. Edwards.
In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Geo. Waddell, Esq. late of the Honourable East-India Company's Civil Establishment of Bombay, greatly respected and most sincerely beloved and lamented by all who knew him.
At Dulwich, James Firth.
In August 1815, at Vizagapatam, Capt. T. Wantworth Watson, in the artillery of the Honourable East-India Company's service, and eldest son of T. Watson, Esq. M.D.
In Montague-place, Russell-square, Miss Fanny Stevens, third daughter of James Stevens, Esq. of the East-India Company's Civil Establishment of Bombay.
In James-street, Covent-garden, Capt. A. J. Applegarth, late of the East-India Company's service.

LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton.—The market has continued heavy, both on account of the export demand ceasing, and also the limited supply at market; last week Bengals, very old, and liable to 2d. per lb. duty, sold in the house at 11d. a 12d.—Considerable interest continues both in this and the Liverpool market, as to the probable supplies to be expected from the United States and from the Brazils.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades has been limited for some time past; good strong sugars are not greatly depressed, but soft sugars and inferior browns are so much pressed upon the market, that a sacrifice must be submitted to before they can be disposed of; however, the quantity delivered each week from the warehouses, for the season of the year, continues considerable, and more extensive than in January and February 1815.—Letters by the Jamaica mail give estimates of the probable deficiency of the sugar crop, in consequence of the late hurricanes.—The refined market is by no means plentifully supplied with goods, yet the prices decline.

Coffee.—At the sale at the India-House, between 4 and 5000 bags are estimated to be taken in for account of the proprietors; the prices of Java, good even quality, 66s. a 70s.; Cheribon, clean but ordinary and mixed, 48s. a 55s.; good even quality, 60s. a 65s.; good ordinary Bourbon, 62s.; ordinary Sumatra, with broken beans, 48s. a 52s. Since the sale the coffee bears a profit in the market from 1 to 3s. per cwt.

Rice.—There appears a revival in the enquiries after Carolina rice, but there is very little at market; the price may be quoted 24s. a 25s. in bond; there is no Brazil on sale; the East-India 17s. a 18s.

Spices.—There was a small quantity of pepper in the India sales last week; it consisted of 123 bags, black pepper in privilege, sold at 8d. a 9d.; there is some enquiry after cloves; all the other descriptions of spices are heavy, and the prices nearly nominal; considerable interest continues to be excited as to the large quantity to be sold 1st of March; it consists of 200,000 lbs. Company's cloves; 100,000 lbs. mace; 250,000 lbs. nutmegs; besides the cassia lignea, buds, &c. in private trade and privilege. The Company's cinnamon, which consists of 160,000 lbs. will be sold on the 2d of April.

Hemp and Flax.—The prices cannot be stated at any variation; very little business has been effected.

February 9, 1816.—The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies do hereby give Notice: That the following Regulations for the Sales of China and Benga Raw-Silk have been adopted:

1st. The Court will hold Four General Sales of Raw-silk in each year.

2d. All Raw-Silk which may be imported in privilege and private trade, in any ship or ships clearing inwards upon, or previously to the 10th day of January in any year, will be sold upon, or as near as may be to, the 30th January.

3d. Of Ships clearing inwards, on or before the 10th of April, the Raw-Silk will, in like manner, be sold on or about the 30th April.

4th. Of Ships clearing on or before the 10th of July, will be sold 30th of July.

5th. Of Ships clearing on or before the 10th of October, will be sold 30th October.

6th. No Sales of Company's or Private China or Bengal Raw-Silk, will be held, upon any Account, at Periods intermediate to those above specified.

7th. The Consignees will particularly take Notice that, as the above Arrangement is chiefly made with a View to their Advantage (the Convenience of the Buyers being at the same time consulted thereby) they are at liberty to keep back their Goods from Sale, if they see proper; in order to the more complete understanding of their intentions in this particular, the following subsidiary Regulations are adopted, viz.

8th. No Raw-Silk will be sold until the Proprietors shall have signified their Request in Writing, that they may be brought to Sale at the dates fixed, specifying Marks and Particulars.

9th. No Raw-Silk will be sold at any of the Quarterly Sales, of which such Notice shall not have been given Ten Days prior to the Day appointed for that Sale; but it must be clearly understood that earlier notice will be in all cases desirable.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1815-16.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Passengers.	Consignments.	To be affixed.	To be to Grand.	To be to Downe.
1815.	6 Survey	810	Rich. Borradaile	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley	John Corbish	George Waddell	George Barton	Madras & Batavia	1815.	1815.	1815.
15 Nov.	7 William Mellis	800	William Mellis	John Miller	John Shirley	Charles Clark	David Gale	James H. Gwynne		1815.	90 Sept.	18 Oct.
1816.	8 Ernest of Hants	1000	Thos. G. Murray	Donald MacLeod	John S. H. Fisher	John Thacker	Alex. McFarlane	Robert Hoger		1815.	16 Nov.	25 Dec.
24 Jan.	9 Castle Melville	1000	Thos. G. Murray	John C. Lochner	William Reynolds	John Thacker	David Irving	Thomas Baker		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	10 Mermaid of Ely	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart	Bombay & China.	1815.	16 Nov.	25 Dec.
	11 Cabot	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	12 Cumberland	1000	Rich. Borradaile	John Hine	Joseph B. Anstice	William Kennel	Thomas Gwynne	Edward Winslow		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	13 General Hewitt	795	(Company's Ship)	Walter Campbell	John B. Sotherby	Alexander W. Law	Dumcaie McKenzie	Henry Barber	China	1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
24 Jan.	14 Cornwall	894	George Palmer	Philip Ripley	Sam. Rennington	Charles Sewell	James Lamb	Richard Rawes	St. Helena & China	1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	15 Revenant	911	James Hay	Charles Ripley	Alex. Ramsay	Richard Clifford	James Lamb	Richard Rawes		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	16 Fort William	1271	Rich. Borradaile	John Innes	George Bunyon	James B. Bice	John Atkin	Thomas Alaridge	Madras & China	1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	17 Elizabeth	1271	Rich. Borradaile	John Innes	George Bunyon	James B. Bice	John Atkin	Thomas Alaridge		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	18 Lady Castlereagh	1271	Rich. Borradaile	John Innes	George Bunyon	James B. Bice	John Atkin	Thomas Alaridge		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	19 Commodore	1271	Rich. Borradaile	John Innes	George Bunyon	James B. Bice	John Atkin	Thomas Alaridge		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	20 Warren Hastings	1271	Rich. Borradaile	John Innes	George Bunyon	James B. Bice	John Atkin	Thomas Alaridge		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	21 Mermaid of Ely	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	22 Earl of Balcarross	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	23 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	24 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	25 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	26 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	27 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	28 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	29 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	30 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	31 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	32 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	33 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	34 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	35 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	36 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	37 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	38 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	39 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	40 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	41 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	42 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	43 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	44 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	45 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	46 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	47 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	48 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	49 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	50 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	51 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	52 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	53 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	54 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	55 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	56 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	57 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	58 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	59 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	60 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	61 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	62 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	63 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	64 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	65 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	66 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	67 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	68 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	69 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	70 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
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	72 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	73 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	74 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	75 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	76 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	77 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	78 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	79 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	80 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	81 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	82 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	83 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	84 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	85 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	86 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	87 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	88 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	89 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	90 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	91 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	92 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	93 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	94 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	95 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	96 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	97 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	98 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	99 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
	100 Santa Castle	1000	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles Napier	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart		1815.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.

Price Current of East-India Produce for February 1816. 311

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 5 0	10 0 0	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6 0 0	0 0 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 8 0	0 12 0	Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cheribon.....cwt.	2 15 0	0 3 0	Turnerick, Bengal cwt.	1 15 0	1 18 0
Bourbon.....cwt.	5 5 0	0 10 0	China.....cwt.	2 15 0	2 15 0
Mocha.....cwt.	5 5 0	0 10 0	Zedary.....cwt.	14 0 0	14 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	0 1 3	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	14 0 0	14 10 0
Extra Fine.....cwt.	0 11 0	0 1 3	Blue.....cwt.	15 0 0	15 15 0
Bengal.....cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 10 9	0 11 2
Bourbon.....cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 6	Blue and Violet.....cwt.	0 9 6	0 10 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0 8 6	0 9 3
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	11 0 0	15 0 0	Fine Violet.....cwt.	0 8 6	0 9 0
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	6 0 0	6 15 0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 7 9	0 8 3
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	6 0 0	6 15 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 7 3	0 7 9
Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	5 10 0	6 0 0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 6 6	0 7 0
Camphire unrefined.....lb.	13 0 0	16 0 0	Fine Copper.....cwt.	0 7 3	0 7 6
Cardemom, Malabar.....lb.	0 4 0	0 7 0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 6 8	0 6 9
Ceylon.....cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0	Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0 4 6	0 5 3
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	34 0 0	25 0 0	Rice, Like Carolina.....cwt.	0 17 0	0 18 0
Ligna.....cwt.	14 10 0	17 5 0	Sallowher.....cwt.	5 0 0	9 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	0 4 0	Sago.....cwt.	2 0 0	5 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 1 0	0 0 0	Salpetre, Refined.....cwt.	3 18 0	0 0 0
Coculus Indico.....cwt.	0 1 0	3 10 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1 0 1	0 18 10
Columbo Root.....cwt.	2 15 0	3 0 0	Novi.....cwt.	1 0 1	1 9 0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto White.....cwt.	1 3 7	1 15 9
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3 10 0	5 0 0	China.....cwt.	1 15 0	1 19 1
Arabic.....cwt.	8 0 0	18 0 0	Organzine.....cwt.	0 10 6	0 12 0
Assafetida.....cwt.	7 0 0	28 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 3 4	0 4 0
Benjamin.....cwt.	5 10 0	6 0 0	Cloves.....cwt.	0 5 6	0 9 0
Animi.....cwt.	25 0 0	28 0 0	Mace.....cwt.	0 5 9	0 6 0
Galbanum.....cwt.	92 0 0	94 0 0	Nutmegs.....cwt.	5 10 0	0 0 0
Gambogium.....cwt.	10 0 0	11 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 9	0 0 9
Myrrh.....cwt.	5 19 0	6 0 0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 1 2	0 1 2
Olibanum.....cwt.	0 1 3	0 1 9	White.....cwt.	2 5 0	9 10 0
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0 4 6	0 5 9	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 12 0	3 2 0
Dye.....cwt.	3 0 0	3 10 0	White.....cwt.	2 2 0	9 4 0
Shell, Black.....cwt.	4 10 0	11 0 0	Brown.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Shivered.....cwt.	3 10 0	8 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 3	0 3 5
Stick.....cwt.	0 15 0	1 0 0	Congou.....cwt.	0 3 0	0 4 2
Musk, China.....cwt.	0 2 9	0 3 0	Souchong.....cwt.	0 3 0	0 3 10
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 7 0	1 8 0	Campoi.....cwt.	0 5 9	0 6 2
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 3 6	0 3 6	Tunkay.....cwt.	0 3 0	0 5 4
Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 3 6	0 3 6	Pekoe.....cwt.	0 5 4	0 5 8
Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 6	0 3 6	Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 5 4	0 5 8
Mace.....cwt.	0 3 6	0 3 6	Hyson.....cwt.	0 5 4	0 5 8
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 3 6	0 3 6	Gunpowder.....cwt.	1 2 0	1 5 0
Opium.....lb.	0 6 6	0 12 0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	10 0 0	11 0 0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 6 6	0 12 0	Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	10 0 0	11 0 0

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1816.

1816.	Jan. 26	27	28	29	30	31	Feb. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bank	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241	240	241
Reduced.	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
Consols.	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
4 p. Cent.	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	
5 p. Cent.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Navy	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Long	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Annuit.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Irish	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
Imperial	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	
Ditto	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Annuit.	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Omnium.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
India	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Stock.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
South Sea	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Old So. Sea	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
New Date.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
5 per Cent	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	67p	
India Bonds	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	
3 p. Dy.	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	
Exchanger	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	
Bills.	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	
Consols	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
for Account	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
e. s. d.	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
Lottery	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	

E. ERVON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
APRIL 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—If it be consistent with the plan of your interesting miscellany, to admit, occasionally, such philosophical disquisitions as may become generally useful to mankind, I shall be happy to make it the vehicle of my sentiments on two objects of no small importance, viz. an universal language and an universal character.

Few of your readers need be told, that such a general medium of intercourse has been as much in contemplation among literary men of enlightened minds, as the long looked-for philosopher's stone was, in the schools of chemistry, when that useful science had not attained the perfection which it certainly has acquired in the present age. However much the value of gold might be depreciated by any modern and cheap method of production on chemical principles, no one can deny that its utility as a metal, for those purposes to which it is applied, independent of national coin and currency, must remain, *ceteris paribus*, as great as ever, until some other new compound, with superior qualities should supersede its use, as the material of any vessel, instrument or machine, for domestic or scientific purposes. The intrinsic worth of every thing, after all, must be

regulated by external circumstances; since it is almost impossible to fix any other real standard for estimation than positive utility, both in the physical and moral world: a test when applicable to mere learning, that must at once discover its inferiority to science, in the genuine acceptance of that term; and, in this way, little sagacity is required to discriminate between the mechanical faculties of literary character, and the mental prowess of a profound philosopher. The one is too often all memory; the other cannot exist but in a capacious mind: the pride of the former consists more in remembering every lesson taught him from infancy to manhood, than the selection and application of those only, by intense personal thought, which the latter will invariably consider worthy of the time and study they may severally abstract from nobler pursuits. If we contemplate sterling knowledge or useful truth as the centre of a circle, and trace, round this, an ideal circumference of human intellect, with converging radii as emblems of every language upon earth, mathematically drawn, they must all terminate in one point of rational investigation, or true science. Let this be represented by A, and the radius by B,

as a right line — to C, the circumferential termination; it is evident enough that a single expressive tongue, with adequate alphabetic signs, is as short and complete a path to the Cyclopædia as an hundred concentric lines could possibly present to any scholar. While reason is permitted merely to suggest any hypothesis that does not entirely coincide with revelation, one might be tempted to believe the confusion of speech at Babel, some allegorical account of a transaction which has been lost and obscured in the lapse of ages, amidst the general wreck of nations and tongues. In those remote periods of human existence, it is impossible now to determine the nature or veracity of many occurrences, stated either in profane or sacred history, upon evidence unsupported by faith, as they are too often concealed under metaphorical and mythological veils, perfectly impenetrable to vulgar eyes in modern times. How far an easy or general access to rational education may be palatable to priests or tyrants of any era, since the creation, on the supposition that the rapid progress which reasonable beings would then make in every science, must prove incompatible with good government, is a matter at present of little moment; though it would not be absurd to imagine, that an early reformer, with all his improvements and plans, for establishing an universal language, might, in many ancient states, share the fate of that very tongue, which perished in the attempt of man at Babel, to know more than was decorous in a peaceable subject. Be this as it may, no body will dispute the advantage of abridging several years of juvenile labour, by the adoption of such a system of literary studies, as shall render the English language alone, a safe and short road to every species of useful knowledge, upon fixed principles, calculated to make it ultimately the only medium of speech and thought, in every habi-

table portion of the globe; without excluding any other collateral branches of classic education, while these shall be found of partial or common utility to mankind, in the search of truth and felicity. I shall close this introductory address with a quotation from the celebrated Horne Tooke.

“It appears evidently, therefore, that Wilkins (to whom Locke was much indebted), was well convinced, that all the accounts hitherto given of language were erroneous. And, in fact, the languages which are commonly used throughout the world, are much more simple and easy, convenient and philosophical than Wilkins’ scheme for a *seal character*; or than any other scheme that has been at any other time imagined or proposed for the purpose.”

To your readers, who, like myself, have seen and admired Lord Moira’s manly eulogium on the comparative excellence of the English, contrasted with ancient and modern tongues, in a late discourse at the college of Calcutta, our own vernacular speech, in judicious hands, must appear the identical language best calculated for universal adoption, in the Roman alphabetical garb, modernized by the character termed *script*, which, by uniting the printed and written symbols as closely as possible, forms a prominent feature in the plan that is to be recommended, chiefly by its facility, simplicity, brevity and utility combined; and on these qualities alone, its ultimate success, in process of time, must entirely depend. In my next you shall have some reasons for the preference now given to the *script character* and *English tongue*, with an account of a proposed Rational Grammar and Dictionary of that Language, by the Rev. James Gilchrist, of Newington Green, on philosophical principles, peculiar to that learned gentleman, and the acute Horne Tooke, who intended the execution, or predicted the existence, of

such a work. Should public favour at last facilitate the accomplishment of such a philological prophecy, I shall certainly hail it as the cheering precursor of my own labours, to consecrate the language of England as the grand vehicle and palladium of religion, morals, science, and rational liberty,

through every region of the earth; should this prove on trial, what I fondly hope it will, an organ for that purpose, both simple in construction, and comprehensive in performance. I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

B.

London, 17th March, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As it is my design to draw into the compass of these letters, every thing that I can find hitherto offered, either as matter of fact, or of opinion, in relation to the religion of Buddha, I shall commence, on this occasion, the performance of this part of my plan. My hope is, that by analyzing the several productions of former writers, each may be made to throw some light upon the other; that many discordant statements may be reconciled, and many truths elicited.

Mr. Joinville, whose paper, on the Religion and Manners of the People of Ceylon, was communicated to the Society for Asiatic Researches, at Calcutta, in the year 1801, was among the first to convey any information concerning the religion of Buddha. That gentleman’s labours are exceedingly curious and scientific; but, wishing to confine my views, in the first place, to the more practical part of the question, namely the character of Buddhism, as a system of piety and morals, I shall indulge myself, before considering the paper of Mr. Joinville, with a few extracts from that of Captain Mahony, on Singhala, or Ceylon, printed, like the former, in the seventh volume of the Asiatic Researches.

“The religion of Booddha,” says Captain Mahony, “as far as I have had any insight into it, seems to be founded in a mild and simple morality. Booddha has taken for his principles, wisdom, justice, and benevolence,* from which principles emanate ten command-

ments,† held by his followers as the true and only rule of their conduct. He places them under three heads; thought, word, and deed;‡ and it may be said, that the spirit of them is becoming, and well suited to him whose mild nature was first shocked at the sacrifice of cattle. These commandments comprise what is understood by the moral law, which has been generally preached by all the Booddhas in different countries; but chiefly by the last, or Gautemeh Booddha, in the empire of Raja Gaha Noowereh. They are contained in a code of laws written in the Palsee language, called Dik Sang-gee Yeh.

“The Booddhists have prayers adapted to circumstances, which are used privately in houses, and publicly in the face of the congregation. They were first recorded by the King Watteh Gemmoonoo Abeyenajeh, as regularly handed down from Booddha, in whose days the art of writing was unknown. Their devotions are addressed to Booddha, and his Rahatoons (apostles), with a religious respect for his code of laws, and the relics both of him and the Rahatoons. The respect shown to relics is in memory of the characters to whom they belonged, without ascribing to them any spiritual virtue. Four days in the month are dedicated to public worship; the four first days

* Singhalese-booddha, derma, sangch.”

† See above, page 224.

‡ Singhalese:—kitte neama, keeye neema, kerre neema.

“Palsee:—manneshet, waak, kayeh.”

of the changes of the moon, when those who are able attend at the temple. There are no other public days of festival or thanksgiving: all are, however, at liberty to select such day for themselves, and this they particularize by acts of devotion, consisting in fasting, prayer, and forming resolutions for their future good conduct; all which devout acts are addressed to their Saviour Booddha, &c.

"It is customary for the pious, who attend the temples more regularly, to make offerings at the altar. Before the hour of eleven in the forenoon, dressed victuals may be introduced, but not after that hour; flowers only can then be presented. The victuals are generally eaten by the priests, or their attendants, and form a principal part of their resources.

"There is one character in the church superior to all, which is distinguished by name, and the duties of his office: he is styled Dammah Candeh Maha Nayekeh."

A high, and, in some respects, fanciful morality, is imposed, as usual, upon the priests. "Various are the modes," says Captain Mahony, "by which they incur guilt. Among such, the killing even a fly; connexion, or a wish for such, with women; any use of strong liquor; theft of the most harmless kind, or a lie, are to be noted. They can eat once or twice a day, according to the promise made of ordaining; it is necessary, however, that their meals should be between sun-rise and eleven o'clock: after that hour, no priest can eat, but may drink*. The priests of Booddha live upon charity; and, by their law, are allowed to eat of every species of food offered to them in that way. Were a priest, however, to enter a house, and a fowl to be killed purposely for him, then he would be culpa-

* This is the reason why no offering of dressed victuals can be made after eleven o'clock, &c.!

ble; for the law of Booddha forbids the killing of any animal.

"A priest," says Captain Mahony, "is bound to celibacy; but when any one wishes to continue no longer in orders, he has it at his option to resign, at a meeting of the priests of his district, which takes place monthly, either at the new or full moon; sometimes at both. Quitting orders in this manner is not deemed a disgrace; but to be dismissed for improper conduct, is looked upon as the greatest of all ignominy."

"For the ordination of a priest, [in Candy] a council is assembled, consisting of the high-priest, with thirty others, of learning, and the two ministers of state. The person intended for orders, being previously examined, and deemed, in every respect, fit to fill the character of priest, is introduced into this assembly, and then asked, if willing to conform to the different duties required of him, and whether he desires ardently to enter into holy orders. On answering these questions in the affirmative, he is stripped of the clothes he wore at entering, and receives, from the hands of two priests, the robes belonging to his new character. He is before this vested with inferior rank and powers, which can be granted by the generality of temples; but before this council only can he be made a priest, or *terrunasseh*. He must be perfect in all his limbs, and not under twenty years of age; in addition to which, good conduct and learning are the only requisites for priesthood."

About the time of the Dutch conquest of Ceylon, which, as we are informed by Captain Mahony, was favourable to the religious liberties of the country, so long oppressed by Portuguese barbarians, and allowed the priests of Booddha to regain some degree of light, in which they were assisted by learned men sent from Siam; about this time, the high priest (Maha Nayekeh) was a person of extensive

learning and great piety. In the former, he exceeded the very men sent from Siam to instruct him. His superior talents gained him the title of Sri Hnamkeh Sanga Raja, which was granted to him by the king of Siam and his high-priest conjointly, and confirmed by the king of Candy. "Since the death of Sanga Raja, adds our author, there has been no person of his rank; none having been found of sufficient learning."

"The king," says Captain Mahony, "is in general obliged to consult with the high-priest on all matters of moment. His advice is frequently taken, and secrets communicated to him, when the ministers are neither consulted nor trusted."—Does Captain M. intend to say, that the high-priest of Booddha enjoyed this consideration at the court of the Malabar or Hindu princes, who, for three centuries, have ruled in Candy?

"A species of confirmation is enjoined by the law of Booddha, termed Sarana Sieleh. The ceremony is short and simple. It includes nothing more than a confession of, and a formal introduction into the faith; which is concluded by a blessing from the priest, expressing his wishes that Booddha, his Rahatoons, and doctrine, may be the means of everlasting happiness to the persons imitated."

"The Booddhists of Ceylon never eat beef; but the prohibition, if such may be deemed the cause, pertains not to their religion. A certain king of Ceylon, at a remote period, is said to have issued a mandate to that effect, in consequence of the unusual expenditure of butter he had occasion for, to celebrate a festival of thanksgiving to Booddha: the allowing a cow to be killed, was, by that order, death to the owner, though he had no share in the act. Such, the Singhalais say, was the earliest cause of the above custom; which, however, is ascribed by many to their gratitude towards the animal. Be

this as it may, they certainly refrain from the use of such food, as strictly as the Hindoos; with this difference in their prejudices, that they have no objection to seeing or touching the flesh of a cow; nor do they object to the use we make of it."

"The Singhalais speak no further of what is understood by us under the term of Paradise, than that there is a place reserved for the blessed, free from all sin, full of all joy, glory and contentment. But Nirgowané, otherwise called Mooktzé, signifying a Hall of Glory*, where the deceased Booddhas are supposed to be, is, according to the testimony of Gautemeh Bhoddha, situated above the twenty-sixth heaven, Neweh Sanja Jaténé, the seat of the most perfect and supreme bliss. Hell, on the contrary, is supposed to be beneath the lowest extremity of the earth, with waters again beneath it, where the most dreadful tempests rage without intermission.

"The hells," says M. Joinville, from a due acquaintance with his subject, "are *places of transmigration* for the souls of those who have deserved punishment; and they transmigrate into different persons, according to the weight of their offences. Wherever one may be in transmigrating, he is liable to be a devil, which is certainly a punishment; for although there is power, there is also misery attached to the state of a devil. The *Pretios*† devils, for instance, which are the most numerous, are wretched beings, who, though continually hungry, have not any thing to eat; and, being always about us, are but too happy if we afford them food by spitting or blowing our noses. They are the only devils who do us no harm. All the others find a pleasure in rendering us unhappy, by causing our illnesses. This has led to the use of *bales*, which are,

* Vinhalla, the drinking or banqueting hall of the Odin (Buddha) of the Scandinavians?

† Written *Prietta*, above, page 225.

however, prohibited by Boudhou; as possible; but they are not always in time to prevent the effects of their malice.*

MYTHOLOGUS.

* Asiatic Researches, vol. vii. p. 416.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—A writer in the last number of the Quarterly Review, taking notice, under the article of Elphinstone's *Caubul*, of Mr. Moorcroft's journey over the Himmaleh mountains, finds occasion to state, that Mr. M. obtained a specimen of the shawl-wool goat, as also of the Yak or Tartarian cow; but, that as the writer, he believes Mr. M. lost them when thrown into prison. The writer, in the preceding sentence, had observed, that both of these animals, but the goat especially, seemed, from the temperature of the climate, as well as from their habits, to be exactly suited for the Highlands of Scotland, or the Hebrides; but that the heats of the south of India, through which they must pass, or the inconveniences of a long voyage, have hitherto rendered every attempt to import them ineffectual.—Permit me, Sir, to correct all these several mistakes, by informing you, that as I am authentically assured, Mr. Moorcroft brought some individuals of the shawl-wool goat, to England, where they are now living on the East India Company's farm.

The facts presently afterward adverted to by the Reviewer, concerning the resort of Russian traders to the market of Turkistan, are certainly of the first political interest. "Mr. Moorcroft," he observes, "was not a little surprised to find that Russian traders were in the habit of frequenting the markets of Turkistan, and particularly that of Bokhara, to receive in exchange for their fans and clothes, silks, shawls, and other Indian commodities. Even English broad-cloths, notwithstanding the prohibition of the

Russian government, are, we believe, carried along Siberia and the deserts, to clothe the Turkomans, between whom and our Indian provinces there is but a single ridge of mountains."

I am not sure whether the following exquisite commentary is to be ascribed primarily to the Reviewer, or to his author; be this as it may, I cannot help calling your attention, and that of your readers, to the question of its accuracy:—"The King of Caubul's title is Shauhee Doorree Dooran; his court is called *Derree Khaunch*, which signifies the *gate*; implying, in the spirit of oriental adulation, that a subject ought to intrude no farther into the palace, even in his thoughts." Now, Mr. Editor, either your humble correspondent, or the writer in the Quarterly Review, must be very much exposed by a final decision upon the merits of the foregoing pieces of real or pretended information. In the first place, notwithstanding all the barbarous orthography of the author (which orthography however, I rejoice to find, the present critic follows your own in condemning) it is not pretty clear that *Derree Khaunch* is to be translated the *Khan's Gate*? Is not the King, Khan, or Sultan's Gate, the usual periphrasis for the royal palace, in all eastern countries? Is not the Sublime *Gate* or *Porte* the name of which we distinguish the court of Constantinople? Did not Mordecai the Jew "sit at the King's Gate"? Does the European term of *court* do more than suffer the subject to pass the *gate* and enter the court or quadrangle of our ancient royal residences? And, when we reflect that this relaxa-

tion is the natural effect of the absence of the extreme eastern privacy, where is the provocation to the notable story about "oriental adulation?" Where is the mighty difference (though a difference there certainly is) between the king's *gate* and the king's *court*? Levee-chambers and drawing-rooms imply, it must be confessed, a considerable increase of familiarity with the sovereign.

"In the whole of this large volume," says the Quarterly Review, still speaking of Mr. Elphinstone's work, "we cannot trace a single vestige of antiquarian research; nor, which is much more to be regretted, any single department of physical science, not even zoology, botany, or mineralogy." To trace "a vestige" of pure English, as well as plain sense, in this sentence, we must suppose the critic to mean, in the latter part of his complaint, "that he cannot trace a vestige either of antiquarian or physical research;" now, though Mr. Elphinstone's book has no pretensions to the name of a work of science, nor even of antiquities; still, when I recollect the eagerness with which that gentleman and his associates appear to have looked for the footsteps of Alexander; when I refer to the drawing and description of the Greek architectural ruin; and I turn over several extensive chapters written on the climate and natural history of Afghanistan, I confess myself unable to comprehend the meaning affixed by the Reviewer to the term of "vestige."

While I am thus peeping into the twenty-seventh number of the Quarterly Review, permit me to add a remark or two on some passages of its first article, entitled "Ceylon." The Reviewer takes for his text the titles of the books of Captain Perceval and the Rev. James Cordiner, and the "Narrative," lately reviewed in your pages. The two first are presently disposed of as transcripts of former writers, and the "Narrative,"

"by a Gentleman on the spot," is pronounced to be a "paltry composition from the London Gazette and the daily papers." From this latter part of the sentence I dissent; nor can I avoid regarding it as evidence, either that the Reviewer never read the book, or that he read it with little of the spirit of discernment. "Paltry" it may be; but surely it contains sufficient evidence of its having been written at the court of Columbo, and with no small anxiety to praise and to magnify the reigning prince!

As to the war itself, the "Gentleman on the spot" is not more warmly its apologist than the writer in the Quarterly Review; neither can I well understand nor excuse, that the Reviewer, while appropriating to himself, by wholesale transcription, &c. much of the "Gentleman's" language, and very many of his statements (one of them, certainly, derived from the London Gazette, nor from the daily papers) has had the conscience to treat his authority in a manner so contemptuous! "With such a monster of depravity, who could select for his victims helpless females, uncharged with any offence, and infants incapable of crimes, it was quite impossible to establish, as General Brownrigg observes, any civilized relations, either of peace or war; and humanity, as well as sound policy, called upon him to accede to the wishes of the chiefs and people of the Candian provinces, that the dominion of them should be vested in the sovereign of the British empire." So it has been said at Columbo; and so it is repeated in the Quarterly Review; and yet, Sir, I remain unconvinced that the sentiments, upon this subject, which have been more than once conveyed in your pages, do not belong to a sounder political morality, and therefore to a school more favourable to the well-being of mankind. I hope that I shall not be suspected of looking with less grief nor indignation than others, on the fe-

rocious reign of Sri Wicreme Rajah; or that I question the right or the duty of an injured foreigner, to extirpate a power with which "no civilized relations of peace or war can be established," and with which contact is unavoidable; but I deny that there is any sound logic in the proposition, that "with one who could select for his victims, &c. it is quite impossible &c.;" and I turn with alarm and suspicion from the acquisition of provinces through the impulse of "humanity," and from wars commenced on any other than the single basis of "sound policy." Surely, we have seen enough of "humanity" in the French wars of the last quarter of a century, all of which, we were told, were for the overthrow of bloody and rapacious tyrants, and the deliverance and blessing of their oppressed subjects!

For myself, I believe, that the war in Candy, and the overthrow of its sovereign, were unavoidable events. Candy, shut up, by foreign conquerors, from all access

to the sea, of the salt and fish of which it had the greatest need, owed it to its manhood to attempt to burst these bonds. But "sound policy" forbade the British government not to forbear resisting its efforts. Hence a state of irreconcilable hostility, and hence wars which could only be terminated in the destruction of the one power or the other. Let us leave out, then, "humanity" that delusive, if not hypocritical cry, with which politicians can sanctify the foulest crimes, and all may have been very right in Ceylon.

I could continue these comments on the article in the Quarterly Review: but I conclude by reverting to the literary complaints I have made, and by venturing the obvious and yet not useless remark, that neither that publication, nor its northern rival, are free from a multitude of those slips and absurdities, which, with so high a tone, they expose in, or attribute to their neighbours. I am, &c.

MOBETUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am happy to find that the *Christian Observer* has at least paused upon its project of saying more concerning the supposed enormity at Ceylon, referred to in my former letter, and the great discovery of the Devonshire clergyman, that the Buddhists will be likely to worship the musical clock. This forbearance on the part of the accuser, makes me the less anxious to say any thing further on the behalf of the accused, a task which I might else think it a duty to pursue.

But, cutting short all that might otherwise be said on the subject, I shall cite a precedent from our new acquisition of the Ionian Islands; such as, if the *Christian Observer* shall continue to think the conduct of Governor Brownrigg a subject for the reprehension of government, must supply it with another occasion for invoking a simi-

lar exercise of chastisement. My author is Dr. Holland, who, in his *Travels in the Ionian Islands*, speaking of the situation of the English military in Zante, during its occupation between the year 1812 and 1813, observes, "Their only extra-service was the easy one of bearing a part in the religious processions of the Greek church. Besides the band of the regiment, two files of English soldiers might be generally seen with these processions, each man carrying in his hand a lighted taper, and fulfilling their parts with propriety and decency of manner. The contrast," adds the Doctor, "was striking in such cases, between the open and full countenances of the Englishmen, and the more contracted, darker, and broader visages of the Greek religious functionaries."

CANDIDUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit to you for insertion in the Asiatic Journal, a few introductory remarks to a proposed English and Mahratta Dictionary, compiled by Captain Gideon Hutchinson, of the Bombay Native Infantry, specimens of which have just been laid before the Honourable Court of Directors, with a view that the laborious and useful efforts of the compiler may meet with their favourable and liberal attention.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JAS. CHAMP.

39, Marsham-Street, Westminster,
13th March, 1816.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

To a proposed English and Mahratta Dictionary, compiled by Capt. Gideon Hutchinson, of the Bombay Native Infantry.

As a linguist to a corps of Bombay Native infantry, in the performance of his official duties, the compiler has availed himself of the many opportunities thus offered, to cultivate more particularly the Mahratta language, of which he has compiled a Dictionary, English and Mahratta, as also a very considerable collection of materials for a vocabulary Mahratta and English.

The plan on which the work has been formed, is that of Johnson's smaller Dictionary, which he (Johnson) abstracted from the folio edition; and, with the exception of words merely technical, and terms of science, to which the Mahratta language affords no accurate equivalents, will be found to be a copious and comprehensive translation of that abridgement.

The insertion of any but Mahratta words, has, but in a very few particular cases, been studiously avoided; and the real scholar will acquit the compiler of plagiarism, if a word should occasionally be observed in use in the Hindoostanee, not having its derivation in the Persian or Arabic, the sources of that dialect, in conjunction with the different colloquial idioms of India, among which the Mahratta holds a distinguished rank.

Asiat. Journ.—No. IV.

The Mahratta language may be divided into two classes; the *Rooddhhee Bhasha*, or that which is more immediately colloquial, and the *Prakroot*, which has a greater abundance of Sanscrit words, and in which their poems, histories, &c. are composed.

It has been an object to combine the two classes; as the Prakroot is ever had recourse to, when the conversation turns to other than common topics, and rises to discussions on politics, religion, philosophy, and other subjects of import. The Prakroot is more generally understood by the lower classes than may be generally presumed. The rich and the poor of the Mahrattas are peculiarly attached to the recital of the poems celebrating the achievements of their divinities and heroes. The public reciters are numerous, and experience considerable patronage—ever engaged to chaunt in the temples—to enliven the convivialities of a marriage—to add to the entertainment of public rejoicing, or the solemnities of funeral ceremonies.

On the usefulness of a work which would facilitate the acquirement of the Mahratta dialect, which is colloquially spoken between Delhi and Seringapatam, Bombay and Nagpore, and is the medium of intercourse with not less than four-fifths of the Bombay army, and the numerous native writers in the employ of the government at that Presidency, it is unnecessary to dilate; if, therefore, it be admitted that a more general knowledge of this language would be greatly conducive to the interests of the army, and diverting to our daily increasing political relations with the Mahratta empire—to the public at large—the utility of a work by which this knowledge is made more accessible cannot be denied.

The Honourable the Court of Directors, by founding the Colleges of Fort William and Hertford, have manifested their persuasion, that an intimate acquaintance with the Eastern languages, on the part of their servants in India, is not only essentially requisite, both to their public and private interests, and the best means of giving to their subjects the surest guarantee of impartial justice, in the deci-

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on of the civil magistrate, and the pecuniary settlements of the revenue collector, uncontaminated by the interested interpretations of the venal native assistants in the Adawlet and Cutcherry.

How far this dictionary was calculated to realize this advantage, the compiler requested respectfully to refer to the judgment of the Honourable the Governor in Council, Sir Evan Nepean.

Instead of a prospectus of the work, accompanied by specimens extracted from the body of it, as the most eligible method of bringing it to the notice of the government, the compiler conceived such specimens would only exhibit a partial view of its general contents, and earnestly solicited an actual inspection of the whole work, following the course of the alphabet, as a mode more suitable for supplying the means of judgment to the government, resting assured, if the copy thus submitted to examination, should have been found intitled to their favourable opinion, such a comprehensive, in preference to a confined, survey of it, would have been more adapted to secure him their patronage and support. Had this desired examination taken place, the compiler could have supported, by the exhibition of examples from Mahratta manuscripts, the sense of any word inserted in his Dictionary.

After having surmounted the arduous, and no common, difficulties which presented themselves during the performance of his work, and unaided as he was by the labours of others in the same line, the compiler has experienced the greatest disappointment, in consequence of the reply received, after his letter to Sir Evan Nepean had been transmitted to the

supreme government at Bengal, "that this government (the Bombay) can give no further encouragement than by subscribing to a certain number of copies of the Mahratta Dictionary, which he (the compiler) proposes to publish."

The compiler was anxious that his labours should appear before the public; an undertaking which, unassisted by the government, he was aware it would be in vain for him to have attempted: yet in the midst of his exertions and toil, he was buoyed up by the hopes he should have met that patronage, which has of late years been so often, and liberally bestowed on similar pursuits and works, both by the Court of Directors at home, and the governments of India abroad.

Notwithstanding his expectations have not been realized, the compiler is still solicitous to submit his work to the test of examination, either in India or at home; and for the latter purpose has transmitted for inspection eight specimens, from the several letters A, B, C, D, I, P, S, and W.

It may be necessary to mention, that it is within the compiler's powers to form his work on a less diffuse plan; and, by rendering it no less useful to the Mahratta student, essentially diminish the expense of publication by condensing its bulk.

In reference to the Mahratta and English vocabulary, it will be irrelevant to say more, than that by its accompanying the English and Mahratta Dictionary, each would materially tend to elucidate the other, and prove of the highest benefit in either translating or speaking the language.

Bombay, 30th May, 1815.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In your last number, page 296, you have given some account of recent volcanic eruptions in the Oriental Archipelago. The following notice of the same phenomena is contained in a letter lately received from Java, and dated in August last:—

"Pitch darkness," says the writer, "prevailed for near two days, even over

the east end of Java, where the noise of the explosion was compared to the roar of cannon amidst continual peals of thunder. The roofs of the houses at Bangeewanzee fell in from the weight of the ashes, some light particles of which reached Batavia, where we were enveloped in a strong nitrous gas. The effects of the explosion were felt as far as Minto, in the Straits of Banca, and perhaps much further. About the same time, a

tremendous earthquake was felt at Amboyna. The sea, convulsed, alternately rose and fell many feet. Most of the inhabitants of Sumbawa, who are not buried, must be starved, and as the crops in Bali and the east end of Java have been destroyed, they also will suffer considerably. We have had a slight eruption of a mountain called Tomboro, in this neighbourhood. Some of the ashes from Sumbawa which fell at Samarang, are found to be slightly affected by the acids, and take the tarnish from silver more readily than lime, at the same time scratching it; which leads me to suppose that they contain silica, some metal, and other substances."

The same letter exhibits a sketch of the natural history of Java, and particularly of its mineralogy, from which, as connected with the present subject, another extract may not be unacceptable:—

"It is unnecessary to tell you," says the writer to his friend in Europe, "that as a volcanic country this is wonderfully fertile, differing in its aspect from Sicily only in the improved state of its agriculture, while the other has retrograded into a wilderness. From the ancient accounts of that island, it would appear that Ceres has nearly shifted her seat to the antipodes. Why volcanic lands are richer than others, has often been asked, and attempted to be explained. It has been said, that volcanic stones are more readily dissolved, and the earthy matters produced are washed down, and fertilize the soil; but this appears to me unsatisfactory. I have passed over lands which have not been subject to any eruption within the traditions of man; others that have been more or less devastated at different periods, by adjacent volcanoes, yet I never observed in the situations most remote from their influence, any abatement in the general fertility, or, on the contrary, any peculiar luxuriance near the mountains, although these are all volcanoes, either active or exhausted. I am inclined, therefore, to seek for some other cause, which perhaps may be identified with the origin of the volcanoes themselves, an internal heat accelerating the decomposition of matter, and pro-

moting vegetation, the rapidity of which does not impoverish a land, where the principles of the nature are so abundantly and constantly supplied. This, it must be admitted, is no more than conjecture; but it is curious to observe the progress of nature in situations which at different periods have been devastated. Ponderous fragments or masses of stone, thrown out, in a short time are coated with moss, which corrupts and forms vegetable mould; and this, accumulating, the stones become in time small hillocks."

The island of Sumbawa extends near two hundred miles, in the parallel of nine degrees of south latitude. Near the north-east end, on a fine bay, which stretches seven or eight leagues south into the island, is situated the town of Beema, where the Dutch had formerly an establishment, by the permission of the sultaun, who availed himself of their assistance in repelling an attack made upon him by his neighbours of Tombora. The sides of the harbour are bold and lofty, but the approach is perfectly safe, though the passage is sometimes inconvenient, from the strong current which generally prevails, and the great depth of water; as a line of one hundred fathoms will hardly reach the bottom, even close to the shore. This channel is in some places very narrow, yet there is not the least hazard in passing it, though the Dutch charts, evidently from design, represent it as extremely dangerous, and full of shoals and rocks. On the contrary, a ship of the line may sail along either side in perfect security within thirty yards of the cliffs, which give a romantic appearance to the channel, that terminates in a capacious basin, forming one of the finest harbours in the world. On the east side of this bay stands the town of Beema, where the landing is unfavourable, owing to a mud bank, extending near a mile from the town. The produce of this island consists of sapan-wood,

rice, saltpetre, sulphur, birds'-nests, and wax; but the principal part of its trade is in horses, which are very fine, though small. The most esteemed of these are procured from the small island of Goonong Api, lying at the north-east end of the harbour of Beema, about four miles from Sumbawa Point, and forming the west side of the north entrance of Sapy Straits. It is a large volcanic mountain, terminating in two lofty peaks, and the soil is astonishingly fertile. Another volcanic mountain, on the north coast of Sumbawa, is said to be responsive to

that of Goonong Api, an explosion of the latter being immediately answered by an eruption from the former. The town of Sumbawa is situated in a large bay, open to the north and north-east, having a good harbour, stretching deep within the land. This place is governed by a chief of its own, who is however subject to the sultaun. The other towns or districts, Dompoo, Tombora, Sungur and Pikat, have also their respective chiefs, thus forming a kind of feudal system.

NAUTICUS.

March 7, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Will you be good enough to inform your numerous readers, whether or not, in the event of the Bishop of Calcutta's being obliged, from ill health, or any other cause, to quit India, another bishop would be appointed? and,

if so, whether the present bishop would retain his designation, as Bishop of Calcutta? or what is to become of his lordship, spiritually and temporally?

CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As a curious specimen of the oriental style, I send you the accompanying translation of two letters from the Nabob of Arcot (who excited some interest in the British Parliament several years back) to their present Majesties.

It is presumed that the originals were never presented to the illustrious personages to whom they were addressed; for the Persian* manuscripts from which the translations have been rendered, were accidentally discovered by a countryman near the sea, soon after the wreck of the General Barker, East Indiaman, on board of which, Sir Thomas Rumbold (mentioned in both letters as the bearer) sailed from India in charge of them. The man kept them in his possession for several years; till they lately caught the attention of a friend of

mine, who was so kind as to procure a translation from the elegant pen of a gentleman, justly reckoned the first Persian scholar in this kingdom.

The one addressed to His Majesty was found in an imperfect state; that to the Queen appears to be complete.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

NADIR.

To His Majesty George III, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

AFTER hoping for His Majesty's health and prosperity, &c. &c. the writer most respectfully lets him know, that he has received the letter written to him by His Majesty, under date 23d Dec. A. D. 1778, (brought by a Rear-Admiral, meaning by the true servant of His Majesty) expressing that the honour and advantage of the writer of this, is dear to His Majesty, and that full confidence is to be placed in whatever Sir Edward Hughes shall say to

the writer in His Majesty's name, which has been to him the cause of the greatest satisfaction. The situation of the writer has over and over again been represented to His Majesty; that the writer conceives the difficulties in which he is implicated are such, that if he were again to state them, it would only be giving His Majesty unnecessary pain; and that His Majesty himself in his own wisdom must have well comprehended, that until some remedy is found for them, the degradation of the writer of this will be greater and greater; and this can only proceed from the friendship and protection of His Majesty. Sir Edward Hughes has said, on the part of the writer of this, that I rely perfectly, and shall continue to rely on the friendship and protection of His Majesty. In my letter of 21st January, 1780, explanatory of my wish for settling an arrangement between us, myself and His Majesty; and I conceive that such an arrangement will not only be the acquisition of security and comfort to myself and my successors, but will greatly strengthen the alliance which now is coming forward between me and the British nation, and will appear in future also. At this present writing, I have given power to His Majesty's subject, Sir Thomas Rumbold, who is now departing for England, for this purpose; and whatever information that gentleman, who is well versed in the affairs of the Devan, * * * * *

To the ornament of the veil of modesty and majesty, the enlightener of the canopy of chastity and magnificence, queen of the kingdoms of Europe, bright star of the constellation of glory and renown, to whom together with glory and prosperity, be health perpetual!

ALTHOUGH a long time has elapsed since I have had the honour of giving that exalted personage an account of my health, whose known celebrity has been the cause of great pleasure and happiness to me; yet it is matter of great grief to me, that from the distance which separates us I feel myself withheld from personally presenting to that exalted personage, the tribute of respect and attachment which the writer and all his family cherish in their hearts for her; and therefore have taken the liberty to send by Sir Thomas Rumbold, a subject of her Majesty, a diamond seal-ring, in token of friendship, and I hope that as it is taken immediately from my own finger, to be forwarded thither, Her Majesty will condescend to wear it upon her's, as a mark of the pure and unchangeable fond wishes I bear towards the English Queen. I intreat the Almighty for the good health of Her Majesty and children, as a cause of happiness to the King, and of glory to the English nation—and may she be happy!

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I feel obliged by the information contained in the communication of the "*Bombay Effective Officer*," in answer to my enquiry respecting the principle of selection of East India officers for the honours of the Bath. I must however confess that it would have been more satisfactory had your correspondent been able to have assured me that those officers who most distinguished themselves were overlooked for better reasons than it seems in his power to give. I had the honour of some acquaintance with the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, while he was at the head of affairs at Madras; and am ready to avow that the interests of

the army, at that presidency, were by no means forgotten during his administration; but surely, Sir, it is somewhat strange, that the influence of a President of the Board of Controul should be so weak, in the cabinet of which he was a member, that so little justice could be done to his old friends, that only fifteen, out of four thousand officers, were selected for the honour of the second class; and that they should be excluded from the first altogether! I am not disposed to doubt the fact of the noble Earl's strict impartiality; yet some stronger proof must be brought, before I can honestly join your correspondent in this posthumous praise.

* Persian is the Court language of India.

I am glad that your correspondent has brought to my recollection the questionable though vague manner in which Mr. Hume, in his speech at the India House in December last, seemed to insinuate* that the Indian Army wanted a stimulus to honourable exertion. For my own part, Sir, I should blush for any body of soldiers who wanted either pensions, titles, or ribbands, to make them do their duty. Long before the Indian Army could anticipate any honorary rewards of this kind, they had gained immortal honour in every part of the peninsula; and, as for looking to pensions as spurs to exertion, I could show you, Sir, a list of hundreds of names who have for many years fought and bled in India again and again, and whose

only spur was that of honour. In five cases out of ten, they could have had no anticipation of becoming rich enough to return to their native country, and in fact expected no better fate, than that of dying either in action, or in poverty, in that climate which was the field of their glory.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Hume, and would wish it to be understood, that these remarks were made entirely on public grounds; and it is on such grounds that I would challenge any one to say, that in any period of the history of the achievements of the Indian Army, they fought under the impulse of any other "stimulus" than that of honourable and patriotic feeling.

I am, &c.

A BENGAL RETIRED OFFICER.

* Vide p. 70 of Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—More than a year since, I observed, from the French advertisements, the appearance of the first number of "Monuments, ancient and modern, of Hindustan, by M. Langlès;" and I thought, that if well conducted, the work might form an elegant supplement, or sequel, to the grand publication of our Messrs. Daniell, entitled "Antiquities, Architecture, and Landscape Scenery of Hindustan." In consequence, I some time afterward ordered a few of the numbers; and had just cause, Sir, to feel some little surprize, when I found that this work, as to the graphical part of it, that is, much the most costly portion, is likely to prove, in substance, little else than a re-print, if I may apply that term to engraving, of the work of Messrs. Daniell, on a scale of about one third larger than their beautiful aquatinta, reduced from their original atlas edition, and now in the course of publication!

Forming my conclusion from the plates of the first few numbers, and a sentence or two in the In-

troduction, I have no manner of doubt, that of the one hundred and fifty promised plates, nearly as many as three-fourths will be engraved directly from the English work. In the Introduction M. Langlès promises twenty-four engravings of the antiquities of Ellora; the precise number occupied with those antiquities in the English work. One sixth part of Messrs. Daniell's is a series of romantic views, chiefly mountainous. In this part, at least, thought I, M. Langlès will be thrown on other resources for his drawings; since his title imports an exclusive attention to "monuments." No! in reading the Introduction, I found, that here, too, he is to appropriate, without ceremony, the English work. See with what artifice, not to say affectation, he contrives a propriety in taking into his plan what would seem so foreign to it.

"— the heart withered and the mind rendered melancholy, by the lamentable scenes which, of late years, have so signalized the annihilation of the Mahomedan

power, and the successive destruction of the Rajahs, or Hindoo princes; the eye fatigued by the diversity and multiplicity of objects which we shall have alternately examined with attention, or rapidly passed over, we shall need repose; and we shall find it amid the majestic mountains of the Ghauts and of Sirinagur. Some views of that truly romantic country will not be displaced in our work, and will pleasingly conclude it. Mountains are monuments, raised by nature, to transmit from age to age, the history of the grand revolutions of the globe. These monuments have their architecture, and even their sculptures, which are more imposing, though they will occupy us less, than those of the Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Europeans, to which this work is especially devoted."

It is among these same mountains of Sirinagur that some of the finest views of Messrs. Daniell are taken; and I have not the least doubt, that M. Langlès means to avail himself of, at least, the greater part of their work.

Now, Sir, if the learned Frenchman had plainly and honestly avowed, that for the benefit of the literature, taste, and arts of his country, he was going to publish a set of plates, engraved, for the most part, after the splendid series of Messrs. Daniell, but accompanied by elaborate commentaries and elucidations of his own, all would have been perfectly fair; but neither in advertisements, nor in his full introductory statement of his plan, is there one word of acknowledgement. He speaks of the drawings prepared for his work much in the same complacent manner that he might, if they were originals, for which the public would be indebted to him and his artist. It is true he puts "*Daniell delineavit*," at the bottom of the plates, but he gives no information about this "Daniell" and his work. The name is introduced just once in the Introduction; and I must

quote the sentence, to shew you in what manner:—"This plan, as it must be seen, is very different from that of Messrs. Gough, Crawford, Holmes, Hodges, Colebrooke, Pennant, Maurice and Daniell; who, as well as ourselves, are employed upon antiquities and monuments of Hindu architecture and sculpture."

This is the ingenious way in which he alludes to a work to which his own is to owe much the greater part of its attraction; and it seems a portion of the work so constituted is going (without any preliminary hint that it is otherwise than entirely original) to appear in English, for the use of those who have already Messrs. Daniell's work in their hands.

Sir, I am truly sorry that I have not been able to convey in fewer words, both the information which I feel assured you will judge to be due to such persons, would, without it, become purchasers of this plagiarism, and the accompanying animadversion, which seems due to literary honour.

The letter-press, according to the prospective notices on the covers of the numbers, will be, at least, extensive enough to form a very thick volume. The typography is most beautiful. The size of the common paper copies is colom-bier quarto, within a trifle of the size of our demy folio. As to the quality of what will strictly belong to M. Langlès, there can be no doubt that so distinguished an orientalist will produce a work highly interesting and valuable in its kind. A national feeling of indulgence toward Hindu paganism may be anticipated, if we are to judge from the following sentence in the Introduction: "How can we fail to be penetrated with a feeling truly religious, in contemplating these pagodas; in surveying the schools, once the rendezvous of the sages of the East; and in beholding the majestic and holy stream, the object of religious reverence to one of the most ancient

and most wondrous dimensions of Asia?"

The plates are generally of the dimensions of about nine inches by six, engraved in the line manner, by various artists, some of them of well known name. The execution may be pronounced respectable, in some instances ele-

gant; but, on the whole, so far as I have yet seen, it is, in my opinion, by no means equal, nor within many degrees of being equal, to that of our own artists in similar departments. The cost of the work, by the time it is finished, cannot be far short of thirty pounds. Z. Z.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The account given in your second number of the success of the viceroy of Egypt against the Wahabee Arabs, and of the importance, in a commercial point of view, of the subjugation of those religious robbers, will, probably, render acceptable to your readers, the following account of them, which I extract from Sir John Malcolm's history of Persia. This account also, will serve for a refutation to the conjecture of a modern writer, who supposes the Wahabees of Arabia to be the same with the Druses, a sect established in Mount Lebanon, in Syria, and which had its rise in the eleventh century.

R. F.

THE modern sect of Wāhābees was founded near a century ago, by an Arab of the name of Shaikh Mahomed, the son of Abdool Wāhāb, whose name they have taken. Shaikh Mahomed connected himself in the attempt to reform the religion of his country with Ebn-Saoud, the Prince of Dereah, the capital of the province of Nujuddee. Through the efforts of the saint, and the aid of the temporal power of Ebn-Saoud, and his son and successor Abdool Azeer, the religion of the Wāhābees is now established all over the peninsula of Arabia. The tenets of this sect are peculiar, and merit notice. They profess that there is one God, and Mahomed is his prophet: but as the Supreme Being neither has nor can have any participator in his power, they say, that to profess that either Mahomed, the Imams, or any saints, can have any superintendence over the affairs of men, or render them any aid hereafter, is blasphemy. They deem Mahomedans who deviate in any way from the plain, literal meaning of the Koran, infidels; and maintain, that to make war upon all such is the imperative duty of every Wāhābee. It is one of their tenets, that all titles meant to

show respect and honour to men are odious to God, who alone is worthy of high name: and they assert, that in conformity to what is revealed in the Koran, true Mahomedans should wage continual war against unbelievers, till they are converted, or agree to pay the tribute imposed on infidels; and that in the latter case they should be compelled to wear the coarsest garments, not to be allowed to ride on horses, nor to live in splendid dwellings. They maintain, that the taxes (including zukaat and khums) levied by Mahomed, are alone lawful: that swearing by Mahomed or Ali, or any person, should be prohibited, since an oath is calling a witness to our secret thoughts, which no one can know but God. They deem it a species of idolatry to erect magnificent tombs; but to kiss relics, &c. is idolatry itself; and therefore, they affirm, that it is an action acceptable to God to destroy the tombs of Mahomedan saints in Arabia and Persia, and to appropriate their rich ornaments to worldly purposes, for which they were designed. They say, that it is wicked to mourn for the dead; for, if they were good Mahomedans, their souls are in paradise, at which their friends should rejoice. The Wāhābees reject the whole of the Traditions, limiting their belief to the Koran, which was, they say, sent from heaven to Mahomed, who was an excellent man, and much beloved of God. They continue to preserve the usages of circumcision, ablution, &c. which they found established; but consider them more as matters of practice and usage than of faith. The leading principle of this sect is their right to destroy and plunder all who differ from them: and those Mahomedans who do not adopt their creed are represented as far less entitled to mercy than either Jews or Christians. Their progress was so great about ten years ago, as to excite considerable alarm in the Turkish government. Among other places, they plundered the rich tombs of Aly and his sons at Nujuff and Kerbelah. Their inroads are always dreadful; for they spare none who do not conform to their opinions; but they have lately met with some severe checks, and appear to be declining.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In my late letter, I hinted my surprize, that while so much is said and appears to be thought, of strengthening our Indian empire, by means of the sword, so little is expected from the arts of peace, and from internal sources of defence; so little from the fidelity of our Indian subjects, from their improved condition under the British sway, and from their sense of the blessings they derive from our dominion, and the loss they would sustain in its overthrow.

I do hope and believe that these true bases of political stability are not wholly wanting; and, if they exist, I further hope that they are not under-valued, in any estimate we may make of our capacity to withstand the foreign enemy. If they exist, and if they are properly appreciated, they may go far to divert us from schemes of aggression, which, though sometimes necessary, always imply weakness; which too often lead us into the vulgar career of conquest and rapacity; which divert statesmen from their real glory, that of the cultivation of peace; and which not unfrequently end in disgrace and ruin.

I have read with great satisfaction, and I hope upon good authority, that real domestic improvements have been introduced into India; that the condition of the common people has been ameliorated; and that the latter are not insensible to the consequent difference of their situation from that of the subjects of the neighbouring states. It is said, that beside the plan of Sir John Shore, pursued and extended by Marquess Wellesley, many reforms were made, and new regulations introduced for the protection of civil rights against individual violence and injustice;

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and that these views have been so far perfected as to render the existing administration of equal law throughout the Company's dominions a source of the most evident happiness to the people. The natives of India, it is added, begin to repose a firm confidence in the integrity and pure intentions of their rulers, and to entertain a warm attachment to that system of government with whose frame the most laborious provisions for their peace and safety were thus indissolubly interjoined. They remember the grievous afflictions of arbitrary power, to which their fathers were subject; and from which they themselves owe their relief to the events which placed them under British sway;—while the tyranny, oppression, and insecurity which still reign with lawless insolence throughout the neighbouring states, and scourge all classes of their subjects, are distinct admonitions of the destiny which await the inhabitants of our own provinces, were any of the despots of India to succeed in an attempt to overthrow the sovereignty of Great Britain.

OBSERVATOR.

MINUTE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Fort William, June 1, 1805.—Upon the first improvement of the grounds at Barrackpore, it was in the contemplation of the governor-general to combine, with the arrangements then adopted at his recommendation, the establishment of an institution calculated to effect the gradual improvement of the agriculture of India, and to ameliorate the general condition of our native subjects in these extensive and populous provinces.

To a cursory observer, the extensive and highly-cultivated plains which are to be seen in every part of Bengal suggest an opinion, that the utmost abundance every

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where prevails, and that nothing remains to be accomplished to assist the fertility of the soil, or to augment the comforts of the people. On a more accurate investigation, however, it will be found, that the great mass of the people who are employed in agriculture (and especially the day-labourers) are in a state of comparative indigence.

The poverty of the lower classes of our native subjects must in some measure be ascribed to the improvident policy of the landholders, in generally renting their lands on short leases at the highest rent which can be obtained; and to the long-established practice amongst the Hindoos of every description, of lavishing all the wealth which they can amass in expensive religious ceremonies, at the marriages of their children, and for the maintenance and support of religious mendicants, and other idle retainers. It is, however, an unquestionable fact, that the produce of the soil is infinitely below what it is capable of yielding under proper management, and that the resources and comforts of the people might be much improved, if they were instructed in the best means of converting its natural fertility to the utmost advantage.

Under the present system of Indian agriculture, with the advantage of a soil of uncommon fertility, and of a climate which yields a crop of some description at every season, the industry of a single ploughman, however exerted, is insufficient to enable him to cultivate a greater extent of land within the year than seven acres; and the expense of separating the rice from the husk for culinary purposes, after the grain is reaped, cannot be estimated at a sum inferior to one-fifth part of the value of the grain; whilst a similar operation can be performed in England, and in other European countries, at an expense not exceeding one-fortieth part of the value of the crop.

Similar defects pervade every branch of Indian agriculture; and in no instances are their injurious consequences more manifestly exemplified, than in the general state of the cattle employed in the labours of the field within these provinces. A breed of strong and powerful black cattle is to be found in very few situations producing good pasture throughout the year; but the weak and inefficient condition of the cattle generally

employed for agricultural and other purposes, as well in Bengal as in the upper provinces, cannot have escaped the notice of the most inattentive observer.

The advantages which would accrue from an improvement of the breed of cattle are great and important; but this desirable object can only be accomplished by the introduction of a more perfect system of husbandry, where the skilful application of art shall be employed to provide suitable nourishment for the cattle, at those seasons when the pasturage is almost universally destroyed by the parching heat of the sun.

The permanent settlement of the revenues in the lower provinces, by ensuring to the landholder the enjoyment of all the advantages which may arise from the improvement of his property, has contributed essentially to the encouragement of agriculture: under the present defective system of husbandry, however, the large proportion which the rent payable to the state bears to the value of the produce of the soil, operates in a certain degree as a check to the employment of the capital of the landholder in the improvement of his property; and this obstacle is only to be removed by the introduction of a system, calculated at the same time to augment the produce of the land, and to diminish the expense of preparing the grain for consumption.

In the opinion of intelligent European gentlemen conversant with the subject, the profits of the landholder might be augmented in a considerable proportion by the introduction of many simple improvements in the implements of agriculture, and in machinery, now in general use throughout Europe: by these means, the property of a large proportion of our native subjects would be increased and gradually the comforts of affluence would be more generally diffused through the mass of the people.

Independently of the moral duty imposed on the British government to provide, by every means in its power, for the improvement of the condition of its subjects, substantial advantages must necessarily be derived by the state from the increased wealth and prosperity of the people. The consumption of all articles of comfort and of luxury would increase with augmented wealth, and the government would be enriched by the additional

produce of the taxes on those articles, without imposing any burden on the people.

Adverting to the genius and habits of the natives of India, it cannot be expected that any attempts will ever be made by them to improve the system of agriculture practised for ages by their ancestors, unless the example shall be given to them by the government, and unless the personal advantages to be derived from such improvements, as shall be found to succeed in practice, shall be clearly manifested to them.

Under these considerations, the governor-general is satisfied, that the establishment of an experimental farm, under proper regulations, in Bengal, would be an object of great public utility; and he is persuaded that the expense of such an institution would not prove considerable. The object of the establishment ought to be, as already stated, the improvement of the breed of black cattle; the introduction of a better system of agriculture than the system now in general use in these territories; and the reduction of the expense of preparing the grain for consumption, by the use of machinery, or by other means.

The quantity of land required for the proposed farm would not exceed three hundred acres, or nine hundred *begas*, and the establishment could not be founded in any situation so desirable, on many considerations, as at Barrackpore; and at that place manure might be obtained at little expense, and the greater part of the grounds at Barrackpore might be employed as pasture ground for the cattle.

The business of the farm would there be conducted under the occasional inspection of the governor-general, whose influence might be employed with great advantage to explain the benefits of the plan to the natives of rank and property, and to induce them to introduce on their own estates such improvements as might be found to be useful at Barrackpore.

To superintend the proposed farm with advantage, the assistance of an European overseer of experienced knowledge in the practice and theory of agriculture, and of an ingenious European mechanic and civil engineer, would be absolutely and indispensably necessary. These persons ought also to be men of some education, capable

of applying the general knowledge they shall have acquired to the circumstances of a country differing so materially from England in soil, in climate, and in its natural productions; and of explaining, in clear and intelligible language, to be translated for the use of the natives, the principles on which their system of management may be founded, and the prospect of ultimate success.

It would likewise become a part of the duty of the superintendent or overseer to correspond on agricultural subjects with intelligent European gentlemen, residing in every part of India, by which means, a knowledge of the practice of agriculture, in its various branches, as established with success in any one province, might be disseminated and tried by actual experiment throughout the British possessions. In this manner the drill husbandry now practised with advantage in the centre of the Deccan might be extended to many parts of Bengal; means might be devised to instruct the inhabitants in the preservation of hay, for the use of the cattle, at the season when little or no herbage is to be found, and many other useful improvements might be introduced.

Amongst these it has been suggested, that the cultivation of the turnip might be introduced with considerable advantage, for the purpose of feeding cattle at that season of the year, when the deficiency of the articles of food for cattle, now in common use, is most severely felt.

When a sufficient number of intelligent and industrious natives shall have been instructed in the approved system of agriculture to be introduced at the experimental farm at Barrackpore, they may be dispersed throughout the country, for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of its advantages; and other establishments may be formed in the distant provinces, as circumstances shall indicate the propriety of the measure, on principles corresponding with those of the proposed establishment at Barrackpore.

It is not improbable that some intelligent European, capable of conducting the business of an experimental farm on these principles, might be found in India; but it appears to the governor-general to be proper that the establishment of the farm

upon any extended scale should be postponed, until the sanction of the Honourable the Court of Directors to the measure can be obtained, who may possess the means of considering this important subject, in concert with those distinguished personages in England, whose recent labours and example have contributed so largely to augment the agricultural resources of Great Britain. The

question is highly deserving of the mature deliberation and attention of the honourable court, nor can any subject be presented to their notice more worthy of engaging the exertion of that spirit of liberal patronage, which the East India Company has always manifested towards every plan of improvement calculated to ameliorate the condition of the natives of those possessions.

For the Asiatic Journal.

STRUCTURE OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE IN INDIA;

INCLUDING EXPLANATIONS OF THE NAMES OF ITS OFFICERS.

(Concluded from Page 231.)

NABOB (derived from Naib*, a word signifying deputy) is a title which, at Delhi, none but those who are styled thus in a commission given by the King, dare to assume. In distant provinces Nabobs have governed, who have been registered as dead at Delhi. A Nabob, although appointed by a Subah, ought to have his commission confirmed by the King, or one with an authentic commission appears to supplant him. He then depends upon his own force, or the support of his Subah, and a war between the competitors ensues.

A Nabob is so far despotic in his government, as he can rely upon the protection of his sovereign or his superior. Secure of this, he has nothing to apprehend, but poison or assassination from the treachery or resentment of his subjects.

Nabobs more particularly attach themselves to the command of the army, and leave the civil administration to the Duan†.

* *Nawab* or *Nawab*, from *Nayib*, says Mr. Wilkins, "a deputy, very great deputy; viceroy, N. B. The title of *Nawab* is often given, by courtesy, to persons of high rank or station." The relative ranks of the *Subahdar* and *Nawab* appear to correspond with our Duke and Earl or Count. The Earl presided over an Earldom (or Comté) or County. It is true nevertheless that the office of Duke, in this kingdom, is wholly supposititious, no Dukes, as officers, having ever been established in this kingdom; the Roman *Duke* (*Dux*), being no other than the Saxon *Earl*, and Norman *Comté* (*comes*); and the deputy of the Earl or Count, being the Viscount (*vice comes*).—*Edit.*

† A *Dewan*, or *divan*, the same that in Turkish

Duan is properly the judge of the province in civil matters. This office is commonly devolved on a *Gentoo*, in provinces which by their vicinity or importance to the throne, are more immediately subject to its attention. This officer holds his commission from the King. But by the nature of the government of Indostan, where all look only to one head, he is never more than an assistant: he may be a spy; he cannot be a rival to the power of the Nabob.

He therefore comprehends in his person the offices of Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, and Secretary of State, without presuming to advise, judge, or issue orders, but according to the will of his master, or to the influence which he has over it. Under the Duan is an officer called the *Bugshi**, or *Buxey*, who is the

history we call the *divan*. "A place of assembly," and a "native minister of the revenue department, and chief justice in civil cases in this jurisdiction." Also, "a receiver-general of a province." "The term has further, by abuse," says Dr. Wilkins, "been used to designate the principal revenue servant under an European collector, and even of a Zemindar. By this title (of *Dewan*) the East India Company are receiver-general, in perpetuity, of the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, under a grant from the Great Mogul." Thus, the term *Dewan* has an inferior acceptance in Hindustan than in Turkey, where it signifies the Council of State; and thus, also, in Hindustan, the *Dewan*, or minister so called, answers to our Chancellor, or to our Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or to both; and the *Dewan* Court of *Adawlet* to our Court of Exchequer.—*Edit.*

* A commander; apparently in the sense in which it is used in some orders of knighthood;

paymaster of the troops, and the disburser of all the public expenses of the government. This must be a post of great advantage. The *Buxey* has under him an *Amuldar**, who is the overseer and manager of all the occasions of expense.

Revenues, imposts, and taxes, are levied throughout the country, by the appearance, if not by the force of the soldiers. The other officers of the province are therefore more immediately military.

Phousdar signifies the commander of a detached body of the army, and in the military government, is a title next to that of the Nabob. As the governors of particular parts of the province have always some troops under their command, such governors are called *Phousdars*†; although very often the Nabob himself holds no more than this rank at the court of Delhi, from whence all addresses to the rulers of inferior provinces make use only of this term.

Pollygar, from the word *Pollum*, which signifies a town situated in a wood, is the governor of such a town and the country about it; and is likewise become the title of all who rule any considerable town, commanding a large district of land. This term is only used on the coast

title with an endowment. "*Bukhsian Azam*," says Dr. Wilkins, from "*bakh-shiyân-i-azzam*, the most exalted commanders; a *jaghire*, appropriation so called, for the support of the commanders of the royal armies." From similar institutions are derived the appropriations in Europe called *commanderies*.—*Edit.*

* *Amil*, a great officer, native collector of revenue. Superintendent of a district or division of a country, either on the part of the government, *Zemindar*, or renter. The same as *Aמידار*; agent, the holder of an office. An intendant and collector of the revenue, uniting civil and financial powers, under the Muhammadan government. "The terms *amil* and *amil-dar*," adds Dr. Wilkins, "are synonymous." It should appear, at the same time, from these explanations, that the term *amil* is usually applied to a Hindu collector, and the term *amil-dar* to a Mahammadan or Mogul collector.—*Edit.*

† *Faujdar*, "says Dr. Wilkins, "*fauj-dar*," from "*fauj*," an army and "*dar*," keeper, holder. Under the Mogul government, a magistrate of the police over a large district, who took cognizance of all criminal matters within his jurisdiction, and sometimes was employed as receiver general of the revenues.—*Edit.*

‡ *Polligar*, head of a village-district. Military chieftain in the Peninsula, similar to a Hill Zemindar in the Northern Circars. The chief of a *Pollam* or *Pollum*.—*Edit.*

of Coromandel. In other provinces of the empire, all such governors pass under the general title of *Zemindars*.

A *Havildar** is the officer placed by the government to superintend a small village.

The *Havildar* plunders the village, and is himself fleeced by the *Zemindar*; the *Zemindar* by the *Phousdar*; the *Phousdar* by the *Nabob*, or his *Duan*. The *Duan* is the *Nabob's* head slave: and the *Nabob* compounds on the best terms he can make, with his *Subah*, or the throne.

Wherever this gradation is interrupted, bloodshed ensues.

Kellidar† is the governor or commander of a fort.

Munsubdar‡ is now a title of honour held from the throne, and exalted according to the number of horsemen which he is permitted in his commission to command. There are *Munsubdars* of ten thousand, and others of two hundred and fifty. This title originally signified a commissioned officer, who by favour from the throne had obtained a particular district of lands, to be allotted for his maintenance instead of a salary.

Zemindar§, derived from *Zemin*, the word signifying lands, is the proprietor of a tract of land given in inheritance by the King or the Nabob, and who stipulates the revenue which he is to pay for

* *Havelly* (*havili*) a house, habitation, domain. In Bengal, the term is applied to such lands as are held by a *Zemindar* for his own benefit; but at Madras it designates such as are under the immediate management of government, without the intervention of *Zemindars* or *Jaghiredars*.—*Edit.*

† "*Koolkurney*, *Koolkernain*, *Koolcurny*, *kulkurny* (from *kularnai* and *kulkarnam*, *Telinga*) a village accountant, in the Northern Circars."—*Edit.*

‡ "*Munsabdar* (*mansabdar*) the holder of a *munsab*. *Munsab* is an officer of dignity and title, generally of a military nature. *Jaghire* appropriations to military officers, on condition of service, are called *Munsabdars*."—*Edit.*

§ "*Zamin*," earth, land; and "*dar*," holder, keeper; landholder or keeper. An officer who, under the Muhammadan government was charged with the superintendence of the lands of a district, financially considered, the protection of the cultivators, and the realization of the government's share of its produce, either in money or kind; out of which, he was allowed a commission, amounting to about ten per cent. and, occasionally, a special grant of the government's share of the produce of the land of a certain number of villages for his subsistence, called *Naukar*. The appointment was occasionally

the peaceable possession of it. Such Zemindars are not now to be frequently met with; but the title every where: it is transferred to all the little superintendants or officers under the Phousdar.

Cazee* is the Mahomedan judge ecclesiastical, who supports, and is supported by the Koran. He is extremely venerated.

In treating upon the administration of justice in Indostan, farther lights might be thrown upon this subject of the government of the provinces.

Of the Gentoo Principalities.

It is a remark warranted by constant observation, that wherever the government is administered by Gentoos, the people are subject to more and severer oppressions than when ruled by the Moors.

I have imputed this to intelligent Gentoos, who have confessed the justice of the accusation, and have not scrupled to give their opinions concerning it.

renewed; and it was generally continued in the same person, so long as he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the ruling power, and can continue it to his heirs; so, that in process of time, and through the decay of that power, and the confusion which ensued, hereditary right (at best prescriptive) was claimed, and tacitly acknowledged; till at length the Zemindars of Bengal in particular, from being the mere superintendents of the land, have been declared hereditary proprietors of the soil and the before fluctuating dues of government, have, under a permanent settlement, been unalterably fixed in perpetuity."—See Glossary, &c.—Edit.

* "Cazee or Cazi; a Muhammadan judge or justice, who occasionally officiates as a public notary also. He is the same officer whom in Turkey we call a Cadi."—Edit.

For the Asiatic Journal.

ST. HELENA A REMAIN OF THE ATLANTIS OF PLATO?

From Beatson's Tracts relative to St. Helena.

THERE are some circumstances which seem to have escaped the notice of those who have written upon St. Helena, arising probably from having taken too short a time to explore it; or from not being able to obtain information. Their accounts have certainly led to several erroneous impressions.

For my own part, I perfectly recollect the idea I had formed of this place before

A Gentoo, say they, is not only born with a spirit of more subtle invention, but by his temperance and education becomes more capable of attention to affairs, than a Moor; who no sooner obtains power, than he is lost in voluptuousness: he becomes vain and lordly, and cannot dispense with satiating the impulses of his sensual appetites; whereas a Gentoo prince retains in his Durbar the same spirit which would actuate him if keeping a shop. Avarice is his predominant passion; and all the wiles, address, cunning, and perseverance, of which he is so exquisite a master, are exerted to the utmost in fulfilling the dictates of this vice; and his religion, instead of inspiring, frees him from the remorse of his crimes; for whilst he is harassing and plundering his people by the most cruel oppressions, he is making peace with his gods by denying nothing to their priests.

The present king of Travancore has conquered or carried war into all the countries which lay round his dominions, and lives in the continual exercise of his arms. To atone for the blood which he has spilt, the Brachmans persuaded him that it was necessary he should be born anew: this ceremony consisted in putting the prince into the body of a golden cow of immense value, where, after he had laid the time prescribed, he came out regenerated, and freed from all the crimes of his former life. The cow was afterwards cut up and divided amongst the seers who had invented this extraordinary method for the remission of his sins.

I resided upon it. I considered it merely as a rocky island, rising abruptly out of the ocean, and having an unfathomable depth all around it: excepting at James's Bay and Sandy Bay, where the anchorage grounds, as I then imagined, had been formed by the deposition of soil washed down by the rains.

Such were my own ideas from the accounts I had read and heard; and as I

have very strong reason to believe that this is the general notion of St. Helena, at the present time, it is proper I should enter a little more into its local and physical circumstances.

That part of St. Helena which is elevated above water measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and is 28 miles in circumference. The coast is on all sides formed by stupendous and almost perpendicular cliffs, rising from the height of from six to more than twelve hundred feet. The principal accessible inlets are at James's Town, Rupert's Bay, Lemon Valley and Sandy Bay: all these have been strongly fortified. Several reefs of rocks, called ledges, jut out to the distance of two to four miles; others are detached, some commencing at half a mile or more; and there is one in particular called "New Ledge Fishing Bank," whose outer edge or extremity is said to be not less than nine miles distant from the coast. The soundings, at the farthest part, are 45 to 70 fathoms.

Besides these ledges there are several detached rocks or small islands at a little distance; of which the principal are *Egg Island*, *Speery*, and *George's Island*. All these, excepting the last, which is on the south-east, are situated to the west or south-west; and as the New Ledge, which is the largest of the ledges, or fishing banks, trends in that direction, it may be presumed that this is also the direction of the higher part of the projecting base of the island under water.

In respect to the depth of water on the south and east, I have no particular information—perhaps being to windward of the island, and not so convenient to the fishing boats, may be the reason that those parts have not been hitherto explored.

According to a minute survey, taken by Captain Austin of the Royal Navy, along the northern face of the island, the bottom of the sea, extending from Flag-staff Bay to Horse-pasture point, comprising about 16 square miles, shelves very gradually. Three miles north of the coast at Flag-staff there is ground at 82 fathoms; and at three quarters of a mile from Horse-pasture, there are 36 fathoms. It appears also by this survey that the bottom is in general, smooth and even; consisting of mud, mud and shells,

sand with specks, here and there coral, and at one or two places rock. But in sounding to the westward the surface was found by Captains Cowan and Beville* more irregular; and apparently resembling the surface of the island, consisting of hollows and ridges.

Hence it is evident that this island, resting upon a base, which extends at least 25 miles from east to west, is not "a rock rising abruptly," as had been erroneously supposed; but is rather the pinnacle of a prominence in the bed of the ocean, gradually ascending from unfathomable depths, to 2700 feet above the water: which is the elevation of Diana's Peak, the highest mountain on the island.

This deduction seems consonant to the opinions of some theorists, who have considered "islands as the tops of lofty mountains; the eminences of a great continent, converted into islands by a tremendous concussion of nature:"† but whether the circumstances, above stated, may be in any way useful to geologists, or whether they may throw further light upon the origin and formation of islands, or lead to new conjectures upon the probable site of the *Atlantica Insula*, mentioned by Plato, to have been partially destroyed by an earthquake and deluge, I shall not presume to say.

If, however, any large island ever did exist in the part of the Atlantic under consideration, it might be inferred, according to those theorists, that the islands of *St. Helena*, *Ascension*, *Saxenberg*, *Tristan d'Acunha*, and *Gough's Island*, may have been its "lofty mountains and eminences;" and that the whole space within that chain of islands, which is 1800 miles in length, and about 500 in breadth, has been sunk into the sea.

It is very remarkable, and well deserving the attention of naturalists, that a species of gum-wood tree (*Conyza gumifera*), which is indigenous to the island of St. Helena, and which has not, I believe been discovered upon the opposite continent of Africa, has been found upon Gough's Island and Tristan d'Acunha. I have in my possession a sketch of the island of Saxenberg, upon which some trees are also represented; of what

* Commanders of the Camperdown cutter.
† L'Abbé Raynal, L'Abbé Pluche, and others.

sort I am not informed. But, if it should be ascertained hereafter, that they are of the same species as those on the other three islands, this might be an additional reason for supposing that all those islands, and perhaps Ascension, which has now no trees upon it, may have been, at some remote period, united.

If the possibility of this connection be for a moment admitted, the question of immersion, according to M. Buffon's hypothesis, might readily be solved. "History," says this celebrated naturalist, "informs us of inundations and deluges of an extensive nature. Ought not all this to convince us, that the surface of the earth has experienced very great revolutions? Let us suppose, for example, that the old and new worlds were formerly but one continent; and that by an earthquake, the ancient Atlantis of Plato was sunk; the consequence of this mighty revolution must necessarily be, that the sea would rush in from all quarters, and form what is now called the Atlantic Ocean."

Having now adverted to such circumstances as appear to substantiate the opinion entertained by Mr. Forster, that St. Helena must have existed above water, before it had a volcano, and was afterwards violently changed, and partly subverted by subterraneous fire, it may be proper to shew in what manner this writer supports and illustrates that opinion by the appearances of Ascension and St. Helena.

"The dreariness of Ascension," says Mr. Forster, "surpassed all the horrors of Easter Island, and Terra del Fuego, even without the assistance of snow. It was a ruinous heap of rocks, changed by the fire of a volcano. Nearly in the centre of the island, rises a broad, white mountain of great height, on which we discovered some verdure by the help of our glasses, from whence it has obtained the name of *Green Mountain*. On landing, we ascended among heaps of black cavernous stone, which perfectly resembles the most common lavas of Vesuvius and Iceland; and of which the broken pieces looked as if they had been accumulated by art. The lava currents cooling very suddenly, may easily be imagined to produce such an effect. Having ascended about fifteen yards perpendicular, we

found ourselves on a great level plain of six or eight miles in circuit; in one corner of which, we observed a large hill of an exact conical shape, and of a reddish colour, standing perfectly insulated. Part of the plain between those hills was covered with great numbers of smaller hillocks, consisting of the same wild and rugged lava as that near the sea, and ringing like glass, when two pieces are knocked together. The ground between the heaps of lava was covered with black earth; but where these heaps did not appear, the whole was red earth. The conic hills consisted of a very different sort of lava, which was red, soft, and crumbling into earth. We concluded that the plain on which we stood was once the crater, or seat of a volcano, by the accumulation of whose cinders and pumice-stones, the conic hills had been gradually formed; and that the currents of lava, which we now saw divided into many heaps, had perhaps been gradually buried in fresh cinders and ashes; and the waters coming down from the interior mountains, in the rainy season, had smoothed every thing in their way, and filled up by degrees the cavity of the crater. The rocky black lava was the residence of numberless man-of-war birds and boobies, which sat on their eggs, and suffered us to come close to them. On all this rocky ground, we only met with ten shrivelled plants, which were of two sorts, a species of spurge and a bind weed.

"Having climbed over an extensive and tremendous current of lava, more solid than that near the shore, we came to the foot of the *Green Mountain*, which even from the ship, we had plainly distinguished to be of a different nature from the rest of the country. The lava which surrounded it, was covered with a prodigious quantity of purslane and a kind of new fern. The great mountain is divided in its extremities, by various cliffs, into several bodies; but in the centre they all unite and form one broad mass of great height. The whole appears to consist of a gritty tephaceous limestone, which has never been attacked by the volcano, but probably existed prior to its eruption.

"St. Helena has on its outside, especially where the ships lie at anchor, an

appearance, if possible, more dreadful and dreary than Ascension: but the further you advance, the less desolate the country appears, and the most interior parts are always covered with plants, trees and verdure. However, there are every where the most evident marks of its having undergone a great and total change, from a volcano and earthquake, which perhaps sunk the greatest part of it in the sea.

"We visited (says the same author) isles that had still volcanoes burning; others that had only elevation, and marks of being formed in remote ages by a volcano; and lastly we found isles that had no remains of a volcano, but strong and undoubted vestiges of having been violently changed and partly overturned by an earthquake, subterraneous fire, and a volcano. I cannot help referring Easter Island, St. Helena, and Ascension to the last."

The circumstances which have been noticed concerning the strata of Ladder Hill and High Knoll, cannot, I presume, admit of a doubt, that those parts have undergone a great change since the island was formed; and that this change has been effected by eruptions from a volcano, succeeded by an earthquake. But whether those other changes, which are visible in many other parts have been produced by similar causes, or subterraneous fire, it is perhaps wholly impossible to ascertain: nor does it even seem probable, that the effects from either, or from all these causes, could have left the island in the state it now is.

There is a central ridge, which, running east and west, divides the island, into, nearly, two equal portions. In no part of this ridge (which is elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea) is there a single chasm or opening. It seems, therefore, wholly unaccountable that it should have escaped being broken and shattered, if earthquakes, or subterraneous fires had occasioned the "overturnings." This ridge is narrow on the top; and very abrupt on the south, especially between Diana Peak and Manatee Bay. It continues eastward to the Devil's Punch Bowl, where it again narrows, and then spreads out and forms the Great Wood Plain.—At the Punch Bowl it becomes so narrow that it seems nearly to have been

broken: yet the whole extent, including the Great Wood, has stood fast, in spite of all appearances of disruption on either side.

When the island was discovered (three hundred and thirteen years ago), it is said, there were no living animals upon it; and that seals, sea-lions, turtle, and sea-fowl, occasionally frequented its shores. All this is perfectly reconcilable to the idea that St. Helena is a new land, raised from the bed of the ocean. But if we admit this to be the fact, how are we to account for the origin of the present insect tribe; which are pretty numerous, consisting of various sorts of beetles, grubs, and worms? If these did not exist at the period of discovery, there seems to be no other mode of explaining their present existence, than by reviving the exploded doctrine of equivocal or spontaneous generation. Under this difficulty, it may possibly be inferred, that these sorts of insects actually must have existed: and, hence it would follow, as a natural consequence, that subterraneous fire, and volcanic eruption, have not been the sole causes of formation: because, in either case, no creature whatever could have remained alive.

The introduction of quadrupeds, domestic fowls, and birds, remaining at present, may be easily conceived.* There is, however, a species of land bird, inhabiting the interior, and found in considerable numbers, of which, I believe, no notice has ever been taken by any writer on St. Helena. It is of that description not likely to be brought there by shipping, and seems for this reason particularly to deserve attention. It is not a bird of passage, for it is seen throughout the year: indeed none of that description have ever found their way to St. Helena. In appearance, and size, and some of its habits, it resembles the common sand-lark frequently seen on the shores of Europe. It is called the "Wire-Bird;" probably from its very long legs,

* Domestic fowls of all descriptions thrive at St. Helena. Besides these, there are peacocks, guinea-fowls, pheasants, partridges, doves, paroquets, Java sparrows, canaries, and averdavats. All these have evidently been imported by shipping. There are also some rabbits, but no hares. The wire-bird, alone, is of that description which cannot be supposed to have been imported.

resembling wires, which enable it to run with uncommon swiftness. The legs are of a greenish colour: the body and wings gray; the breast white; eyes large, and the bill moderately long. In its nature it is rather shy; and as it does not seem to possess those powers of flight which could have brought it from America or Africa, it seems, therefore, not unreasonable to conclude, that it is indigenous to the island. If so, it may be considered as an additional fact, favourable to the conjecture that St. Helena is a fragment of a larger island.

I have already mentioned, upon the authority of Captain Heywood, who commanded his Majesty's ship *Nereus*, that the indiginous gum-wood trees of St. Helena are the same as on *Tristan d'Acunha* and *Gough's Island*. It would be of importance to ascertain with accuracy this fact; and whether the wire-bird be also a native of those islands, and of *Ascension* and *Saxemberg*. If all these points should be verified, trifling as they may appear, they would be important to the cause of geology.

For the Asiatic Journal.

SAN-YU-LOW,

OR, THE THREE DEDICATED ROOMS.*

(Concluded from Page 249.)

SECTION III.

ARGUMENT.—*A benevolent personage lays a plot to circumvent the covetous man. The virtuous magistrate diligently endeavours to clear up a doubtful case.*

YU KE-woo, having heard what the woman had to say, returned home. He then fancied himself to be the examining magistrate, and again and again considered the matter in different lights, saying, "Not to mention that this treasure is not the patrimony of my ancestors, yet allowing that it were so, how came their son to know nothing about it; nor my kindred to contend for its possession? On the contrary, it was a person out of the family who knew of it, and presented a petition on the subject. As the petition was without a name, it is plain that he must be an enemy (to the poor man), I have no doubt about it. Having some cause of dislike towards him, he thought nothing too bad to charge him with, and therefore pointed him out as a harbourer of thieves. At the time of taking up the treasure, the petitioner's words, too, were verified, and it answered exactly to the amount specified in the document, with-

* The alterations in the text were made, we find, by the translator himself, in a copy lately transmitted, and not by a friend, as stated in our last number.

out being more or less. But it is difficult to conceive, that he who presented the petition, for the sake of gratifying a secret enmity, should be willing to risk such a vast sum, and having placed it in another's ground, should go and carry on such a foolish business."

He considered it for several days, but could make nothing of the matter. It was the constant subject of his thoughts; and during his sleep, and in his dreams, he cried out and muttered broken sentences. His mother, hearing him, asked what was the matter. He then took the woman's words, and recounted them minutely. When she first heard him, his mother likewise was very suspicious, but having considered for a time, discovered it, and exclaimed, "It must be, it must be! This treasure does indeed belong to my family; he was right enough in his conjectures. When your father was alive, he had a friend who came from a distance. This friend slept several nights in the lowest of the Three Dedicated Rooms; and perceived a white rat, which ran about, and then darted into the floor. At the time of his departure, he spoke to your father, desiring him by no means to sell the apartments; for he might hereafter acquire some unlooked-for treasure. By all appearances, this treasure has come to light. Your father, by not taking it, made it a source of mis-

fortune to others; do you then go and recognize it, and thereby save the man's life."

Ke-woo answered, "There is something more to be said on this subject. Such an idle story as this, is not fit for the mouth of a respectable personage; and when I talk about a white rat to the Hên, who knows but he will suspect that I covet that large sum of money; and not liking to take it myself, have trumped up this story, in order to impose upon simple people. Besides, neither was this white rat seen by the eyes of my father, nor was this idle story related by my father's mouth. The more I consider it, the more empty does it appear; it may indeed be called the dream of an idiot. If this were the property of my family, my father should have seen it; or how happened it, that I myself perceived nothing of the kind, but that it should appear to another? The business is entirely without foundation; there is no occasion to believe it. Still, however, it will be proper to consult with the Hên, and to clear up this doubtful case, in order to save a guiltless plebeian. This will be acting like a virtuous officer."

Just as he had done speaking, a servant suddenly announced that the Hên had arrived to pay his respects. Ke-woo said, "I was just wishing to see him; make haste, and request that he will come in." When the Hên had paid his respects, and talked a little on general subjects, he waited not till Ke-woo had opened his mouth, but took up the doubtful affair, and requested his instruction, saying, "Tang such a one,* the possessor of the board, has again and again been closely examined, but the truth could not be obtained. He yesterday made a deposition saying, that the place, where the board was discovered, originally belonged to your family; and that, therefore, the treasure must have been left by your ancestors. I accordingly came, in the first place, to pay my respects; and secondly to request your instructions, not knowing whether such be the case or not."

Ke-woo said, "My family, for several successive generations, has been very

poor; nor did my immediate predecessors accumulate any thing. I, therefore, cannot unjustly lay claim to the treasure; for by so doing, I should acquire a bad name. There must be something else in this affair; nor is it necessary to assert that it is a hoard accumulated by a nest of thieves. I entreat, Sir, that you will still continue a clear investigation, and effect a decision of the business. If you can bring the crime home to the prisoner Tang, then well and good.

The Hên said, "At the period when your father departed this life,* you yourself, Sir, were still a child, and therefore, perhaps could not be fully acquainted with former circumstances. Why should we not ask your mother, whether or not, before the property was disposed of, she heard of any thing particular?"

Ke-woo answered, "I have already asked my mother, but she talks a little at random; and I never heard it from my father. As I am now, Sir, speaking before you, it is not proper for me to talk idly. I will therefore, keep it to myself." The Hên, hearing this, pressed him to speak out; but Ke-woo was determined to say nothing.

His mother was fortunately standing behind the screen, and wishing sincerely to do a good action, desired her steward to go out, and taking the story in question, recount it minutely for his master. When the Hên heard it, he considered silently for some time, and then said to the steward, "I will trouble you to go in and ask, where is the dwelling house of him who saw the white rat; whether he is at present alive or not; whether his family is rich or poor; on what terms of intimacy was your master with him during his life time; and whether they were in the habit of rendering each other mutual assistance? I have to request that your lady will speak with precision; as the present day's inquiry may serve in the place of a formal trial; and, perhaps, in the course of the discussion, this obscure case may be cleared up."

The steward went in for a while, and

* The Hên was acquainted with merely his Sing, or his surname, which, among the Chinese is always, placed before the Ming or the Tze, the name or the epithet. He therefore said, Tang now, "Tang such a one."

* The Chinese, like the ancient Romans, have a superstitious aversion to mentioning any person's death in direct terms. The expression here used, is *Seen she*, "to pass over to immortality, or become immortal."

coming back, answered, "My mistress says, that the person who saw the white rat was from afar; and lived in such a Foo, and such a Hëen. He is not yet dead, and his fortune is very large. He is a man of great virtue, who sets a small value on riches, and was on terms of strictest friendship with my former master. Seeing that he had sold his pleasure ground, and that he must hereafter part with his rooms, he wanted to produce the money and redeem it for him. As my former master would not consent, his friend therefore went no farther. The words in question are those he uttered at the period of his departure." The Hëen having considered a little, directed the steward to go in and ask, saying, "Did he, after your lord's death, come to pay his vows to the deceased, and then meet with your ladyship? Pray mention any expression which you might have heard him utter."

The steward went in, and returned, saying, "When my master had been dead for upwards of ten years, his friend then knew of it, and came on purpose to pay honours to his memory. Seeing that the apartments were sold, he was very much surprised; and asked, "After my departure, did you obtain that unlooked for treasure (which I predicted)? My mistress answered, that indeed they did not obtain it. He then sighed, and said, "It is a fine thing for those who bought the property. Deceitful in their hearts, and contriving plots to get possession of the buildings, they have acquired wealth which they did not deserve. By and by, however, they will meet with an unlooked for calamity." A very few days after his departure, some persons brought an accusation against the family of Tang, and gave rise to this business. My mistress constantly praised and admired him, saying "That he was one who could see into futurity."

The Hëen having heard thus far, laughed heartily, and going towards the screen, made a low bow, saying, "Many thanks to your ladyship for your instruction, which has enabled me, a dull magistrate, to make out this extraordinary business. There is no necessity for further inquiry. I will trouble your messenger to bring a receipt, and will then send the twenty pieces of treasure to your house."

Ke-woo said, "What are your reasons for so doing? I still have to intreat, Sir, that you will make the matter clear to me." The Hëen answered, "These twenty pieces of treasure were neither left by your ancestors, nor were they stolen by the prisoner Tang. The fact is just this. That excellent personage wished to redeem the property for your father; but as your father possessed a very independent disposition, and tenaciously refused, his friend on this account deposited the money, conferring it on him as the means of redeeming the property hereafter. As he could not tell him this plainly, he pretended the agency of some spirit; with the idea that, having waited till he was gone, your father would dig up the treasure. When he came to pay honours to the deceased, seeing that he had not recovered the pleasure-ground, but had also sold his dwelling, your friend then knew that the treasure was in the hands of the enemy, and was vexed beyond measure. At his departure, therefore, he left an anonymous petition, with the intention of waiting till the family was broken, and the property dispersed. As the truth is now plain, your original possessions ought to be restored, and presented back to you. What is there to say against this?"

Ke-woo having heard this, though in his heart he applauded him, still had an objection to the measure, from the suspicion which might accrue. He did not wish to thank the Hëen in too great a hurry; but making him a bow, said, that "he had formed an excellent conclusion, and must be possessed of admirable wisdom. That though Lung-too* himself were to re-appear, he could not equal this. At the same time, (said he,) though you conclude this treasure must have been left by our generous friend, still there are no persons to bear witness to it, and it is not well for me to put in a claim rashly. I intreat, Sir, that you will keep it in your treasury, to supply the wants of the people during famine."

While he was still declining the acceptance of it, a servant came in, with a red ticket in his hand, and in a whisper, announced to his master, saying, "The per-

* A famous magistrate of ancient times. Lung-too-ta-heo-aze was his title; his real name being Paou-wan-ching. He is now deified, and has temples to his memory.

son of whom you have just now been talking,* is at the door. He says that he has come from the distance of above a thousand Le,† to pay his respects to my mistress. As the Hëen is present, I ought not to announce him; but since he is acquainted with the business, and has arrived at a very lucky moment, I therefore let you know, Sir, as you may wish to request his entrance for the purpose of questioning him." Ke-woo rejoiced greatly, and informed the Hëen. The latter was ready to dance with joy, and desired that he might quickly be requested to enter.

He appeared to be a venerable personage, with a round face, and white locks. He paid his respects to his friend, but only slightly regarded the Hëen, who was a stranger to him; and having made a bow, advanced onward, saying, "The object of my coming to-day, was to see the wife of my deceased friend. I came not to court the rich and powerful; nor do your affairs concern me, a person from the country. I presume not to visit you; so shew me the way into the house, that I may go and see the lady."

Ke-woo said, "As my venerable friend has come from a distance, it is not right to treat him as a visitor. Since the Hëen, however, is concerned in a difficult affair, and wants to ask you some questions; and as it is a great occurrence to find you here, we intreat you will not object to sitting down for a moment."

The old gentleman hearing these words, made his obeisance and sat down. The Hëen took some tea with him; and then, bowing, said, "About twenty years since, you performed, Sir, an act of great virtue. No person at first knew of it. It has just now fallen to my lot to bring the matter to light. With respect to that treasure, which was given to your friend, without the least notice, except by some reference to the agency of spirits, pray, Sir, was not you the author of it?"

When the old gentleman heard this, he was taken by surprise, and for some time did not speak; having recovered his em-

* This servant must have waited at the conference. It is customary among the Chinese to have a number of attendants present on all occasions of ceremony.

† In the Maps of China, drawn by the Jesuits, 250 Le are allowed to a degree.

barrassment, he said in answer, "How should such a rustic as I perform any act of great virtue! What, Sir, can you mean by your question?"

Ke-woo said, "Some expressions respecting a white rat, were heard to proceed, Sir, from your mouth. On account of a certain suspicious affair, they were going to impute the crime of harbouring thieves, to a worthy person. As I could not bear this, I requested the Hëen to set him at liberty. While we were talking about it, we, by degrees, got a clue to the subject: but, since we are not certain, whether the story of the white rat be true or false, we have to request a word from you, Sir, to settle it."

The old gentleman determinedly refused, and would not speak; till a message came from the lady, begging him to give up all the truth, in order that a worthy person might be exculpated. He then laughed, and taking the circumstances which had been profoundly secreted in his breast for upwards of twenty years, let the whole out. They agreed, to a tittle, with what the Hëen had said. Having directed the people to bring the treasure, in order that they might examine the letters and marks upon its surface; all these particulars agreed exactly.

The Hëen and Ke-woo admired the old gentleman's great virtues; Ke-woo expatiated with the old gentleman, on the penetrating genius of the Hëen; while the Hëen, again, with the old gentleman, dealt out their praises on the conduct of Ke-woo, who had conferred benefits instead of cherishing resentment. "Such actions as these," said they, "would be hereafter talked of far and wide; you might know this without divination."

They went on with their praises of each other without ceasing; and the attendants who were present put their hands to their mouths in order to repress their laughter, saying, that "The Hëen had issued orders to apprehend him, who had presented the anonymous petition. Now, when he had found him out, instead of giving him a beating, he was sitting down and conversing with him. This was quite a new thing!"

When the Hëen returned to his office, he sent a messenger to deliver the twen-

ty pieces of treasure, as well as to procure a receipt for the same. Ke-woo, however, would not receive it. He wrote back a letter to the Hēen, requesting that he would give this money over to the family of Tang, and redeem the property with it. That, in the first place, this would be fulfilling the intentions of his father; secondly, it would accord with the wishes of his generous friend; and lastly it would enable Tang's family to purchase some other residence. Thus, neither the givers, nor the receivers, would be injured in the least.

All parties praised such unexampled generosity. The Hēen, in compliance with the words of the letter, released the prisoner Tang from his confinement, and delivering to him the original price, received from him the two deeds, by which the property had been sold. A messenger being sent off with these, the pleasure-ground, and the apartments, were delivered into the possession of their original master.

On the same day, in the highest of the "Three Dedicated Rooms," he offered up wine, in token of gratitude to heaven; saying, "Thus amply has my father's virtue been rewarded; thus bitter has been the recompense of Tang's crimes. O! how is it, that men are afraid of virtue; or how is it, that they delight in being vicious!"

Tang Yo-chuen's son and his wife made out a deed, as before, delivering up their persons, and, together with the price of the house, which they had received from the Hēen, offered it to Ke-woo, intreating that he would accept of their services for the remainder of their lives. Ke-woo resolutely refused the acceptance; but at the same time quieted them with kind words. Then the hus-

band and wife, having engraved a tablet, wishing him long life, took it home and made offerings to it. Though they could not prevail upon him to receive them into his service, they recognised him as their master. They not only endeavoured to recompense his past favours, but also wanted every body to know that they belonged to the family of Yu; for then no person would venture to molest them.

In order to remember these circumstances, every one had a stanza of verses, the object of which was to advise persons of opulence, not to be contriving schemes for the acquirement of their neighbours' property. The lines were to this effect.

"By want compell'd he sold his house and land,
Both house and land, and purchasers, return;
Thus profit ends the course by virtue plann'd,
While envious plotters their misfortunes mourn."

MORAL.

The clear judgment of the Hēen, the disinterested generosity of the old friend, and the moderation of Kee-woo, in living retired, without cherishing resentment, are all three deserving of everlasting remembrance. Those who are magistrates ought to make the Hēen their example. Country gentlemen ought to take a lesson of Ke-woo. Those people, however, who possess great wealth, should not altogether copy the old friend, because his conduct in presenting the anonymous petition, cannot be held forth for imitation. As to the actions of such generous friends hitherto but very few are worthy to be imitated. Those few whose conduct can be recommended, have been men of justice. With respect, then, to such generous friends, the difference, between those who are just, and those who are only generous, consists, in the conduct of the one being worthy of imitation, and that of the others not.

For the Asiatic Journal.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered to the Literary and Scientific Society at Java, on the 10th of September, 1815,

BY THE HON. THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN,—A series of domestic afflictions, alas! but too well known to you all, have followed in such quick succession the melancholy event which it was long since my duty to communicate,

that, until the present hour, I have felt myself every way unequal to the trying task of announcing to you the death of our late noble and enlightened patron, the Earl of Minto; an event so unlooked for

and so painfully calamitous in its immediate effects, that, to use the energetic language of Mr. Muntinghe, "it obliged us, as it were, to close our lips before the Almighty!"

Strong, and extensive in their operation, were the ties which attached that noble person to this colony—to the whole community of Java—and especially to our society! A tender and parental care for the island of Java was publicly declared on different occasions, and proofs of it were received. The European community was saved by his humanity, and on his responsibility; for the native administration, principles on which the whole of the present structure has been raised, were laid down; and, in every instance, the wish was evinced, to employ the successes of war as much in favour of the conquered as of the conqueror.

It would not be proper, on this occasion, to enter into particulars; but who does not gratefully recollect the general tenor of his Lordship's conduct and demeanour while in Java, administering assistance with his own hands to the maimed and wounded among the enemy; setting, in the midst of his victories, an example of moderation, and of simplicity of manners; never missing an opportunity of doing even a momentary good; and conciliating, by these means, the mind of the public in such a degree, that enemies were rendered friends, and that the names of conqueror and subduer were lost in those of protector and liberator.

Having paid this humble tribute to the memory of our departed patron, I proceed to notice those scientific and literary acquisitions which have either resulted from the inquiries set on foot by the Society, or have otherwise fallen under its observation, since I had last the honour of publicly addressing you.

BANCA.

At that period, Dr. Horsfield had just commenced, under the instructions of government, his laborious researches in Banca. We have since seen those exertions brought to a close; and I have to report a collection of the most complete information regarding the position, geological structure and natural productions of that important island: the state of society has not been omitted in that investigation; and satisfactory data have been furnished, from which to estimate

the present condition of its inhabitants, as well as to deduce plans for their progress and advancement in civilization and happiness.*

It is only during the late periods of the European establishments, that Banca has attracted notice. The discovery of the tin-mines about the twelfth year of the last century, first gave it celebrity; but we can only date the commencement of scientific investigation, or European controul, from the time of its cession to the British government, in 1812. The Dutch government, it is true, set on foot, at different periods; and some account of the population and produce of the country is contained in the earlier volumes of our transactions; but those views being confined to commercial objects, and the despotic sway of the native government of Palambang still remaining absolute, but little was known of the country, beyond the extent of the produce in tin which it could annually export.†

In aid of the geographical description, and to point out the places referred to in the descriptions of the mines, and in the detail of the mineralogical and botanical remarks, Dr. Horsfield has constructed the outlines of a map, on which are laid down the principal rivers, the mountains and ridges of hills, with the settlements of the Malays and Chinese, and the local subdivisions adopted by the original inhabitants.

After completing a detailed geographical account of the island, and furnishing statistic tables of the population and produce, Dr. Horsfield proceeds to a narrative of the mineralogical appearances, as explanatory of the constitution of the

* The island of Banca intended in the text, lies off the north-eastern coast of Sumatra, opposite the mouth of the river Palambang, and forms the eastern shore of the straits called after its name. It is estimated at one hundred and thirty miles in length, by thirty-five in average breadth. Banca is also the name of a very small island, surrounded by a cluster of islands still smaller, lying off the north eastern extremity of Celebes.—*Edit.*

† The tin-mines in Banca are said to have been discovered in 1610, through the accidental burning of a house. Former writers have described them as worked by a colony of Chinese, of twenty-five thousand persons, under the nominal direction of the Rajah of Palambang, but for the account and benefit of the Dutch company, which endeavoured to monopolize the trade, and actually obtained two millions of pounds annually. The island and mines, according to some, were taken possession of by the British in 1813.—*Edit.*

mines, and of the geological history of the country.

On the mineralogical constitution of Banca, he observes, that the direction of the island being from north-west to south-east, it follows, not only the direction of Sumatra and the Malayan peninsula, but also the great chain of Asiatic mountains, one of the many branches of which terminates in Ceylon, while another, traversing Arakan, Pegu, the Malayan peninsula, and probably Sumatra, sends off an inferior range through Banca and Biliton,* where it be considered to disappear.

The elevated parts of Banca are observed to have the same constitution as the great continental chain, being composed principally of granite; after which occurs a species of rock which Dr. Horsfield terms *red iron-stone*, extensively distributed in situations of secondary elevation, in single rocks, or in veins covering large tracts of country. Tracts composed of this rock are bounded by alluvial districts, which are again subdivided into undulating hills, gradually rising on others of apparently prior formation, and such as are low and level, of recent origin, and bordering on the mouths of the rivers. Those districts which, occurring in juxtaposition with the primitive portions, fill that space between, these latter and the veins of red iron-stone, or, again, between those and the alluvial parts, are stratified; and the strata uniformly horizontally arranged.

It is through these horizontal strata that the tin-ore is represented to be disseminated; and, as far as has hitherto been remarked, it appears to be either immediately under the surface, or at no great distance from it.

Another section of the report contains a view of the tin-mines, exhibiting a general enumeration of those worked at present, or in former periods; with an account of the process of mining, and the economy of the mines.

The process of mining in Banca is remarkable for its simplicity. It consists in an excavation, of a square or oblong form, made by digging perpendicularly to the beds or strata containing the ore,

and in a proper application of the water to facilitate the labours of the miners, and the washing of the ore. There is no necessity in Banca, as in countries where the metal lies concealed in deep veins, to have recourse to difficult operations, or expensive machinery; and the process, indeed, requires so little previous instruction, that it is mostly performed by persons whose only qualification is a robust constitution. A favourable spot being selected, the pit is sketched out, a canal conducted from the nearest rivulet; and then, the miners excavate the soil until they arrive at the stratum containing the ore, which is next deposited in heaps near the water, so as to be placed conveniently for washing: the aqueduct is lined with the bark of large trees, and, a stronger current being produced by the admission of more water, the heaps are thrown in, and agitated by the workmen; the particles of the ore subsiding through their gravity, and those of common earth being carried away by the current.

When a sufficient quantity of ore is thus accumulated, the process of smelting commences:—this is also very minutely and accurately described by Dr. Horsfield. It is unnecessary to observe, that almost all the operations connected with the process of mining and refining of metal are performed by the Chinese.*

In his botanical pursuits, Dr. Horsfield has been peculiarly successful, his descriptions comprising a collection of upwards of five hundred plants, of which sixteen appear to be of doubtful genera.

An account of the inhabitants, their mode of life and occupations, the state of agriculture, and the history of the

* Former writers have described seven principal mines, under the direction of Chinese managers, who pay the miners. Wood is employed as fuel; and it is added, that the miners are arrived at much perfection in reducing the ore into metal. The profit derived from the mine to the Dutch company, at one period, is estimated at 150,000*l.* annually. Very little was sent to Europe. Banca tin sells rather higher in China (where it is used for tinning paper for sacrifices. See page 91.) than English grain-tin, as being more malleable. The Chinese have taught the Malays to put iron shot and stones into the slabs of metal, in order fraudulently to increase their weight. Under the Dutch company, private merchants and English, and vessels from the United States of America, exported cargoes of Banca tin to China. One hundred and thirty-three pounds of tin-sand of Banca is said to yield, on an average, seventy-five pounds of metal, or rather more than fifty per cent.—*Edin.*

* Biliton is a small island situated between Sumatra and Borneo, estimated at fifty miles long, by forty-five average breadth.—*Edin.*

BORNEO.

different settlements, is introduced into this valuable report, which I hope will shortly appear in print, under the patronage of the East-India Company. In this expectation, and that I may not diminish the interest excited in its favour, or exceed the latitude with which I am invested, by more extensive drafts on the valuable information which it contains, I shall close these notices of Banca with a short account of the extent and character of the population, as it appeared to Dr. Horsfield, at an early period of the establishment of European influence.

The inhabitants of Banca consist of Malays, Chinese, and indigenes, of whom the latter are subdivided into Orang Gunung (men of the mountains) or Mountaineers; and Rayads or Orang Laut (men of the sea) or Sea-people. The Malays are few in number, of a peaceable but indolent disposition, and of little importance in the affairs of the island. The Chinese in Banca preserve their original habits of industry, enterprise, and perseverance; they are the most useful among the inhabitants, and indispensable in the labours of the mines. The general character of the Orang Gunung, or Mountaineers, the original, and, perhaps, most interesting portion of the population, is rude simplicity. Dispersed over large tracts in the interior of the country, they live nearly in a state of nature, but submit without resistance to the general regulations which have been established, and willingly perform the labours required of them; although their natural timidity, and wandering habits, render them, in a considerable degree, inaccessible to Europeans. The Rayads are the remains of a peculiar people, so called, who, with their families and households, live in small prows, in the Bays of Jebus and Klabut, and obtain subsistence by fishing and adventure. Particulars of the Mountaineers and Rayads,* will form a separate notice.

* Called, also, in the descriptions of other islands of the Eastern Ocean, *Biajoos*; "in reality," says a writer, "a species of sea-gypsy; itinerant fishermen, who live in small covered boats, and enjoy a perpetual summer, shifting to leeward from island to island, with the variations of the monsoons."—*Edin.*

A second description of *Biajoos* are found on the north-east of Borneo, where they are called by

In Borneo, if we have not enjoyed the advantage of scientific inquiry, we have yet added considerably to our stock of information, in a more correct knowledge of the character and habits of the native population; in the collection of vocabularies of various dialects of the country; and in the acquisition of many interesting particulars regarding the extensive colonies of Chinese, by whom the gold-mines of this latter island are worked.

Some notices have been received of ruins of temples, of statues, and dilapidated cities in Borneo, and of the existence of various inscriptions, in different parts of the country, in characters unknown either to the Chinese, Malays, or Dayacs; but the information yet obtained is too vague, and, in some instances, too contradictory, to be relied upon; and the question, whether this island, at any former period, rose to any considerable degree of greatness, must yet remain undecided. Embanking, as it were, the navigable pathway between the eastern and western hemispheres, and lying contiguous to the most populous regions of the globe (China and Japan), there can be little doubt but at one period it must have risen far above its present state of degradation and neglect. That Borneo was visited, many centuries ago, by the Chinese and Japanese, is well established; but whether it was ever more extensively colonized by either of those nations, than it is at present from China, must be left to future inquiry. Porcelain, jars, plates, vases, and earthen utensils of various descriptions, the manufacture of China

the Europeans *Tirou* (Orang Tidong) and reside up the rivers.

A third, on the north-west coast of Borneo, are more civilized than the others.

A fourth is found on the coasts of Celebes, Borneo, and the Philippines, consisting of vagrants of several nations; as, Chinese, Javanese, and natives of Celebes.

The Orang Lauts (sea-men) and Orang Gunung (mountaineers) appear to differ from each chiefly from circumstances incident to their respective modes of life, and to be one and the same ancient people; the most ancient people of the Eastern Islands, if that title is not to be given to the Papuans, or Oriental Negroes. In Ceylon, the Orang Gunung of the Malays are called *Idaans* and *Maroots*. *Maroot* is the Sanscrit name of the forty-nine spirits of the winds, dependent on Indra or Jupiter.

The *Idaans* are called *Hondoras* (Alfoers) by the Dutch, apparently after the Arabians.—*Edin.*

and Japan, are frequently discovered in different parts of the country; and, such is the veneration in which these articles, so found, are held, that a single jar of this description has been known to be purchased by Dayacs of the interior, for a sum little short of two hundred pounds sterling. They are prized by the Dayacs as the supposed depositaries of the ashes of their forefathers.

I would here take notice of the information collected concerning the different tribes of Dayacs which have come under consideration, but that the detail might appear misplaced in the very general view of the subject which I am of necessity compelled to take, I will only observe, that from a comparative vocabulary of as many of their dialects as are at present accessible, they appear to differ but little from the Malayan; that of the numerous tribes distinguished by their names and other peculiarities, several are represented as tattooed; and that some have curled hair, and resemble the Papuas.

In the vicinity of Banjar-masin* no opportunity of increasing our information has been suffered to be lost. Mr. Alexander Hare, the founder of the interesting colony established in the southern part of the island, has himself penetrated across the south-west peninsula; and, as confidence advances, we may look to a more extensive intercourse with the rude and scattered tribes of the interior.†

* A town (and also a district) at the mouth of the river of that name, on the south-eastern coast of Borneo.—*Edit.*

† Borneo (*Varani*) the largest of the Eastern Islands, is estimated at seven hundred and fifty miles in length, by three hundred and fifty average breadth. The chief European settlements in Borneo are Passir, Banjar-masin, and Pontiana, and the principal native town is Borneo (*Varuni*); all at the mouths of the river, by whose names they are called. The *Dayacs*, mentioned in the text, are the same *Idaans* or aborigines of the Eastern Islands, which have been spoken of in a former note. Some of their bands, from the author's description, are composed, as in the case of the *Biajoos*, of men of various nations; but the account that all their known vocabularies concur in proving an identity between their language and the Malayan, must, if accurate, go far to establish an interesting historical fact: namely, that the aborigines and the Eastern Islands, (*Idaans*, &c.) are of Malay origin. The inhabitants of the north coast of Borneo have a tradition, that their country was once subject to China. In 1590, when the island was first visited by the Dutch, the Mohammedan religion was found fully established on the sea-coast. The intelligence

CELEBES.*

In a former discourse I took occasion to notice, that the most prominent people on Celebes were the Bugis and Macassars; that though speaking different languages, their respective races used the same written character; and that the Mahomedan religion prevailed generally in those parts of the islands which might be considered to have at all advanced from a state of barbarism.

Confining our observations to the south-western limb of this whimsically-shaped island, we may infer, that notwithstanding the country has generally declined since its intercourse with Europeans, it may still be reckoned populous, compared with many of the islands of the east. The population has been roughly estimated at about a million; but the data, on which this estimate was formed, are not to be unreservedly relied upon.

About the period of the first arrival of Europeans in the East, the Macassar and Bugis† tribes were among the principal dealers in spices, and the Isle of Celebes was nearly under the authority of a single sovereign. On the breaking down of that great empire, several of the minor states submitted to European administration; while the support given to the authority of Boni, and the monopoly of the spice-trade by Europeans, effectually reduced the political influence of the ancient state of Goa.

The most ancient state, of which tradition makes mention in Celebes, is Luhu or Luwu, situated in the inner part of the Bay of Boni, and the *Galligas*, or historical romances, are replete with the adventures and exploits of *Sawira Gading*, the first chief of that country, and who is said to have extended his dominions to the straits of Malacca. Next to Luhu, the empire of Goa has the

concerning Borneo, contained in the text, is a most valuable addition to the very slight knowledge hitherto possessed respecting that island.—*Edit.*

* The large island of Celebes is separated from Borneo by the straits of Macassar. Making allowance for the extreme irregularity of its figure, its length is estimated at five hundred miles, by one hundred and fifty miles average breadth. It has Borneo on the west, and Gilolo, or Halamahara, Poby, Ceram, and Amboyna to the east: to the south lies Salayer, divided from Celebes by a strait, called, by the Dutch, the *Budgeroons*.—*Edit.*

† Bugis or Bugess. Celebes is called, by the natives and Malays, *Negree Oran Bugess*.—*Edit.*

greatest claims to antiquity; and a period is mentioned when this state extended its influence to Achin, Manilla, Sulu, Ternate, and the whole of the Spice-Islands.

In 1663, Rajah Palaka visited Batavia; and, in 1666, co-operated with the Dutch government against the native states on the coast of Sumatra: from this period the authority of Boni advanced, until the recent arrangements by the British government.

The Macassar and Bugis tribes are known to be the most bold, adventurous, and enterprising of all the people of the Eastern Islands. They were formerly celebrated for their fidelity and their courage; and, for this reason, were employed, like the Swiss in Europe, in foreign armies. They served in those of Siam, Camboja, and other countries, and also as guards to their own princes.*

The most singular political feature in Celebes, is that of an elective monarchy, limited by an aristocracy generally hereditary, and exercising feudal authority over the minor chiefs and population, at all times prepared to take the field; a constitution of civil society which, however common in Europe, is perhaps, without parallel in Asia, where we seldom witness any considerable departure from the despotic sway of an individual. The whole of the states, in that portion of Celebes to which I have alluded, are constituted on the peculiar principle stated:—the prince is chosen from the royal stock by a certain number of counsellors, who also possess the right of subsequently removing him. These counsellors are themselves elected from particular families of the hereditary chiefs of provinces; and, such is their influence, that the prince can neither go to war, nor, indeed, adopt any public measure, except in concert with them. They have the charge of the public treasure, and also appoint the prime minister. The prince cannot himself take the personal command of the army; but the usage of the country admits of a temporary resignation of office for this purpose; in which case, a regent succeeds provisionally to the rank of

chief, and carries on the affairs of government in concert with the majority of the council. Women and minors are eligible to election in every department of the state, from the prince down to the lowest chief; and, when this takes place, an additional officer, having a title which literally means "support," or "prop," is appointed to assist. Some variation is observable in the different states. In Boni, the prince is elected by the *Orang Pitu*, or seven hereditary counsellors. In Goa, the prince is chosen by ten counsellors, of whom the first minister, termed *Bechara Buta*, in one. This last officer is himself first appointed by the Council of Nine, termed the Nine Banners of the Country; but in the exercise of his office he possesses very extraordinary powers. He can even remove the prince himself, and call upon the electors to make another choice. The inferior chiefs or *krains*, who administer the dependent province are appointed by the government, and not elected by a provincial council, although in the exercise of their office their power is in like manner limited. The number of the council varies, in different provinces, from two to seven.

War is decided upon in the council of state; and, so forcibly is the desperate ferocity and barbarism of the people depicted by the conduct they observe on these occasions, and in their subsequent proceedings towards their enemies, that however revolting the contemplation of such a state of society may be, it forms too striking a trait in their character to be omitted. War being decided upon by the prince in council, the assembled chiefs, after sprinkling their banners with blood, proceed to take a solemn oath, by dipping their creeses* in a vessel of water, and afterwards dancing around the bloody banner, with frantic gesture and a strange contortion of the body and limbs, so as to give the extended creese a tremulous motion. Each severally imprecates the vengeance of the Deity against his person, if he violates his vow. An enemy is no sooner slain, than the body is decapitated, and treated with every indignity which the barbarous triumph of savages can dictate. The heads are carried on poles, or sent in to the lord-paramount. Some accounts go so far as to represent them de-

* Knives or daggers.

vouring the raw heart of their subdued enemy, and, whatever shadow of doubt humanity may throw over this appalling fact, it cannot be denied that their favourite meal is the raw heart and blood of the deer. This latter repast is termed *Lor Dara*, or the feast of the *Bloody Heart*, which they are said to devour, as among the Battas, in the season when limes and salt are plentiful.

This, however, is viewing them on the worst side of their character, with immediate reference to their conduct in war, and to practices found to prevail among that portion of the population labouring under restrictions on foreign commerce: there are other points of view in which it may be more favourably considered.

The inhabitants of the Wadju districts in particular, are celebrated for their enterprize and intelligence—extending their commercial speculations, with a high character for honourable and fair dealing, from the western shores of Siam to the eastern coast of New Holland. Women, as before observed, take an active part in all public concerns, and are, in no instance, secluded from society, being on a perfect equality with the men. The strongest attachment that is conceivable is felt for ancient customs, and relics of antiquity are held in the highest possible veneration. They are slow and deliberate in their decisions, but these, once formed, are final. Agreements once entered into are invariably observed on their part, and a Bugis is never known to swerve from his bargain. That natural politeness which characterizes the various nations and tribes distinguished by wearing the criss or creese, is no where more forcibly exhibited than among the inhabitants of Celebes. Their minor associations are held together by all the attachment and warmth which have distinguished the clans of North Britain. The same bold spirit of independence and enterprize distinguishes the lower orders; while the pride of ancestry, and the romance of chivalry, are the delight of the higher classes. Attached to the chase as an amusement, rather than as the means of subsistence, the harvest is no sooner reaped, than every feudal chief, with his associates and followers, devotes himself to its pursuits. The population being equally at the command of the feudal lord, whether in time

of peace or war, agricultural pursuits, beyond what may procure a bare subsistence, are but little attended to. The usual share of the crop, at the disposal of the chief, is a tithe, termed *sima*; and this, with a few imposts in the *bazars*, and the services of the people, constitute the revenue of the state.

The languages and literature of the Celebes require a more extended and detailed view than it is possible to take of either on the present occasion. I shall therefore only briefly observe, that the languages prevalent throughout these states appear to have been, at no very remote period, one and the same; but the various revolutions which first raised the power of Goa, and subsequently elevated that of Boni to a still higher importance, have, in separating the states under two distinct authorities, given rise to two prevailing dialects, now assuming the appellation of two distinct languages. Of these, the language of Goa or Macassar is peculiarly soft, and is considered to be the more easy of acquisition, but not so copious as that of the Bugis. Whether the Bugis language contains any portion of a more ancient language than either (of which traces are said to exist in some old manuscripts of the country,) or, from commercial intercourse with other states, has adopted more foreign terms, is yet to be determined. The written character is nearly the same; the Macassars, however, using more consonant sounds than the Bugis. The same practice of softening the abrupt or harsh sound of a word ending in a consonant, by attaching a final *a* or *o*, so general in almost every tongue of the archipelago, is common to, and, I believe, invariably observed in both these languages. The possible existence of a language distinct from and anterior to those now in use, is a subject well deserving enquiry.

The Bugis trace back their history to *Suwira Geding*, whom they represent to have proceeded in immediate descent from their heavenly mediator, Bitara Guru, and to have been the first chief of any celebrity in Celebes. He reigned, as I before observed, over Luhu, the most ancient kingdom of Celebes; and a lapse of time, equal to seven descents, is said to have taken place before the establishment of Boni. Both

this chieftain, and the founder of the empire of Goa, are represented to have been great navigators and foreigners; or, according to the romance of native tradition, deities sent from heaven to govern and take care of them. The inhabitants of Macassar have no idea by what means, or at what period, the present form of government, of the nine *Glarang*, and the *Bichara Buta* of Goa, was established.

Literary compositions, in both the Macassar and Bugis languages, are numerous. They consist principally in historical accounts of the different states, since the introduction of Mahometanism, which is represented to have taken place so late as the early part of the sixteenth century; and in *galigas* or collections of traditions, regarding more early times, of romances and poetical compositions, in which love, war, and the chase, are the favourite themes. They include a paraphrase of the Koran, and several works, evidently translated from the Javanese and Arabic, and many in common with the Malayu; also works on judicial astrology, and collections of institutions and customs which have all the force of law; and each principal state adopts the practice of duly recording every public event of importance, as it occurs.

JAVA*.

I shall not longer detain you with notices of our neighbours, while so wide and interesting a field attracts attention at home. In Java, and in that range of islands which modern geographers have classed under the denomination of the Sunda Islands, I have hitherto refrained from noticing the extensive traces of antiquity, foreign intercourse, and national greatness, which are exhibited in the numerous monuments of a former worship, in the ruins of dilapidated cities, and in the character, the institutions, the language, and the literature of the people, from the hope that abler pens would have attempted a more correct

* Java is washed on the south and east by the Indian Ocean. To the north-west lies the island of Sumatra; to the north, Borneo; to the north-east, Celebes; and to the east it is separated by two narrow straits, from the islands of Madura and Bali. In length it may be estimated at six hundred miles, by ninety-five in average breadth. The arm of the sea, stretching between Java and Sumatra, is known by the appellation of the Straits of Sunda.—Edit.

sketch than either my humble abilities or limited information enable me to contemplate or embrace. The subject is so extensive, so new, so highly interesting, that I must claim your indulgence, if, in aiming at conciseness in representing the appearances and facts which have most forcibly struck my attention, many still more important particulars pass unnoticed.

On the peculiar province of Dr. Horsfield, to whom I am indebted for whatever information I possess on the natural history of the island, I shall not further trespass, than by adverting to the extensive and almost endless variety which these regions present in every branch of his pursuits. One observation, however, as connected with the earlier history of Java, in explaining the high fertility of its soil in comparison with that of the Malayan peninsula and Sumatra, may deserve notice in this place. From the result of every investigation yet made, the geological constitution of Java appears to be exclusively volcanic, without any admixture whatever of the primitive or secondary mountains of the Asiatic continent; while, on the contrary, Sumatra, with Banca, as before noticed, appear to be a continuation and termination of the immense chain of mountains which pervades great part of Asia, and runs off finally in a direction north-west to south-east. Java deviates from the direction of Sumatra and the peninsula of Malacca, in striking off directly west and east. In this direction it is followed by the larger of the adjacent islands of Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Endi, and Timor; and by many smaller, which contribute to constitute an extensive series. This direction, as well as the constitution of all the islands enumerated, indicates the existence of an extensive volcanic chasm in this part of the globe, running, for many degrees, almost parallel with the equator. The consequences of Java's being exclusively volcanic are, that while Sumatra abounds in metals, Java, generally speaking, is destitute of them; * that, while in Suma-

* All the indications yet discovered confirm the assertion that the constitution of Java is unfavourable to metals. The only notice as to the existence of gold or silver is contained in the first volume of the Transactions of the Society; and the attempts on *Gungag Parang* in 1793, and on the *Méde Mendang* in 1744, were soon abandoned.

tra there are many extensive tracts, sterile, and unfavourable to vegetation, Java, with few exceptions, is covered with a soil in the highest degree fertile, luxuriant, and productive of every species of vegetation.

Referring to the ample details of the mineralogy of Java, which the scientific and persevering exertions of Dr. Horsfield have enabled us to include in our present volume, I shall, on this branch of our pursuits, only observe, that catalogues and collections of the varieties in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, as they have been found to exist on Java, have been formed by this gentleman, who is at present engaged in exploring the districts lying to the east and south of Surakarta, with the view of completing materials for the natural history of Java. His *Flora Javana* is already far advanced. The geography of plants is a subject to which he has particularly directed his researches. From the extensive range of the thermometer between the high and the low lands, Java presents to the botanist, at the least, six distinct associations of plants or floras, indigenous to as many climates, defined by their comparative elevation above the level of the sea.*

Iron pyrites is found in small quantities in several districts, as well as red ochre, which, however, often contains so little iron as scarcely to serve for the common purpose of a paint. The existence of mercury in the low lands of Damak, where it is distributed in minute particles through the clay of the rice-grounds bounding one of the principal rivers in that district, cannot be considered as an indication of a mine or ores of that metal.

* The height of the principal mountains in Java is estimated at from seven to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. Several of them have been ascended, and measures are now in progress for ascertaining the elevation with some degree of accuracy. Lieut. Heyland, who has several times ascended Sindoro, observes, "that on reaching the summit on the 30th May, 1813, the sun had set, and the thermometer of Fahrenheit stood at 56. During the night, the thermometer varied between 36 and 44, and, as the day broke on the morning of the 31st, it was at 36. A second thermometer at 30. He immediately proceeded to the lake, and found it covered with ice of about double the thickness of two Spanish dollars. A piece of double this thickness, found some distance from the edge on the same lake, induced a belief that it had remained unthawed on the day preceding, and had now received the addition of a second night's frost. The water in the soup-plates, which had been used as hot-water plates the evening before, was completely frozen through, and the ice the thickness of an inch."

If, to the naturalist, Java exhibits these extensive and wonderful varieties, to the antiquary, the philologist and the philosopher, she offers, in like manner, subjects of equal novelty, and even of higher interest; whether we investigate the splendid remains of her temples and her cities, her languages and her literature; or the character, institutions and customs of her inhabitants.

To attempt any satisfactory description of the various monuments of antiquity, and of a former worship, which are to be found in almost every district of the island, would be impracticable on the present occasion; and, with the exception of a few notices, I must content myself with assuring you, that however deficient we may be in scientific information, or in a knowledge of the mythology sacred to which these monuments may have been reared, measures have been taken that a record, to be depended upon for exactness at least, should exist of the actual remains of Hinduism in Java. I am indebted to Captain Baker, who is now actively engaged in these pursuits, for the most accurate sketches of the present appearance of the most important of these ruins, as well as for ground-plans and elevations of the principal temples, with notices of much valuable information which is to be collected of their origin, object, and history.

You are aware that the most splendid of these monuments are to be found at Prambanan, Boro Bodo and Singa Sari. Of the first an interesting description is given in the last volume of our Transactions, by our highly esteemed friend, Colonel Mackenzie. Circumstances have since admitted of a more minute investigation; and our information, as far as regards their present state, is much more complete. These extensive ruins lay claim to the highest antiquity; and, considering the vicinity of the temples to have been the seat of the earliest monarchy in Java, I may be permitted, in the words of Captain Baker, to lament the contrast of the present times, with "times long since past." "Nothing," he observes, "can exceed the air of melancholy, desolation, and ruin, which this spot presents; and the

On another excursion, in October, 1814, the thermometers fell to 36 and 38; and ice formed on them after they had been immersed in water and exposed to the air.

feelings of every visitor must be forcibly in unison with the scene of surrounding devastation, when he reflects upon the origin of this once venerated, hallowed spot; the seat and proof of the perfection of arts now no longer in existence in Java; the type and emblem of a religion no longer acknowledged, and scarcely known among them by name: when he reflects upon that boundless profusion of active, unwearied skill and patience, the noble spirit of generous emulation, the patronage and encouragement which the arts and sciences must have received, and the inexhaustible wealth and resources which the Javanese of those times must have possessed!"

In attempting to describe the Chandi Sewo, or Thousand Temples, which form a principal part of these ruins, he laments his inability to convey any adequate ideas, satisfactory to his own mind, even of the actual dismantled state of this splendid seat of magnificence and of the arts.—"Never," he observes, "have I met with such stupendous, laborious and finished specimens of human labour, and of the polished, refined taste of ages long since forgot, and crowded together in so small a compass, as characterize and are manifested in this little spot; and, though, I doubt not, there are some remains of antiquity in other parts of the globe more worthy the eye of the traveller, or the pencil of the artist, yet Chandi Sewo must ever rank with the foremost in the attractions of curiosity, or of antiquarian research."

I have preferred giving you the words of Captain Baker, while the subject was fully impressed on his mind, and while in the midst of the objects which he contemplated:—there is a feeling excited at such a moment that gives a colouring to the picture, and which is weakened in the faded tints of a more distant view.

Next to Prambanan, the ruins of Boro Bodo may be ranked as remarkable for grandeur in design, peculiarity of style, and exquisite workmanship. This temple is in the district of Boro, under the residency of the Kadu, whence I presume it takes its name; Bodo being either a term of contempt, cast upon it by the Mahometans, or erroneously so pronounced, instead of *Bud'ho*—which, in its general acceptation, in the Javanese language, is synonymous with ancient, or

heathen. It is built so as to crown the upper part of a small hill, the summit terminating in a dome. The building is square, and is composed of seven terraces rising one above the other, each of which is enclosed by stone walls; the ascent to the different terraces being by four flights of steps, leading from four principal entrances, one on each side of the square. On the top are several small latticed domes, the upper part terminating in one of a larger circumference. In separate niches, or rather temples, at equal distances, formed in the walls of the several terraces, are contained upward of three hundred stone images of *devotees*, in a sitting posture, and being each above three feet high. Similar images are within the domes above; and in compartments in the walls, both within and without, are carved in relief, and in the most correct and beautiful style, groupes of figures, containing historical scenes and mythological ceremonies, supposed to be representations of a principal part, either of the Ramayan or Mahabrat. The figures and costume are evidently Indian; and we are at a loss whether most to admire the extent and grandeur of the whole construction, or the beauty, richness and correctness of the sculpture.

The name, and resemblance of the images which surround this temple to the figure of Budha, has induced an opinion that it was exclusively confined to the worship of that deity; but it should be noticed, that in the immediate vicinity of this large temple, and evidently connected with it, are the remains of several smaller temples, constructed much after the fashion of the temples at Prambanan, and containing a variety of sculptures and images of the Brahminical worship. A large but mutilated stone figure of Brahma was found in a field hard by; and as there are images similarly resembling Budha to be found at Prambanan, it would seem, that if they are ascertained to represent that deity, these buildings must have been erected at a period when the worship was not separated.

Although the general design of this temple differs from those at Prambanan, a similar style of sculpture and decoration is observable; and the same may be also traced in the ruins at Singa Sari, situated in the Residency of Pasuruan, where are still to be found

images of Brahma, Mahadewa, Ganesa, the Bull Nandi, and others, of the most exquisite workmanship, and in a still higher degree of preservation than any remaining at Prambanan or Boro Bodo.

One of the most extraordinary monuments in this quarter, however, is an immense colossal statue of a man resting on his hams, of the same character as the *porters* at Prambanan, lying on its face, and adjacent to a terrace, on which it was originally placed. This statue measures in length about twelve feet, breadth between the shoulders nine feet and a half, and at the base nine feet and a half, with corresponding dimensions in girth, cut from one solid stone. The statue seems evidently to have fallen from the adjacent elevated terrace; although it is difficult to reconcile the probability of its having been elevated to such a station, with reference to any traces we now have of the knowledge of mechanics by the Javanese. To have raised it by dint of mere manual labour would appear, at the present day, an Herculean task. The terrace is about eighteen feet high. A second figure, of the same dimensions, has since been discovered in the vicinity of the above; and, when the forest shall be cleared, some traces of the large temple to which they formed the approach may probably be found. Not far from Singa Sari, which was once the seat of empire, and in the district of Malang, are several interesting ruins of temples, of similar construction, and of the same style of ornament.

These buildings must have been raised at a period when the highest state of the arts existed, and constructed at no very distant date from each other. Considered in this view, they serve very forcibly and decidedly to corroborate the historical details of the country, which are found to exist in the different written compositions and dramatic entertainments.

In noticing the more prominent remains of antiquity, as they are to be traced from the architecture and sculpture of former days, I should be wanting in attention, and indeed in a due respect to the popular tradition and the still received opinion of the Javans, did I not speak of *Gumung Prahu*, a mountain, or rather a range of mountains, (for there are

no less than twenty-nine points or summits, which have distinct names,) situated on the northern side of the island, and inland between Samarang and Pacalongan, the supposed residence of Arjuno, and of the demi-gods and heroes who distinguished themselves in the B'rata Yud'ha, or Holy War. Here, the ruins of the supposed palace of the chief—the abode of Bima, his followers and attendants, are exhibited; and so rich was once this spot, in relics of antiquity, that the village of Kali Babar, situated at the foot of the mountain, is stated to have paid its rents, from time immemorial, in gold melted down from the golden images here discovered. So great, indeed, has been the desire to meet the *courtly thirst* for these interesting relics, that, I regret to say, many of the buildings, composed of a material less in demand, have suffered premature dilapidation on this account. Several interesting remains have recently been discovered by Major Johnson, resident at the Court of the Susunan; and, among these, the ruins at Suku deserve particular notice. But I have already trespassed on a subject which it is impossible to treat well, except in detail, and with reference to drawings of the extensive variety of erections, edifices, images, and poetical creations, which abound in Java.

As connected with these early and splendid monuments of the former high state of the arts in Java, and illustrative of the history of the country, are to be noticed the great variety of inscriptions found in different parts of the island. Fac-similes of most of these have been taken; and I am happy to add, that we have succeeded in decyphering some of the most interesting. The character on the stone found at Prambanan is no doubt one of the Dewa Nagri characters of India; and, with the exception of a few characters discovered at Singa Sari, on the backs of stone images, the only specimen yet discovered of this peculiar formation.

From the vicinity of the former kingdom of Jong'golo, not far distant from the modern Surabaia, have been brought several large stones, of the shape of English tombstones, covered with inscriptions in the ancient Javanese character, and in the *Kawi* language; translations

(or rather paraphrases, for they principally contain prayers and invocations to the Deity, in a language the meaning of a few words only of which are retained, while the idiom and grammatical construction has long been lost,) have been made, and will be found in the pages of our Transactions. It has fallen to my lot to succeed, not only in decyphering the MSS recently discovered in Cheribon, but also the inscriptions on the copper plates so long deposited among the records of our society as unintelligible; the results will be communicated to the society in another form, and the subject will be more particularly adverted to, when speaking of the languages and literature.

These inscriptions, which, in general, contain dates, are of the first importance in enabling us to trace the source whence the language and literature may have flowed, and to satisfy our minds of the prevailing worship at any particular period. It is only by an assemblage of as many data as can be collected, from this source, from the remains of the arts, from the language, literature, and institutions of the people of the present day, compared with the best information we can procure of other countries of the East, which may have been civilized at an earlier period, that we can come at any fair and just result. The question is too extensive, too important to be lightly treated, or to be decided upon from any pre-conceived opinion or partial views.

Did not other striking and obvious proofs exist of the claims of Java to be considered at one period far advanced in civilization, it might be sufficient to bring forward the perfection of the language, the accession which that language must in early times have received from a distant but highly cultivated source, and the copiousness for which it stands so peculiarly and justly distinguished.

In the island of Java, two general languages may be considered as prevalent. The Sunda language, which prevails in the western, and the Javanese, which is the language of the districts east of Cheribon. The first is a simple dialect accommodated to all the purposes of the mountainous classes who speak it, and perhaps differs from the Javanese, not so much in its construction, as in the portion of original and of Malayan words which it contains. One-fourth of the

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language, at the least, may be considered to be the same as the Javanese; another fourth is perhaps original; and the remaining half Malayan. At what period this extensive portion of the Malayan was adopted, or whether any part or the whole of this portion may not originally have formed the common language of this part of the country, is yet to be decided. In the Javanese, or language of the eastern division of the island, and also of the lower parts of Bantam and Cheribon, the natural or vernacular language in like manner contains a considerable number of words in common with the Malayan, and the general principles of construction are found to have a striking accordance. We thus find strong proofs in support of one common origin of the prevailing languages of the Archipelago, notwithstanding that a large portion of the Malayan words now used in Java may be ascertained to have been received at a comparatively recent date, and in the course of long and continued intercourse with the neighbouring countries.

The Javanese language, properly so called, is distinguished by a division between what may be considered as the vernacular language of the country, used by the common people among themselves, and which is adopted when addressing an inferior, and what may be considered as a second or court language, adopted by all inferiors when addressing a superior. The same construction, as well as the idiom of the language, is, I believe, pretty generally preserved in both the languages; the latter, however, consists of a more extensive class of foreign words which would appear to have been picked and culled for the purpose. Where different words have not been found from the common language of the country, an arbitrary variation in the sound of the word belonging to the common language is adopted, as in changing the word *progo* into *pragi*, *dadi* into *dados*, *Jawa* into *Jawi*, &c. and, the more effectually to render the polite language distinct, not only are the affirmatives and negatives, as well as the pronouns and prepositions varied, but the auxiliary verbs and particles are in general different.

So effectually, indeed, does this arbitrary distinction prevail, that in the most common occurrences and expres-

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sions, the language that would be used by a superior bears not the slightest resemblance to what, with the same object, would be used by an inferior. Thus when a superior would say to an inferior "You have been sick a very long time" he would in the common or vernacular language use the words "*Lawas teman goni loro*" while an inferior, using the court language would to the same purport, say "*Lami leras genipun sakit*." If the former would ask the question "is your child a boy or a girl?" he would use the words, "*Anak kiro wadonopo lanang?*" but the latter would express himself, "*Putra hijang'an diko, estri punopo?*" Again, would the former observe "That the people of Java, both men and women, like to preserve the hair of the head," he would say "*Wongpulu Jawa lanang wadon podo ng'ing'u rambut*," while the latter would use the words, "*Tetang heng nusa Jawi estri jalar sami ng'ing a rema, &c.*"

It is not, however, to be supposed that these languages are so separated that the one is studied and attained exclusively of the other; for, while one is the language of address, the other must be that of reply; and the knowledge of both is indispensable to those who have occasion to communicate with persons of a different rank from themselves. In the polite language, Kawi words are frequently introduced by the party, either to show his reading, or evince a higher mark of respect. The Kawi however, is, more properly a dead language, the language of literary compositions of the higher class; and is, to the Javanese, what the Sanscrit is to the languages of Hindustan, and the Pali to the Birman and Siamese: how far it may assimilate to either, must remain to be decided by more accurate comparison and observation, than we have yet had opportunity to make. It is in this language that the more ancient and celebrated of the literary performances of the country are written; and it is probable that it will be found, that while the general language of Java possesses, in common with all the more cultivated languages of the archipelago, a considerable portion of Sanscrit terms, the court-language is still more replete with them; and that the Kawi, and particularly that which is reckoned most an-

cient, and which is decyphered from inscriptions on stone and copper-plates, is almost pure Sanscrit. The construction and idiom in these inscriptions is no longer comprehended by the Javanese, and there are but few whose intelligence, and acquaintance with the terms used, enables them to give even a faint notion of their meaning. Examples of these languages, taken from the B'rata Yud'ha, and from some of the inscriptions alluded to, will appear in the new volume of our Transactions.

To facilitate the acquirement of a language in its nature so extensive and varied as that of the Javanese, a method is adopted similar to what I understand is known in India, of classing the synonyms in such a manner as to connect them in the memory, by stringing them in classes, according to the natural chain of our ideas; the collection or vocabulary so composed is termed *doso nomo*, literally *ten names*, and in point of fact there are but few words in the language which have not at least so many synonyms.—An example of this mode of instruction and of assisting the memory is also included in our volume as illustrative, not only of the method alluded to, but of the great delicacy and variety of the language.

I am happy to report that very extensive vocabularies, not only of both divisions of the Javanese, including the Kawi, but of the Sunda, and of the dialects of Madura and Bali, with notices of the varieties in particular districts and mountain-tribes, have been collected and that whenever our more intimate acquaintance with the written compositions of the country may afford the test of some experience in aid of what has already been done, the grand work of a grammar and dictionary may be accomplished. This has long been our first and grand desideratum.*

In both the Sunda and Javanese languages the same written character is in use; and it has not yet been traced whether the former ever had a separate writ-

* Considerable progress has been made since our last meeting in the acquirement of the Javanese language. The Rev. Mr. Trout, in particular, is prosecuting his studies at Samarang with great success, and arrangements are in progress for procuring from Bengal a fount of Javanese types.

ten character or not; at a place, however, called Batu Tulis, on the site of the ancient capital of Pajajaran, is preserved an inscription on stone in very rude characters; and several similar inscriptions in the same character have been recently discovered at Kwall in Cheribon, where some of the descendants of the princes of Pajajaran took refuge. This character, till lately appeared widely different from any other yet noticed in Java, but is now found to contain some of the letters and vowel marks in common with the Javanese. The date inscribed on the stone at Batu Tulis has fortunately been decyphered, and the character was doubtlessly used by the Sunda people at the period of the destruction of the western government of Pajajaran.

No less than seven different characters are represented to have been in use at different periods of Javanese history; and although those at present adopted appear at first sight to be very different from the more ancient, yet, on examination, the one may without much difficulty be traced to the other, by observing the gradual alterations made from time to time. Specimens of these different characters, with the periods in which they were respectively used, are submitted to the inspection of the Society; and I regret that the absence of an engraver precludes them from appearing in the volume of our transactions.

The literature of Java, however much it may have declined in latter days, must be still considered as respectable. The more ancient historical compositions are mostly written in the Kawi language, to which frequently the meaning of each word, and a paraphrase of the whole in Javanese, is annexed. Of these compositions those most highly esteemed are the B'rata Yud'ha or Holy War, and a volume entitled Romo or Rama, the former descriptive of the exploits of Arjuno, and the principal heroes whose fame is recorded in the celebrated Indian poem of the Mahabarat, the latter of those who are distinguished in the Ramayan. These poems are held by the Javanese of the present day in about the same estimation as the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer are by Europeans. Until translations are made, and can be compared with the more extensive works in India, it would be pre-

mature to form any judgment on their relative excellence. The B'rata Yud'ha is contained in about two hundred verses; but, in rendering the Kawi into Javanese, it is found necessary, in order to convey any thing like the meaning, to render one line of Kawi into at least three of the modern Javanese. I should not omit to mention that the belief is general among the Javanese, that the scene of this celebrated romance is on Java. They point out the different countries which are referred to, such as Mastina, Wirata, and others in different districts of the island, which have since assumed more modern names; and the supposed mansion of Arjuno, as before noticed, is still traced upon Gunung Prahū.

These works, in common with almost every composition in the language, are composed in regularly measured verses; and, as far as we can judge, from the partial translations which have been made from them, through the medium of the Javanese, they do credit to the power of the language and the genius of the poet.

Historical compositions are divided into two general classes, termed Pakam and Babat; under the former are considered the Romo and B'rata Yud'ha; the institutions and regulations for princes and the officers of state and law, entitled Kopo Kopo, Jogol Muda and Kontoro; works on astronomy and judicial astrology, termed Wuku; and works on moral conduct, regulations and ancient institutions, termed Niti Sastro and Niti Projo. Under the Babat are classed chronological, and other works on modern history, since the establishment of the empire of Mataram.

There are in use, for ordinary and popular compositions, five different kinds of regular measured stanzas, termed Tembang, adapted to the subject treated of, whether heroic, amorous, or otherwise; these are termed *Asmoran Don*, *Dandang Gula*, *Sinom*, *Durmo* and *Penhgur*. In the higher compositions, and particularly in the Kawi, these measures are still more varied, and in number upward of twenty, twelve of which correspond in name with the stanzas used in the poetry of continental India.

In repeating these compositions, they are chaunted, or rather drawled out, in regular metre, according to rules laid

down for the long and short syllables. Dramatic representations of various kinds form the constant recreation of the higher classes of society, and the most polished amusement of the country. These consist of the Wayang Kulit or scenic shadows, in which the several heroes of the drama, represented in a diminutive size, are made to perform their entrances and exits behind a transparent curtain. The subjects of these representations are taken either from the more ancient works of the B'rata Yud'ha or Romo, and then denominated Wayang Purwo, or from the history of Panji, the most renowned hero of Java story, and then termed Wayang Gedog. The Wayang Wong, in which men personify the heroes of the B'rata Yud'ha and Romo, is also termed Wayang Purwo. They have also the Topeng, in which men wearing masks, personify those immortalized in the history of Panji; and the Wayang Klitik or Koritchil, not unlike a puppet-show in Europe, in which diminutive wooden figures personify the heroes of Majapahit.

These dramatic exhibitions are accompanied by performances on the Gamelan, or musical instruments of the Javanese, of which there are several distinct sets; the Salindro, which, accompanies the performances from the B'rata Yud'ha and Romo, as well as the Topeng; the Pelog which accompanies the Wayang Gedog; the *Kodok Ngokek*, *Chara Bali*, *Senenan*

and others. The Javanese music is peculiarly harmonious, but the gamut is imperfect.

Whatever portion of astronomical science may have in former times been communicated to Java, the people of the present day have no pretensions to distinction on this account. It is true they possess the signs of the zodiac, and still preserve a mode of calculating the seasons, the principles of which must have been discovered by a people well acquainted with the motions of the heavenly bodies. They also possess several works on judicial astrology; but in this they follow only what is laid down for them in the few pages of a book almost illegible, and in the traditions of the country.*

(To be concluded next month.)

* The signs of the zodiac, as represented in the ancient MS. discovered at Telaga in Cheribon, compared with the Indian zodiac, are as follows: the figures being very correctly drawn, and the names with the explanation annexed to each:—

Indian.	Javanese MS.
Mesha—the Ram	Misa.
Vrisha—the Bull	M'risa.
Mithuna—the Pair	M'ri Kogo (a butterfly.)
Carcata—the Crab	Calicata.
Sinha—the Lion	Singha.
Ganya—the Virgin	Canya.
Tula—the Balance	Tula.
Vrishchika—the Scorpion	Privita.
Danus—the Bow	Wanu.
Macara—the Sea Monster	Macara (Crawfish.)
Cumbha—the Water Jug	Cuba.
Mina—the Fish	Ména.

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. IV.)

HINDOO CHARACTER AND POETRY.*

I BELIEVE there is no language now spoken, either in Europe or Asia, that would better bear a literal translation into English, than the Hindoe. Of the difficulty of rendering Persian compositions, whether prose or verse, into our own language, they who have made the experiment, will bear ample testimony. It is not however in this respect alone that the Hindoe differs from most other of the languages of Asia: like them all, it abounds in allegory and metaphor; but not to that licentious degree which is at once the glory and the disease of Per-

* From the Preface to Broughton's Popular Poetry of the Hindoos.

sian poesy. We meet in it with those luxuriant figures which are the peculiar decorations of Oriental composition, but they are seldom disgraced by tame or vulgar similes; nor are the most beautiful thoughts ever inflated into hyperbole, or debased by an admixture of the most crude and homely elucidations.

In their descriptions of female charms, the images of the Hindoo poets are invariably taken from nature; consequently are seldom extravagant, and they are always calculated to raise in the mind the sweet ideas of tenderness and delicacy. The Hindoo nymph is lovely, but her charms are never heightened by that kind of bacchanalian tint which glows in the

attractions of the Persian beauty. With the one we sigh to repose among shady bowers, or wander by the side of cooling streams; to weave chaplets of the Lotus, or the jessamine for her hair; and even fancy ourselves enamoured of one of the legitimate shepherdesses of our pastoral poetry. With the other, we burn to share the luxurious pleasures of the banquet; to celebrate her eyes in anacreontic measures; or toast her jetty ringlets in bowls of liquid ruby. Our heated imagination portrays a Phryne or a Lais, and we picture to ourselves the wanton attractions of a Grecian or Roman courtesan. Love is equally the ruling passion of both, but it is of different kinds; that of the Hindoo is evident, yet tender; that of the Persian voluptuous and intoxicating. Nor is the character of their lovers less distinctly marked; the passion of the Hindoo youth is breathed for his mistress only; while that of the Persian is equally excited by wine and music, by roses and nightingales, as by all the blandishments of his "sugar'd" charmer.

If we were to indulge our fancy in portraying the characters of the ancient Hindoos from these specimens of their popular poetry, how amiable would they appear! Gentle, simple in their manners, alive to strong impressions; and peculiarly susceptible of the tender passion. And if due allowance be made for the difference between poetical delineation, and the fainter lines of real life, I do not know that the picture would be so highly coloured as not to bear some resemblance to their descendants of the present day; especially when unsophisticated by an admixture of foreign manners. They still speak the language of poetry and love, though expressed in a dialect that is perfectly rustic. To what is this to be ascribed? Not to the peculiar structure of the language itself, for it consists mostly of short expressive words composed of consonants; and abounds more in monosyllables, with the exception perhaps of the Chinese, than any language with which I am acquainted. Neither can it be attributed to the polish of education or society; for I have generally observed, that those Hindoos express themselves most elegantly and metaphorically, who are born in villages most remote from large towns, and the resorts of Europeans or Moosulmans. I

once heard a young Brahmun, about fifteen years of age, who had not quitted his native village, in a distant part of Oude, above four months, interrogated by another, why he was so late in returning to camp? He had been at a Mela or fair, held in the neighbourhood of Gwalior, at which all the women of the city, young as well as old, appeared without reserve: and when he heard the question, "Oh!" cried he, in his Doric tongue, while an expression of pleasure sparkled in his fine hazel eyes, "*Buhar ko lootut ruha*;" "I've been plundering the spring!" Another time, when I had reprimanded a lad, about the same age, for calling a respectable elderly man old, who was very ambitious of appearing young, "Why," said he, "his whiskers are like *peoore*"—threads of fresh spun cotton. May I venture upon another instance? It relates to my young favourite who "plundered the spring;" and will serve to show, that these interesting people are not merely metaphorical, but actually possessed of the most tender and amiable feelings. His uncle, at whose request he had been brought to camp, was a Sipahce of some standing in the corps I commanded, but notorious for using, upon every occasion, the grossest abuse: an insult offensive beyond any other, to all ranks of Hindoos. The boy had long submitted in silence to this, and other harsh treatment of his relation; till, at length, upon the representation of a native officer, I directed that he should be removed to another company, and not allowed to associate with him upon any account; an arrangement at which the other affected to be exceedingly offended. Soon after, the uncle received a wound which incapacitated him for service; and he was transferred to the invalid establishment. Previous however to his quitting camp, the lad came to me and entreated me to use my influence to reconcile him to his uncle; and that they might not part in anger. I sent for him directly; and upon his entering the tent, Arjoon, the boy's name, fell at his feet. The uncle, however, remained for some moments sullen and unmoved; till at length, upon my upbraiding him for his harshness and insensibility, he put his hand gently upon the boy's head; who, when he felt this little act of kindness, sprang up, threw his arms around his neck, and gave vent to his feelings in sobs, that seemed to

burst from his heart. This was too much even for the stoicism of the uncle, who then pressed him affectionately to his bosom, and exclaiming, " 'tis my brother's child," bursts into tears himself. I do not remember that I was ever more sensibly affected.

If it is not then to the structure of their language, nor to the refinements of education, that this delicacy of ideas and language is to be ascribed, may we not suppose that the genial warmth of the climate, and universal luxuriance of nature, unite to produce a physical tenderness and susceptibility in the various organs of sense, and thus render the nerves on which they act, more "tremblingly alive all o'er," than our harder and more rigid climate?

I am aware that these opinions of the Hindoos will find but little credit with the generality of my countrymen in India; who will be apt to regard them as the visionary offspring of prejudice and romance. With them there are but two, though very distinct, opinions upon this subject; one party regarding the inhabitants, manners, productions, &c. of India, when compared with those of Europe, as utterly unworthy of notice; while their opponents, fewer indeed in numbers, but equally strong in argument, give to every thing in the East a preference, as decided and probably as unjust. To profess impartiality, and to be only laughed at for the profession, is so common, that however sincerely I may believe myself endued with so rare a quality, I should get but little credit by avowing it. Let me therefore endeavour to secure the favour at least of one of the contending parties, by avowing a predilection for the simple character and manners of the unsophisticated Hindoo. I can admire the superior genius of Europe displayed in laws, commerce, lite-

rature, and all the arts and sciences which tend to the refinement of human life; as well as her stouter nerve, and loftier courage, evinced in many splendid and glorious conquests: yet I am inclined to believe, that the consequences of this superiority, the long train of multiplied wants, increasing luxury, vicious habits, political corruption, religious scepticism, &c. &c. are not quite counterbalances to that moderate state of happiness, which a people who are far advanced in all the arts of civilization, yet still remain some steps below perfection, may be supposed to possess: an happiness less brilliant and less glorious perhaps, but at the same time more tranquil and diffused, and less liable to be overthrown. Such a state of public happiness I imagine the Hindoos to have enjoyed under the government of their ancient princes. The laws of Brimha, believed to be of divine origin, were obeyed without cavils or murmurs; and though like all other productions of human understanding, they doubtless contain many imperfections and errors; they may nevertheless boldly challenge the praise of great wisdom: and the merit of being admirably adapted to the genius of the people for whose guidance they were intended, and the climate in which they were to be exercised. By what has been termed "the unnatural division of the people into castes," they at least put a powerful check upon domestic ambition; with the crimes and miseries which too often attend upon that unruly passion: while we have ample proof that emulation was not extinguished in the honours which we know were paid to men distinguished in any branch of science, and the beautiful specimens of art and manufacture, which are still to be found in every part of this immense empire.

POETRY.

DIRGE

On the Death of the Poet

HAFIZ. (a)

In those fam'd bow'rs let fancy stray,
Of Shiraz and of Mosella,

(a) This dirge supposes the European reader already acquainted with some of the celebrated

Where Hafiz once in vernal grove
Pour'd forth his minstrel strains of love,

poems of Hafiz, that have been versified in our language by Sir William Jones, Nott, Hindley, and others, more especially with the *Gazel* of the "Maid of Shiraz," that of the "Belle Idol," and that of "Ask me not," &c. &c. all or most of which may be found in Hindley's versions, as well as some interesting particulars in the introduc-

And made the wanton spring more gay
With fascination's frenzied lay,
Soft chanting to the scented gale
Songs of the rose and nightingale.

But ah! no more the echoed sound
Dwells in the breeze and floats around;
No more sweet music's charms beguile,
Nor sportive laugh, nor dimpled smile;
No more the luscious cup invites
With darling pleasure's warm delights;
In vain the rose displays her bloom,
Hafiz is gone, and all is gloom:
In vain her fragrant stores are shed,
Hafiz is gone, and joy is fled:
In vain her warbler's notes we hear,
Hafiz is gone, and all is drear.

Theme of thy bard, lov'd *Rocnabad*, (b)
Ah! ask me not, who now is sad:
Whose banks, what crystal stream, what
grot,
Grief, are thy haunts, O ask me not:
Nor ask *Mosella*, (c) now forlorn,
Who from his fav'rite bow'rs is torn,

Why name *Bokhara*, *Sumarcand*, (d)
Or all the treasures they command?
These, these, and more would *Shiraz* give,
Could but her native poet live.
Then, beauty, bid thy soul to take
His lays, and love them for his sake,
To him be worship daily paid
For ever thy *Bel Idol* made; (e)
An emblem of his love for thee
The mole upon thy cheek (f) shall be,
To which he sung, charm'd by the spell,
As to the rose does philomel.

Speak not of pastimes, frolic, mirth,
That, *Nuruz*-like, (g) to love give birth,
Of am'rous rapine, syren wiles,
Art's tempting looks, insidious smiles,
Of plund'ers, whose once prowling eyes
Glanc'd, like a Tartar's, at their prize,

tion to that work, (Notes, p. 11, 21, 22, and p. 34, 43, 50) connected with the local and general history of the bard. Through the whole of this elegy, the *Hafizian* style has been imitated, as will more particularly be seen in the repetitions, so common in the *Persian* poetry.

(b) See the *Gazel* of the *Maid* of *Shiraz*.

(c) See Introduction to Hindley's *Versifications* of Hafiz, Notes, page 21.

(d) See *Gazel* of the *Maid* of *Shiraz*.

(e) See the *Belle Idol* *Gazel*.

(f) See the *mole*, alluded to here, in the *Maid* of *Shiraz* *Gazel*.

(g) Herbert tells us, that "at the *Nuruz* or *Spring*, they send vests to each other; that then also the gardens are opened for all to walk in.—That the women likewise, for fourteen days have liberty to appear in public, who when loose, like birds enfranchised, lose themselves in a labyrinth of wanton sports," &c. &c.—See *Herbert's Travels*, p. 179.

Some wound inflicting or some smart,
That stole, but ask me not, whose
heart. (h)

Ah! gay coquettes, grief now disarms
The fairy magic of those charms,
Nor moles, nor ringlets can delight,
Which lur'd before the ravish'd sight.
One joyless scene now all appears,
Where sorrow mingles tears with tears.
Weep, *Shiraz*, with *Mosella* weep!
Where shall the virgin's eye find sleep?
No love-lorn vot'ries now adore,
Hafiz is gone, and love's no more.
Your groves a lawless hoard infests,
Hafiz is gone, and thieves are guests. (i)
Ah! thou *Belle Idol*, (j) once divine,
Hafiz is gone, and where's thy shrine?

Yet spare the cypress (k) round that
bust,

Hafiz sleeps there, awe guards his dust.
Curst be the hand, thou ruffian traitor,
Which dares the hallow'd spot profane;
And curst the sov'reign of that land,
Who saves the sacrilegious hand!
But oh! unthink the fancied thought!
The deed remains, thank heav'n, un-
wrought.

Then, blush not, thou yet brilliant gem,
To grace the Monarch's diadem,
Benignant as the star of day
Still shed thy tutelary ray:
Around, ye moon-beams, vigils keep,
Till light-aw'd darkness learns to weep:
Ye friendly Zephyrs, that pass by,
O leave a tributary sigh!
Ye virgin pilgrims, off'rings bring,
Due to his lyre's once love-smit string:
And, O thou rose-charm'd nightingale,
With dirges swell the mournful gale:
Fair cypress, round the poet bloom,
Thou vestal guardian of his tomb,
Dwell with the bard, whose lyric fire,

(h) See *Shiraz* *Gazel*.

(i) The venerable monuments of ill-fated *Persia*, as in the days of *Sodi*, remain still a prey to the armies of contending chieftains, or the temporary and casual abode of rapine and faction; that wretched country, in the words of the poet, being yet thick entangled with tumult, like the hair of an *Etiop*.

(j) See the *Belle Idol* *Gazel*, where Hafiz addresses his mistress under the deified character of one of the *Divinities* of the temple, to whom he pays his amorous adoration.

(k) See Captain Franklin's description of the new tomb of Hafiz, raised by *Kerim Khan*, shadowed by the poet's beloved cypress, and of the fine copy of the works of Hafiz continually placed there, as well as *Kaempfer's* account of his old tomb and *Epitaph*. See also Hindley's Introduction to his *versifications*, p. 21.

From heav'n first caught, shall ne'er expire :

Dwell with the bard, whose matchless lays
Studded with star-bright beauties blaze :
Dwell with the bard, whose wide-beam'd
fame

Spreads a pearl'd halo round his name :
Dwell with the bard, for ever be
As sacred as his poesy. (l)

Come, mem'ry, then, around his head
Love's choicest, sweetest incense shed,
Fame, bring thy pen, and let it be,
O, dipt in immortality,
Write, write, record his deathless doom,
And leave this scroll upon his tomb.

EPITAPH. (m)

" Within this sainted dome doth lie
" As much perfection as could die,
" Which, when alive, did spirit give
" To as much sweetness as could live :
" Be proud, thou glorious plot of earth,
" Which gave this peerless genius birth ;
" When wonder asks,—where did he
dwell ?
" Let Shiraz, let Mosella tell."

*Verses lately addressed to an amiable
young Lady, in a dangerous illness,
who desired the Author to write a few
Lines in her Poetic Album, previous
to her departure for the Country in
search of that health which had been
lost in Town.*

When a mild maid requests, with gentle
look,

An humble poet to adorn her book
With some few lines, where rhyme and
reason may, [display ;
On various forms, their matchless charms
How can the Bard, with a good grace }
decline

So sweet a task untried, and thus resign
All hope of future favours from the Nine ?

No, Frances ! he will not thy prayer refuse,
Though long deserted by his faithless
muse, [roam,

Who loves on Scotia's plains alone to
And seldom wanders from her native
home ; [combine

Where rocky shores and kindred hills
With echo's aid to form the swelling line.
In which, mere sound, without the least
pretence

To thought, or wit, or even common sense,

(l) Allusive to the poems of Hafiz placed upon
his tomb.

(m) See the Epitaph of Hafiz, Hindley's Intro-
duction, p. 41. Notes, where it is given more at
large than in Koempfer.

Oft cheats the ear and gains ephemeral
praise, [strel's lays.

To crown with showers of gold the min-
Though here my flight prove vain, I still
shall do

The best I can, like bards of Waterloo,
And fearless die amidst poetic fire,
Rather than leave unstrung this rustic lyre.
Alas ! one sombre theme appears in view,
A dreary blank, which all lament for you.
Since worth, content, the purest mines of
wealth, [health ?

Are, Fanny, thine, why not as rich in
What baleful planet o'er thy frame hath
cast [blast !

Its influence fell, thine earthly joys to
This loss of Paradise let me deplore !
Kind heaven may yet that precious gift
restore :

And I in grateful notes still higher strained
Shall sing such bliss below for thee re-
gained, [you fly,

By change of air ; though now from friends
Their healing wishes are for ever nigh.

In which, though the most tender ties
conjoin, [thou mine.

They cannot breathe one more sincere
Then go, dear maid ! but may you soon
retrace [place ;

With rosy health thy footsteps to this
Where love parental opens the genial door,
To bid you never wander from it more.

Then should you deign to scan this sober
lay, [away.

Give me one thought at least, when far
But never in a fit of critic rage [page.

Tear out these lines, with their offensive
Forgive the weaker head, and, in good part,
Accept the dictates of an honest heart,
Which in its zeal, a prophet fain would be
Of tidings glad to all thy friends and thee.

Fear not thy guardian angel in the sky,
Who ne'er will let thine early seeds thus
die.*

Till full of years a nobler seat be given,
To ripened virtue, panting then for heaven ;
Where Christians meet, but not to part
again ;

A faith and hope, to which I say amen !

AMICUS.

Westminster, Decem-
ber 1815.

* The kind heart and poetic talents of this
young lady acquire an additional lustre when re-
flected, as they are, from daily acts of benevo-
lence to the children of the virtuous poor in her
neighbourhood, whom she not only instructs in
the duties of religion and morality, but provides
suitable employment for them, as they advance
in life, in the respectable families of a numerous
acquaintance.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk. 8vo.
pp. 468. Edinburgh, Constable and
Co. 1816. 12s.

PAUL's letters are sixteen in
number, and severally addressed
to his sister Margaret, his cousin
the Major, the Laird, his cousin
Peter, and the Minister. " The
Major," says Paul, page 5, " shall
hear of more and bloodier battles
than ever were detailed to Young
Norval by his tutor the Hermit.
The Laird shall know all I can tell
him on the general state of the
country. Peter shall be refreshed
with politics, and the Minister with
polemics." In a word, Paul has
left Scotland for Flanders at the
very nick of time for adding to the
usual gleanings of tourists, a rich
harvest of the campaign of 1815,
and the battle of Waterloo. Paul
also visits Paris ; and a portion of
the volume, at the same time, is
devoted to French and Flemish
politics.

This work, concerning which
some pains appear to have been
taken, that it should be considered
as the production of Mr. Walter
Scott, is well written, in a light
style, and contains an abundance
of entertaining materials. Embrac-
ing, as it does, so great a number
of the topics of modern conversa-
tion, the latter merit will be easily
credited.

In our cursory survey of its
pages, we have been more particu-
larly arrested by the comparison
instituted between Scotland and
Flanders, in the first letter ; the
anecdotes of the Duke of Wel-
lington and of Buonaparte respec-
tively, on the day of Waterloo ;
the author's statements of the bar-
barities of the French troops ; his
most just denunciation of the Pa-
lais Royal ; his picture of the

moral state of France, and his dis-
criminating and philosophical esti-
mate of the moral characters of
the French and English nations.
Leaving these longer passages to
be sought for in the work itself,
we extract only a short anecdote
for the immediate entertainment of
our readers. The scene is in
France :—

A friend of mine met with an interest-
ing adventure at one of these deserted
villages. He had entered the garden of
a cottage of somewhat a superior appear-
ance, but which had shared the fate of
the rest of the hamlet. As he looked
around him, he perceived that he was
watched from behind the bushes by two
or three children, who ran away as soon
as they perceived themselves observed.
He called after them, but to no purpose.
The sound of the English accent, how-
ever, emboldened the mother to show
herself from a neighbouring thicket, and
at length she took courage to approach
him. My friend found, to his surprize,
that she understood English well, owing
to some accident of her life or education
which I have forgotten. She told him
her family were just venturing back from
their refuge in the woods, where they
had remained two days without shelter,
and almost without food, to see what
havock the spoilers had made in their
cottage, when they were again alarmed
by the appearance of troops. Being as-
sured that they were English soldiers,
she readily agreed to remain, under the
confidence which the national character
inspired ; and having accepted what as-
sistance her visitor had to offer her, as
the only acknowledgement, she sent one
of her children to pull and present the
only rose which her now ruined garden
afforded. " It was the last," she said,
" she had ; and she was happy to bestow
it on an Englishman." It is upon occa-
sions such as these, that the French wo-
men, even of the lowest class, display a
sort of sentimental delicacy, unknown to
those of other countries.

We regret to observe in this volume (page 142) the word "civilian" in the sense of "citizen" or "townsman;" a barbarous *Scotticism*, as we suppose, which is at least in general use in our colonies. A *civilian*, we need not add, is a professor of civil law; while the opposition between the terms *soldier* and *citizen*, is never mistaken in England. We have it thus, even in the modern ballad:—

Little thinks the *townsman's* wife,
While at home she tarries,
What must be the *lass's* life
Who a *soldier* marries.

Symbolic Illustrations of the History of England, from the Roman Invasion to the Present Time; accompanied with a Narrative of Principal Events. Designed more particularly for the Instruction of Young Persons. By Mary Ann Rundall, of Bath; Author of the Grammar of Sacred History. 4to. pp. 680. London: Black, Parbury and Allen. 1815. £2. 2s.

"OBJECTS that are *seen*," says our fair author, in her preface, "make a more lasting impression on the mind than the mere *recital* of facts: it has, therefore, been my aim, in the composition of the symbols or hieroglyphics, to embody, as it were, the most striking incidents recorded in the annals of our country; and as the ingenuity and penetration of the student is exercised in discovering the meaning of the symbolical representation, the fact itself, with all its connecting associations, becomes more forcibly impressed upon the memory. Principles of patriotism may also be excited as powerfully as by words. Who, when he beholds a national banner trampled on by the conqueror, will not exclaim, may such never be the fate of Britain!—or, who, when he beholds a French invading standard supported by a French noble, will not experience a feeling of indignation?"

In the invention of her numerous symbols, Miss R. has displayed no small portion of industry and dexterity. Her narrative is conveyed in language which is written with ease and freedom, and generally correctly. Her book is handsomely printed, and the engravings well executed in their kind; and, on the whole, we doubt not that the publication will always be regarded as a gift of a very superior class, when put into the hands of youth; and that it will be the means of fixing the attention of many an intelligent English pupil, upon the history of the country in which he was born.

On this latter point, however, we speak with some degree of caution; because we are less sanguine than Miss R., as to the success to be hoped for in overcoming the listlessness so commonly observed in young minds, upon the subject of our national history. "It is a fact," says Miss R., "well known to those engaged in the education of youth, that the history of England is considered by their pupils less amusing than any other that is usually put into their hands. Why is this?" And Miss R., after drawing parallels (not always, as we think, with success), between the incidents of English and of Greek and Roman history, resolves her question, by representing the absence of paintings, for conveying the matters of an history, as the cause of our youthful indifference to it. We do not wholly agree with our author; we grant the value of historical painting under this view; but we cannot allow that the indifference complained of is to be ascribed, either wholly, or in even any great part, to the want of it. Our early indifference to English, and to all modern history, is produced by the small share which it contains of any thing that can feed the imagination, that can take us away from things familiar, and open the door to mental excursion. A fur-

ther development of this position might be misplaced; but we have thought it right to say so much, lest, should the book of Miss R. be found to effect less than this lady appears to anticipate, its possessors might suspect any deficiency in its plan or execution, instead of those real and radical obstacles which it is absolutely impossible to remove. All that can be done is to find what means we can to interest the imagination, in the *too earth-like* story of our country; and this, in truth, is the scope of Miss R.'s undertaking, and that which she has certainly done much to accomplish.

Miss R. apprizes us, that the idea of her work was first suggested to her by a figure in Mr. Von Feinaigle's publication on *Mnemonics*.

The Arda Viraf Nameh; or, the Revelations of Arda Viraf. Translated from the Persian and Guzerata Versions. With Notes and Illustrations. By J. A. Pope, Esq., pp. 123.—London, Black, Parbury and Allen, 1816.

PERSIA has adopted, within record, at least three successive systems of religion; that of the Suppases or Abadians; that of Zoroaster; and that of Mohammed.

The theology (or mythology) of the Suppases or Abadians appears to have been no other than that also called Sabian, or the worship of the stars. The Abadians attribute divinity to the planets, to the stars, to all terrestrial bodies, and to light and fire. The system of Zoroaster or Zeratush was no more than a modification of this, accompanied by a reformed and extended moral code. The followers of that prophet speak of two Zoroasters, and profess to be the disciples of the second in order of time. In the fabulous language of superstition, they describe the two Zoroasters as two successive incarnations, at long intervals, of the same person. They were, in reality,

two successive religious reformers, the later of whom new modelled the fabric of his predecessor, as the first had new modelled that of the Abadians. By some writers, the first Zoroaster appears to be mentioned under the name of Om. The second is him alone of whom the Parsecs or modern worshippers of fire pretend to give a particular account; or, in their own terms, it is of his second appearance only that they speak. The date of that event they place in the reign of Kishtasp or Gushtasp, about the 486th year before the Christian era, and during the time of the Jewish captivity. The reputed father of Zeratush, as we are told by Mr. P., who repeats the verbal and fabulous tradition of the present Parsecs, was a modeller or maker of the images worshipped in his time by the Persians. He was without issue, and extremely poor, when, from the uprightness of his life, God was pleased to make choice of him to be the reputed father of the prophet. An angel was accordingly sent to him, who presented him with a glass, which he persuaded him to drink; and, after this, his wife bore him a son.

About this time, a tradition led the Persians to expect a prophet, who should be the founder of a new religion; and as the father of Zeratush had been vain enough to boast of his having received the glass of wine from the angel, the priests or wise men fixed upon his son as the prophet so expected. This coming to the ears of the king, he ordered the infant to be destroyed; but, the attempt being made, the hands that were lifted against him were arrested by divine power. The king was still unconvinced. The infant was then exposed to the fury of wild beasts; but these did him no harm. The king, still unsatisfied of the divine nature of the infant, became more enraged against it, and ordered it to be taken to a narrow

pass in the mountains, where herds of cattle were driven through, in order that it might be trampled to death; but the first cow that came placed itself over the infant, and continued thus to protect it till the whole herd had passed by. It was then thrown, by the king's order, into the midst of flames; but it came out unhurt.

The king, having at length become sensible of the real character of Zeratush, consented that he should live without further molestation; but God now took him up into heaven, where he kept him till he judged the king and the nation to be sufficiently punished for their obstinate impiety, when he sent him down with his laws. The law of Zeratush was adopted with avidity by the whole Persian nation, and known by the name of the Magian, or more properly, the Masdian faith.*

Of the merits of the Avesta, or book of the law of Zeratush, this is not the place to speak. Cleanliness of mind and body forms a distinguished feature of its precepts. It is written in the Zend, one of the ancient dialects of Persia. The number of Sanscrit and Arabic words it contains has brought doubt upon its authenticity. The objection, according to Mr. P. is ill founded. Many Sanscrit words are met with in the Latin and Greek, as also in the Chinese; and all the Tartar (including the Cossack) dialects are full of them.

The Avesta is, of course, as to its machinery, a work of imagination; and its fables abound in bold and often incongruous inventions. Their object was to circulate religious and moral truths; but their contrivance depended upon the genius and critical taste of the author, governed, as the latter necessarily was, by the taste of his age and country. Amid extravagant

and even grotesque imagery, they frequently display the noblest and more magnificent turns of thought; and, even where this is not obvious, those familiar with that style of writing, and imbued with faith in the divinity of the text, are at no loss for a worthy interpretation. "Conversing," says Mr. P. "with one of their priests, about the Zend Avesta, I pointed out to him the dialogue between Ormuzd and Zoroaster, as a specimen of great absurdity, to which he agreed. 'But this,' he said, 'must not be taken in a literal sense: this is only meant to impress the necessity of ablution, and bodily cleanliness; and in this sense it is understood by us, and so explained to the people. There are, no doubt, he continued, great incongruities in it; but we suppose it to be the work of our prophet Zeratush.'"

The work before us is a moral and religious romance, built upon the theology and commandments of Zoroaster. "The Arda Viraf Nameh appears," says the translator, "to be the same work that is mentioned by Richardson as the work of Ardeshir Babegar; which, having been improved by Nashirvan the Just, in the sixth century, was sent by him to all governors of provinces, as the invariable rule of their conduct: and, in the illustration of this passage, he quotes a speech of Ardeshir Babegan, which appears to be taken from the Arda Viraf."

The plan and substance of the fable will be seen in the following extract:—

"Ardeshir Babegan having settled the Persian monarchy by the conquering of the provinces, and the putting to death of ninety kings, who refused to acknowledge his authority: and being also desirous to establish the national religion in its wonted purity, collected together all the priests, doctors, &c. of the Magian religion, to the amount of forty thousand, and addressed them as follows.

"The revolution caused by the invasion of Alexander having destroyed the evidences of our holy religion, it is my wish that proper persons be selected from out of your number to collate and collect the laws left us by our prophet Zeratush, that we may follow these laws, and get rid of the heresies that have been from time to time introduced, and of the schisms that exist amongst us; for this purpose let a selection be made out of your number, that this desirable object may be in the end obtained." According to the king's order four thousand were selected out of forty thousand, which being reported to him, he ordered another selection to be made, and out of the four thousand four hundred were chosen, men of the most approved abilities, all of them being conversant with the mysteries of the Zend Avesta.

The king being farther intent on having the most able and clever men appointed to this business, ordered another selection to be made, and out of the four hundred, forty only were selected. A still farther selection being made, seven only remained out of the forty, who were men of the most holy lives, without blemish, and who had never wilfully committed the least crime or sin against God or man. These seven were taken before the king, who explained to them his wishes with respect to the laws, and the restoring the true religion of Zeratush to its ancient purity; but having himself also many doubts, he expressed a hope that these holy men would be able to convince not only himself, but the population of his empire, of the truth and sanctity of the Magian faith by some miracle. The seven holy men assented, and having pitched on one of their number, the six addressed the king as follows:—"Arda Viraf, oh king! is ready to convince you of the truth of our holy religion by a miracle, and we beg leave to recommend him to your majesty as the most holy man in your vast empire; he has been devoted to the study of divine things since the age of seven years, and is infinitely our superior in every thing; we shall assist him to the best of our power in this grand undertaking; and for the better understanding of this, the soul of Arda Viraf will take its flight to the presence of God, and will return with

proofs that will convince the nation of the truth and sanctity of the Magian religion." Arda Viraf assented unto this, and explained his belief in the goodness of God, who would permit this miracle to be performed, to retrieve so many people from the sin of heresy and schism.

The king being well pleased at this determination, accompanied these holy men and the forty thousand priests, with his whole court, to the Temple of Fire, and joined with them devoutly in prayer; and Arda Viraf having performed the usual ablutions, and attired himself in garments of the purest white; also put on the Punam, and perfumed himself according to the rites of the Magian religion, again presented himself, in an attitude of prayer and humility, before the sacred fire.

At this moment the sisters of Arda Viraf, seven in number, arrived at the temple in tears, and represented to the king that Arda Viraf was their only brother, whom they all looked up to for protection and support; they had heard of his intention of leaving them, in order to perform a miracle; that such presumption might or might not be acceptable to God, and if their brother did not return, they should be left in the world without any protector, as their parents were both dead.

The king and the dostoors assured them that they had nothing to fear; that their brother was under the special protection of heaven, and that in seven days he would be restored to them; and having re-assured them of this, they were dismissed from the assembly.

After this the king, with his suite, and the forty thousand priests, formed a circle round the temple, (which was given up entirely to Arda Viraf and his six associates), for the better preventing of any kind of disturbance or molestation being given to these holy men.

Arda Viraf having finished his prayers, reposed himself on a couch prepared for him, and his associates brought him some consecrated wine in a golden cup, and besought him to drink one portion out of three in faith and truth; and the second portion, with the same fear and respect, for truth; and the third portion, with the promise of performing only good actions. After having drank the wine, he

* See other accounts of Zoroaster, and particularly one given by Mahaled and Sedli, &c. page 177.

composed himself to rest, and continued in this state of repose and abstraction for seven days and seven nights, during which time his six associates continued watching and in prayer, as well as the forty thousand of the priesthood, who, with the king and his court, had formed a circle on the outside of the temple, to prevent any person approaching to disturb the holy persons on the inside.

At the expiration of the seven days and nights Ardai Viraf gave some signs of animation, and after some time sat upon the couch, to the great joy of his six associates, who saluted him with great pleasure? and the king having been made acquainted with the circumstance, came also to make his congratulations, and desired that he would lose no time in informing them of what he had seen, that they might also understand. Ardai Viraf replied, "I am quite exhausted, oh king! with long fasting, but after that I have refreshed myself with food, and returned thanks to God for his goodness, I will relate to you what I have seen and heard." Refreshments having been brought, of which he partook, he ordered that a writer should be brought, who might write down what he should relate both of heaven and of hell, that all people might know the rewards for the good, and the punishments that attended the wicked doer.

The four concluding paragraphs of the volume pretend to give us the general history of the faith of Zeratush from the revelation, and of Ardai Viraf till the persecution of its disciples by the Mahomedans:—

The king being much pleased with the narration of Ardai Viraf, and placing implicit confidence in it, ordered it to be promulgated throughout the empire; and having rewarded the good priest, by showering on him all kinds of favours, and giving him a place of honour, he ordered the relation to be written in letters of gold, and placed in the archives of the empire.

The king further directed the observance of these precepts, and made known, that in the failure of their non-observance, punishment awaited: and for their

more speedy promulgation, the king ordered the priests to disperse themselves throughout the empire, to instruct the people in the ways of holiness, and in the laws of the prophet Zeratush, and in their confirmation, as brought down by the holy man Ardai Viraf. By these means heresy and schism were banished, the empire was restored to tranquillity, and remained so for many years.

After the demise of Ardeshir Babegan, who was succeeded by his son Shapoor, a schism, however, took place, and more than forty thousand people withdrew from the belief placed in the relation of Ardai Viraf; when one day, Aderbad Maen Asfund, a priest and holy man in great repute, presented himself, and was admitted into the presence of Shapoor, and after the customary obeisances, addressed the king in these words: "The revelations of Ardai Viraf, oh, king! which have been so long received as comfortable truths, are now about to be doubted; a schism has arisen in our state that threatens the subversion of the Masdian religion; more than forty thousand souls have seceded from our holy faith. But in order to convince these deluded people of the truth of the revelations handed down to us by Ardai Viraf, and promulgated throughout this vast empire by your worthy father, let oh, king! a cauldron of boiling tin be prepared, into which I will precipitate myself; when, if I escape unhurt, the probity of Ardai Viraf will be confirmed, and the laws of Zeratush be established on a firmer basis; but if I perish, the revelations may be deemed false, and I shall be punished for my presumption."

The king having with much difficulty assented to the proposition made by Aderbad, ordered the cauldron to be prepared in the most public place of the city; and Aderbad having gone through this cruel, though self-proposed ordeal, in the presence of an immense multitude, assembled to witness it, and having come out unhurt, the Masdian religion was declared to be that of the nation, and became firmer established than ever, and continued in all its purity until the Mahomedan conquest dispersed its votaries, and forced those who persevered in it to abandon the tombs of their ancestors, and fly for refuge to distant countries. A small num-

ber fled to, and were kindly received on the shores of western India; and the present Parsees of Bombay and Surat are their descendants.

The subject of the present work cannot fail to interest the intelligent reader; neither is it without beauties of thought and imagery which please the fancy; while its tendency is highly favourable to the happiness of life. Of Mr P.'s inducement to his undertaking, and of the advantageous circumstances under which he performed it, we are disposed to speak with equal respect:—

Of the motives that led to this translation little need be said, but that it was not mere curiosity, but a strong desire to be more intimately acquainted with the principles of a morality I admired, and of the daily exercise of benevolence that sprang from these principles.

After the translation was completed, and examined by Edil Daroo, one of the most respectable of their priests, I was requested to print it; which I readily undertook, as I trust it will be the means of removing many an ill founded opinion with regard to the morality of this interesting tribe.

While it is satisfactory to know that the translation was examined and even assisted by Mr. Pope's Parsee friends, and while we doubt not its general accuracy, we cannot suppress a wish that a work which throws so much light on the opinions of those who follow the religion to which it belongs, were before the European public in its original language; and we must add, that amid our applause of the execution of this book, and still more of the spirit in which it has been produced, we have still to desire a greater perfection in the English style, and the removal of many verbal blemishes.

The book is dedicated to the Bombay Parsee family of Loujée. We advert to this circumstance with much pleasure; we wish to see frequent examples of these cordialities between our English and

our Indian fellow-subjects; and, above all, to witness, in those who presume to meddle with matters of religion, that universal charity, that favourable construction and interpretation of all men's opinions, reasonings, and intentions, which should be the first fruit of the religious spirit, and without which, religion is not a flambeau to enlighten the world, but a brand to cover it with flames.

Sketches in Flanders and Holland;

with some Account of a Tour through different Parts of those Countries, shortly after the Battle of Waterloo. In a Series of Letters to a Friend. By Robert Hills. Imperial quarto, pp. 215. London: Booth, 1816. 5*l.* 5*s.* Thirty-six plates.

THIS is a splendid and interesting addition to our information concerning modern Flanders, and the fight of Waterloo. "He has been persuaded," says the author, in a modest preface, and speaking of himself and his work, "that it may be acceptable as a faithful picture of the Low Countries, immediately after a most eventful period of their history." Our limits only permit us to add, that the pages of this beautiful volume abound in anecdote and description, delivered in clear and unaffected language; and that almost the whole of the thirty-six plates contain, at least, two or three views or figures on each, illustrating, by neat, spirited, and characteristic sketches, the buildings, landscape, costume, worship, and, we had almost said, the manners of the inhabitants of Flanders. A great proportion of the subjects belong to Waterloo; and among them is the house in which Buonaparte slept the night before the battle. What an increasing value will not the lapse of every year affix to these historical records! The typography is excellent, and we have great pleasure in subjoining

that the work is accompanied by a sufficient Index.

It is impossible not to dwell a little upon the plates. The drawings were made, and the outlines of the engraving etched, by the author. They were then severally acquatinted by Messrs. J. Hill, J. C. Stadler, and D. Havelle. The sketches of costume are tinted, and the remainder printed in brown, to resemble bistre drawings. Both the pencil and point of Mr. Hill, and the acquatinta of the other artists mentioned, are entitled to much praise.

A Grammar of the Persian Language, comprising a Portion of Arabic Inflection, together with some Observations on the Structure of either Language, considered with Reference to the Principles of General Grammar. By M. Lumsden, LL. D. Professor of Arabic and Persian in the College of Fort William in Bengal. 2 vols. fol. Calcutta, 1810. Black, Parbury and Allen.

Of this elaborate and learned work our limits only permit us to present a very short extract from the author's preface, from which will be perceived the extent and depth of his views:—

"The public," says Dr. Lumsden, "have long been in possession of several Persian Grammars, among the number of which that written by Sir W. Jones has obtained the greatest share of celebrity. The work of Sir W. Jones was composed in England about forty years ago, in the very infancy of our progress in the study of the language and literature of Persia, and whatever merits or defects may be imputed to this popular performance, it must be admitted to have extended in a very eminent degree the number of European votaries to that department of oriental study.

"How it contributed to this effect, it is not necessary to inquire here. My opinion of its execution is by no means favorable, but I respect the memory of Sir W. Jones, and am entirely disposed to admit that the obvious, and perhaps at

that time insuperable difficulties with which he had to contend, are more than sufficient to account for his failure, if indeed he can be said to have failed in a work which has been always distinguished by the public favor (conceded perhaps to the poetical talents and taste of the author,) though not at all remarkable, in my judgment, for the essential merit of instructive excellence.

"The work of Sir W. Jones was followed, after an interval of many years, by the publication of Mr. Gladwin's Persian Moonshee; a performance in which for the first time some of the elements of Arabic Inflection were selected and arranged for the useful purpose of facilitating the study of the Persian language. Notwithstanding the merit of that and other performances of the same author, for whose labors I am happy in this opportunity of professing my esteem, an opinion continued to prevail in the minds of many oriental scholars that much yet remained to be done for the elucidation of the principles of Persian Grammar. Admitting the accuracy of that opinion, the acknowledged importance of the Persian language demanded an attempt to supply the deficiency, and if such an attempt were admitted to be necessary, its execution could be no where so reasonably expected as from some of the members of the College of Fort William.

"I happened to be the only member of the Arabic and Persian departments of the college, who had leisure from other pursuits to devote to the compilation of a Persian Grammar; but though the task was deemed to be of easy accomplishment by those who had little knowledge of the subject, I was well aware of its many difficulties, and ignorant only of the means by which those difficulties have, as I trust, been since overcome. I would therefore have willingly conceded to the superior knowledge and talents of others, the merit and labor of a work to which I was prompted by no impulse of inclination whatever; but as it was imposed by a sense of public duty, so it has been conducted throughout, I will venture to say, with an industry of research every where equal to the occasion of its exertion, and often rewarded with no ordinary success."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SERIES of popular agricultural essays, written and printed at St. Helena, by Major Beatson, with the design, and happily with effect, of increasing the industry of the inhabitants of the island, occupy a considerable portion of the Major's Tracts relative to St. Helena, of which some notice was taken in our preceding number; and, while they reflect honour on the zeal displayed by that gentleman for the settlement formerly committed to his care, they also contain passages that well deserve the perusal of the general agriculturist.

In the "Introductory Chapter," the geological inquiries to which we have before referred, are pursued with much intelligence. Major B. contends for a twofold theory, the separate parts of which depend upon different species of evidence. He thinks (and he cites many physical facts that appear to be to his purpose), that St. Helena, Ascension, and Gough's Islands, are the remains of lofty eminences, on an island of considerable magnitude, now submerged in the sea; and he is disposed to find in that island the Atlantis of Plato.

The climate of St. Helena is warmly commended by Major B., who likewise speaks strongly for its resources as capable of yielding large supplies of salsola and orchel for our manufactories, as also of its capabilities as a rendezvous for India ships. In a general view, and in the present destination of the island of St. Helena, no anxiety, we may be sure, will be manifested to render it a place of trade; nor is even the advancement of its agriculture compatible, perhaps, with that reduction, rather than increase of population, which may, at this time, be desirable. Sixty sail of transports are said to be now in constant traffic between St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, for the supply of the former with provisions; and this state of things, it is not inconceivable, may better par with our temporary policy in regard to it, than any increase of its prosperity. Considerations of this kind, however, take nothing from the merit of the views of our respectable author; nor from the value of the several papers of which his volume is composed.

Accounts of the death of Kotzebue are confirmed. He was in the 55th year of his age; and, since the expulsion of the French from Germany, had resided at Königsberg as Russian consul. Perhaps, since the days of Lopez de Vega, no author has been more remarkable for the

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number of his dramatic productions. It has been usual for a volume of new plays from his pen to appear annually at Leipzig; beside which, he published every year a collection of pieces intended to be adapted to music, in one volume, under the title of the Opera Almanac. The last work which has appeared under his name, is one to which he has performed only the office of editor. It is a curious narrative, written by one of his sons, named Moritz, who was taken prisoner by the French during Buonaparte's campaign in Russia.—Though a German born, (he was a native of the city of Weimar), Kotzebue had become a Russian by naturalization, and his children are Russians by birth.

Kotzebue's son, in the account of his imprisonment by the French, relates the following anecdote relative to Buonaparte's passage through Kismach, after he had abandoned the wreck of his army in the retreat from Moscow: "I had a letter to the postmistress, a handsome young woman, born at Weimar. She told me, that as she was knitting on the evening before, a man entered, wrapped up in a large pelisse. He laconically wished her good evening, and proceeded to warm his hands at the stove. Such visits were common at first, and she took no particular notice of him. He soon began, however, to make inquiries respecting the damage done by the blowing up of an ammunition wagon, and asked whether those who suffered by the accident had received the money which the French Emperor had ordered to be distributed among them? She related what she knew of the affair. He asked her whether she knew the Emperor? She answered she had only seen him transitively. "Do you wish to see him?" "O yes!" He then threw back his pelisse, with the cape of which his face was partly covered, and said, "You see him now." The surprise of the postmistress may be easily conjectured. She offered him some refreshment, which he declined. Meanwhile there was a loud noise at the door, where Caulincourt was caning the postillions for delaying to put to the horses. These gentlemen were on the point of returning like for like, when the postmaster, who recognized the Duke of Vicenza, ran to his assistance. In passing through the office, he found the Emperor paying compliments to his wife, and dissuading her from going to see what the noise was about. He went, however, to the door himself, put an end to the uproar, and

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then proceeded further on his journey, after very politely taking leave of the postmaster and postmistress. He made the latter a present of a valuable ring."

The numerous accidents that occur by the clothes of females and children taking fire might be prevented, by the linen, of which their dresses are made, being passed through a solution of *alum*, which is an effectual security against their catching fire.

Several beautiful petrifications have been found at Wood-End, by Mr. Ryde of Awre. He has, also, from the wasting of the shore, occasioned by the subsiding of the Severn tides, discovered a petrified tooth of some enormous unknown animal.

The school of Sacred Music in Edinburgh, at this time reckons more than 250 pupils: they are taught upon the German plan, viz. by means of a large black board, on which the master writes his lessons with chalk.

A ship is now building at one of the dock-yards at Belfast upon a new construction: instead of sailing upon the point of a wedge, this vessel is to move on the base of a triangle, and to be worked hydrostatically, upon a new plan.

A company has been recently formed in Dublin, for introducing steam-boats into Ireland. They will commence the system by carrying passengers and goods between Dublin and Holyhead.

The small expedition about to explore the river Zaire, in the south of Africa, has sailed. A transport, called the *Dorothy*, accompanied by a steam-boat, the *Congo*, will proceed to the mouth of the river, where it will remain while the last-mentioned vessel is dispatched to follow the course of the *Congo*, to ascertain how far it is navigable, and the character of the inhabitants of its shores; as also that of the animals, and the various articles of commerce which that part of the world may produce. Every precaution has been taken to guard against the object of the expedition being disappointed. The *Congo* does not draw more than four feet of water. When it shall be found impracticable to proceed further in her, the undertaking will be confined to two small cutters, which are joined together, the mast and sails being stacked between them, so as to leave the navigators the full range of each, and these will not draw more than eighteen inches of water.—Such arrangements give fair promises of ultimate success; but that which gives us most hope is the care taken to man this little expedition in the best possible manner. The hands to be employed, in number about 50, are all volunteers. None but those who are proved most efficient are accepted. Their exertions are stimulated by double pay. The *Congo* is about

90 tons, schooner-rigged, and draws about five feet water; she is fitted up entirely for the accommodation of officers and men, and for the reception of the objects of natural history, which may be collected in her progress up the river. The gentlemen engaged on this interesting expedition, in the scientific department, are Mr. Professor Smith, of Christiana, botanist and geologist; Mr. Tudor, comparative anatomist; Mr. Cranch, collector of objects of natural history; and a gardener to collect plants and seeds for his Majesty's gardens at Kew; besides Mr. Galway, a gentleman volunteer.—There are also two fine blacks, natives of the kingdom of Congo, one of whom was born 600 miles up the Zaire. The officers are Captain Tuckey, commanding the expedition, Lieutenant Hawkey, Mr. Fitzmaurice, master and surveyor, Mr. McKerrrow, assistant surgeon, two master's mates, and a purser. In addition to the *Congo* the transport takes out two double whale boats, so fixed together as to be able to carry 18 or 20 men each, and accommodate them under an awning, with three months provisions. These boats are intended to be drawn up to the upper part of any rapids or cataracts that may occur to obstruct the passage of the *Congo*. Captain Tuckey was an early coadjutor of the late able navigator, Captain Flinders, on the coast of New South Wales. Captain Tuckey is also advantageously known as the author of an elaborate and excellent work, entitled "Maritime Geography," comprized in four volumes octavo; the merits of which are said to have contributed much to his present appointment.

Captain Welsh, of the *Claudine*, arrived from Batavia, has sent to Lloyd's the following letter:—"On the 10th of February, being then about 35 leagues distant from St. Michael's, we observed a great agitation of the waters; it was immediately followed by repeated and dreadful shocks of an earthquake; the sea so repeatedly broke over the vessel, that a great part of the cargo was obliged to be thrown overboard. The shocks appeared to come from the southward."

The Directors of the American Company at St. Petersburg have recently communicated to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, the subjoined extract from the journal of the Lieutenant of Marine Lasarew, relating to the discovery of the Suwarow Islands:—"The Suwarow, a ship of the Russian American Company, commanded by Lieutenant Lasarew, sailed on the 20th of October 1813, from Cronstadt. After having touched at England, the Brazils, and New Holland, he sailed from Port Jackson for the Russian settlements in America. On the 27th of September 1814, his ship was surrounded by

a great number of birds, which increased towards sunset. These birds were so tame, that they began to suspect they were approaching an island. The Suwarow, having slackened sail, steered to the N. N. E., and about 11 at night a low island was perceived to the south and east: although the breakers were heard at a distance, the ship continued driving on, as at the depth of 100 fathoms no ground could be found. On the approach of daylight, four other low islands were discovered. At the distance of three miles from the shore, the sea was more than 100 fathoms deep: when they reached the beach, they found these islands inhabited only by birds, crabs, and rats; there were here and there shrubs and cocoa trees, but no trace of inhabitants. Lieutenant Lasarew named them the Suwarow islands, after his ship. He fixed their south latitude at 13 deg. 13 min. 15 sec. and their longitude at 163 deg. 31 min. 4 sec. west of the meridian of Greenwich. Thus these newly discovered islands lie at an almost equal distance from Navigators' and the Society Islands."

The thirteenth number of the Pamphleteer, just published, contains, I. National Establishment, National Security; or, Thoughts on the consequences of commuting the Tithes. By the Rev. W. Edmeads. II. Reasons for establishing a Registry of Slaves in the British colonies. III. The Speech of Mr. Phillips, delivered in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in the Case of Guthrie v. Sterne, for Adultery. IV. Letters on Public House Licencing; showing the errors of the present System: together with a proposal for their cure. By a magistrate for Middlesex. V. A Review of the present ruined Condition of the Landed Interests; with Observations on the extent of their Losses and Distresses, and the Origin and History of these Distresses, the Funding System, the Sinking Fund, the Burthen of the Poor, the System of Tithes in Kind, Stock-Jobbing, Usury through the medium of redeemable Annuities, Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, the Public Debt, and the expediency of supporting the Public faith to its Creditor; the Reduction of the Legal Interest of Money, the Reduction of Rents. By H. Preston, Esq. VI. Considerations on the Propriety of making a remuneration to Witnesses in Civil Actions, for Loss of Time, and of allowing the same on the Taxation of Costs, as between Party and Party; with some Observations on the present System of Taxing Costs. By Charles Frost, Attorney at Law. VII. General Reflections on the Financial Situation of France in 1816.—By M. Ch. Ganiilh. Translated exclusively for the Pamphleteer. VIII. Letters

on the Political and Financial Situation of the British Empire in the Year 1816; being a Continuation of those of the years 1814 and 1815. Addressed to the Earl of Liverpool. By F. P. Elliot, Esq.—IX. Considerations on the Rate of Interest, and on the Redeemable Annuities. By Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Esq.—The foregoing pages furnish a valuable addition to the collection already presented in the twelve previous numbers of this most respectable publication.

Mr. J. A. Pope, translator of the *Ardal Viraf Nameh*, proposes to publish by subscription, the *Maritime Philology of Hindustan*, comprising a Dictionary of all the Sea terms used by the nations of Bengal, as well as those of Western India; with their derivations, and from whence adopted; with most of the proper names, in Arabic, Guzeratee, Concanee, and in the common jargon of Hindustan, in Chinese, and many in Malbaree and Malays; with a dissertation on the present state of Arabian, Indian, Chinese, and Malay Navigation; and notices respecting all the maritime tribes. The work will include, besides the sea terms and phrases, many geographical and commercial terms and descriptions. To which will be prefixed a dissertation on the poems sung and recited by all the Maritime tribes of Arabia and India.

The readers of the *Asiatic Journal* cannot have failed to remark the literary activity which distinguishes all communications from Java. It would probably be derogating unjustly from the merits of the several members of the Literary and Scientific Society in that settlement, were we to forget any of them in our grateful acknowledgements for the industry which so manifestly prevails; but, at least till we are otherwise informed, we shall attribute a very large proportion of what we so much admire, to the excitement and example of its excellent president, Governor Raffles. To the valuable account of a Tour in Java, contained in the two preceding numbers of this Journal, is added, in the present, a portion of a Discourse delivered by the President on the 11th of September last, (see page 341.) The remainder will appear in the succeeding number. In that paper, the research, penetration, and grasp of mind of the President, have enabled him to present us with a hive of new and interesting materials. The theatre of his observations embraces the Eastern Islands, and extends to Japan. His philological remarks on the language of Celebes and Java are highly estimable, and important both to history and to the philosophy of the human mind. With respect to the Eastern Islands, he opens a new world of antiquities, of all the

bearings of which he is not himself, perhaps, at present aware. Those who do not subscribe to all his conjectures, will yet thank him for all his information. The views and character of Japan, communicated on the authority of Dr. Ainslie, in this Discourse, will be found gratifying, and, to most readers, unexpected in the extreme. The applause bestowed by the Japanese upon the work of Kämpfer is a singular literary anecdote; and the fact, that the English language is studied by order of the Emperor, and English books eagerly asked for in Japan, strongly marks the age in which we live, and the progress of human intercourse. "It is an extraordinary fact," says the President, "that notwithstanding the determination of the empire of Japan not to enter into foreign commerce, the English language, for seven years past, since the visit of Captain Pellw, has in obedience to an edict of the Emperor, been cultivated with considerable success, by the younger members of the College of Interpreters, who, indeed, on occasion of Dr. Ainslie's mission, were anxious in their inquiries after English books." Mr. Raffles says, a commerce between this country and Japan might easily be opened; and we find it remarked that the Court of Directors of the East India Company is far from differing greatly in opinion with this gentleman upon the subject.

To the ardent and indefatigable mind of Mr. Raffles, all external stimulus is perhaps superfluous; and still less can any increase of industry be expected from the humble tribute of applause which this Journal is able to convey. Mr. Raffles is treading in a field of inquiry in which it seems probable that his name will never be forgotten. It is earnestly to be hoped that he has the means of procuring accurate drawings of the antiquities he describes.

Though it has been said above, that much of that literary lustre which has been mentioned as now spread over Java, is probably derived from the excitement and example of Mr. Raffles, it is also to be confessed, that President appears to be not without worthy associates, in Major Johnson, Captain Baker, Lieutenant Heyland, and Drs. Horsfield and Ainslie; and, on the whole, there seems good reason to lament, that if any copies of the Transactions of the Literary and Scientific Society of Java have reached England, they have at least, been very few in number.

The ninth edition of "The Battle of Waterloo," an octavo volume of upward of two hundred and eighty-four closely printed pages, printed for Booth and Egerton, has just made its appearance. A more needful guide to modern conversation, nor to future history, cannot be

imagined, than this work, into which the industry and the patriotism of the compiler has drawn every species of information, every anecdote, every valuable reflection, every result, however remote, connected with that immortal victory which delivered England and the world. What would not be the value of a similar record of the battles of Cressy or Poitiers?

The twenty-fourth article of the *Classical Journal* contains, amid a variety of articles in Classical, Biblical and Oriental Literature, an essay, the design of which is to trace the Abyssinians to a Hebrew origin, and a continuation of Professor Scott's Inquiry into the Causes and Diversity of the Human Character in various Ages, Nations and Individuals.

The second part of Major Franklin's Inquiries concerning the site of Palibothra, is received in England, and about to go to press. Major F.'s opinion upon this disputed question is, that the ancient city lay within the limits of the modern district of Bhaugulpore.

Governor Raffles is said to be engaged in a translation of one of the old Javanese poems described in his Discourse.

The literary spirit in Java is not confined to the English inhabitants. "The angry discussions on Dutch colonial literature," says a Bombay paper of July last, "which have lately agitated the patriotic spirit of all genuine Hollanders have not yet subsided. The Gazettes of every succeeding week are vehicles of long philippics; several of which contain a considerable share of point and humour, and must be exceedingly amusing to those acquainted with the subject under disquisition, and the individual combatants."

The late volcanic eruption, of which several notices have already appeared in the *Asiatic Journal*, occupy universal attention in Java. The following extract of a letter from Surabaja, combining accounts of an insurrection and a volcano, displays a felicity of composition, which, perhaps, ought to be added to the literary trophies of Java:—

Extract of a letter, dated Sourabaja, 22d April.—"To-day we have had accounts of that wonder of nature, which caused such a total darkness to reign in this part of the island. Here we had it only for a short time, from 10 o'clock at night till between 10 and 11 next day, when it was as dark as darkness can be supposed to be. At Bangeewanjee, they had the same for three continued days, the ashes lying nine inches thick on the ground, the trees borne down and withered with the weight, and some houses fallen in. All this proceeded from a volcano bursting in the centre of the island, inland from Besookie, and close to which I had been a few days before, in pursuit of a set of rebels, who did not wish to

become again tributary to the Dutch Government. As we got the head of the head-man of the party, with a few others, we had reason to suppose all would be quiet; but the calamity has burst forth on us again. The crashes certainly were tremendous and very painful to the ear.

"The name of the mountain is Rawah, half way between Besookie and Pugul, on the South Sea coast; orthographists may spell it differently; we have many of them in Java.

The following works are announced for publication:—

Margaret of Anjou: a Poem. By Miss Holford, author of Wallace. 4to.

An Enquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James I. By the author of *Curiosities of Literature*. Crown 8vo.

Narrative of the Adventures and Travels in the Interior of Africa of Robert Adams, a Sailor, who was wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa, in the year 1810; was detained three years in slavery amongst the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several months at Tombuctoo. With a map, and copious notes: printed uniformly with Park's Last Journey and Life, in 4to. This work comprises an interesting picture of the sufferings of Christians who have the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Arabs—curious details of the characters, lives, and habits of the various tribes of the Desert—and the only account, on the testimony of an eye-witness, of the present state of that great object of European research—the city of Tombuctoo.

An account of the singular habits and circumstances of the people of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.—By Mr. William Mariner, of the Port au Prince, private ship of war; the greater part of whose crew were massacred by the natives of Lefooga: Mr. Mariner remaining for several years after, a constant associate of the King and the higher class of chiefs. Dedicated, by permission, to Sir Joseph Banks. With a vocabulary of the language. 2 vols. 8vo.

Elementary Fortification. Illustrated by upwards of five hundred Diagrams in wood, and several engravings. By Lieutenant Col. C. W. Pasley, author of the *Essay on Military Policy*, 8vo.

The Life of Michael Angelo, comprising a critical disquisition on his merit as a sculptor, a painter, an architect, and a poet. With translations of some of his sonnets by Southey and Wordsworth. By R. Duppa, Esq. With a portrait by Bartolozzi. Third edition. 8vo.

A System of Mechanical Philosophy, by the late John Robison, L. L. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, and Secretary to the Royal Soci-

ety of Edinburgh. With notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the Physical Sciences. By David Brewster, L. L. D. F. R. S. E. 1u 4 vol. 8vo. with numerous plates.

Atheniensiæ; or, Remarks on the Buildings and Topography of Athens. By William Wilkins, A. M. F. A. S. late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. With plates, 8vo.

Museum Criticum; or, Cambridge Classical Researches. No. VI. This number will contain, among other matter, the following articles:

Letters and Papers relating to the Egyptian Inscription of Rosetta.—Account of the Dramatic Representations of the Greeks. J. J. Scaligeri Epistolæ quadam Selectæ.—Stesichori Fragmenta.—Remarks on the Versification of Homer.—On the Population of Athens.—Review of Dr. Maltby's Thesaurus Græcæ Proseos.—Review of Willer's edition of Galeni Adhortatio ad Artes, &c. &c. &c.

An Essay on Population, with important additions and emendations. By the Rev. E. Malthus. 3 vols. 8vo.

Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa; performed in the years 1795, 6, and 7, and during a subsequent mission in 1805. By Mungo Park. To which is prefixed a copious Life of Mr. Park. A new Edition in 2 vols. 8vo. The second volume in 8vo. containing Mr. Park's last Journey and Life, will be sold separately.

Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters, during an Excursion in Italy, in the years 1802-3; with numerous and important corrections and additions, made by the author previous to his recent decease. By Joseph Forsyth, Esq. Second Edition, 8vo.

The Third Volume of Dibdin's Edition of Ames, and Herbert's curious Typographical Embellishments, 4to.

The present volume will be found, from its variety and richness, to possess a more general interest than either of those which have preceded it. There is scarcely a department in the whole range of early English Literature, but what may be said to be illustrated in the following pages. The Romances of the Coplands; the Dramatic pieces of the Rastels, &c. the Poetry of Godfray, Wyer, &c.; the Philology of Berthelet; the Law Publications of Redman; and the valuable body of Theology published by Grafton and Whitchurch, must render the present volume a valuable acquisition to the curious; especially as, in each of these department, much additional matter has been introduced, and many corrections have been made. The embellishments also, it is hoped, will be found to keep pace with its intrinsic worth; but of those which face pages 40 and 462, I may con-

fidently here bespeak the warmest approbation of the skilful. Their accuracy and felicity of execution are alike admirable.—*Author's Preface to vol. iii.*

The History of the late War in Spain and Portugal. By Robert Southey, Esq. 2 vols. 4to.

Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men. By the Rev. Joseph Spence. Arranged with notes, a preparatory Dissertation, and illustrations. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in 8vo.

Works of Ben Jonson, complete; carefully collated with the earliest editions, and corrected; illustrated with Notes, critical and explanatory. To which is prefixed, an original life of the Author. By William Gifford, Esq. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in 9 vols. 8vo.

Journal of a Tour on the Continent, during the years 1813-14; comprising Descriptions of the following Places (most of which have been rendered interesting by late events) Berlin, Stockholm, Petersburg, Moscow, Smolensko, &c. By J. T. James, Esq. Student of Christ Church, Oxford. With plates, 4to.

Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution. 8vo. To be published Quarterly.

No. 1. to be published on the 31st of March, will contain Original Communications from Sir H. Davy, Sir Everard Home, J. F. Daniell, C. Babbage, N. L. Young, R. Phillips, W. T. Brande, J. W. Ireland, J. Millington, Esqs. with Reports of the Lectures, Scientific Intelligence, &c. &c.

The Selections of English Poetry, by Mr. Campbell, are not to appear for the present—as it has been judged better that the critical part of that work, containing a view of English Poetry, should be made a part of Mr. Campbell's Lectures on Ancient and Modern Poetry, which are in preparation, upon a very extensive scale.

The Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1807, being the Seventh Volume of a New Series.

The volume for 1797, in continuation of the former Series, has been some time in the press, and will be published shortly; in which, among much other important matter, will be found a more full and authentic account, than has hitherto appeared, of French Affairs, from the Autumn of 1795 to that of 1797.

The Travels of Ali Bey, in Morocco, Tripoli, &c. are published, in two quarto volumes, illustrated by about one hundred plates.

Mr. C. Blunt, optician, is preparing for the press, a Descriptive Essay on Spectacles, and the apparatus used to assist imperfect vision in the human eye.

P. W. Crowther, Esq. has in the press, the Christian Manual, compiled from a

translation of the Enchiridion Militis Christiani of Erasmus, with copious Scripture notes.

Memoirs of the Ionian Isles, and of their Relation with European Turkey, translated from the original manuscript of M. de Vaucondort, late general in the Italian service, is in the press, with an accurate and comprehensive map.

Mr. William Jones, late acting surgeon at Serampore, will soon publish, a collection of Facts and Opinions relative to Widows burning themselves with the dead bodies of their Husbands, and to other destructive customs prevalent in British India.

Medico-chiurgical Transactions, by the Medical and Chiurgical Society of London, volume the Seventh, is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. J. Ingle has in the press, the Aerial Isles, or the Visions of Malcolm, a poem, with notes.

Jane of France, a historical novel, translated from M. de Geulis, will soon appear in two volumes.

Mr. John Kirby, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, is preparing for publication, Cases in Surgery, with Remarks.

Mr. Boothroyd will complete his Biblia Hebraica in the course of a month. He has also in a state of forwardness, Reflections on the Authorized Version of the Scriptures; reasons for attempting its improvement; and a specimen of such an attempt.

Mr. Thomas Little, jun. has in the press, a duodecimo volume of poems.

Mr. G. M. Butt will soon publish, Sherborne Castle, and other juvenile poems.

The Rev. G. S. Faber has a volume of Sermons in the press.

The Rev. — Case of Hackney, will soon publish an Abridgement of the late Mr. Robinson's Scripture Characters, in a duodecimo volume.

The Lives of Dr. Pocock, Bishop Pearce, Bishop Newton, and Mr. Skelton, taken from the editions of their works, are printing in two octavo volumes.

A new edition, corrected and greatly enlarged, of Dr. Cove's Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England, is in the press.

A second edition of the Devout Communicant is nearly ready.

A new edition of Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Prayers, improved in the arrangement by Mr. Clapham, is in the press.

Mr. Joseph Sams of Darlington, is in the possession of a complete manuscript of the Pentateuch, recently procured from the continent, and deemed to be from fourteen to 1500 years old. This copy is of leather, in two volumes, about two feet broad and 69 long. There is reason to believe it has been above 800 years in one Jewish family on the conti-

ment, and that it is the oldest copy of the Law in existence.

The Jewish Expositor, a new monthly publication, which commenced with the year, contains, among other interesting articles of Hebrew literature and history, an account of the Chinese Jews first mentioned by Gabriel Brotier. These Jews

are represented as having emigrated into China from Persia, in the year of Christ 73. Further notice of this subject will be taken in the Asiatic Journal. The Jewish Exposition is printed for the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, and is sold at sixpence each number.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOME.

THE subjugation of the whole of Ceylon, to British authority, says the Missionary Register for the late month, by the defeat and captivity of the King of Candy, opens new prospects to missionary exertions. The favour of the local authorities to all prudent attempts of this nature has turned the attention of various institutions towards this field of labour. The London and Baptist Missionary Societies have, for several years, maintained missions in the island. The Church Missionary Society has long had Ceylon in its eye, and has been making preparations for the establishment there of a mission on a considerable scale; and is now taking measures which will ultimately lead, it is hoped, to the formation of one of those Christian institutions which it is proposed to establish in the most promising spheres of missionary labour. The Wesleyan Methodists have recently entered on this field, and are making strenuous and successful exertions. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is also pressing forward to this scene.

AGRA.

Shekh Salih, a Mahomedan, born at Delhi, was baptized by the late Rev. David Brown, in the Old Church, Calcutta, on Whit-Sunday, in the year 1811, by the name of Abdool Messeeh, "servant of Christ." In the close of 1812, he left Calcutta, to proceed to Agra, about eight hundred miles NW. of that city, where he sustained the office of reader and catechist under the Church Missionary Society. Some interesting Journals of his proceedings, from the time of his leaving Calcutta to August, 1814, have been drawn up by Mr. Corrie from minutes taken at the time.

The following are extracts from his journal for January 1815, translated and compiled by a friend, from the original minutes of Abdool, written in Hindoostanee.

Jan. 2. In the morning, all the native Christians, men and women, came to prayers in the church, and then went

about their usual occupations. The children first pointed out a verse of the gospel each, and then occupied themselves in their Persian reading. After breakfast, having committed their tasks to memory, they were employed in writing Persian. Abdool retired to his house, to receive any who might wish see him, for the sake of counsel or inquiry. After dinner, occupied in correcting the school-boys' Persian writing. Nuwazish Messeeh and Inayat Messeeh heard them repeat their lessons. Occupied afterwards in looking over the Koran, to prepare answers to the Mahomedan disputers. At four o'clock, heard the boys their lessons, and dismissed them. Abdool then went to meet the Christian brethren, who had come from Gualior to visit him, and brought them to his house. After taking refreshment, prayed together, and went to rest. Accidentally rising in the night, had much discussion respecting the Portuguese Church, and the inventions of their priests. At last, having nothing to answer, they were silent.

Jan. 3. Having performed worship and set the children to their tasks as usual, Abdool was preparing to return to his house, when a handsome well-dressed young man, with several attendants, entered the Kuttra, and inquired, "Where is Abdool Messeeh?" On Abdool's being pointed out, he came up to him; and, having saluted him, said: "I have come a long way to see you: I heard of you in Jaypore. I have read several books of the New Testament, and am fallen into great doubts respecting the Hindoo faith; but, on account of my family, I am afraid to embrace the true way, and I have been in great distress a long time." He then repeated several parts of the gospel; and it appeared from his discourse that he had read much of the Scripture, and had imbibed great suspicion of the soundness of his creed. He then inquired concerning the first conversion of Abdool. Abdool related to him his whole history; and, till eight o'clock, laboured, with arguments drawn from Scripture, to confirm him. The young man, raising his head after long consideration, observed, "What you say is very just. The godhead of the

Lord and Saviour is clear; but it is quite an impossible thing to leave all one's relations and friends." Abdool observed, "Our Saviour has said in the gospel, that *if any one will not leave his friends, for my sake, he is not worthy of me.*" He was silent, and asked for a copy of the Epistle to the Romans, which was given him. He then took a friendly leave. At parting, Abdool asked his name: he replied, "Ramdyal Brahmin;" and said that he was going the next day to Muttra, where his elder brother had gone to bathe; and requested Abdool to pray for him, that God would remove his doubts, and teach him the truth. Abdool answered, "Amen!"

Jan. 4. After worship and tasking the children, a servant of the Hukeem Hyder 'oodden came to call Abdool, saying, that the Hukeem's eldest son had come from the Court of Oojim, to see his father; and having heard of Abdool since his arrival, was desirous to see him. Abdool went, and found the sons of Molwee Umjud, and several of the heads of the city, seated there, and the volume of Mahomedan traditions lying before them. On seeing Abdool, they advanced with kindness to meet him; and the Hukeem's son, who has attended on many Mussulmen as a disciple, inquired after his health. Abdool *inadvertently* replied, that, by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, he was better. All present frowned, and said, "That is an infidel speech. You should not have so said. Jesus Christ is truly a Prophet, but not God; and it is idolatrous to call him so." Abdool replied, "It would be infidelity in a Christian to call Christ merely a Prophet. If Christ is like other Prophets, what advantage have Christians? A Prophet has no power to forgive sins; but our Saviour Jesus Christ has power to forgive sins. It would be stupidity to compare him with mere Prophets." They asked, "By what argument do you prove his power to forgive sins?"—Abdool answered, "By the gospel;" and taking a copy from his man, Dubel Messeeh, he read the ninth chapter of St Matthew: they all listened attentively, and shook their heads in silence. At last the Hukeem's son, a very superior man, said, "If that is the original gospel, and no wise corrupted or interpolated, you are right." Abdool wished, if any of them desired a copy of the gospel to give them one; but they were all ashamed to receive one. "Soon after, the Hukeem Hyder 'ooddeen, fearing such discourses should weaken his influence, and that some disagreement might arise, kindly dismissed Abdool. He had scarcely reached home, when a fever seized him till midnight, and then went off."

Jan. 5. Molwee Rownie, and Moon-shee Meer Ulee, with three of their fol-

lowers came in. After salutation, they sat down, and said that they had heard of Abdool's apostacy, from Mahomed Kulce Khan, in Moradabad; and, having come to Agra on business, they had determined to ascertain his uncleanness, by a personal inquiry. Abdool answered, "God bless you, who have taken such a shameless fellow as you, upon the face of the earth!" Abdool said, "You say true: I am even worse than you describe." On a sudden, they said, in a milder manner, "How will you answer this to God?" Abdool replied, "It is most true, I know not what I can answer; but I hope in the word, that the Lord Jesus Christ himself has spoken, *I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.* I firmly trust, that he, and not another, shall answer for me a sinner. His grace is universal, and he casts out no one from his presence; neither, I trust, will he dismiss me in despair." When they heard this, they rose and departed, and said, "God give you understanding!" Abdool answered, "Amen!"

Jan. 9. In the morning, Abdool was waiting the assembling of the congregation, when a man from Saleh Dhurum Das came, and said that the Saleh's son, who considered himself a prodigy of correctness and religion, was waiting to see him. Abdool promised to go after prayers. Before prayers were over, another man came, and seating himself in a corner, observed what was going on. At last he said, "Certainly what the gospel says is true, and what is therein written is indeed godliness." After prayers, Abdool joined the messenger. They went on, conversing, till they came to the Saleh's house. On entering, they found the young man, very well dressed, sitting at his ease on a carpet, reclining on cushions; and several Fakeers of the Jogee Tribe, sitting, like so many oxen, with their naked bodies rubbed over with dirt; and a very fat one among them, singing out, like the braying of an ass, from a book which he held in his hand. Abdool asked who they were. The young man answered they were mortified Fakeers. Abdool replied, that they did not grow so fat on austerities: these seemed well fed, and at their ease. The company laughed, and commenced a disputation, with arguments *founded on reason.*

Jan. 10. Two Roman Catholics attended service; and, when it was over, began to question concerning the way; and said, "It seems very wrong to us that you pray without the mediation of the Virgin Mary, who is the Mother of God, and without whose intercession no prayer can be acceptable." Abdool set the gospel before them; and said, "If the mediation of the Virgin is to be proved from the holy gospel, be so good as to produce

the passage." They said, "There is a book called 'The Mirror of Holiness,' in which it is written that the Virgin also was born without sin." Abdool answered, "This is some fetch of your Padres. I presume 'The Mirror of Holiness' is written by some of your priests." They assented; and brought a number of vain unfounded arguments, and said that the Pope had lately composed a prayer, and had circulated it, which whoever should read, the sins of seventy years should be forgiven him by God. On hearing this, all who were present laughed, and said that could never be.

Jan. 11. This day, Roshun Ulee, an inhabitant of Shumsabad, arrived from Abdool's friends at Lucknow, and inquired for Abdool in the city. The persons whom he asked spoke opprobriously of Abdool and his belief; and said, "What! do you want to go to that Kuttra, and be deceived? For God's sake don't go. You had much better continue your journey." The man replied, "My good friend, I only asked you the way to the Kuttra: I did not ask your advice. You seem strange madmen here." At last, an Armenian pointed out the way; when he came, and related to Abdool what had passed.

Jan. 12. This morning, during service, a man called out at the door of the Kuttra for a light: another called out to him not to take fire there, for it was impure. This afterward afforded much amusement to the Christians.

Jan. 20. Two or three Hindoos, with marks drawn on their foreheads, came and asked after the Padre Sahib,* and said that they had heard reports of him in the army of the Muharaj, and greatly regretted that they had no opportunity of paying their respects to him. They had heard, they said, that he was an incarnation among the Europeans, and that many persons had from his preaching become Christians.

Jan. 21. Five or six poor widow women of the city were present at worship. After service, they inquired after the Padre Sahib. Abdool answered, that he had not obtained any relief from his complaint; and that he had heard that he had gone on board ship with his lady, with the intention of proceeding to England. They replied, "We all remain with uplifted hands in prayer, that Almighty God would bring him back in health and safety to this country." Abdool gave them a trifle.

Jan. 23.—Molwee Kumur-'oodden, an

* "The English Father," by which appellation they mean Mr. Corrie.—*Edi.*

inhabitant of Murrerut, who was proceeding to Ajmere to visit Maiyun 'ooddeen, seeing Inayut Messeeh standing at the Kuttra door, inquired after Abdool, and came with his companion into the Kuttra: accosting Abdool he said, "I am come from Lucknow, where I met your younger brother, who has called himself Yusuf Messeeh; and I understood from his conversation, that he has also apostatized, like yourself, I therefore suppose, that one by one, your whole family will become apostates." He then inquired the site of the church, and the opinions of men in that quarter. When he heard the state of affairs, and the spread of the gospel, he was greatly astonished; and frowning, and eyeing one by one all the men in the Kuttra, he departed.

Jan. 24.—After the usual service at seven o'clock, and instruction of the children, Abdool was going home to breakfast. Just then a stranger, newly arrived at Agra, came to visit him. He began by saying, that he had come from the Punjab; and having heard Abdool's name exceedingly ill spoken of in the city, the men of which called him Infidel and Apostate, and a Renegade from the faith of Mahomed, he came to ascertain the fact; and if, which God forbid, he should have been correctly informed, to inquire the cause. Abdool replied, "My friend, I was formerly a Mussulman: nay, I was forward in the Mussulman faith; and all my family have been Mussulmen. When I came to read the Holy Book, I found that the Mahomedan faith has not the truth, I, therefore, quitted that way. The visitor said, "This is very strange. You appear to have been well enough as a Mussulman. A dog or a hog would abhor such conduct as yours; and in my whole life, I never saw one so cursed as you, who so shamelessly declare, 'I was a Mussulman, and am become a Christian.' Curse on your conduct! And alas! that Mahomedanism is become so degenerate! Were you in my city, the citizens would quickly speed you to hell." Abdool answered, "My good sir, you condescended to inquire after your servants' affairs: your servant simply related them. Do you break into such anger at the first hearing of such facts? Would you remain silent but a moment, your servant would lay a statement of the holy gospel before you. If it be found worthy of approval, well. If there be any evil in it, command what punishment you will on this sinner." The stranger answered, "It is no injury that I do you; since the prophet has forbidden our reading and hearing the gospel, which has been abrogated."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, March 20, 1816.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East India Stock, was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

The usual routine of business having been disposed of—

The *Chairman* (C. Grant, Esq. M. P.) acquainted the court, that in conformity with the 4th section and 1st chapter of the bye-laws, there would be laid before the proprietors sundry papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last quarterly court.

The title of the papers were then read.

The *Chairman* then stated, that he had likewise to lay before the court an account of the company's stock, *per computation*, drawn out, with respect to India, to the 1st of May, 1814, and with respect to England, to the 1st of May, 1815; and also, copies of proceedings of the court of directors, relative to advice received for the 25th of August 1814, to the 24th of August 1815, ordered by the general court of December last.

SHIPPING SYSTEM.

The *Chairman* next announced, that it had been thought necessary to make the court *special*, on account of certain proceedings which had taken place, respecting the shipping system. Those gentlemen who were connected with that system, knew that it was founded on the principle of a fair and open competition. The vessels were taken up for their duration—and one fixed rate was paid for them. This was the course adopted during the long war, which had recently been closed. It was impossible, while the war lasted, to estimate, accurately, the price of various stores, on the return of peace. But, as it was part of the system to allow, during a period of war, certain contingent expenses, it went on very well, at least for the company—but he could not say, that it was equally beneficial for the ship-owners. Now, at the end of a twenty years' war, the *peace-rates* were found lower, by the ship-owners, than they conceived they could, consistently with their interest, accept. What might be the case, when things returned to their ordinary channel, and, by the operation of the peace, come to their proper level, would be seen hereafter. But, with respect to ships, at present, the price of stores of all kinds, was such, that the owners could not afford to sail them, at the *peace-rate*—which was the only rate the court of directors could, by law, grant them. Exactly the same difficulty occurred in 1802-3, on the conclusion of the peace of Amiens. After a long consideration of

the court of directors, at that time, the question having been also investigated by a special committee of that court, came to a resolution to relieve the ship-owners. They reported their sentiments to the court of proprietors, and requested their sanction for an application to Parliament, to procure such relief, as, under the circumstances of the time, was deemed necessary. The present was a case of precisely the same kind, happening twelve or thirteen years after that which he had reverted to; and the court of directors saw no better way of getting out of the difficulty, than by calling for the consent of that court to go to Parliament, to obtain the requisite power for doing what, in their discretion, might seem proper for the owners. He thought it necessary to open the subject so far; and, wishing to submit to the consideration of the court, more fully, the nature of the case, and the remedy that was required, he should propose that certain papers, connected with the matter, should now be read; and he would afterwards submit to the court a motion founded on them.

The clerk then read the minutes of the proceedings of a court of directors held on Friday, the 1st of March, 1816. The document set forth, that the court had taken into consideration the letters received from several managing owners of ships, taken up for the present season, who had refused to sign their charter-party; alleging, as a reason, the necessity of having extra-rates, beyond the *peace allowances*, granted them,—stating that the present was different from all former periods, except that, subsequent to the peace of Amiens, referring to the high price of stores, and to the great charge of repairs in India and China; all which circumstances, they observed, called on the court to take their case into consideration, and to devise such relief as would prevent them from ruin. The court did not deem it necessary to go at large into the shipping system, which had been done by a committee in February 1803, when an elaborate report was drawn up on that subject, from which they would extract a few paragraphs, which were perfectly applicable to the present situation of the owners. The report of 1803 stated, “that it was perfectly at the option of the company to grant relief or not. The mode was, when a ship was taken up by the company, to fix the price once for all; but the demand for increased rates went to render the price variable, as the price of stores differed. The example being set, in every like case it would apply; and, without some new and ef-

fectual check were adopted, would prevent the *peace-rate* from being kept up to a fixed standard. It might also induce individuals to offer low terms, at first, in the hope that they would afterwards be able to get a compensation. They might bid, not for what they could sail for, but considerably below the regular contract rate, with a view afterwards of regaining compensation, by which means the present shipping-system would be done away. The owners might come forward, on a ground similar to that now advanced, and call for a rate of payment greater than what they had contracted for. It was not merely to be considered as an application for a grant of money, but was to be looked to with reference to its possible ulterior consequences. It was not every claim of this sort that could be entertained. Where a loss was fully and distinctly shewn, relief might be granted. But it would be necessary to distinguish between those who had gone some of their voyages, and those who had the whole to perform. It remained also to be considered, whether they should be relieved at the expense of the present system, made to give up their contracts; or whether such a plan should be devised as would preserve the system, and, at the same time, afford the relief required. The committee would not give an opinion on this point, but, having stated thus much on this important subject, left the court of directors to devise such measures as might appear most conducive to the general good.”—The reasoning brought forward here applied to the present case. The owners of ships now taken up, could not withdraw themselves, without becoming subject to an action for damages; and certainly the *peace-price* of stores had not fallen so low as to enable them to sail, without sustaining considerable loss. The court, therefore, with the example before them, of the long deliberation on the subject, which took place after the peace of Amiens, were of opinion, that the best and safest mode would be to adopt some general plan, which, while it preserved the present system, might give relief to the owners. They knew that no relief could be extended by them, without the consent and approbation of the general court; but they had desired their solicitor to lay a case before their standing counsel, for the purpose of determining whether they could give immediate relief to the owners, by allowing them rate of freight, in time of peace, higher than those they had contracted for; without applying to parliament. On this point they had not yet heard Mr. Bosanquet's opinion. The report then recommended, that the relief granted in the case of 1804, should be again resorted to; but stated that, as the

owners, in many instances, had the benefit of the high rate, applicable to a period of war, it was not just that all the loss should fall on the company. The court therefore recommended, that the owners should be called on for the payment of the penalty mentioned in their bonds, being from 5 to 10,000*l.* for each ship; a deduction being made, in proportion to the number of voyages performed. As there were *five* several acts, relative to the company's shipping, the court expressed their opinion, that it would be extremely convenient, if they were comprised in one act, such alterations being made, as circumstances might appear to require.

A Report of the committee of shipping, which was laid before the court of directors, held on Friday, the 1st of March, was also read. It was, in effect, the same as the preceding document.

The *Chairman* then, by way of introducing the regular consideration of the subject to the court, submitted to the Proprietors the following resolution, for the approbation:—

“That this court, taking into consideration the general advance occasioned in their price of Naval Stores, by the long continuance of the late war, and the other reasons on which the court of directors have proposed to grant to the owners of ships, engaged under the new system, an addition, for the present year only, to their *peace rates* of freights, are of opinion, that although the owners of those ships can have no claim to any increase of rates spontaneously proposed by themselves, in the way of free competition, yet as the prices of naval stores have not, from the circumstances of the time, fallen to a *peace level*, and the owners are subjected to much expense in the outfit of their ships, at their *peace rates* of freight must expose them to heavy loss, this court is willing, on the present occasion, to grant to the said owners relief in the manner suggested by the court of directors, provided the same may be done with safety to the existing shipping system. And this court doth, therefore authorise the court of directors to request the sanction of Parliament to the grant of the proposed relief, with such precaution as may prevent it from affecting the stability of that system.”

He (the *Chairman*) had only to observe, in proposing this resolution, that it was, in substance, entirely, and, in words, almost the same, with that which the court adopted in 1803, on a case exactly similar to the present. Though it was to be lamented, for different reasons, that such an occurrence had taken place, because it rendered a proceeding necessary, that militated against the principle pursued for many years—that of open com-

petition and the adherence to one regular rate—yet as it had happened but once before, and probably would not again, for a considerably longer period, it was an inconvenience, he presumed, that might well be submitted to, rather than give up that system which had been so beneficial to the company. On this ground, he felt no hesitation in proposing the resolution.

Mr. Hume suggested the propriety of granting some delay, before the court came to a decision.

The Chairman said, the court of directors, in the view they had taken of this case, were borne out by the opinion of the committee of 1803, whose decision was the result of a long and accurate consideration of the question. Acting under the experience, and pursuing the example of that committee, they thought that there was no occasion for deferring the question. The directors were equally willing to consult the benefit of the owners as the advantage of the company—and certainly there was enough of the session unexpired to render hurry unnecessary. But, if there was no reason to doubt the statements made by the owners, which, he believed, they were ready to substantiate, he could see nothing that called for delay.

Mr. Hume was satisfied that the importance of this question demanded further time for consideration. Although, he was ready, at all times, to admit, that the proceedings of former days should be attended to in that court, yet he thought that the precedent of 1804 was a bad one—and, looking to their finances, at the present time, ought not to be acted upon. He wished the court to know clearly the reasons why he objected to this resolution. Those ship-owners, who now asked for relief from their present difficulties, had acted spontaneously.—(Hear, hear.) In answer to the advertisement of the Company, who wanted shipping, they became bidders. Their tenders were lowest, and were consequently accepted of. It was for them to calculate the smallest sum they could take. If they had not made up their minds on the subject, why did they send in any tender? Why did they interfere with others, whose tenders being higher, were rejected—and which, but for them, would probably have been agreed to. Here was an end to all contracts, if an individual having once agreed to certain terms, were allowed to depart from them. He wished to know, whether an estimate had been formed of the probable expense attending the proposed relief? It was important that information should be given to the court on that point. It sounded very well, to say, “deduct 5,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* from each ship.” But that

was nothing, when the owner received 30 or 40,000*l.* to pay it.—(Hear, hear.) He wanted an estimate of the expense—and he wanted to know, whether the owners were willing to give up the extra expenses, which would not be incurred by repairing in time of peace? These were considerations that ought to weigh with the court. They ought not hastily to adopt a resolution, in opposition to the contracts made by the owners, and in opposition to the terms which others had offered, but which had been refused. Certainly the subject ought to be well considered before the resolution was agreed to—and, as the honourable Chairman had observed that there was plenty of time, and that no necessity existed for a hurried proceeding, he hoped the court would feel it more decorous, more proper, and more consistent with justice to all parties, to postpone the question for fourteen days, until gentlemen had an opportunity of examining and understanding it. He did not wish to delay the business of the court unnecessarily—but, if his statement were correct—if this were a proceeding which struck at the root of all contracts—then, he conceived the proprietors would feel with him that a few days delay were absolutely necessary.

Mr. Lowndes, said, that he had always, in matters of contract, been surprised at one thing. When a parcel of contractors suffered loss by their speculations, they regularly called upon the public to remunerate them; but, when they made *cent. per cent.* they would never give up a farthing of it. He did not understand this. He could not tell why the public were to make good all the losses, while the contractors pocketed all the gains.—(a laugh.) Some years ago, many of our merchants imported great quantities of grain; and he was very glad of it, for, but for the supply thus afforded, the country would have been starved. When the sale became slack, and the merchants began to lose, not at all recollecting the immense profits they had previously made, they went to Parliament. For what? Why to procure relief for the losses they had sustained. But it appeared to him, that contractors ought to put up with the losses as well as with the gains. Now, with respect to the shipping contract, he would mention a case in point, to shew that there was a *snake in the grass*. He would say this, although a gentleman, for whom he had the greatest respect, was a ship-owner. This proved, that friendship would not make him swerve from the execution of his duty. Indeed, if he were called on to give up either his friend or his country, he would not hesitate for a moment—he would adhere to his country. Gentlemen must be aware,

that leases were often granted, in which covenants were inserted, binding the lessee not to build on certain places, lest a prospect should be shut out, or for any other reason. Now, he recollected, when the rage for building was at its height, houses were erected in the Old Crescent, at Bath, though there was a penalty of 10,000*l.* for building on that spot. But how did the matter stand? The people found it was worth their while, such was the rage for building, to pay the penalty. They did so. They paid 10,000*l.* and put 20,000*l.* in their pocket. Was there not something of a similar nature, with regard to giving up the penalty of 5,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* in this case? Instead of losing 5,000*l.* the contractors would probably make 10 or 15,000*l.* Therefore he called on the court to pause and deliberate before they agreed to such a proposition, as the remitting 5,000*l.* to each ship. There would be an end to contracts of this nature, if they suffered such a proceeding. Each party should be bound, in honour, to abide by his contract, whether profitable or unprofitable. If it happened to be the latter, let the sufferer endeavour to make a better contract the next time. He agreed with the honourable gentleman (Mr. Hume) who understood this subject much better than he did, that it would be better to discuss the question fourteen days hence, that they might have time to consider and reflect, before they gave their judgment, in a matter of such serious consequence.

The Chairman said, the honourable gentleman who had just sat down, had mistaken one very material point. Instead of giving up the penalty of 5,000*l.* it was intended to press it—to make the owners pay it—as a part of the consideration on which the court would be induced to accommodate, in some degree, those who were injured by the present peace rates, as contrasted with the price of stores. An honourable member (Mr. Hume) had inquired, what relief was to be granted? what the company would be called on to pay? The court of directors had not thought proper to bring that forward. If they stated that point to the court, the owners would soon be apprized of it, and, under all circumstances, they would endeavour to make the company act up to any incidental declaration on that head. They (the directors) were not so green as to act in that manner.—(a laugh.)—What they wanted was, to procure the sanction of the court of proprietors to apply to parliament, and when they got the necessary power from the legislature, they would make the best and most discreet use of it, for the benefit of the company. It was important that the ships should be continued in the service of the company. If the owners were in-

capable of sailing them—and, he believed, in many instances, they would be so—then let the proprietors see how they would be inconvenienced by it. He did not mean to say that they would have no resource.

The company were not in the power of any set of men, and let not the ship-owners value themselves on that point. But it would surely be more convenient to make use of the present ships, which were built for the company's service, than to go into the market and take up any ships that might offer.

If the judgment, given by the executive body, after long and solemn consideration, together with the evident necessity of the case, were not sufficient to induce the court to entrust the power called for in the hands of the directors—a power which they did not abuse at a former period—he knew of no circumstance that could lead them to agree to it. He conceived it was very advisable to avoid all unnecessary delay; and having made these few observations, he would leave the court to decide as they might think fit.

Mr. K. Smith.—“How far is it intended to go back with this relief?”

The Chairman.—“Not an hour.”

Mr. K. Smith.—“Are all the ships going out to be relieved?”

The Chairman.—“Perhaps the honourable gentleman may be amongst the very few who will not seek for relief.—In that case the company will not tender it.”

Mr. K. Smith said, though he might ask for relief, he felt that he was not one of those who deserved it.—(a laugh) Ten years hence, in the event of a war, they would be in the same state as they were now. Materials would be at the same price, ten years hence, as they were now. Under these circumstances, if gentlemen tendering at a fair, honest, and upright price, were thrown out of the market, and lower tenders taken, what right had those who sent them in to complain? He would sooner forfeit his 5,000*l.* than give up his opinion on this point. However, it was impossible for the ships to sail at the present prices—they could not sail, at the rates now tendered.—Therefore, he asked, whether all the ships were to be relieved—those built two, three, or even ten years ago?

The Chairman said, that was a question he was not prepared to answer, nor did he think it at all material; because what the court of directors now proposed to be adopted was a principle to be acted on in cases of great necessity, and no other. With respect to the observation, that ships now tendered could not sail at the proposed rates, he could only say, that the honourable gentleman must know more on this subject than the

court of directors, for they were not acquainted with the terms on which the ships were tendered. The hon. gentleman had made a mistake, when he said, that the same thing would occur, ten years hence, if a war came on. He (the Chairman) denied this. It was after a war, immediately when peace was concluded, that the inconvenience arose.—In time of war there was no difficulty whatever, the rates being established and settled; but it was when war had ceased, and, peace having succeeded, a sufficient time had not elapsed for things to find their natural level—it was then that the inconvenience was felt. But the present shipping system had operated so favourably for the Company, that he thought it much better to put up with a temporary inconvenience than to abandon it.—*(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. S. Dixon wished to ask a question which would direct his line of conduct on this occasion. The hon. Chairman proposed to go to parliament, for powers which the court of directors did not at present possess. Now he wanted to know, whether they meant to ask parliament for *specific* allowances to be made to the ship-owners—or, having received the necessary powers, would they reserve to themselves, as he hoped they would, to decide how far each ship was entitled to relief? If a general principle were adopted for all, it would be extremely dangerous—but, if the court of directors exercised their discretion, on each claim, he had no reason to doubt but that justice would be done both to the Company and to the ship-owners.

The Chairman observed, that the hon. gentleman had apprehended the thing correctly. It was intended to call on parliament, to give a discretion to the court of directors, under the sanction of the general court, to grant such allowances to the ship-owners as might appear necessary. And, he would add, in order to satisfy some gentlemen, that all those transactions would be completely open to the view of the proprietors. After they had done any thing under the sanction and authority of the court, it would be open to animadversion. Every allowance granted, on account of any ship, would become matter of canvas, if the proprietors pleased.

Mr. D. Kinnaird was anxious the court should consider whether it was expedient to come to a decision now? From what had originally fallen from the hon. chairman, there was no foundation for precipitating the decision. And, what the hon. gentleman had recently stated, placed in a stronger point of view, the necessity of delay. The hon. Chairman allowed, that the shipping system should be preserved—therefore, any resolution

of exception, which went to prevent that system from being destroyed was wise.—But let the court observe the situation in which they were now placed. They were asked to do that which was done on a former occasion—and, on the precedent then set, they were required to act now. If they immediately agreed to this proposition, they at once sanctioned the precedent. The principle would then be adopted, that, whenever a peace came, after a war, as the hon. Chairman had expressed it, the company must resort to the same mode. He did not mean to say, that it was not wise—but, as they were called on to establish a principle that was to be acted on in future, and as it involved an exception to the general system, he submitted whether it was not more proper to deliberate on it, and come to the result slowly and cautiously, rather than hasten to a vote immediately, on a proposition, the merits of which no gentleman, who heard it now, for the first time, could understand. He, for one, could not give an opinion on it—and, therefore, he requested that time might be allowed him, in order that he might examine the subject. Certainly, the proposition, coming from the court of directors, deserved the most favourable construction—and he felt, that, when he had examined it, he should perfectly agree with them. But, looking to it, as affecting their future proceedings, to come to an immediate decision, when gentlemen had expressed doubts on the subject, would, to say the least of it, be *very indecorous*. He should, therefore, support the suggestion, that the consideration of the proposition should be put off for fourteen days. A laugh had been excited, not very justly, he conceived, at the expression of a gentleman near him (Mr. K. Smith). That expression in his opinion, did the hon. gentleman very great credit. "It is my interest," said he, "to have this relief; and, if other men seek for and get it, I am willing to take it; but, in this my interest is opposed to yours, the proprietors. I say, as a proprietor, it against your interest to grant it." This declaration gave him the very best reason for questioning the propriety of this relief. The hon. gentleman (Mr. K. Smith) seemed to say, that it was for the benefit of ship-owners, and of all contractors, to keep them to the terms they had proposed. In order to encourage real good capitalists to contract, and not wild and visionary speculators, it was much better to make the contractors now and then feel, that they must not speculate rashly, but send in fair estimates, and perform what they had contracted to do, whether beneficial or not. Those who asked a fair and reasonable rate, were the persons whom the compa-

ny ought to contract with—for there was a moral certainty that they would perform their engagements. They ought rather to deal with a man on a good sound principle, which offered a fair prospect for the fulfilment of the engagement entered into, than take a smaller price, leaving the company at the mercy of those who made the tender, to give up the contract, on paying 5,000 or 10,000l.

Mr. R. Jackson. Having heard the papers read, and having attended to the clear and candid statement contained in them, and to the explanation given by the hon. chairman, the question appeared to him to stand thus:—"The law, if acted up to, might operate with somewhat of undue severity, and, therefore, the court of directors were anxious to administer relief, under the circumstances of the case. The court had not yet had an opportunity of perusing the opinion of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Bosanquet) on the point propounded to him. But, he believed, as far as he was acquainted with the act, that the court of directors could not proceed without legislative authority. Therefore, if he understood the hon. chairman rightly, it was intended to apply to the legislature, not for any specific allowance, but to enable the court of directors, under the powers called for, to exercise their discretion, and act with equity, under all the circumstances of the case. It might be questioned, whether this was a dangerous power to place in the hands of the directors, since it went to alter a system that had been acted on for twenty years. He confessed he spoke with something like a practical feeling, (and he believed the same feeling was entertained by others) which he had spent so many years of his youth, in bringing forward and maturing. He was most anxious that it should be preserved. He precisely hoped that it would be kept up, because on its stability depended the great question, whether America or England should be the traders to the East Indies.—*(Hear, hear.)* Therefore, he looked with a strong jealousy, he trusted with a laudable jealousy, to any proposition which tended to alter it. This resolution might appear to some to be an infraction of that principle which he was as careful and as anxious as he could be to preserve. It therefore came to this, whether the power sought for by the court of directors should be given on the mere ceremony of reading those papers, or whether individuals should have an opportunity of reading and examining them, in order that they might be satisfied, that the bill or act demanded, was as pure and perfect in itself, as he understood it was. To urge this as a question would be useless—because the wish of the directors, in a case like this, would certainly be the feeling

of the majority of proprietors. He therefore would take the liberty humbly to advise, that the delay of a few days should be granted. He did so, on two grounds,—first, that the most jealous should be satisfied that the great principle of the shipping system was not likely to be infringed—and next, that contractors should learn, that they were not, too lightly, to be relieved from the fulfilment of their contracts; for, when over, they thought they had nothing to do, but to get their claim for relief attended to by the directors, and that they would then pass through the court of proprietors, almost *per forma*, they would not care what low prices they tendered.—*(Hear, hear.)* As surely as the concession of 1803, was now quoted as an authority for remission, so surely would the present request, if too lightly granted, be quoted for remission on some future occasion; and, instead of having fair tenders, all kinds of contractors and speculators would send in proposals, which, they were conscious would not remunerate them; and they would depend on getting their claims to compensation easily passed through the court of proprietors, by which a good profit would be ultimately secured. For these two reasons, he begged leave to advise (and he felt that he would have the sanction of every gentleman present for offering the suggestion) that a future day should be appointed for considering the question. In his opinion, it was most proper that delay should take place, since it would shew to the persons calling for relief, that their demand would not be complied with, except on mature deliberation—and it would give gentlemen, not conversant with the subject, an opportunity of investigating it, and thus enable them to decide correctly on the proposition. With these feelings, he hoped a few days would be granted for the consideration of the papers.

The Chairman believed he could say with perfect correctness, that the court of directors did not come forward, to state any proposition against the sense of the proprietors. If it were the wish of the court to delay this matter for a short time, there certainly could be no objection to it. At the same time, he begged leave to state, that the court of directors had offered to the consideration of the proprietors the resolution that had been read, because, in the former case, of 1803, there was but one deliberation on it. Besides there was this point to be considered—that the present *direction* was leading to a close, and it was better, in his opinion, that those persons, under whom the business had originated, should finish it, than to leave it open for discussion, at a remote period. If, therefore, any near approaching day were proposed,

he thought it would be more proper than that already mentioned. He was extremely glad to hear that the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson,) continued so staunch to that system which he had so long supported; and he could assure the learned gentleman, that he felt very considerable difficulty in bringing forward the motion before the court; but he did so in consequence of the strong conviction he felt, that it was the only mode which remained to keep those vessels afloat, that were specially built for the service of the company.

Mr. D. Kinnaird proposed that the consideration of the motion should be postponed to Wednesday se'night.

Mr. Hume,—"I hope the opinion of our standing counsel will then be laid before us."

The *Chairman*,—"The learned counsel's opinion is now here; he clearly thinks that we must go to parliament."

The motion for postponing the consideration of the question to Wednesday, the 27th of March, was then agreed to.

MANDAMUS TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

The *Chairman* said, before the court broke up, he wished to address the proprietors on a question of a nature very different from any that had heretofore been introduced to their notice. It was a question of *power* between the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India, and the court of directors.—(*Hear, hear.*) That board had been instituted for thirty years; and an event had lately taken place, nothing similar to which, had, during that time, before occurred. The directors had been served with a *mandamus* from the Court of King's Bench, commanding them to send out a certain dispatch to India, which they had previously refused to do; they, and their legal advisers, maintaining, that the board of controul, in altering the dispatch in question, had gone beyond their legal powers. The dispatch related to the allotment of money, in a case of purchase. The commodity purchased was rice. The court of directors had, from the commencement, but one opinion on this subject. On many other questions they had manifested a difference of opinion; but, with respect to the point at issue between the board of controul and the court of directors, but one sentiment prevailed—namely, that the board were going beyond the limit prescribed to them by the law, in altering a dispatch which related to the private money concern of the company.—(*Hear, hear.*) On this ground they had resisted the transmission of the dispatch to India, for seven or eight years. For a considerable time after they first opposed this stretch of authority on the part of the board of controul, the question re-

mained entirely dormant. It was again raised by the board, about three years ago, and at length came to an issue, in the only possible way. The board of controul applied to the King's Bench for its interference; and from thence the case, as respected the nature of the dispatch, was brought before the privy council. They decided in favour of the board of controul; and the consequence was, that a *mandamus* was issued forth, directing the executive body to send the dispatch out to India. They were, of course, obliged to comply with that direction. But, as the court of directors thought it their duty to be tenacious of the powers granted to them by law—powers of a very limited description, and apt to be trenched on by the superior authority of the board of controul; they felt it necessary in the present case, that the whole proceedings should be laid before the proprietors. The circumstance was so remarkable, as to render it improper that it should be passed over in silence; therefore the directors had brought it under the notice of the court.—(*Hear, hear.*) The papers connected with this affair were prepared for the inspection of the court of proprietors. They were very voluminous, commencing at an early period; for the transaction that had given rise to the question of power, took place sixteen or eighteen years ago. If gentlemen wished, therefore, to go minutely into the business, they must look back to that period. The series of documents would be opened for their examination. It comprised the correspondence between the board of controul and the court of directors, and every other proceeding down to the present moment. Among the more recent documents was an act of the court of directors, minuting their reasons, at some length, for the conduct they had pursued. It involved a question, connected with the proceedings of an individual, formerly in the company's service; but that was a point of minor consideration; and they wished to bring the matter under the consideration of the court of proprietors, without reference to it, and merely as a question of power. If it were found, on inspecting those papers, that the board of controul had, in the judgment of the proprietors, transgressed their limits, it would be satisfactory to the directors to find themselves upheld by their constituents, in the course they had so long pursued, as that which their duty called on them to adopt.—(*Hear, hear.*) With respect to the issue, it did appear, from the decree of the privy council, that the dispatch, altered by the board of controul, related to the civil and military affairs of the company, and, therefore came within the jurisdiction of the board, as provided for in the act of parliament.

The court of directors, however, maintained, that it was a question of money, which they alone had in their hands, and over which the board had legally no power whatever. And they resisted the power of that body to put their hands into the company's purse on any occasion.—(*Hear, hear.*) This was the main feature of the dispute. As he had observed before, it was a question of power; and, having stated these facts to the proprietors, he had only further to say, that the papers necessary to a full understanding of the case were now ready. It remained with the proprietors to express their wish, either to have them exhibited, in the house, in manuscript, or to have them printed, if they were not too voluminous. He should now sit down anxious to hear the sentiments of the court on the subject he had introduced.

Mr. Hume,—"I understood it was the intention of the court of directors that the papers alluded to should be read."

The *Chairman*,—"That might be thought an *ex parte* proceeding. This is a case in which it was necessary to enter very much into the conduct of the individual whose proceedings gave rise to the question. In stating their view of it, the directors were obliged to go, at considerable length, into a narrative of the fact. They wished, however, not to bear hard on that individual, but merely to speak to the question of power, and the proceedings that had given rise to it. The course pursued by the board of controul was a very extraordinary one; and the directors not only wished the proprietors, but the public to know it.

Mr. Hume said, the resolution of the court of directors ought to be read, on this very ground. He considered the present to be a question of vital importance. It was simply this—whether the company were to exist or not? (*Hear, hear.*)—whether they are to have power, directly or indirectly, to manage their finances? And whether it was or was not necessary to keep his majesty's ministers, not merely to the tenor, but to the express letter of the law, as it was almost universally understood, and had been acted on up to the present time? How had it been understood? That it debarred the board of controul from all interference with the pecuniary affairs of the company. Every gentleman, he was convinced, who heard the resolution of the court of directors read, would feel that the present was a case that called for an open, decided, and manly expression of the determination of the proprietors to support their executive body.—(*Hear, hear.*) If they did not do so, their attendance in that court was useless.—(*Hear, hear.*) He therefore submitted to the proprietors, *Asiat. Journ.*—No. IV.

that they should have the resolution of the court of directors read, for their satisfaction and information. If it was thought that it contained partial reflections on the individual from whose case this business had arisen, he would request the court to suspend any opinion they might be inclined to form on those points, and to confine themselves to the abstract question between the board of controul, and the court of directors. He had read the resolution, and he thought it contained some passages that might have been left out. But their introduction had evidently been occasioned by the anxious wish of the directors to go to the very beginning of the transaction, and to give to the proprietors the fullest possible information. He submitted that this document ought to be read—and then it would be for the court to determine, whether the whole correspondence between the court of directors and the board of controul, limiting it entirely to the exertion of power, without any reference to the conduct in India, of the individual so often alluded to, should be laid before them. They would then have to decide, whether the board of controul had a right to interfere with any power, or to alter any dispatch about to be sent out to India, respecting money matters? This duty the proprietors would have to perform, both as it was connected with their own interests, and with those of the country at large. He had seen some of the correspondence, and every letter that he had perused strongly supported the course taken by the directors, and clearly proved the right they had to object to the conduct of the board of controul. Indeed, so conclusive were the arguments, that he was at a loss to see the smallest ground on which his majesty in council could call on the directors to obey the orders of the board of controul, in relation to this dispatch. The documents should, he conceived, be read—and then, at a future day, no very remote one he hoped, the court could deliberate on the subject, and pass such resolutions as might appear proper. They ought, as far as the court had an opportunity of doing so, to let his majesty's ministers know, that they were not to act contrary to the fair meaning of the act of the legislature. They might appeal to his majesty in council; but even he, elevated as his situation was, had no right to decide on any other foundation, but that of the law—he ought, in every instance, to act up to the spirit of the law.—(*Hear, hear.*) The trifling expense of printing the papers was nothing, when compared with the immense magnitude of the point in dispute; and, when the resolution was read, he really believed, that there was not an individual in the court who would object to having the whole of the corres-

poundence, as far as it respected the question of power, laid before them.

Mr. Lowndes said, as this question affected the rights of the company—and as it was important that the land-marks of the power belonging to the board of control, should be fixed—he hoped the subject would be discharged in a calm and impartial manner. He trusted they would neither lead too much to their feelings, as proprietors; nor, on the other hand, from sentiments of friendship, or from an overwhelming zeal, an ardent loyalty, look with too lenient an eye upon the conduct of His Majesty's ministers. It was their duty to steer clear of *Scylla* and *Charybdis*.—(a laugh.) A few days ago, however, he had been carried away to express his opinion freely in their favour—not because he felt that burning loyalty he had alluded to, but because he thought the property-tax was a very good one.—(laughter and hisses.) Be that as it might, he hoped the company would now make a gallant stand against the board of control, and show them that they would maintain their first rights, in spite of every attempt to contract their power. This attempt of the board of control ought to be watched with the utmost jealousy—for, of all the passions of the human mind, the love of power was the most general and the most violent. Like air, it entered into every thing. Our private quarrels were all about power. Even the domestic disputes between man and wife were occasioned by a desire of superiority—they were mere struggles for power.—(laughter.) The love of power, like the brazen serpent, was disposed to swallow up the rest of the passions. The court therefore ought to consider this question, as the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) had observed, as affecting the vital interests of the company. The point in dispute was, whether they should exist as a company, holding a lease, on certain condition; or whether the board of control should invalidate that lease, and alter it, *volens volens*, at their pleasure? The company existed under an act of parliament; and he trusted they would always adhere to, and defend, their rights, whether they were assailed by the administration of the country, or by any other persons. The court would, he had no doubt, consider the subject, like judges on the bench, in a candid and impartial manner—neither calling for powers that did not belong to them, nor giving up a single iota of their just rights. It would be most dangerous if any part of their authority was wrested from them; for, there was an old saying, that, if you gave an inch to a certain description of persons, they would assuredly take an ell.—(a laugh.) He called on the court to look to the dreadful effects which the thirst of

power had produced in Europe, during the last twenty years. The events which the history of that period recorded, shewed the necessity of opposing every stretch of authority, in the first instance. The court ought not, and would not, give up a particle of the power which was entrusted to their executive, but would, to the last moment, assert their just rights.

Mr. Trower believed there was but one opinion in that court, as to the necessity of bringing this question under consideration. After the statement which had been made, they were bound to investigate the transaction. They owed it to the gentlemen behind the bar—they owed it to themselves—and they equally owed it to the country in general. The question, therefore, was, in what tangible shape could the subject be brought before the court? Many gentlemen would not like to wade through the immense body of documents, which had accumulated in eighteen or nineteen years.—(hear, hear.)—therefore he thought it would be better if an abstract were made, so as to enable the proprietors to become acquainted with all the essential points of the case.—(hear, hear.) It was, as the hon. chairman had very truly observed, a question of power. And experience had too often shewn, that the board of control wished, whenever an opportunity occurred, to overstep the bounds of the act of parliament, by which their authority was defined.—(hear, hear.)—The court should, therefore, exercise great jealousy in looking at this transaction. They knew that their court of directors had but one object, and that was in unison with the feelings of the proprietors; but they also knew, that it was a very possible case for the board of control to have views extremely different. He, therefore, desired, that an abstract of the correspondence should be laid before them, which would bring the question under their consideration, in a tangible shape.

Mr. Hume—"The necessary documents are not so numerous as the hon. gentleman seems to suppose. The first letter is dated the 30th of May, 1808; there are also letters written in 1809, 1812, and 1814—so that eight or nine letters comprise the whole subject."

Mr. Drew said, the simple question seemed to be,—the court of directors having exercised their discretion, and that having been overruled by the board of control, sanctioned by the court of King's Bench, and by the King in council, whether the proprietors could now take any step? It was his opinion, that the privy council having decided on the question, and the court of King's Bench having granted a *mandamus*, it was too late for them to say that the board had as

much power as that which they contended for. However tenacious the proprietors might be of their rights, their proceedings could only end now in their united approbation of the conduct pursued by the directors—they could not alter the charter, nor the law as it has been expounded.

The Chairman said, they had no such expectation. On the contrary, he had stated, that the dispatch ordered to be sent out by the board of control, and the court of King's Bench, was in progress to go to India. They did not hope for a reversal of the judgment. But, as the directors were placed in the extraordinary and most unpleasant situation of having a *mandamus* served on them from the court of King's Bench, and as gentlemen might very naturally ask, how did you get into that situation? it was considered right that the subject should be brought before the proprietors in the way which he had stated. It was not intended by the directors to bear hard on the individual who had given rise to the whole question. They had acted in that manner which appeared to them to be correct; and, if the case of that person were again to be tried, they certainly would bring forward every thing he had adduced in his defence, as well as the reasons which induced the court of directors to decide as they had done. But, in bringing the question of power before the court, it was impossible to do that exactly. They had only a choice of difficulties; they wished to state the circumstances to the proprietors, as fully as possible, and then to submit it to their wisdom, to act as they pleased. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) stated, that the subject was fully comprised in five or six letters. The letters alluded to were, undoubtedly, proper to be read, but they did not go sufficiently into the merits of the case. They went to support the principles stated in the document drawn up by the directors which had been frequently alluded to. The court of directors were not, therefore, anxious that their view of the question should be read, in the first instance, lest they might be accused of a wish to prepossess the proprietors. If, however, gentlemen desired to have an outline of the facts, that document certainly did contain one.

Mr. D. Kinnaird observed, that this subject having been once mentioned by the hon. chairman, no doubt could be entertained of the propriety of its being taken up by the court. The question having been introduced, it appeared that something more than a mere statement of facts ought to come from the chair. Some substantive proposition ought to be made—or some act of the court of directors should be laid before the proprie-

tors—on which the motion for printing papers might properly be entertained. That motion, he thought, ought to proceed from the directors themselves, in order to bring the question directly under the consideration of the court. The objection made to reading the resolution of the court of directors, shewed that they felt a strong indisposition to prejudice the case, by introducing to the proprietors an officer who had fallen under the censure of the company. But it was a question, whether, having disclaimed that object, such declaration would not satisfy the friends of the hon. officer, and induce them to suffer that document to be read. If the resolution were read, their course would then be quite clear and straight forward. If, however, any objection were opposed to laying it before the court, they might, by a very simple proceeding, obviate the difficulty. Any gentleman, having heard that a *mandamus* had been directed to the executive body, might request that all papers, relative to the case which ended in that *mandamus*, should be printed for the use of the proprietors; taking care that none were produced but those which were absolutely necessary. The straight forward way seemed to be, that the court of directors should announce that they had received a *mandamus*, and that they had, in consequence, entered into a resolution, which being read, they could then hunt the subject up to its origin.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the mode of proceeding was extremely simple. The court of directors had thought it right to put together a statement of facts to justify themselves to their constituents; but, they observed, that this statement was open to the charge of being *ex parte*. From the nature of the thing, it must be so—it was impossible that it could be otherwise. Of course many documents were referred to, that would bring under the notice of the court the conduct of an officer who had fallen under the displeasure of the company. But the thing being done, it appeared to him that the document should be read. The business could not stop here—it must be resolved to bring it under the consideration of the court in one way or another. The hon. Chairman might for instance, state at large, by way of speech, the various facts that led to the question. But surely it was the shortest way to have the resolution read, which embraced all the necessary points. There could be no impropriety in it, because it referred to an individual whose conduct was closely connected with the original proceeding.—Those who heard the resolution read, would learn what documents were necessary to be moved for, in order to consider the case candidly and justly with

reference to all parties. But it did appear to him that they could not move for the proper papers until the resolution was read. It was not very long, but it was highly interesting—and gentlemen being once in possession of it, would know how to conduct themselves in the future stages of the discussion.

Mr. S. Dixon said, no man deferred more to the opinion of another than he did to that of his learned friend—but, on this occasion, he was compelled to hold different sentiments from those which his learned friend supported. If the papers were to be printed, he thought none of them ought to be read this day. The subject which was recently before them, and which respected compensation, was put off on account of its great importance. It was not, however, near so important as that which was now under consideration. He, therefore, hoped that a similar course would be pursued here. Let the resolution, and all the necessary papers be printed; and on some future day, when all the proprietors, not only those who were present, but those who were absent, had made themselves acquainted with the subject, it could be most advantageously brought forward. He thought it would hardly be fair, that he, or any other gentleman, should leave the court, after having heard a single document read, with an impression, that would not, perhaps, be borne out by the papers, when laid before them. He hoped, therefore, that no document would be read, this day—but that the resolution, and the papers on which it was founded, should be ordered to be printed, preparatory to the regular discussion of the question.

Mr. Trower said, that, in the observations which he had taken the liberty to make, he was completely misunderstood, if it was thought that he objected to reading the resolution, or report, of the court of directors. When he spoke, he imagined that it was intended to read it.—(*Hear, hear.*) From what he had since heard stated, he was still farther persuaded of the propriety of that report being laid before them. It would be more regular, perhaps, that the *mandamus* should precede the report. By that means they would have some ground on which they could move for the production of papers necessary for the use of the proprietors. So far from objecting to the reading of the report, he thought they ought, without delay, to be placed in possession of it.

Mr. P. Moore, M. P. said, on a former question, that of compensation to be granted to the ship-owners, a day was appointed for the consideration of the subject; and he did not know why a future period should not be set apart for the discussion of this question. When he requested that the papers should be laid be-

fore them, it was more for the convenience of others than for his own, because he had already made himself acquainted with the question. He had read, with attention, the document drawn up by the directors, purporting to be “the protest of the executive trust against the proceedings of his majesty’s ministers.” The statement which it contained filled him with the utmost alarm for the very existence of the company. If the principle laid down by the board of control was not resisted with as much determination as their meditated encroachment, in 1804,—(when he Mr. Moore) took an active part in the discussion, occasioned by the commissioners introducing the word “*commercial*” into one of the company’s dispatches)—the administration of the affairs of their military establishment—of their treasury—and of their revenue—would be taken out of their hands. This would certainly be the case, unless the principle was successfully opposed. It therefore became the court not to dispose of this question, on the mere reading of the resolution adverted to. Whenever the court came to read the dispatch, and to mark the alteration that had been made in it, they would clearly see their danger, and they would know how to estimate the talents and integrity of those who endeavoured to avert it.—(*Hear, hear.*) They would applaud the proceedings of their directors—they would rally around them—and they would use every effort to bring them through the struggle manfully. (*Hear, hear.*) If they did not act thus, they would have but an imperfect jurisdiction over the affairs of India—they would have but little control over the expenditure of their own property. He would now state to the court, from what he had read on the preceding day, how the facts of the case stood. A dispatch was ordered, by the board of control, to be sent out to India. The court of directors refused obedience to the order, because it was a dispatch that ought not to be sent out, as it assumed a jurisdiction over the affairs of the company, which was not warranted by the legislature. The Board of Control, however, maintained their point—and the executive trust, in consequence, appealed to the king in council; and the question was decided against the company. But who were they who came to this decision? The very parties who, in another department, originally ordered the dispatch to be transmitted to India.—(*Hear, hear.*) Having done that, the propriety of which was questioned, as members of another department of state, they met together, and approved of their own act. Such was the decision that took place—which he would contend, proceeded on a misinterpretation of the act of parliament; it assumed a jurisdiction dan-

gerous to the company, and no less dangerous to the empire; and gave the board of control an authority which they ought not to possess, because they were not entitled to it. The next step was the *mandamus*. Now here he must observe, that the judges of the court of King’s Bench had no right to be guided by the decision of the king in council. They ought to have looked to the act of parliament, by which the question was governed, and to have given it its just interpretation. But they did not do this—no, they assumed that the decision of the king in council was correct, and on that they turned to the directors and said, “you must send this dispatch to India.” Here they were completely at issue with his majesty’s ministers—with those gentlemen who approved, in one department of the state, of an act they had authorised in another. They were, although they appeared in different departments, the self-same men. Although on one day they might wear green coats, and on another black, they were still the same men, and had very modestly approved of their own proceeding. In 1804, in Lord Sidmouth’s administration, which, like the present, was fond of encroaching on the company’s rights, an attempt, something like the present, was made. In that case, the board of control introduced the word “*commercial*” into a dispatch, which occasioned one or two very lively debates in that court. The company said, “this jurisdiction belongs to us—the act of parliament bears us out in it.” On the other hand, the board of control defended their right to amend the dispatch. The proprietors felt the same alarm then, as he hoped, they would now feel, towards the important question that had been agitated. They rallied round the executive body, and they completely succeeded in putting down the ministers, and averting the baneful effects that must inevitably have been produced by their interference. These constant efforts to deprive the company of their legitimate authority reminded him of the story of a Mahometan in India, who set his eye on the garden of a poor Hindoo. The latter being unwilling either to sell, to give up, or to lend his garden, the Mahometan, determined to possess it, threw some bullocks blood over the ground, and soon compelled the Hindoo to abandon his possession. In the case he had alluded to, the word “*commercial*” was the bullock’s blood, with which the board of control had thought proper to pollute the dispatch; but they were obliged, in consequence of the firmness displayed by the court, to cleanse it again. The protest, Mr. Moore observed, was so honourable to the abilities of the executive trust—it was drawn up with so much perspicuity, and gave so clear and perfect a view of

the case—that, if it were not too long, he hoped it would be read to the court.—(*Hear, hear.*) But he did most seriously implore every proprietor, who wished to put an end to the improper assumption of power, by the board of control, to come to the India house, and read the whole of the papers on which the protest was built. To see, first, whether it was fully sanctioned by the documents—and next, to mark the ability of those by whom it was drawn up; in opposition to the efforts of the board of control, which appeared to him to be completely unjustifiable. He trusted, that nothing would be left undone to raise the minds of the proprietors to that zenith of alarm, which the occasion called for—since it appeared to him, that if such dangerous encroachments were not resisted, in time, the company would soon be destroyed altogether.

Mr. Drew could not help considering, that the decision of the king in council, and the proceedings of the court of King’s Bench, had completely settled this question. He could not assume, as a fact, indeed he could not think, that the judges of the court of King’s Bench would proceed to issue a *mandamus*, without examining the act of parliament. Therefore, in his opinion, the reading of the whole of the protest could answer no good purpose. If the subject were laid before the proprietors—which in effect was this:—that the board of control ordered a dispatch to be sent out to India, which the directors refused to transmit—that the question was discussed, and a decision being given against them, they were directed to forward the dispatch;—all this being known, what could the proprietors do more than offer their thanks to the executive body for their conduct!

The *Chairman*.—“We are not bringing before this court, the question, whether the *mandamus* shall be obeyed or not—or any other question of law; but we wish to place our conduct under the view of the proprietors. Having stated the nature of the question, it is for the court to say, whether they will have any papers read or not.” (*Loud cries of Read! Read!*)

The clerk then read the following protest.

“The court taking into consideration the writ of *mandamus* issued by his Majesty’s court of King’s Bench, commanding the court of directors to despatch and send without further delay, to the governor in council of Fort St. George, the Madras military draft No. 177, relative to major Hart, as altered and approved by the board of commissioners for the affairs of India:

“Resolved unanimously, That this court having urged to the board of commission-

ers for the affairs of India, the reasons which induced them to entertain a strong opinion against the propriety and justice of the orders which they are now commanded to send to Fort St. George; and this court, by their counsel, having also urged to the court of King's Bench, and before the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, the arguments on which this court has been advised that the matter of those orders is in no way subject to the authority of the board of commissioners; and there being no appeal from the decision of his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty in council, this court ought not to avoid, and cannot lawfully avoid, obedience to the mandatory process with which they have been served, and therefore will forthwith sign and forward the dispatch therein referred to, according to the exigency of the writ. Nevertheless, as reflection has only strengthened the opinion of this court on the merits of the case of major Hart, and as the forms of proceedings before the privy council do not admit of this court's being acquainted with their reasons for adopting a construction of the powers of the board of commissioners, directly opposite to the principles on which they were originally professed to be established, this court consider that their duty imperiously requires that they should record, by way of protest under their hands, a statement of the leading facts on the matter in question, with some of their reasons for differing entirely from the board of commissioners, and for humbly presuming to doubt, whether the advice which his royal highness has received is not an instance of the fallibility of that tribunal, to which alone the court of directors are entitled to appeal for redress against illegal interference of the board of commissioners.

"In the month of December 1798, major Hart, then a captain in the military service of the company on the Fort St. George establishment, was appointed by the governor in council of Fort St. George to be commissary of grain to the army then about to proceed, under the command of lieutenant-general George Harris (now lord Harris), against Seringapatam, in the war with the late Tippoo Sulthan. The appointment was made upon the express condition, that the commissary was not, on any account, directly or indirectly, to derive any other advantage or emolument from the said situation, than the salary paid by the government of Fort St. George. The salary assigned to major Hart was 500 pagodas (equal to £200 sterling) per month, with an allowance of 434 pagodas (equal to £173. 12s.) per month for servants. It was the duty of the commissary of grain to take charge

of the store of public rice, provided for the use of the fighting men of the army, to be delivered out for their consumption from time to time, according to order; but the bullock drivers, and other persons of that description, not fighting men, and usually denominated followers, employed by and under the commissary of grain, were not entitled to any rice from the public stores. They were to provide rice for themselves; or were to receive it, in lieu of money, from a separate stock provided by the commissary of grain, for the use of the followers in his own department. Previously to the march of the army, twenty garce, being equal to ninety-six thousand seers of rice, were delivered to major Hart from the company's stores of rice in the neighbourhood of Fort St. George, for the use of his followers. This rice, including boat-hire, cooly-hire, and other charges, was procured at an expence of one rupee (equal in value to half a crown) for more than fifteen seers, each seer being equal to something less than two pounds avoirdupois; so that the rice supplied by the company to major Hart, cost about one penny sterling per pound. The army assembled at Vellore, distant between ninety and a hundred miles from Fort St. George, in the month of January 1799. It marched from thence on the 11th February, and arrived and encamped before Seringapatam on the 6th April in that year, when the place was immediately invested. During the siege, on the 16th day of April 1799, it was unexpectedly discovered, that there was a most alarming deficiency in the quantity of grain which was supposed to have been in camp; and in particular it appeared, by a calculation annexed by major Hart to an official report made by him on that day, that the rice in his possession, as commissary of grain, was only sufficient for the fighting men of the army for eighteen days at half allowance, and the deficiency in the bazar, or market of the camp, was to a degree amounting to famine. When this deficiency was discovered, major Hart made no disclosure whatever that he was in possession of any grain other than the grain in the public store, of which a return had been made; but on the 22d April, six days after this alarming discovery, he stated, through the means of colonel Macleod, to major-general Macaulay, then holding the rank of captain, the private secretary of the commander-in-chief of the army, that he had in his possession a considerable quantity of private rice, which he stated that he had provided for the eventual consumption of the followers in his department, and which the major wished to sell for the use of the army.

"This communication was received

by lord Harris with extreme surprise. A detachment under general Lloyd had been dispatched, under the full impression of probable want, and every species of grain bore the most exorbitant price, from the increasing scarcity and consequent distress of the followers of the army. But the exigency of the service admitted of no alternative, and his lordship was rejoiced at the unexpected discovery of a supply, at a moment when the success of the siege was at great hazard by reason of the supposed deficiency, and he ordered the commissary of grain to take the rice which he offered for sale, into his official custody, and to bring it on his returns accordingly; but no orders were given, nor was any agreement made, as to the terms upon which it was to be applied to the public service. The quantity of rice so brought to the public account was 106,000 seers.

"Very shortly after the capture of Seringapatam, lord Harris appointed a committee of officers to enquire into the causes of the deficiency of grain; and on the 3d of June 1799, major Hart was examined before this committee. His conduct was arraigned by the governor of Fort St. George, in respect to the grain he offered and supplied to the public use. He wrote an elaborate defence, and adduced several affidavits in support of it. In the course of his examination before the committee at Seringapatam, and in the affidavits which he sent up to the government, he and his witnesses made several material statements and admissions, viz. That he purchased, by the agency of his brother in Madras, in the Baramahl, in the Nizam's bazars, and from the benjarries, as opportunities offered, about twenty-seven garce of rice; that two natives, who have each made an affidavit, were his agents in the purchase; that the rice purchased was carried upon bullocks purchased and hired by himself, and that in some instances he availed himself of some spare bullocks in the government pay; and that of the twenty-seven garce so purchased, twenty-two garce thirty-three mercals and four seers arrived at Seringapatam. He stated, that he could not produce to the committee any document relating to the purchase; and assigned, as the reason why he had not any document relative to the purchase, that he had purchased the rice in the manner above mentioned.

"It is here to be noted, that major Hart nowhere states, that he cannot furnish an account of the cost of the rice: on the contrary, if it be true that he purchased by means of his brother and the native agents, their accounts would shew the cost. Moreover it is to be noted, that he did not allege that he purchased any at Seringapatam, when the scarcity of

rice in the camp amounted to a severe famine. It is further to be noted, that major Hart states, that in some instances he used the government bullocks for carriage of his rice. By referring to these statements of Major Hart, and the persons whose affidavits he produced, the court of directors do not mean to include themselves by an admission of their truth.

"On the 20th day of March 1800, by order of the right honourable the earl of Powis, then governor of Fort St. George, in council, with the privy and by the direction of the most honourable the marquis of Wellesley, then the governor-general of Fort William, in Bengal, in council, major Hart was suspended from the service of the company, until the pleasure of the court of directors should be known. The general orders published by the government of Fort St. George upon the occasion were as follow:

"*Fort St. George, 20th March, 1800.*
"G. O. by Government.—Major Thomas Hart having been appointed to be commissary of grain, was allowed a liberal salary at the public expense, in consideration of which, the regulations for the conduct of his department provided that he should derive no other emolument or advantage whatever.

"Major Hart, having, however, made an offer indirectly to the private secretary of the commander-in-chief, of a considerable quantity of grain, stated to be his private property, at a very critical period of the siege of Seringapatam, an enquiry was instituted by order of the right honourable the governor-general in council, into the circumstances of this transaction and of the conduct of major Hart.

"On mature consideration of the proceedings held in consequence, as well as of the defence and explanation offered by major Hart, the governor in council has been concerned to observe, that the result, even on the admissions of that officer himself, proves that major Hart's conduct has been incompatible with a fair and honourable discharge of his public duties; wherefore the right honourable the governor in council, by and with the sanction and authority of the right honourable the governor general in council, publishes to the army his lordship's detestation of those principles, on which an officer, confidentially trusted and liberally rewarded, could, contrary to his bounden duty, avail himself of his public situation to benefit his private fortune, under the public exigencies arising from deficiencies in the very department intrusted to his special care.

"The right honourable the governor in council reflects with conscious satis-

"faction on the liberal provision which was made for every branch in the equipment of the army for the late campaign; and as the right honourable the governor-general proposed an object worthy of its discipline and gallantry, so his lordship omitted no care or expense in guarding the safety of the troops from the danger of deficient supplies. Among those arrangements, the selection of an officer, worthy to be trusted with the department of grain, was not the least important; and the governor in council is deeply concerned, that while the personal exertions and abilities manifested by major Hart have amply justified the selection of that officer, his abuse of those qualifications compels his lordship to exhibit him to the observation of the army under these circumstances, and to signify the orders of the right honourable the governor-general in council for the suspension of major Hart from the service of the company.

"Major Hart is hereby accordingly suspended from the honourable company's service, until the pleasure of the court of directors shall be known.

"By order of the right honourable the governor general in council.

(Signed) "J. WEBBE,
"Secretary to Government."

"On the 1st April 1801, the court of directors dismissed major Hart from the service of the company. The grounds of this resolution were expressly stated to be, that the conduct of major Hart had been inconsistent with a fair and honourable discharge of his duty as an officer, by having carried grain on his own account to Seringapatam, with a view to derive emolument therefrom, in direct defiance of the terms on which he was appointed to his office.

"On the dismissal of major Hart it was deemed proper to allow him the prime cost and charges of the rice, which was applied, as above-mentioned, to the public service; and on the 17th August 1803, the government of Fort St. George were directed to make such reimbursement. The government of Fort St. George wrote home for explanation of the instructions which they had received, in consequence of which the court of directors, on the 27th August 1807, caused the draft of further instructions thereon to be prepared. This draft is numbered 177, and so far as it relates to the question which had led to the writ of mandamus is as follows. "And as it appears to us impossible to ascertain the price of the grain in question, in this country, we have resolved to refer it to be settled at Madras; we accordingly direct, that upon major Hart or his attorney producing satisfactory vouchers to

"shew the prime cost of the grain, and of whom purchased, with all charges incurred thereon previous to its delivery for the public use, the amount shall be paid, with simple interest thereon at eight per cent per annum, on major Hart, or his attorney, giving a discharge, in full of all demands upon the company on account of the grain so delivered."

"The board of commissioners disapproved this paragraph, and prepared another to be substituted for it. On the 30th May 1806, the substituted paragraph was returned to the court of directors to be forwarded to Madras, as an order of the company, and is as follows:—"We have attended to the correspondence which took place between your government and the military board, referred to in your letter of the 8th March 1805, relative to the directions contained in our dispatch of the 17th August, 1803, concerning the payment to be made to major Hart on account of 106,000 seers of rice supplied by him for the public service at Seringapatam, in the year 1799: and as it appears impossible to ascertain precisely the cost and charges of the grain in question, from the causes mentioned in your letter, we have resolved to adopt the valuation of one rupee per seer, which the military board have submitted as the lowest market price at the time the rice was delivered; and we accordingly authorise you to pay the amount thereof to major Hart, or his attorney. In specifying that rate, however, which far exceeds the ordinary price, we are guided solely by the suggestion of the military board; and as major Hart was expressly precluded by his instructions from deriving any other advantage or emolument than the salary fixed by government, directly or indirectly, from his situation as commissary of grain, and as we do not wish to deviate from that rule in the sum now to be paid to him, we desire that you will make such inquiry and investigation, respecting the probable costs and charges of the rice, including wastage, carriage, and all other contingent expenses, as the circumstances of the case, and the length of time which has elapsed, will now admit: and if the result should induce you to believe, that the price of one rupee per seer is beyond what may fairly be considered as a full indemnification to major Hart, exclusive of any gain or profit to him by the transaction, you will make such deduction from the above-mentioned rate as may appear to you proper and reasonable. You will also allow simple interest at eight per cent., on whatever sum you shall determine to be due

"to major Hart, to be computed from the time of the delivery of the grain, to the time at which payment shall be made, taking from him or his agent a discharge in full for all demands upon the company on account of the grain so delivered."

"On the 11th February 1809, the court of directors remonstrated against the substituted paragraph; and as the board of commissioners were not convinced by the reasons offered against the expediency of their alteration, the court of directors, under the advice of eminent council, given in an opinion dated 4th March 1809, refused to send out the dispatch as altered, because the court of directors apprehended that the board of commissioners had no legal authority to make the alteration which they had introduced. Some verbal communications upon the subject took place between the two gentlemen who then filled the chairs of the company and Lord Melville, then president of the board of commissioners: the result was, a clear impression upon the minds of the court of directors that the business was dropped.

"Thus the matter rested for above three years, when, on the 12th June 1812, the board of commissioners reminded the court of directors that the dispatch had not been sent out. On the 23d June, 1814, the court of directors were again called upon to inform the board of commissioners what steps they had taken on this subject; and the court of directors thereupon again apprised the board, that they denied the right of the board to impose upon the directors the orders to be conveyed by the altered paragraph. On the 22d February 1815, the solicitors of major Hart gave notice to the court of directors, that he intended to take the necessary measures for substantiating in a court of law his claims against the company. This measure, however, was never resorted to: but in Easter term last, the court of directors were called upon, by a rule of the court of King's Bench, made on the motion of his Majesty's solicitor-general, to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding them to dispatch and send out the orders and instructions in question. The rule for a mandamus was opposed by counsel on behalf of the court of directors, first on the ground that the subject matter of the dispatch did not relate to points connected with the civil or military government or revenues of India, and consequently was not subject to the alteration of the board of commissioners, and secondly, on the ground that the alteration amounted to an order for the payment of an extraordinary allowance to major Hart, within the words of the eighteenth section of the 33d George III, c. 52. The court of

King's Bench determined that they had no jurisdiction to inquire into the first question, the determination of which was exclusively given to the King in council by section 16 of the above-mentioned act; and, secondly, they determined, that the order contained in the substituted paragraph did not amount to an extraordinary allowance, within the meaning of the act. But they enlarged the rule for a mandamus, in order to give the court of directors an opportunity of bringing the former question before the privy council by petition. A petition to his Majesty in council was accordingly presented by the court of directors, praying his Majesty to decide how far the dispatch in question was connected with the military and civil government and revenues of the British territories and possessions in India.

"This petition was argued by counsel on both sides, on the 28th of July and the 2d and 5th of August last, before a committee of the privy council, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the first Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, two of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Master General of the Ordnance, the first Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Mint, one of the Joint Pay-masters of the Forces, the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, another Commissioner for the Affairs of India, and also, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir William Scott.

"On the 27th of November last, his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was pleased, upon the report of the committee, to decide, that the dispatch in question, and the subject matter thereof, did relate to points concerning which the commissioners for the affairs of India had authority to send orders or directions to the court of directors, to be by them transmitted to the proper governments or officers in India.

"The rule of the court of King's Bench for a mandamus has since been made absolute, and the writ has issued accordingly, commanding the court of directors to dispatch and send out the orders communicated to them by the board of commissioners on the 30th day of May 1808. In the proceedings, as well in the court of King's Bench as before the privy council, an affidavit by Colonel Macleod, who acted in the expedition against Seringapatam as superintendent of bazars and supplies to the army, was produced. By this affidavit it was shewn to demonstration, that it was utterly impossible that the rice, for which the board of commissioners authorize a reimbursement to major Hart at the rate of one rupee per

seer, with interest, could have cost him half that price, and it is very improbable that it should have cost him nearly as much as half a rupee per seer. Under these circumstances, the court of directors cannot but record their most solemn protest against the propriety of the orders which they are required to dispatch:—

“Because it is admitted, that major Hart is entitled only to a reimbursement of the actual cost of the rice in question to him, and it is quite clear, for several reasons, that it could not have cost him at the rate of one rupee per seer, which is equal to something more than one shilling and three pence sterling for one pound avoirdupois; for the common price of rice in the Carnatic, when there is no scarcity or extraordinary demand, is at the rate of twenty seers for a rupee, which is equal to about three farthings per pound. It is in proof, that the rice supplied by the company to major Hart, for his followers on the expedition, together with boat-hire, cooly-hire, and all charges, actually cost less than at the rate of fifteen seers for a rupee, which is about one penny per pound. There is no ground for assuming the price of one rupee per seer, more than any other price, as the cost of the rice to major Hart; except that during the famine, rice appears to have been paid for in the camp at that rate, and as high as five rupees per seer: it is therefore clear, that one rupee per seer must have included a considerable profit, since no vender would sell rice during a famine but at a profit. And if credit is to be given to major Hart and his witnesses, he had procured the rice before the army had arrived at Seringapatam, consequently before the famine, and therefore at a less price than the famine price. It is shewn by demonstration, by the affidavit of colonel Macleod, that even if major Hart had used no bullocks but his own for the carriage of the rice, that it could not, including carriage, and all charges and allowances for loss and wastage, have cost him more than at the rate of two seers and three-fifths of a seer for a rupee, which is not equal to sevenpence per pound; but it is admitted that he did, in some instances, use the company's bullocks, and therefore it could not have cost him so much.

“Because the orders, as required by the board of commissioners to be sent out, invert the universal principle by which truth is sought, by waving the necessity of all affirmative proof, and calling upon the company to prove a negative.

“Because the impossibility of proving what the rice cost is assumed, without any assertion to that effect by or on the part of major Hart, and when, from his own statement before the committee of officers at Seringapatam, and while the

transaction was recent, as well as from the affidavits of his native agents (Sadashwah and Mootiah) it appears, that at the time he said that he could produce no vouchers to the committee, he must have been able to procure accounts of his purchases, and to have given regular proof of the cost. If, therefore, such accounts are not now forthcoming, they must have been purposely withheld or destroyed; and as the condition on which Major Hart held the office of commissary did not admit him to become a dealer in rice for his own profit, he was bound to keep and preserve exact accounts and vouchers; and if he, acting as an agent, neglected to keep, or has purposely withheld or destroyed them, it is evidence of fraud, which ought to raise a strong presumption against him, instead of relieving him from the burthen of all proof whatever.

“Because the orders required to be sent will have the effect of allowing to an officer, on a transaction in which he attempted to derive an undue emolument, contrary to the duties of his office, interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, when the public creditors of the company in India for money lent, are receiving interest only at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The difference which will thus be put into the pocket of Major Hart will be two per cent. per annum, upon a sum of 106,000 rupees, from the 30th June 1811, which calculated to the 23d April 1816, will amount to 10,200 rupees, which is equal to 1,275*l.* sterling.

“Because, as it is proved that the 106,000 seers of rice in question could not, by any possibility, have cost so much as two seers and three-fifths of a seer per rupee, the whole quantity could not have cost so much as 40,757 rupees, therefore to allow major Hart at the rate of one rupee per seer for 106,000 seers, would yield him a profit of 65,243 rupees at the least, and with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, calculated to the 23d April next, would amount to 153,973 rupees, which is equal to 19,246*l.* sterling; and therefore an allowance of one rupee per seer, with interest at eight per cent. per annum, will operate as a gratuity, to the amount of 19,246*l.* for a transaction which has received the official severe reprobation of the marquis Wellesley, the earl of Powis, and lord Harris, and has been deemed to render the actor unworthy of holding a commission in the service of the company.

“As the court of directors are ignorant of the grounds on which the advice which his royal Highness the Prince Regent has received in regard to their petition is founded, they trust that they shall not be deemed guilty of disrespect, in re-

cording the reasons which, they humbly presumed to hope, would have lead to a different conclusion. They are—

“Because the true spirit, policy, and object of the several acts of parliament by which the board of commissioners was originally established, and has been continued, as they are to be collected from the several provisions which those acts contain, as well as from the parliamentary history of their origin and enactment, appear to have been, to subtract from the company, and to vest in the commissioners, only such powers as were sufficient to give his Majesty's confidential advisers, commonly called the cabinet council, (the leading members of which are required by law, to be members of the board of commissioners) an insight into, and controul over, all affairs of state, arising in, or relating to, the British territories in India, in order to put an end to the inconveniencies which had resulted from the exercise of personal interest and influence upon the members of a body composed as the company is, and to create a unity and harmony of council and action with the political views and interests of the British empire at large, without imposing upon the political servants of the crown the difficult task of repressing the feelings of temptation, which the funds and patronage of the company and Indian governments offered, in a way which it was thought might be highly dangerous to the constitutional interests of this kingdom. It seems to have been with these views that the board are specially restricted, either from appointing the agents for the performance of any of the duties of state, which they most indisputably may direct, or from proposing any rewards to those agents. In cases of doubtful construction, respecting the powers given to the board of commissioners, the argument of manifest necessity is entitled to considerable weight; but it cannot be necessary for the board to interfere in cases, where every exigency may be answered by recurrence to the ordinary courts of justice of the country. The company like all other subjects, are answerable in the courts of this kingdom for all their debts and engagements. Nay, more, there are courts established at every presidency in India, to which they are made specially amenable, though they exercise the government of the place. It is, therefore, impossible to contend, that there could have been any necessity for erecting the board of commissioners into a tribunal, to administer justice between the company and other British subjects. The ordinary courts of justice are open to both parties: both are amenable to them, and they are competent to decide every complaint which the one may have against the other. But, even if such a provision

had been necessary, the law has not made it. The board has no one power, attribute, or character of a court of justice. Major Hart is a British subject; he insisted that the company were his debtors for certain rice which he had supplied; his claim is within the reach of the courts of the country. It is difficult to conceive how the decision of, or refusal to answer this claim, can become an affair of state, requiring the exercise of the discretion and wisdom of a statesman. The justice of the country might be offended, if the proper tribunal refused to hear major Hart's complaint. It would be the duty of the statesman to remedy such an evil, and put the court of justice into motion; but it seems impossible to imagine that it is within the province of the statesman to erect himself into a court of justice. No denial of justice, by any court of judicature, to major Hart, has taken place. The court of directors refer to all the provisions of the acts, which have passed from the year 1764 inclusive, relative to the board, but more particularly sections 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 35, and 36, of the 33d George III, cap. 52, to shew that the authority of the board is confined purely to matters of state.

“Because there has been no instance of the board of commissioners, since their first establishment in 1764, interfering by their authority in any matter of disputed demand, by any person claiming to be a creditor of the company. It is scarcely possible to believe, that if they possessed such authority, there should not have been occasions on which it would have been exercised.

“Because, if the mere circumstance of a debt having been contracted by the company, by the purchase of an article for military consumption or use, converts such debt into an affair of state within the authority of the board, the board must necessarily have authority to audit the accounts, and direct the payment of the sums due to the numerous tradesmen and manufacturers who supply the military stores which the company export from London for use in India: but the total absence of the provision of all means by which the board could compel the court of directors to pass a warrant upon the company's treasury in London, or by which the board could reach the money of the company in London, shews in the apprehension of the court of directors, that such a debt is not within the authority which the act has vested in the board; for it seems difficult to contend that, where their authority rises by reason of the nature of the subject-matter, and not by reason of its locality, they can have no more or other authority over it in India than they have in England.

“Because the dispatch in question, as

altered, amounts to the admission of a debt, which may be given in evidence against the company, in an action in which judgment may be passed and execution issued against the goods and commercial property of the company, over which it is not contended that the board have any right of controul: and it appears as if this absurdity would result from the board having the power to compel such an admission on the part of the company, namely, that they would also have authority to compel the company to confess an action at law, at the suit of any one who should, without any the least shadow of foundation, claim a debt against them.

"Because it is admitted by the board, that any payment, beyond a reimbursement of actual cost and charges to Major Hart, would be gratuitous: and it has been shewn, that the principal and interest, which the altered dispatch in question authorizes to be paid to him, would amount to the sum of 19,246*l.* at least, beyond such costs and charges and the interest thereon; and, therefore the dispatch appears to the court of directors to be beyond the authority of the board, inasmuch as it would operate as a grant of an extraordinary allowance or gratuity from the Indian revenues to Major Hart to a greater amount, by the sum of 19,426*l.* at least, than is specified and contained in any dispatch which has been proposed by the court of directors to be sent to India, in direct violation, as it appears to the court of directors, of the principle and policy of the eighteenth section of the act of the 33d of His present Majesty's reign.

"Because, if the board have the right which they contended for, all the provisions for protection of the funds of the company from the reach of the king's ministers for purposes of corruption, are illusory, inasmuch as the pretence of a sale of a few military stores to the company would completely lay open their treasury to any minister who might choose to resort to it, in defiance of the guard which the legislature has set up against such a design.

"Because, as this is the first case in which an appeal has been made by the court of directors from the decision of the board of commissioners to the king in council, it is impossible for the court to pass over in silence the proceeding which took place on this occasion, namely, that out of fifteen members of the privy council, who sat as judges on the appeal, and of whom thirteen were of his Majesty's administration, six were members of that very board against which the appeal was made: and, with every possible respect for that tribunal, the court must be permitted to express an opinion, resulting from the first principles of justice,

and familiar to every mind in this country, that it was incongruous for those who were parties in the cause to sit as judges on it.

"(Signed).—Charles Grant, P. Reid, Jacob Bosanquet, Joseph Cotton, Edward Parry, William Astell, S. Toone, R. C. Flowden, J. Hudleston, C. Marjoribanks, J. Bannerman, William Wigram, H. Lindsay, A. Allan, D. Scott, R. Parry, John Morris, W. Stanley Clarke, George Smith, J. Thornhill, S. Davis, John Jackson, G. A. Robinson, Richard Twining."

Mr. D. Kinnaird said that the resolution of the court of directors, being now read, the case, in point of form, was regularly before the court of proprietors; but preparatory to the general discussion of the subject, it was fit that such resolution should be printed for the use of the proprietors; and therefore he would take the liberty of moving:—

"That the resolution of protest, this day submitted by the court of directors to the court of proprietors, be printed.

"That copies of all correspondence, which have passed between the court of directors and the board of controul, together with all official documents of the proceedings which have terminated in the mandamus issued by the court of King's Bench, be printed for the use of the proprietors."

He apprehended there would be no objection to the adoption of this resolution. He (Mr. K.) standing on this side of the bar, approved highly of this declaration. He considered the paper which had been just read, to be very well conceived in that part which related to the power of controul assumed by the commissioners. But there were many parts of it, from which he entirely dissented; and he begged to protest against that unqualified approbation, which had fallen from an honourable member (Mr. Moore). In this case certainly, which might have been an abstract question, submitted to the consideration of the court, the directors were obliged to mix up the whole case of Major Hart for their decision. This was to be lamented, but he feared it was unavoidable. As to the mere abstract question respecting the right of the board of controul to interfere in the company's pecuniary concerns, it was quite clear that the court must protest against it; yet that protest would be guided entirely by the legal opinion upon the subject; and if the proprietors did not find an insuperable barrier in the law against the exclusive exercise of this privilege on the part of the company, it would be for the proprietors to propose that a bill be brought into parliament to regulate the future exercise of the authority assumed by the board of controul. With regard to the exercise of it on the present occasion, he was less jealous of that manly

and direct interference which was openly proclaimed to be the law, and which therefore would be speedily before parliament to be redressed or confirmed. He was far less jealous of the power assumed by the board, than he was, on a recent occasion, where he had seen, in this court, none of that constitutional jealousy upon which the dignity and independence of the court depended, and when the directors could not themselves muster up courage to protest against that proceeding, which, not only as proprietors, but as Englishmen, they ought to have resisted. He meant the occasion when the head of the board of controul made a direct representation to the court of directors to grant 20,000*l.* gratuitously to Lord Melville. There it was, that he should have felt ten times the jealousy that he felt on the present occasion, because that recommendation came with all the force and influence of a *command* without the odium of *form*. (*Hear! Hear!*) Here, however, was an abstract case; and, if it had been competent for the court of directors to have submitted this case to the court of proprietors in the abstract, there would have been no difficulty in that mode of proceeding. But, however, the directors had taken a very manly and fair course, for which he applauded them. The directors had now admitted, and had felt that to be the ground on which they had mixed up the proceedings relative to Major Hart with the protest which had been read—they felt it necessary so to do, in order to shew the whole of their proceedings in the transaction. He (Mr. K.) most solemnly entreated the proprietors to give this case a fair and attentive consideration,—that they would not let themselves be biassed one way or other; for he was sure if they only recollected, they were to try this as a direct, open, and manly proceeding, at least on the part of the board of controul;—that the conduct of the board was open as day, and likely to be judged by the public, and that consequently, there was at least some presumption that they might have proceeded upon grounds that would admit of some support; if these things were recollected by the proprietors, he had no doubt of an impartial decision. There was one statement in the paper that had been read, which he must take leave to allude to; it was that which referred to the proceedings in the privy council; for he thought that matter should be explained at once, by informing the court, that although in the privy council, six members of the board of controul out of the thirteen of which it was composed, sat in the privy council, yet that he (Mr. K.) had good reason for knowing that there were not two of them voted upon the subject—he believed not two—he did

not, in fact, know that any one of them voted, and it was observable that this was not stated in the resolution. There was another question likely to arise, namely—whether the proprietors might not come to another decision which he would now mention at once, because he thought it was possible—he would not say it was probable—they might ultimately feel themselves bound to come to this conclusion—namely—that the directors had by their injudicious conduct (he would not use stronger language, till a more deliberate opinion was formed) brought the company into that degrading situation of which they complained, and whether if the power of the court of directors and board of controul were to be brought under the consideration of the proprietors without moral considerations, and without many other considerations, entirely disconnected with *law* questions, the whole might not tend to make the proprietors regret that they could not support the board of controul in this exercise of power which they had claimed, and which though *legally* wrong might be *morally* right.

Mr. Hume rose to second the motion, but yielded precedence to

Mr. Stewart Hall, who had risen once or twice before to speak. Mr. Hall highly applauded the conduct of the court of directors; and he could not resist the impulse of his feelings to acknowledge individually how grateful he felt to them for the manly conduct they had pursued in resisting an unwarrantable stretch of power. Allusions had been made to the case of Lord Melville, and to other things that had been brought before the court at a remote period; but he did think that these matters never should have been introduced into the present question. It had been said that this was an abstract question, and that the court could not consider it in any other point of view; but, he thought that this matter should be fully discussed when both the parties in the case could come before the court.

Mr. Hume now rose to second the resolution which had been just handed to the chair; and he did so with the greatest pleasure, because it was similar to one which on the 9th of January 1814, he was extremely anxious should have been received, because it recognized the principle, which on that day ought to have been recognized with equal warmth. He would not detain the court with any arguments in support of it; he would only read three or four lines which would clearly convey to the court as much as was possible the reason why he made the strong appeal he did in January 1814 to the good sense of the court; it was because Mr. Pitt on the formation of the board of

controul declared with the House of Commons, that the board of controul was established "to prevent irregular grants of money, and to enforce the most rigid and inflexible economy, even to parsimony, in all the company's disbursements," and for seeing after a little experience, that the board, if they had the power, might be disposed to encourage instead of checking expense, in order to extend their influence and increase their sway; Mr. Pitt recommended in the 53d Geo. III. c. 52. s. 17 an enactment "that it shall not be lawful for the board of controul, to give or cause to be given, any directions, ordering or authorizing by any dispatches any increase of salaries, &c. unless such increase shall be first proposed by the court of directors to the board." And in the 18th section of the same act it is further enacted "that it shall not be lawful for the said board to give, or cause to be given any direction for the payment of any extraordinary allowance, or gratuity, from the revenues of India to any person, on account of services performed in India on any account whatever, to any greater amount, or to any other person than shall be specified and contained in some dispatch proposed by the said court of directors." He conceived therefore, that the paragraph which the board of controul had altered in the present case was in direct contravention of this express statute. If this proceeding were tolerated in ordering the company to pay this demand made upon them, the board of controul might order them to pay any individual who furnished them with a hundred pounds of rice, at the rate of a pound of gold for every pound of rice. If the individual says it is worth a hundred pounds weight of gold, all he would have to do, would be to make his complaint to the commissioners, and they would immediately order the company to pay the demand. He, therefore, hoped that these papers would be printed; and he trusted that the court would not hesitate one moment in adopting such measures, as should tend to trace out the line, and mark the limits of the power of the board of controul. However unpleasant it might be to express displeasure against His Majesty's ministers, yet the company had a sacred duty to perform towards themselves. The hon. gent. concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. Moore begged to make one or two observations, in consequence of a remark made by the hon. mover. He understood the hon. mover meant to say, that the case of Major Hart was improperly mixed up with that which was merely an abstract question.

Mr. D. Kinnaird. "On the contrary, I was very much pleased. It could not be avoided."

Mr. Moore said, then he had mistaken the hon. gentleman most certainly, it was impossible to avoid mixing Major Hart's case up with the present question. With respect to the allusion of the hon. second-er of the motion,—this hon. friend would recollect, that he (Mr. M.) reprobated the doctrine contended for by the board, as much as he did.

Mr. Lowndes said, that after the reading of the act of parliament by Mr. Hume, the case was as clear as any self-evident axiom in Euclid, nothing could be clearer than that the board had exceeded their powers; and he hoped and trusted that in considering the matter, the court would also consider, that the board of controul, like the Pope, were not infallible.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Jackson said, that as the information which was now moved for, was of the highest importance, he entertained no doubt, that the motion for printing the papers would be carried without any opposition. He was sure, that the court would decide firmly, justly, liberally, and as became them—between their own valuable functionaries, and that board, to which they were bound to pay, and in fact owed great respect. There were, however, one or two points, which had occurred in the course of the present discussion, with respect to which he was desirous of removing what appeared to be something like an unfair impression. An hon. friend behind him (Mr. Moore) had alluded to green coats and black coats, in speaking of the part which some of the members of the board of controul were supposed to have taken, on the one hand as commissioners, and on the other as members of the privy council. Now he believed there was some little mistake upon this subject; and if it should turn out, that in the nature of things, the part which the commissioners took in the council, was merely matter of form, and not of substance, he was sure the court would not allow them to suffer under any unfair prejudice. For his own part he would venture to express a belief, that the circumstance of their being present on that occasion, was merely a matter of form, and that they took no active part which could give the slightest ground of suspicion. The directors had most improperly treated the discussion of this part of the question; for in one part of their protest they broadly asserted that certain commissioners of the board of controul, had improperly attended the discussion before the privy council, they being the other party in the dispute. Now, it was a notorious fact, that out of six members of the board of controul, the number of which that board was composed, only three were active members, the rest being merely honorary members. Assuming however, they did attend to hear the discussion—was it not the fact, that the di-

rectors, themselves, attended also, for the same purpose?

The Chairman. "But we did not sit at the council-table."

Mr. Jackson. It was a point, he believed settled, in all well regulated bodies, that persons of their high dignity, had a right to sit in the place, lawfully assigned to them—namely, at the council-table. They could not sit amongst the directors and the rest of the auditory. Supposing it should turn out that they were mere auditors, there was no other place in that room they could sit consistently with etiquette even though they were there as auditors. He remembered, that he himself had once to argue before that august tribunal in a case in which one of the parties was a privy counsellor. He very delicately kept aloof from the table amongst the auditory, when he was recognized by the president, was called from amongst the auditory, and placed at the council table, the president telling him, "this alone is your place." From the table he spoke, and sat down there; and there was good reason for thinking that he joined in the adjudication. Of this however, he (Mr. J.) was not certain, but most certainly he sat down and he (Mr. J.) had good reason to believe, he was present at the adjudication. Such was the etiquette of the council; and in private causes, he believed, the king's advocate sat at the council table in like manner. He apprehended that the circumstance of a member of the board of controul hearing the lords of the council consider his own case, and hearing them decide on the case previously considered, he conceived was not very objectionable. He was anxious therefore, that the court should not assume any want of liberality or indelicacy in the parties in the manner of considering the subject; when it might turn out that they only sat as auditors, and took no part in the adjudication. It might be true that they sat in a different part of the court from the directors,—the place where alone they could sit—namely the place where the lords of the council could meet. The other point to which he wished to allude was this. He perceived from reading the protest that it turned upon this assumed fact, namely—that the board of controul, had ordered the government of Madras peremptorily to pay Major Hart one rupee per seer for his rice—as if it were a positive injunction to pay the sum demanded, whether it was legal or not—namely: "That you the government of Madras shall pay to A. B. a given sum positively and specifically stated, contrary to the opinion of the court of directors." Now the resolution, as altered by the board, did not direct the payment of any specific sum—quite the contrary;—and there would be found to hinge much of the law—much of the whole

merits of the case upon the specific proposition contained in that resolution. So far from their words amounting to an order for the payment of a specific sum, that they went to add—but if it "shall appear upon proper enquiry that the rice cost less than one rupee per seer, you are then authorized to deduct from the payment, as much as it cost less, and give him the difference." How was it possible to construe this into a positive direction to pay a specific sum? It was no more than this:—"The party has reckoned that the prime cost is so and so,—you are to inquire well that matter, and form your judgment upon that inquiry—and having done so, pay him what appears to be due."

The Chairman begged to state what the opinion of the court of directors was upon his last point. He understood him to consider the order of the board as conditional. Upon that question, his majesty's privy council had given this opinion,—"That if the board have not the power of ordering absolutely, neither have they of ordering conditionally." Now this was very true, for if they had it conditionally, it would be just as operative as if it were absolutely, and nothing could prevent them carrying their authority into the very heart of the company's affairs. With respect to the other point, about the attendance of the members of the board of controul in the privy council; it was not one of very great importance; but it did strike the court of directors as worthy of attention in the report; and it was to be observed that every one of those members were members of the privy council. With respect to another observation, which fell from the hon. mover, who seemed to think, that if there was not any blame, yet there was some degree of indelicacy, in proposing an abstract question, such as this was, mixed up with the case of Major Hart. It had not been the object of the directors to bear hard upon Major Hart, but to leave that question open. But as to bringing an abstract question of this sort, either before their own court or before the court of proprietors, in the form of a substantive and simple proposition, it would amount to nothing useful or tangible. It would be like giving them the skeleton, or dead body of the case, without that life and spirit which alone could give vigour and animation to the subject. As to the court of proprietors, it was absolutely necessary that they should be informed how the question arose,—what were its various bearings,—and how this power, thus assumed by the board, made its appearance. Hence it was indispensable, that the direction should state all the circumstances of the case. He agreed with the hon. gent. in his observations

against a premature adjudication upon this officer's conduct; but if the hon. gent. had extended his consideration a little farther, he would find he had no right to assume that there had been any injustice on the part of the directors, in dismissing that gentleman from the company's service. He (the hon. chairman) was desirous of considering this case, just as if the directors had not adopted that step. For the rest, every part of these proceedings had been considered by the board of control; every order issued by the company was matter of inquiry,—and the whole proceedings were approved, except this last point, relating to the mode of paying for the rice.

Mr. Kinnaird. — "They protested against his dismissal."

The Chairman. — "They approved of the act of dismissal, if I recollect rightly."

Mr. Bosanquet. — "They did not concur in the act of dismissal; but, as far as I recollect of that question, they expressed themselves in this way (I do not profess to give the words exactly, but the import of them, from recollection): — 'Though the court of directors have deemed it right to dismiss Major Hart from the service of the company, yet we think the case would have admitted of a different conclusion.'"

Mr. D. Kinnaird. — "They say, 'they feel it to be their duty to declare, that it is not within their province to object to the dismissal of any of the company's servants, yet in this case, it does not appear to them that the dismissal of Major Hart was warranted by the evidence adduced in support of the charge, upon which it is founded.'"

The Chairman said, he merely spoke from recollection of what he had heard. The other orders which had gone out to India, had not been opposed by the commissioners. He might be mistaken as to the subject of dismissal. However, he would revert to what had fallen from the hon. member, who said, that the board of control might be found to have acted *legally wrong*, but morally right. Now this was simply a question of power—a distinct question from that of whether the directors had exercised their power right or wrong. If the directors were wrong, still the question on the present occasion was a question of power between the board of control and the directors. If it was the intention of the board of control, by interfering with the proceedings of the directors, to rescue that officer from the sentence of the court, they might have called upon this court to put themselves morally right, but instead of which, they immediately invaded the legal power of the company. They could not overstep the law, in order to do what they

called substantial justice: for that was in the first place immoral. It had been proposed to print the papers. The court must be aware that these papers were very voluminous; and if they were to have the whole of them printed, they would have such a mass that no member would have patience to read them, more especially as those which strictly related to the present question were very few in number. He, however, had no objection to the printing of any papers that might be thought necessary: but it was proper to state, that there were many papers which did not go into the essence of this case. If by any arrangement or selection, the hon. gentleman's object could be served, he should willingly concur in any motion so limited.

Mr. Kinnaird said his motion applied solely to those papers relating to what and passed between the court of directors and the board of control; and such official communications as arose upon the subject of payment for the rice. He (Mr. K.) understood that it was the intention of the court of directors that the other papers relating to Major Hart's case should lie open for inspection of the proprietary. His present motion was that the resolution or protest, read this day be printed; and that all correspondence, together with all official documents that had terminated in the *mandamus*, directed to the company, be likewise printed for the use of the proprietors.

The Chairman said, he had no difficulty in agreeing to this motion.

Mr. Bosanquet did not think that the subject now before the court was one in to which it would be proper for the directors, at present, to enter. But there was one point upon which he did apprehend, there could be but one opinion, and that was, that upon so important a subject as this, it was absolutely impossible for the court of directors to have been silent. It was a part of their bounden duty to lay the papers before the proprietors. Presuming to think that the case was not only important to this court, but to the public at large. They had done so: but he apprehended that he was expressing the opinion of the court of directors when he said that having done that, they had nothing further to say on the subject. Being on his legs, he conceived it to be a part of his duty, as a servant of that body to whom he addressed himself to say a few words, in consequence of what had fallen from one or two gentlemen. The hon. gentleman who had moved for the printing of the papers had opened himself a little too much on the present occasion: and it was impossible for the proprietors not to feel what was likely to be the view he meant to, take upon this question. He (Mr. B.) did not profess to

quote precisely the words which the hon. gentleman had employed: but the effect of what he said was this—that it was possible from the further consideration of these papers, that the conduct of the court of directors would appear to have been injudicious, and that they had brought the company into an awkward and unpleasant situation. It was impossible for him (Mr. B.) to say what would be the result of this inquiry: but as an individual, all that he had to state upon the subject was, that he hoped the proprietors and the public would take these papers into their consideration; and that if the directors had acted improperly, he hoped, they would tell them so: and he pledged himself that if the hon. gentleman would satisfy him that he had acted improperly, he would be the first to acknowledge it. (*Hear! hear! hear!*)—He begged his hon. friend in the corner (Mr. Jackson) to observe, that in the paper submitted to the proprietors, the directors had not pretended to say that a positive direction had been given by the commissioners in the *mandamus*.—That in all events, a certain sum of money should be paid to Major Hart.—But the hon. chairman had explained all that was necessary to say on this point, in stating, that if the commissioners were restrained from giving a positive order upon that subject, they were equally restrained from giving a conditional one. There was another point upon which the honourable gentleman had touched. He had assumed that this letter alone had been sent to Madras: that was certainly not the case. But there was a circumstance which related to the transmission of the dispatch to which he thought it necessary to advert. If there was any thing which gave pain to the court of directors upon this subject, it was the evidence of Major M'Cleod, which unfortunately was detained by the board of commissioners; and consequently the directors could not send it out. It was upon that evidence, alone, that the government of Madras could give a different determination to this business than otherwise might be expected, on account of the interposition of the board of commissioners. Unfortunately, however, that evidence laid before them, in deliberating upon this question. But he should not say this if that evidence had not been before the court here in their adjudication. It was his clear opinion, that this evidence was most important, and that it ought to go out, with the direction given in the dispatches. He hoped the court of proprietors would not believe that he had any intention on this occasion of arraigning the conduct of the board of commissioners. A variety of circumstances might have prevented the dispatches being sent down. All he complained of was with

respect to the evidence of Mr. M'Cleod. The dispatch had been made up some time, but was not yet transmitted.

Mr. Hume said he thought it was rather casting an imputation upon the board of control; for it was no less than a charge of withholding the papers from the directors.—(*No! no!* from several voices.) Had the directors taken the trouble of sending for them? He only asked whether these documents had been demanded? If they were not, there was no blame imputable to the commissioners.

Mr. Bosanquet hoped the court would allow him to say a word in explanation upon the subject. Nothing would give him more pain than to be thought guilty of misrepresentation. Perhaps he had been led into a statement of what ought not to be stated: but he hoped he might be allowed to do away any thing like a misrepresentation of the conduct of the commissioners. He meant not to insinuate that the evidence in question, which related to the price of rice, given upon oath by Mr. M'Cleod, had been improperly withheld. All he meant to state, was the simple fact, that that evidence had been sent to the board of control, but it had not been sent back:—It had not been returned to the directors. He meant not to state that it was *improperly* withheld: but he did think that the dispatch should not go out without that evidence.

Mr. Hume. The word *withheld* imports something improper. The honourable gentleman asserts that it was *withheld*.

The Chairman. The hon. director did not use the word *withheld*.

Mr. Bosanquet said he had risen to explain that he did not mean to state that it was improperly withheld. What he said was that it had not been returned. If he had used the word *withheld*, it was not in the sense or meaning imputed to it, by the honourable gentleman; and he hoped the court would make some allowance for that agitation natural to a man not much in the practice of uttering his sentiments in public. If he had made use of the word *withheld* he hoped the court would allow him to recall it, and understanding that what he intended to state, was that that evidence had not been returned.

Mr. Kinnaird explained, and said—in answer to the honourable director's observation respecting the attendance of the commissioners at the council, that he (Mr. K.) had had no communication with any member of the board of control whatever; and the extent of his observation was, that he believed not more than two had attended, and that he did not know that any one had voted. The import of the passage in the resolution was,

that they had all attended and voted. They might all have attended; and yet not one have voted. He begged to say, that in the remark he made, he meant only to give the court to understand, that out of the six commissioners of the board of controul, there were only three who were active members. The other three were merely honorary members, namely, the secretary of state, and first lord of the treasury, the lord chancellor, and the chancellor of the exchequer, who were merely trustees, nominally. They never interfered with the transactions of the board of controul. And therefore, of those six commissioners who sat at the council table, *three only*, in fact, were men who were parties to the business. The others were merely ministers of state, and were honorary members of the board of controul, in virtue of their office.

The *Chairman* wished to say a few words more in addition to what the hon. director had admitted upon the subject of colonel M'Cleod's evidence. The evidence of that gentleman had direct reference to the price of grain at the very time to which major Hart's claim related. That paper directly bore upon the very question at issue. And although the court of directors could not alter the dispatch, yet they were desirous of sending another out to accompany it; for they thought that this most material and important information given by a gentleman who was upon the spot at the time, should go out at the same time with the dispatch altered by the commissioners. In consequence of which a dispatch had been prepared in the usual way, informing the government of Madras, that such paper was inclosed; and as usual that dispatch was sent to the board for their approbation. All that his hon. friend meant was, that "there it remained." He (the hon. *Chairman*) did not mean to insinuate that it was *kept back*:—and though the honourable gentleman was a little *quick* upon the intention of his hon. friend, he was not sorry, the hon. gentleman had put the matter in that way, in order that the real meaning of his hon. friend might be understood. The late president of the board of controul was no more; and there was not a new one yet appointed. This undoubtedly, in the view of the court, appeared an important point: and probably this measure would not be decided upon until there was a new president. There was no intention of insinuating that the paper was kept back, nor did he understand his hon. friend to state that it was withheld; though if it did not come back soon, he, (the hon. *Chairman*) for one, would be for sending the despatch out, contented to take the consequences arising from the delay.—After this explanation, unless any gen-

tleman was disposed to keep up the discussion longer, he trusted that the question of adjournment would be now put.

Mr. *Jackson* said he had heard his hon. friend with great pain; nor did he experience less pain under what had fallen from the chair; for as he understood the proposition as now engested, it was this:—That after a conclusion had been come to upon a dispatch proposed by the directors, altered by the board of controul, and confirmed as to their authority, by the king in council; and by the king's ministers sent back to the directors in the shape in which it was now going out to India, it was intended in an *ex parte* and extra judicial manner, to send out, by way of supplement, a paper calculated to destroy its effect. What did this mean? The board of controul had had the whole of this subject submitted to their consideration; and they had agreed to a paragraph ordering that the government in India should pay a rupee per seer, unless, upon inquiry *there*, it appeared that there was sufficient ground for giving Major Hunt a smaller allowance. And yet it was now proposed by way of obviating the effect of that paragraph, to send out an *ex parte* affidavit, offering an opinion that the rice did not cost more than one-third of what was claimed, whether the board of controul consented to it, or not. If they did consent, he (Mr. J.) would be lost in astonishment at the strange contradiction in their conduct. But whether they consented or not, it was such a proposition that, in mere moral justice, ought not to be adopted. It was a proposition the like of which he never heard before. But what was the nature of the evidence proposed to be sent out? It was merely the opinion of Mr. M'Cleod, which was as liable to be erroneous as the opinion of any other man upon the same subject. And if such evidence as this was to be received, it was but fair that the opinions of equally intelligent and honourable men should be sent out on the part of Major Hart. This was a proposition which, for its simplicity, honour, and morality, ought to be acceded to, if the directors wished that this matter should be settled upon the broad principle of justice. But the course proposed was directly opposite: for, the proposition was to supply opinion in the place of evidence, and to influence the judgment of the government of Madras by an *ex parte* and *ex post facto* opinion. Really this was a proceeding in opposition to every principle of justice: for it was sending out supplementary documents which Major Hart would have no opportunity of answering: and unless the directors gave him the opportunity of meeting this supplementary evidence by supplementary documents, sent

out by equal authority from the court of directors, the grossest injustice would be done to that gentleman. For, what chance would he have as a poor individual unsupported by influence, even supposing he could send out, of his own accord, such documents as he could collect, to repel this affidavit, when he should have to compete with the high authority of the court of directors, and when he should have to oppose the weight of that influence which a letter and which every thing emanating from them must have upon the government abroad!

He hoped he should be forgiven the warmth of his feelings upon this subject. But this seemed to be a proposition so contrary to the first principles of justice, and all moral rule, that he could not bear silently to hear it propounded.

Mr. *Bosanquet* hoped the court would permit him to make a short answer to what had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman. There was one point on which he (Mr. B.) and the learned gentleman agreed: namely, that supposing this was a supplementary opinion offered by the court of directors, or supplementary matter brought forward, which had never before been heard of in the case, it would have been unjust for them to offer it; but he begged the hon. gent. would be corrected. This was not a supplementary document—it was evidence which had grown out of the case—and had already been under the observation of the court in the consideration of this subject. As far as he could understand what justice was, and what it ought to be, this case came precisely within that notion. This was an evidence completely arising out of this case; and if it had been improperly received no one would be more disposed to get rid of it than himself: but it was not new evidence. It was incidentally arising out of the case itself, and it was so important that it should go out in order that real justice might be done in the case. If the court of directors had done what his hon. and learned friend supposed they had done on the present occasion, namely, introduced *ex parte* matter—not seen—not known—by the party—and which matter would have the effect of counteracting in a clandestine manner the wishes of the board, that certainly would have been very disgraceful to the court of directors. But certainly that was not the line of conduct they had pursued. If there had been any evidence which had come from Major Hart to have authenticated the price that he had actually paid for the rice, that evidence certainly ought to be received, and would, no doubt, have its weight. The imputation here, however, was not only disgraceful to the directors, but, if true, would reflect the highest degree of

discredit upon their whole conduct. If the directors had sent their state of the case without suffering counter-observations that might be made upon it, to go out with it, that undoubtedly would have been highly improper; but that was not the fact. He had merely risen for the purpose of impressing the minds of the proprietors with a just conviction that this was not supplementary evidence; but was evidence brought forward long since, and was made use of throughout the agitation of this question: and therefore, whether it was right or wrong, it ought to have its due effect upon the Madras government in the first settlement of this case. It appeared to him to be a matter of fair and substantial justice that this affidavit should accompany the dispatch; and if he was wrong in this opinion he should be very happy to be set right by any one who could do so. Certainly, at present, he had heard nothing like a reason for rejecting this important evidence which had been before given.

Mr. *Trower* conceived that as this document was a part of the original evidence in the case, it could not be considered as a supplementary document; and therefore it ought to go out with the dispatch, and have such weight with it as it appeared to deserve.

Mr. *Hume* reminded the court that the question now was whether the papers should be printed, and therefore there was no necessity for pursuing this collateral discussion further.

The *Chairman* said he did not wish to prolong the discussion, but as the subject had been started by the honourable and learned gentleman, it became necessary that he should say a few words in answer to his observations. He confessed himself perfectly astonished at the doctrine which the honourable and learned gentleman had offered to the court; a doctrine which, he was sure, when the learned gentleman came to reflect, he would acknowledge to be fallacious. Could it be maintained, that if, in this stage of the proceeding against major Hart, the court had discovered important information directly bearing upon the point under consideration, and brought forward in a legal manner, that they were not to bring forward that evidence and take no notice of it, even though the whole case might turn upon its importance? Ought the court to strike out evidence like that, and be precluded from shewing to demonstration what the justice of the case was? What was the occasion which gave rise to the production of colonel M'Cleod's affidavit? It was given in last May, in the court of King's Bench, in order to support the allegation of the petition of the East-India Company. The evidence of colonel

M'Cleod was given on that occasion. Col. M'Cleod had been before examined—long ago, but he had not given any affidavit until then, distinctly referable to the point at issue. Why, when a document of this sort came to the knowledge of the directors, were they not to bring it forward? Were they not to apply that evidence upon which, perhaps, the case would at last be decided? The *mandamus* commanded inquiry into the subject. How then was a fair inquiry to be instituted, if the Company were not allowed to offer such evidence as came to their knowledge? If the court found information directly bearing upon this point, and the gentleman who was to give it, not being in India, but being here, were not at liberty to send out the evidence of that gentleman to the tribunal which was to decide the point? This very gentleman was commissary of supplies at the time of the transaction in question. If colonel M'Cleod came before the court and said, "Gentlemen, you are misinformed: I was present, and saw certain circumstances which spoke strongly in favour of major Hart"—most undoubtedly the court would have adopted that evidence, and have sent it out for major Hart's benefit. But the course which the business now took seemed to him to accord with the first principles of common justice. He had not a conception how there could be a diversity of opinion upon such a subject. It was undoubtedly a most important document in settling the account between the company and major Hart: but of whatever description it might be, the company had not the power

of sending it out without the sanction of the board, and the court might be well persuaded that if the consequences followed which the learned gentleman seemed to apprehend, the commissioners would refuse it. As the matter stood, the first original idea which the directors had was, that this was an important document, and that if it was suppressed here, it should certainly have its due weight abroad. It was in the power of major Hart to meet this by counter affidavits. It was ridiculous to suppose that the company could raise any false impressions by adducing such a document in support of their case; for it was open to him to repel, if he could, any impression which it might make. To omit such an important document in so serious a case would be a dereliction of a duty owing to the company. But then it was said, "What are your motives for sending such a document out? they are suspicious." If it was impossible for the court to adopt any thing without the sanction of the commissioners. The court had only one line of conduct to pursue: namely, to send the document out, and to satisfy the commissioners that that was the course in which the company were, and he hoped that the company were not mistaken in this important point.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Bosanquet, General Browne, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Lupey took part, the question was put and carried, when the court was adjourned till Wednesday the 27th instant.—[A full report of which day's debate will be given in our next number.]

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

Oct. 3, 1815.—We hear that arrangements have been made for the dispatch of the ships in this port as follows, viz. William Pitt and Lord Melville, to sail for England in December; Metcalf, to Amboyna, to load spices, and proceed to England in November; Marquess Wellington and Princess Charlotte of Wales, to take the 59th regt. to Fort St. George, to load there, and proceed to England on the 12th December. The above are expected to form the last fleet.—The Apollo and Sir William Pulteney, to proceed to Bombay; the Northumberland, Lord Eldon, and Huddart, to Fort Marlborough, to load pepper. The last-mentioned ships are to sail in November.—His Majesty's ships Owen Glendower and Thais arrived at Penang the 8th ult.—The brig June upset in a squall in the Eastern Seas, crew lost.—The Company's ship

Vansittart, arrived safe at Malacca, the 17th ult.—The Company's ships Minerva and Lord Eldon are to go into dock.

The General Harris, from Madras, and the Ernaad, from Calcutta, arrived at Penang, 29th August for Bengal.—The Syren brig, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Calcutta, 27th September.—The Carnatic sailed from Ceylon for Bengal, 15th September.—The Elizabeth Johanna, and the Maas en Rottestroom, from Rotterdam, have arrived at Batavia.—The Aurora, from Holland, put into Anjer Roads, for water, 19th September, and would sail on the 21st for China.—The Canton, from Holland, has arrived at Canton.—The Ceres and General Harris, Company's ships, from London, arrived at Canton, the 7th October.

Our private letters from Calcutta of the 30th June last, mention an unfortunate dispute which then subsisted be-

tween the Government and the Rev. Dr. Bryce, as to the immediate erection of a suitable building for the performance of Divine worship, according to the rites of the Scots' church. It would appear that Government had considered it expedient to defer the erection of a church, and recommended a temporary arrangement for the performance of divine service, pending a reference home. The Doctor, however, considering any delay as an infringement of the rights of the Scots' church, has declined the exercise of his functions, till a church shall be built, according to the directions of the Court of Directors. We understand that the Government had determined to proceed in the adoption of peremptory measures, in regard to the immediate performance of the duties of the Scots' chaplain, but which were suspended, in consequence of the serious indisposition of Dr. Bryce, who had proceeded to Prince of Wales's Island for the benefit of his health.

Marriages.

At Batavia, on the 31st of May last, by the Rev. Professor Ross, James Dupuy, Esq. Deputy Secretary to the Java Government, to Miss Johanna Elizabeth Van Groll.

By the Rev. Mr. Shepard, at the house of O. L. Bie, Judge and Magistrate of Serampore, Constantine Sherin, Esq. Assistant to the Court, to Miss Charlotte Frederica, daughter of the late Charles Phillip Wasmia, Esq. Surgeon on the Honourable Company's establishment.

Deaths.

On the evening of the 31st September, on his way to the Presidency, Walter Stewart, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1st batt. 5th regt. N. I.

At Serampore, on the 30th ultimo, Capt. G. Blacker, of the 1st batt. 17th regt. N. I.

At sea, on board the ship Partridge, on the 29th of April last, on his passage from England to India, in the 31st year of his age, Wm. Christopher Ord, Esq. many years a resident of Calcutta.

William Robinson, Esq. Sub-Treasurer and Collector of Customs of Batavia.

MADRAS.

Births.

At the Presidency, on Monday the 2d instant, the

lady of George Moore, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Trichinopoly, the lady of Captain J. Gibson, of the Madras European regt. of a daughter.

Marriages.

At Bangalore, on Tuesday the 3d instant, by the Rev. Wm. Thomas, Lieutenant W. E. Fitzgerald, 1st batt. 19th regt. to Mrs. Zulime Macdougall.

Deaths.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of June, Mr. Pringle, the Hon. Company's Agent at the General Hospital.

Major Gordon, late of His Majesty's 6th regt. ment of Light Dragoons.

At St. Thomé, the 25th ultimo, after an illness of three days, the infant son of G. E. Askin, Esq. aged 11 months and 3 days.

On the 28th ultimo, Lewis Udelphus Wellington, the infant son of Mr. John Nicholson Hume, Esq.

On Thursday morning, the 19th instant, Daniel Williams, the infant son of Mr. Daniel Perry.

At Port Louis, on the 11th September, of the liver complaint, Capt. P. Grant, of the Hon. Company's ship Streatham.

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

On the 11th instant, with Colonel Barr's detachment near Dhurra, in Kattywar, Wm. Skene Keith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

In Kattywar, Capt. Edward Jones, 1st batt. 9th regt.

CHINA.

The subjoined are the names of the Company's ships at Canton, which (in consequence of the intelligence of Buonaparte's return to France having reached China) were to sail for England in a fleet, under the protection of the Owen Glendower, between the 15th of December and the 1st of January, viz.—The Royal George, Cuffells, Princess Amelia, Warley, Hope, Walmer Castle, Charles Grant, David Scott, Inglis, Essex, Marquess Camden, Vansittart, Warren Hastings, and Alwrick Castle.

MAURITIUS.

Deaths.

On the 4th September, Mr. Thomas Joseph Ribet.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 22.—This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Captain Harrower, dressed in deep mourning, appeared at the bar to receive the judgment of the court. The clerk of the arraigns having asked him if he had any thing to say, why judgment should not be passed on him, according to law, he stepped forward, and said,—"My lord, I am not guilty of the offence with which I stand accused." [Here he reflected on the witnesses, and concluded by saying,]—"I have no fault to find with the learned judge nor jury: no doubt, according to the evidence before them, they discharged their respective duties conscientiously.

Whatever punishment the laws of my country may doom me to, I shall submit to it with cheerfulness and resignation."—*Mr. Recorder.* "The judgment of the court upon you, George Harrower, is, that you be confined in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the period of six calendar months."

—Admiral Sir C. Tyler's squadron, on its passage from the Cape, touched at St. Helena, and remained two days; during which the admiral and his officers were desirous of seeing Buonaparte, but he declared himself indisposed, and not to be disturbed; although a few hours after it was reported that he was

gone to the plough, which was become his favourite amusement for the afternoon.

— A letter from an officer on board His Majesty's ship *Northumberland*, dated 12th January, 1816, and received by His Majesty's ship *Medway*, just arrived from St. Helena, says—"Napoleon and his suite have taken up their residence at the Lieutenant Governor's, at Longwood, where he appears very comfortable, amusing himself sometimes in riding, and sometimes working in his garden. A few days ago he turned ploughman on some ground within his limits. Whenever he wishes to go beyond this line, he is attended by the officer of the guard, who, from Napoleon's wish, does not wear his uniform. Several who have come here have rode out to Longwood, in the hope of seeing him; but he, having got previous information of their coming, always disappointed them. Admiral Tyler went to Longwood to-day, but Napoleon refused to see him, as he had not been apprized of his intended visit. The officers of the *Northumberland* he appears glad to see at all times.

— It is said negotiations are now in progress between the court of Rome and the different Protestant courts relative to the Catholics who are in their states. It is resolved, it is said, to establish this subject, and to consecrate the principles of public law which reconcile the interests of princes with that of the Catholic Church. The changes which have happened in Europe, for some time, having aggrandized the states of several houses foreign to this church, require imperiously new arrangements which may meet the difficulties which occur.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg is about six feet in height, pale, rather pitted with the small pox, but a fair open countenance, and prepossessing manners. He was born the 16th of December 1790, has two brothers and four sisters, one of the latter married to a Prince of Wirtemberg, and another to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. Coburg is situated in Upper Saxony, and contains about four thousand inhabitants: both the sovereign and the subjects are of the Lutheran religion.

The Archdukes of Austria (princes John and Lewis) honoured Drury-lane Theatre with their presence. The performances, *Macbeth* and the pantomime of *Harlequin and Fancy*. Their Imperial Highnesses were attended by Sir William Congreve and their suites: they sat in the king's box, which was superbly decorated on the occasion. On their entrance they were loudly cheered, and the vocal corps, in full chorus, sung, "God save the King," with an additional verse complimentary to the Emperor of Austria.

The German hymn of "God preserve the Emperor" was afterward sung, and received with general and loud applause.

Sir George Cockburn is expected home from St. Helena, and will be succeeded in the command on that station by Sir H. Popham.

— The dispatches received from the West Indies, announce the arrival of the Dutch Admiral (Kikert) at Saint Eustatius, with establishments for the Dutch settlements, which have remained in the hands of the British government.

It is said that one of the principal objects of the extraordinary embassy of the Duke of Luxembourg to the Court of the Brazils is relative to the restitution of Cayenne and French Guiana, which the Portuguese took possession of during the late usurpation.

The Laplanders arrived in London with their game, which was sold by different poulterers in the city. These poor fellows expected, when they left Gottenburgh, that the packet would land them in London, and that they would have no duties to pay; whereas they have been obliged to pay upwards of 50*l.* for duties, besides ten guineas for freight from Harwich to London. The state of preservation in which these birds are is really surprizing, after travelling upward of 1000 miles. They are preserved by being hung up to freeze in cases, lined with skins to keep out the air. This process so effectually preserves them, that when the packages are opened, the birds are found frozen quite hard: and those packages which are not opened, will continue in this state for some weeks. The mode in which the small birds are dressed in Sweden, is by stewing them in cream with a little butter in it, after being larded, which, it is said, gives them a very excellent flavour: the large ones are roasted, and basted with cream, which is afterward served up as sauce. The Laplanders wear a kind of great coat, made of rein-deer skin, with caps and gloves of the same, which gives them a very grotesque appearance: they are shy of appearing in the streets in this attire, on account of their attracting so many people round them.—*See page 196.*

At Drury-Lane Theatre, on the 19th of February, at the opening scene of the farce called *Modern Antiquess*, in which Miss Kelly appeared in the character of *Nan*, a country girl; and Mr. Knight, as *Joey*, a country lad; while these two performers were embracing, according to their parts, a pistol was discharged from about the centre of the pit. It was not at first known whether the attack was intended to be against Miss Kelly or Mr. Knight; but a subsequent investigation proved that it was aimed at

Miss Kelly. The constables belonging to the theatre soon had the assassin in custody, and conveyed him to Bow-street, where he underwent a long examination before Mr. Birnie, at which Mr. Rae and Mr. Dibdin, the managers, attended. He appeared to be about 21, decently and plainly dressed, like a tradesman, but with no appearance of gentility. He gave the name of George Barnett, a law-stationer by business. The prisoner said his mother and father-in-law live near Clare-market. He was asked if he had any personal knowledge of Miss Kelly. He at first denied that he had any knowledge of her, but afterward said he had, and that she could explain it. On being questioned as to his motive for the daring outrage, he declined answering, but would say more at a future period. Miss Kelly, on being informed of the young man's name, recollected that it was the same she had received signed to several love-letters, some of which contained threats, if she did not accept of his offer, &c. She had mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Lamb, one of the gentlemen of the committee of the theatre; also to her dresser, &c. Mr. Rauer, of the box-office, stated, that several shot had entered the stage-door, on the side which Miss Kelly stood; several had also been found on the stage, and in the orchestra. The prisoner, in his defence, said, he did not mean any harm, but only to frighten. On being asked by the magistrate if he meant merely to frighten by firing a loaded pistol in a crowded theatre, he made no reply. He was then committed for firing, with intent to kill and murder Frances Maria Kelly. The first letter he wrote to Miss Kelly bore strong marks of lunacy. It was a challenge to fight him. He said, he had seen her fire a musket upon the stage, and, therefore, she could not plead inability to fire a pistol.

Court of Common Pleas. Webster v. Baldwin.—This was an action brought by Mr. Wedderburn Webster and Lady Caroline Frances, his wife, to recover damages for a series of libels, imputing to Lady Webster a criminal intercourse with the Duke of Wellington, which libel appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle*, a newspaper of which the defendant is proprietor. Mr. Campbell opened the pleadings, and stated, that the plaintiff, Lady Webster, had always preserved an unsullied reputation, and that the defendant had published in a newspaper called the *St. James's Chronicle*, several libels upon her, imputing to her that she had been guilty of adultery with the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington. Mr. Serjeant Best stated the case. He described Mr. Wedderburn Webster as a gentleman of large fortune, and allied to

some of the first families in the country. His lady was the daughter of the Earl of Mountmorris, about twenty-four years of age, of great personal beauty, but that beauty was lost sight of by those who were acquainted with her virtues. The Duke of Richmond, who was examined from the bench, stated, that he was at Brussels at the same time with Mr. and Lady Webster, and wholly disbelieved the circumstance.—*Damages* £2,000.

Warsaw, Feb. 19.—A few days ago there arrived here an Indian Prince, who has already proceeded on his journey to St. Peterburgh; he is the son and next heir to the Emperor of the Birmans, whose dominion comprehend the kingdoms of Ava, Aracan, and Pegu. He has been presented to the Grand Duke. It is pretended that he is sent by his father to learn the European art of war. He is 25 years of age, speaks several European languages.—After the retreat of the French from Russia he arrived here, he was arrested by the Russians, but afterwards liberated. He has hitherto lived at Bucharest, and in Austrian Galicia. He was requested by the Commandant of this city to produce documents respecting his character, and to give an account in writing of his journey and adventures.

The protocol fills several sheets. He was treated with all the respect due to the rank he claimed.—His father's empire, which was first formed in 1754, is considered as the fifth great power in Asia, and contains, it is said 17,000,000 of inhabitants, and borders on the kingdom of Thibet, the Chinese empire, the kingdom of Siam, the Bay of Bengal, the British possession in Bengal, and the kingdom of Assam.

Feb. 27.—Major Stuart, Aid-de-Camp to the Earl of Moira, who brought home the late dispatches from that nobleman, is promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army. This gallant officer is son to the distinguished professor, Dugald Stuart, of Edinburgh.

29.—The following is a list of the passengers by the General Stuart, just arrived from Bombay:—

Capt. Knatchbull, 22d light dragoons; Lieut. Coulthard, 17th ditto; Lieut. Ditmas, 27th foot; Lieut. Blacker, 65th ditto; Lieuts. McCullam and Rutherford, native service; the Rev. Mr. Mrs. Miss and Master Nott; Mrs. Major Rudland; Miss Thompson.—Died on the passage, Mrs. Green and Ensien Haynes, Bombay regiment; and the Hon. Lieut. Tournor, of the 65th regiment; drowned last Friday evening in coming from the ship to Portsmouth.

March. 2.—Accounts are brought by the ship's arrived yesterday that some in-

reurrectionary movements had taken place among the Dutch colonists in the interior of the Cape settlements. The disturbances were however soon suppressed by the interposition of the civil authorities and military power. Some of the ring-leaders were taken and tried by court martial which has passed sentence of death upon them, and when the ships sailed the execution was expected daily to take place at the Cape Town.

The ship Thomas Grenville arrived at the Cape the 23d Dec., and was to sail again on her voyage to China the 28th.

The Minden man of war took a cargo of provisions and live bullocks from the Cape to St. Helena, and left that island the 26th December. Bonaparte continued to reside at the cottage; every thing was perfectly quiet, and provisions of every description were in plentiful supply.

The General Stewart, private ship, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 23d Feb.; she left Bombay on the 2th December, and St. Helena the 4th Jan.—The Sir William Romney and Apollo, extra ships, had arrived at Calcutta, and the Carnatic, regular ship, at Ceylon. The General Stewart had brought dispatches from St. Helena from Sir G. Cockburn. No new occurrence of any interest had taken place in that island.

The Claudine private ship arrived in the Downs on Saturday, and the Juliana private ship yesterday. They sailed together from Batavia the 2d November, but parted company off the island of Ascension. The Claudine touched at the Cape the 26th December, and at St. Helena about the 10th January.

On the 26th Feb. the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.—Lady Castlereagh, Capt. G. Simpson; Cambridge, Capt. I. Freeman; Coldstream, Capt. J. Coxwell, for St. Helena and China.

Passengers per Lady Castlereagh—For St. Helena, Ensign Alex. A. Young.

Letters received from St. Helena, of the 20th December, state, that Buonaparte daily rides out, attended by an officer, Capt. Poppleton, of the 53d regiment; but that he is confined to certain limits. He keeps eight horses, with a corresponding equipage. A camp had been formed at a certain distance round him, so that his escape is more guarded against. Some few days previous to the date of these letters, a misunderstanding had taken place between Buonaparte and Bertrand, in consequence of which Gen. Montholon had been appointed grand-marshal, and General Gorgaud master of the horse.

The case of the students of the East-India College, was unexpectedly brought forward on Friday at Hertford, when there was no bill found against them by the grand jury.

The Army Estimates for the present year occupy 67 folio pages. The following is an abstract:—

	£.	s.	d.
Land Forces, including the corps intended to be reduced, for Great Britain and Ireland, 111,756—Expense	4,702,611	10	11
Regiments stationed in France, number 34,031—Expense	1,334,396	13	9
Regiments in the East India Company's Service, number 28,421—Expense	806,604	10	9
Embodied Militia	850,000	0	0
Pay of General Officers	182,787	1	8
Staff and Garrisons	318,753	3	6
Full Pay for Supernumerary officers	114,302	6	7
Public Departments	166,681	4	6
Exchequer Fees, Irish Poundages, &c.	127,863	2	0
Half pay and Military allowances to Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham hospitals	480,368	2	11
Out-Pensioners of ditto	35,095	11	7
Widows' pensions	855,220	13	0
Volunteer Corps	75,899	3	8
Local Militia	192,986	18	2
Foreign Corps, for various periods 1816—number 121,461—Expense	100,000	0	0
Royal Military College	370,469	18	3
Royal Military Asylum	33,819	17	8
Retired Chaplains, &c.	39,184	17	8
Medicines and Hospital Expenses	17,450	19	11
Compassionate List and Bounty Warrants	60,266	12	4
Commissariat Department (Ireland)	64,424	0	3
Barack Department (Ireland)	219,000	0	0
Superannuation Allowances	213,000	0	0
Officers attached to the Portuguese Army	15,964	0	5
	35,000	0	0

Deduct from the above the troops in France and the East Indies, and there remain 133,505 men, of the expense of whom, 6,735,947 l. 17s. is charged to Great Britain, and 2,246,428 l. 16s. 9d. to Ireland; making a total of 8,982,375 l. 18s. 4d.

A return of the expense and numerical amount of the military establishment of Great Britain, for the years 1714, 1730, 1749, and 1764:—

Years.	Expense.	Officers and Men.
1714.	£795,189 4 2	22,034
1730.	1,140,452 8 9	35,256
1749.	1,098,557 6 3	33,058
1764.	1,545,541 9 6	31,777

Mem.—The sums above mentioned include, in addition to the regimental charge—1st. The expense of Chelsea hospital, half-pay, and widows' pensions.—2d. A provision for 12,094 Hessians, amounting to 241,259 l. 1s. 3d. in 1730.—3d. The sum of 80,000 l. for the pay and clothing of the militia, in 1764. This return does not include the numbers and charge of the Irish establishment.

An account of stock transferred to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, for the purchase of life annuities, pursuant to the 48th George III. c. 142; from the 1st. September

1808, to the 31st January 1816, distinguishing the last half year.

£s. per cent. bank annuities transferred; from 1st September 1808 to 28th July 1815—2,019,398 l. Last half year, from ditto to 31st January 1816—148,151 l. Total—3,097,551 l.

Dividends receivable on all bank annuities transferred, from ditto to ditto—88,414 l. 18s. 9d. Last half year, from ditto to ditto—4,444 l. 11s. 10d. Total—92,858 l. 10s. 7d.

Life annuities granted, from ditto to ditto—309,383 l. 5s. 6d.—Last half year, from ditto to ditto—10,196 l. 9s. 6d. Total—419,579 l. 15s.

Annual sums reverted to the Sinking Fund, by the death of nominees, and by annuities unclaimed for three years and upwards, from ditto to ditto—15,666 l. 7s. Last half year, from ditto to ditto—4,129 l. 8s. Total—19,795 l. 15s.

Life annuities now payable, from ditto to ditto, 199,776 l. 18s. 6d. Last half year, from ditto to ditto—6,064 l. 1s. 6d.—Total 199,841 l.

Excess of life annuities granted above dividends, from ditto to ditto—120,301 l. 6s. 9d. Last half year, from ditto to ditto—5,751 l. 17s. 8d. Total—126,053 l. 4s. 5d.

Excess of life annuities now payable above dividends, from ditto to ditto—105,294 l. 19s. 9d.—Last half year, from ditto to ditto—1,624 l. 9s. 8d. Total—106,918 l. 9s. 5d.

Stock redeemed by annual sums reverted to the Sinking Fund by the death of nominees, and by unclaimed annuities, from ditto to ditto—54,487 l. Last half year, from ditto to ditto—18,084 l. Total—72,571 l.

Stock originally transferred for life annuities which have expired, and for annuities unclaimed for three years, from ditto to ditto—180,719 l.—Last half year, from ditto to ditto—33,261 l.—Total—213,980 l.

Total stock redeemed, column 8 and 9, from ditto to ditto—233,306 l.—Last half year, from ditto to ditto—73,436 l. Total—306,742 l.

Total stock which would have been redeemed by the excess of life annuities from time to time, payable above dividends, if the same had been immediately applied to the redemption of stock, from ditto to ditto—736,792 l. Last half year, from ditto to ditto—103,162 l. Total—844,954 l.

Difference between columns 10 and 11, or excess of stock which would have been redeemed from ditto to ditto—303,386 l. Last half year, from ditto to ditto, 34,817 l. Total—308,403 l.

March 5. Advices are said to have been received by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, intimating that the decisive measures adopted by the Earl of Moira, in consequence of suspicious appearances in the conduct of the Nizam and the Peishwa, had been attended with the most satisfactory results; those princes having, immediately on the approach of the British troops to their respective capitals, Hyderabad and Poonah, offered to give the most ample securities for their pacific and friendly conduct. An arrangement was accordingly concluded, by which the Nizam agreed to place his brother, the known instigator of his hostile dispositions, in close confinement in a fortress belonging to a third power: the Peishwa went further, and gave up his minister, the promoter of his military schemes and preparations, who was brought a prisoner to Bombay, there to be kept as the Government of British India may in its discretion think proper. The dispatches containing this information being sent home to the secret department, according

to the usual practice of all official advices from the Indian government, are not yet officially notified from the select body of Directors composing the Secret Committee. But it is said, upon some of the very best authorities, that the particulars which we have stated, may be relied on as authentic.

The brig Hope, belonging to Madras, sailed from Trincomalee on the 2d of January in last year, bound to Pegue, having on board near thirty persons. These were the commander, Mr. Modjer, a mate named Anderson, a serang, two tindals, a gunner, four seacunnies, and about twenty lascars, with a servant employed by the commander, named Lorenzo Lustrin, who is a native of India, born at Pondicherry. The brig had originally come from Madras, with a cargo of provisions and stores for the use of the king's navy. After discharging this cargo, they took on board a few bales of cloth and other articles for the Pegue market. In the passage she encountered contrary winds for the space of two months, and the provisions being nearly exhausted, the commander found it necessary to touch at one of the Nicobar islands for supplies of water and food. On the first day, that the brig anchored, about twenty boats came from the island, and supplied them with cocoa nuts and provisions. The next day the boats returned, and brought also some betel. On the third day, the commander was making preparations to depart, when six boats came alongside, and the people as usual boarded the brig. Among these was an European, who spoke the English language, attended by a Caffre and a Malay.

Mr. Modjer inquired of the European from whence he came. The man said, he had belonged to an English ship of war, that he had fallen overboard, and had fortunately gained the island. These men continued for a considerable time on board, importuning the commander to purchase more provisions. At about one o'clock, the commander intending to quit the deck, desired the men to return to their boats, as he required nothing more. The ruffians refused to quit the brig; and made signals to call a great number of boats lying near the shore, threatening and abusing Mr. Modjer, who, much irritated at this conduct, struck the Caffre a blow. This fellow snatched up a wooden bar and knocked Mr. Modjer down. Mr. Anderson, the mate, came from the cabin with a pistol in his hand, and was instantly killed by the thrust of a pike. The seacunnies, and the rest of the crew, with the exception of three men, were then overpowered by the superior numbers of the islanders. Lorenzo Lustrin and two lascars, escaped and concealed themselves in the hold. These men believed that the rest of the crew were murdered,

but they saw nothing of what occurred after the death of the mate.

During this day the people were employed in plundering the vessel, and the three men were not discovered. On the following day, the islanders returned to renew their search for property, dragged them forth and prepared to put them to death, but their entreaties were heard and their lives spared. The plundering was renewed, and after some hours the islanders set the brig on fire, and took the captives on shore. Lorenzo Lustrin, with the other two men, lived on the island for near fifteen days, when a Burmah vessel touched there. He privately told his story to the persons on board, and was conveyed by them to Martaban, leaving his companions on the island. After a lapse of several months, he procured a passage to Rangoon, where he related his story to Mr. Bruce and Mr. Sarkies, residents at that place. Mr. Bruce sent the man to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. at Madras, on the schooner Virginia, in the month of January last, and his deposition to the above facts was made a few days after his arrival. By this statement it appeared, that the brig sailed from Trincomalee on the second of January, arrived at the Nicobars on the 4th, and was captured on the 7th of March.—The policy of insurance had expired on the 19th of February.—*Cal. Mirror, Sept. 20, 1816.*

14. The *Ld. Castlereagh*, a country ship arrived yesterday in the Downs, from Bombay, whence she sailed on the 7th November; touched at the Cape on the 12th January, and left it the same day. At the departure of the *Lord Castlereagh* from the Cape, none of the homeward-bound ships, reported to be there on the 18th December, remained, so that the *Cornwallis*, from Bengal and Madras, had sailed in the interval for England. The *Coromandel*, a country ship, which sailed from the Downs, for Madras and Bengal, was the only ship at the Cape on the 12th of January. The arrival of the *Cornwallis*, so long and anxiously looked for, may be daily expected. The *Lord Castlereagh* was not allowed to touch at St. Helena.

—The subjoined is an extract of a letter from an officer in the Company's service, dated camp, Hyderabad, Oct. 11, 1815:—We have just returned to this place from Poona, whither we were marched to demand an explanation and satisfaction if required, for the death, under very suspicious circumstances, of some of our officers.

15. The *David Scott* and *Carmarthen* Indiamen, which sailed from the Downs on the 22d of May, arrived at Bombay on the 10th November. The *Thomas*

Grenville, consigned to China, arrived at the Cape on the 1st January.

By accounts recently arrived from Bengal, it appears, that the demand for bills on England had, of late, been very considerable, and there was little prospect of an increase.

Bills on his Majesty's treasury, at thirty days' sight, were obtained at 2s. 7d. per sicca rupee, and private bills were at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.

The Company's six per cent. paper was improving; the discount thereon being about eight per cent.

Silver had fallen in price, the relative value of sicca rupees and dollars being 204 of the former for 100 of the latter.

Madras papers, to the 24th October inclusive, announce the death of Rear-Admiral Burlton, Commander in Chief in the East Indies, on the 22d of September. Capt. O'Brien has, in consequence, hoisted his flag as Commodore of his Majesty's squadron.

East-India Shipping List, — March 1816.

Downs, March 13.—Arrived the *Lord Castlereagh*, Bruce and Co. country ship, from Bombay, sailed thence 10th Nov. and the Cape, 12th January.

The *Coromandel*, Cameron, outward bound, was at the Cape.

The *David Scott* and *Carmarthen*, arrived at Bombay 10th Nov.

The *Thomas Grenville*, Co.'s ship, arrived at the Cape 23d Dec., and sailed for China, 1st January.

Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 29, 1815.—Arrived *Iphigenia* frigate; *Resource*, Henderson; sailed for India 8th January.

Maister, Wiseman, from Bengal, Jan. 15, 1816; sailed 25th Oct.

London, March 18.—Letters have been received from China, dated 3d to 5th November. All the ships had arrived at China, excepting the *General Kyd* and *Herefordshire*. The first fleet, consisting of the *Royal George*, *Cuffnells*, *Princess Amelia*, *Warley*, *Hope*, *Walmer Castle*, *Charles Grant*, *David Scott*, *Ingla*, *Essex*, *Marquess Camden*, *Vansittart*, and probably *Warren Hastings* and *Alnwick Castle*. To sail 15th December to the 1st January, under convoy of H.M.S. *Owen Glendower*. The second fleet to sail the beginning of February.

Downs, March 19.—Arrived the *Cornwallis*, (Paxton's) *Charitie*, from Madras; sailed from Bengal, 19th August, Madras, 10th October, Cape, 4th January.

Mary, (Porcher's) *Howill*, from Bengal.

Passengers per *Cornwallis*.—Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Do.; Miss Do., niece; two Miss do., daughters: Gen Wetherall, Col. Daniell, Capt. Sutherland, of the Royals, Lieut. Palmer, Madras Cavalry, Lieut. Greenhill, Do. Capt. Byns, Royal Artillery.

The *Madras Gazette* of the 30th September contains an Address from the British residents at Fattyghur to Lord Moira, on the successful termination of the campaign in Nipal, with his Lordship's answer.

Mr. Thomas Teed, son of John Teed, Esq. M.P. for Graupound, in Cornwall, has been permitted to proceed to India, to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

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At Fingart Hotel, Dublin, the Marquis of Sligo, to Lady Hester Catherine De Bourg.
George Albert, Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to the Forces, to Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. W. Jones, of Braintree.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Peter Allix, Esq. of Swaffham house, Cambridge, to Maria, daughter of the late John Pardoe, Esq. of Low Layton.
Thos. Rowsell, Esq. of Burrows'-buildings, Blackfriars-road, to Miss Hall, of Nelson-square.
At Bethnal-green, Matthew Sturt, Esq. to Miss Melton.
At Chigwell, Mr. Christian Tuck, to Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Guman, Esq.
The Rev. James Lyuar, of Burin-in-Ossory, to Eliza, daughter of Alderman Exshaw, of Dublin.
At Bruce, the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, to the daughter of Henry Hart, Esq. of Cloran, county of Limerick.
At Dromstrassna, near Abbeyfeal, county of Limerick, Mr. Constantine Collins, to Miss Dower.
In Cork, Lieut. Lloyd Henry De Rutyn, 64d regt. to Georgina, daughter of Sam. Morris, Esq. Provost of Tralee.
At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, the Rev. J. Yorkney, of London, to Maria, daughter of the late Lewis Wynne, Esq. of Staines.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Geo. Bridges, eldest son of Geo. Bridges, Esq. of Lawford, to Eliza Brooks, of St. Elizabeth's, in the island of Jamaica.
At Wakeley, Wm. Cuff, Esq. of St. Albins, county of Kilkenny, to the Lady Anna Maria Sinead, second daughter of the late Earl of Harborough.

DEATHS.

The Hon. Thos. Coventry, youngest son of the late Earl of Coventry.
At Hecford, Mrs. Whitmore, relict of the late J. Whitmore, Esq.
Charlotte Anne, infant daughter of P. B. Burnell, Esq. of Percy hill, near Dursley.
At Oxford-Vale, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair, wife of W. Bezzie, Esq.
At Edinburgh, Mrs. Dickson, relict of the late Roger Dickson, Esq. of Haddington.
At Thoresby, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Willoughby Wood, Esq.
Elizabeth Harriet, eldest daughter of Jos. Reid, Esq. of Old Broad-street.
At Plaswath, near Durham, Mrs. Corner, widow of Mr. Thomas Corner, late of Bishop's Auckland.
At Blackheath, Augustus Frederic Spence, Esq. formerly captain of the 54th regiment of foot.
At Lincoln, Mr. James Johnston.
At Cheltenham, Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart. of Craigievar, county of Aberdeen.
At Knareston, Lady Slingsby, relict of the late Sir Thos. Turner Slingsby, Bart. of Scriven-park, near Knareston.
At Basingstoke, Hans, Charles Rest, Esq.
In Great James street, Bedford-row, Elizabeth, wife of W. Green, Esq. of Goldsmith, Sur. cv.
In Ireland, Christopher Skerbrington, Earl of Massareene, Baron of Loughneagh.
William Henry, eldest son of Wm. Hy. Crowder, Esq. of Clapham-common.
In Upper Guildford-street, Jos. Devey, Esq. of Bankside, Southwark, and Fawkham, Kent.
A. B. J. Atkins, son of Alderman Atkins, M. P. at his house, Walbrook.
At Old Brompton, Mrs. Haviland, widow of the late Major Haviland, and niece of the late Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke.
At Lashow, Joaquina, wife of Joseph Hollingworth Adams, Esq. Deputy Commissary General.
At Lochmaben, Phebe Ray Paine, wife of Mr. J. Carruthers, of Savannah, Georgia.
Mary, wife of George Cappel, Esq. of Chapel-street, Lissen-green.
At Copford Rectory, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Gwos Holmes.
In Southampton street, Covent-garden, Isabella, wife of Capt. Robert Scott, of the Bombay marine.
In Sloane-street, Wm. Allan, M. D. lately attached to the Medical Staff of the British forces in Paris.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wroth Palmer Acland, K. C. B. Colonel Commandant of the 1st att. 60th foot.
At the Hot-wells, near Bristol, Anne, widow of Col. Montague.
At Rome, of apoplexy, Cardinal Doria, Sub-Dean of the Sacred Col. gge.
In Portland place, Robert Thomson, Esq. many years President of St. Christopher's, and acting Governor of the Leeward Islands.
In Leicester square, the Marquis Joseph De La Vallee, late Chief of the Arch-Chancery of the Legion of Honour at Paris.
At Sunday's-well, Cork, John Simpson, Esq.
At Prospect, Lota, county of Cork, Robt. Burke, Esq.
At Tulla-house, county of Tipperary, W. Carroll, Esq. father of the gallant General Carroll, of the Spanish service.
At Hopton-house, Albinia, Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire.
The infant daughter of W. Crayshaw, jun. Esq. of Cylorthford, Glamorganshire.
At Winterborne, Gloucestershire, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. John Chokineley, of Burton Cogges, Lincolnshire.
At Norbiton-hall, Kingston, George, wife of Lieut. Gen. Johnston, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.
Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Nich. Richards, Esq. of Theobald's-lodge, Herts.
At Harrow-on-the-hill, D. G. ay, Esq. many years Mr. May's Secretary of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires, at the Courts of Dresden and Berlin.
In Duke-street, St. James's, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Edward Stewart, Esq. late of Aldermanbury.
In Sizelane, Duncan Hunter, Esq.
At Hackney, Mr. Joseph Boughton.
In Upper Guildford-street, Russell square, Hannah, wife of Wm. Edwards, Esq. of Aberystwyth, Bedfordshire.
At the Manor house, Hayes, Wm. Walker, Esq.

LONDON MARKETS.

March 26, 1816.

Sago.—At the India-House to-day, 167 parcels, 31s. a 35s.

Rice.—There were 490 bags in the East-India sale to-day, good small white, little broken, the prices 17s. a 20s.

Cotton.—The late arrivals of Cotton were taken off immediately on their being brought to market; the supplies continue inadequate to the extensive and general demand. All the East-India were sold subject to the duty of 1d. per lb.: the following are the particulars—250 Surats very ordinary 15d., the remainder 16d. a 17d., and 100 at 2d. advance on the last sale price, and 400 Bengals were sold at 14d. a 15d.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades continued limited during last week.—There is very little business doing in Muscovades this morning, the purchasers being attracted by the large East-India sale this forenoon, which consisted of 9077 bags: Brown, strong grain, 46s.—Fine yellow and good Java, 49s. 6d. a 53s.—Low white, 52s. a 55s.; good white, 58s. a 62s.

Coffee.—The quantity brought forward by public sale last week was very considerable. The greater proportion was sold, and the late prices fully maintained, clearly shewing that the export demand is getting more extensive.—The sale at the India House this morning, 2270 bags, consisted chiefly of Mocha Coffee, the price at which the best was put up was 100s.; a considerable proportion sold at 100s. 6d.; the inferior description, mixed with sugar, first lots, 95s. a 95s., afterwards declining 85s. a 90s., chiefly at 85s. a 89s. 6d.; good pale Cherbon and Bourbon, 65s. a 67s.; a few lots Java, dark yellow, 60s. a 71s. 6d.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 26th of February to the 25th of March 1816.

1816.	Bank.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy.	Long.	Annuit.	5 p. Cent.	Imperial.	5 p. Cent.	Annuit.	Omnium.	India.	Stock.	South Sea.	Old So. Sea.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	Bonds.	3 p. Per Dy.	Ex. Requert.	For Account.	Lottery.	1816.
Feb. 26	251	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	1816.
27	251	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	Feb. 26
29	251	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	27
Mar. 1	251 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	29
2	251 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	Mar. 1
3	251 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	2
4	251 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	3
5	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	4
6	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	5
7	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	6
8	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	7
9	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	8
10	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	9
11	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	10
12	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	11
13	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	12
14	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	13
15	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	14
16	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	15
17	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	16
18	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	17
19	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	18
20	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	19
21	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	20
22	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	21
23	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	22
24	250 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	77 3/4	90 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	60 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	62 6 1/2	6 7 0	23

L. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MAY 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of encouraging European missionaries of every persuasion, unacquainted with either the language, the customs, the nature of the religion, or even the astronomy of the Asiatics, to resort to British India, for the purpose of abolishing or subverting the religious rites of Brama, yet no persons can surely object to the promulgation of the Christian religion as practised by the unremitting assiduity, exemplary conduct and indefatigable attention of the learned, pious and industrious society of missionaries at Serampore in Bengal, who have already translated the sacred scriptures into twenty-four different languages, and have ready for the press four other vernacular translations, which could only be effected by men of established abilities, who, by a laudable devotion of the energies of mind, heart and time to the sacred cause, have already sown the good seed, which cannot fail eventually of producing abundant fruit to the benefit of true religion, as well as the cause of morality, industry, and virtue.

An untravelled Englishman is not generally aware that a missionary in Hindustan without an intimate acquaintance with the languages of Asia, both sacred and colloquial, is somewhat the same as a carpenter without tools, and it is to this ignorance alone, that the late highly respectable Dr. C. Buchanan, and Mr. Martyn, the senior wrangler at Cambridge, were so easily imposed upon by the notorious swindler Sabat, (compared by the former in his Christian Researches to St. Paul,) who has recently published a book in Calcutta, declaring that he only became a Christian to serve his own private wives, and to shew the fallacy of the Christian religion.

It cannot be denied that considerable difficulty of opinion does exist as to the points to start from, in the general introduction of the Christian religion throughout British India. Very many persons consider it as feasible to induce the self-sufficient Brahmin or Pundit (a learned theologian) to conform to the Christian doctrine as the unenlightened Hottentot, while the present Bishop of Calcutta, the learned missionaries of Serampore, and the ever to be remembered

Swartz, incline to the opinion that the Christian character for morality, temperance and attention to religious duties, should be raised as an example to others, before an attempt is made to subvert the foundations of a religion, which, however polluted by the artifices of Brahmanical priestcraft, is certainly nearly the same among the better informed, as when Alexander the Great attempted the invasion of India before the Christian Era.

On Christmas day 1814, the congregation in the Cathedral at Calcutta consisted of above three thousand persons. The learned Bishop, by his precept and example, has already effected a material change for the better, in the morality of the higher classes of the society in India, while the missionaries, aided by the liberal subscriptions of the European inhabitants, have established schools at the different settlements for the purpose of civilizing the native christians, by teaching them to read the sacred scriptures in their own language as well as English, which was never attempted until

lately, although practised by all other classes of heathens to inculcate their own religious tenets from time immemorial.

The East India Company are greatly indebted to the learned missionary, Dr. Carey, for many most valuable Treatises on the religion, customs, and jurisprudence of the Brahmanical system; and, by your last number, I see that Mr. Ward has committed to the press at Serampore, a much desired work, explanatory of the Hindu religion, whereby we shall be relieved from the puerile tales of Jaganath going to his country house, &c. which, in gleanings from Asiatic researches, is stated to be symbolical of the entrance of the sun into the summer solstice, and that the religion of Hindustan is founded on the basis of sidereal worship, as was practised even in this country, before the introduction of our most sacred scriptures, which certainly contain the most pure sublimity, beauty, and morality, independent of their divine origin, of any book that was ever composed.

MODERATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In reply to CLERICUS, I beg to state to you, that independently of what provision has been made by the law appointing a Bishop of Calcutta, and regulating his privileges, he is by his consecration, a Bishop, as long as he lives. If circumstances should oblige him to remove from his see, he still would be Bishop of Calcutta, till he resigned his see, or was removed, and another bishop appointed.

If he came to England, he would rank as to precedence, above all the English clergy, but below the bishops of the three kingdoms.

But as a bishop he would have a right to ordain priests and deacons, and to administer confirmation.

During his absence from Calcutta, India would be deprived of the advantage of these two rites, as they can only be performed by persons of the Episcopal order. But some other of his Episcopal functions might be delegated to his archdeacons, chancellor, or commissaries acting in his behalf, and under his authority; such as the superintending the conduct of the clergy, by visitations, &c.

The uncertainty of preserving health in the climate of India, would make it a very desirable object to have a Bishop in each presidency, and an archbishop over the whole; as by that provision Bishops might be consecrated in

India as vacancies occurred: and the probable increase of Christianity will make such a provision indispensable.

But even at present I do not know but that the Bishop of Calcutta may be qualified to consecrate Bishops to assist him as suffragan or to supply his place during his absence.

It is also worth observing, that the Bishop of Calcutta is capable of being translated to any see in

England or Ireland, the same as any Bishop of the United Kingdom.

These privileges are grounded upon the supposition that the Bishops are the successors of the apostles, appointed by them to their function, with the right of communicating their powers to those they ordain; so that the Episcopal order may be preserved in a regular and perpetual succession.

I am, &c.

ECCLESIASTICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It would gratify many of your readers, connected with India, to be informed, what are the arrangements between the Hon. Company and the Post Office relative to the transmission of letters to and from India; viz. whether all ships are allowed to take, and carry letters, or whether as the commercial lists state, the conveyance is limited to those vessels called "Letter Mail Ships." This

enquiry is excited by a grievous and unaccountable misconduct either abroad or at home; and if through the channel of your interesting and entertaining miscellany, information herein could be had, you would much oblige your readers in general, and especially, Your constant one, viz.

B. W. S.

Yarmouth, Norfolk,
April 11th, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I have heard at various times of the princely magnificence, &c. &c. of the present Governor General of India, and the large establishment of his household. A military friend, however, lately arrived from Calcutta, has shown me an actual list, a copy of which I subjoin, and which perhaps, will disappoint the magnificent ideas that I have reason to believe, are afloat on the subject. It is not in my power to say, whether the whole of the establishment as here given, is paid from the company's purse, or whether an exception is made in regard to the lady's maid, the children's, and the room-maidens, &c. &c. As the Countess of Loudon and Moira is coming home,

even this establishment may be reduced:

Household of the Right Hon. the Governor General.

Chamberlain	Sir Wm. Rumbold.
Private Secretary and Comptroller to the household.	John Thompson, Esq.
Governess	Mrs. Rainsford.
Pages to the Countess of Loudon and Moira.	Master Chas. Marcehaux.—Master Laprimaudaye.
Lady's Maid	Mrs. Hooper.
Children's Maid	Mrs. Harrowey.
Room Maid	Mrs. Margt. Lilley.
Valet	Wm. Brodie.
Confectioner	Thomas Gunter.
Footman to Lord Hungerford.	Alex. Robinson.
Coachman	John Burr.
Groom	G. Simm.

By the way, I have heard that his Lordship has a private Secretary in addition to Mr. Thompson; and you will remark, that there is neither physician or chaplain in the list. For my part, I suspect the said list is given out merely to blind folks on this side of the Atlantic.

Yours,
GATHERER.

For the Asiatic Journal.

A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

Of the late Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. formerly Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, the subject of this memoir, was born on the 24th of July, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh. He was the seventh son of Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. Auditor of the Exchequer, by Lady Christian, daughter of the Earl of Hadington, a lady of most excellent character, and the mother of sixteen children. Of these, the eldest, Sir David Dalrymple, became one of the Lords of Session, by the title of Lord Hailes, and distinguished himself in the literary world by many excellent and useful writings. James attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army; Hugh died a captain in the royal navy; and John was repeatedly Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Alexander early conceived a desire to go to the East-Indies, and, in November 1752, through the interest of a relation, he was appointed a writer in the Company's service, and stationed on the Madras establishment.

Young Dalrymple was deficient in the common school acquirements. On the prospect of obtaining a writership, he had been put to learn writing and accounts, but he had made only a small progress in either before he was called upon to leave England. At Madras, where he arrived on the 11th of May, 1753, his affairs, for a time, did not appear to be prosperous. The secretary's office, which was

the only school where a general knowledge of the Company's concerns was to be learned, required better penmanship than Mr. Dalrymple could produce. He was in consequence put under the storekeeper, where nothing worth learning was to be learned, and where he was secluded from the notice of persons in superior stations, and therefore from any chance of advancement.

One of his letters of recommendation, however, procured him the liberal and even fatherly patronage of Lord Pigot, who succeeded, in 1754, to the government of Madras; and it is to be presumed that our adventurer must have had qualities of mind and manners which supplied the place of other advantages. Lord Pigot himself taught him to write; Mr. Orme, the historian, taught him accounts; he was now put into the secretary's office, and indulged with access to Mr. Orme's library.

A little time only elapsed, before Mr. Dalrymple discovered in all its strength that superiority of mind which had sustained him under his accidental disadvantages. While examining old records for the purpose of qualifying himself for the office of secretary, he discovered that the commerce of the Eastern Islands was an object of great consideration with the Company; and this immediately became the fixed object of his study.

Favourable circumstances afterward occurring, of which, however, only his faculties and application enabled him to profit, he seized the opportunity to propose to Governor Lord Pigot his first step for the recovery of the commerce mentioned, and in consequence received permission to make a voyage of observation to the Eastward. The interesting particulars of Mr. Dalrymple's exertions for opening the commerce he had in view are necessarily omitted in this brief memoir. It was at the commencement of this pursuit that he was led into nautical studies, in which his first instructor was the Hon. Mr. Howe. In 1762, he was appointed captain of the London packet, and sent with a cargo to Sooloo. In this voyage, he obtained for the East-India Company a grant of the island of Balambangan, of which he took possession on the 23d of January 1763. The history of Mr. Dalrymple's commercial transactions with the Eastern Islands would form an interesting volume of itself. In 1771, Mr. Dalrymple published his pamphlet entitled, "A Plan for extending the Commerce," &c. and shortly afterward the first suggestion arose of an office for hydrography in England, and of Mr. Dalrymple's appointment to fill it. A Hydrographer to the Admiralty was now first proposed; and the following account is given of the occasion.

Mr. Dalrymple had agreed to accompany his friend, the Hon. Thomas Howe, to the Downs, on board the Nottingham Indiaman, of which he had got the command after the loss of the Winchelsea in Bengal River. In the passage from Gravesend, Lord Howe accompanied his brother and Mr. Dalrymple; and it being observed in conversation, what a loss and shame it was, that there should be no Hydrographical Office established in this country, Mr. Howe asked Mr. Dalrymple if he should like such an office. Mr. Dalrym-

ple replied, if he did not go back to India, he should like it very much. Some time after, Lord Howe called on Mr. Dalrymple, who happened to be from home; but meeting in the street a few days after, he informed him, that in consequence of what had passed with his brother, he had urged Lord Egmont to establish such an office, and had informed his Lordship that there was a very proper person in his eye, whom he would name if such an establishment took place. Lord Howe said, he had called on Mr. Dalrymple, to say, that Lord Egmont had recently informed him his Majesty had been pleased to approve of the office, and promised to assign 500l. per annum for that purpose.

Mr. Dalrymple having communicated to Earl Shelburne, then Secretary of State, his collection of South Sea Voyages, when it was proposed to send persons to observe the Transit of Venus, in 1762, he was thought of as a proper person to be employed on that service, and for prosecuting discoveries in that quarter. Mr. Dalrymple accordingly accompanied the Surveyor of the Navy to examine two vessels which were thought fit for the purpose, and by his judgment one was purchased. But the command of her ultimately passed to another. Admiral Hawke, then at the head of the Admiralty, was persuaded that he would be liable to parliamentary impeachment if he employed any but a naval officer, and the objection of Mr. Dalrymple to undertake the voyage in any other capacity than as chief, being insurmountable, the engagement on his part was decidedly terminated.

In June, 1769, ten years after his first quitting his civil station at Madras, to promote the Company's interest by an extension of their trade to the Eastern Islands, he was presented by the Court of

Directors with the sum of £5,000, as an equivalent for the emoluments he had relinquished as Secretary at Madras.

About the same time, Mr. Dalrymple was appointed to the government of Balambangan, measures having been resolved on by the Company to effect a settlement there; and the Britannia was ordered to be fitted out for that purpose, under the command of Mr. Dalrymple; but a difference with the Directors annulled this appointment also; and another gentleman proceeded thither.

The conduct of this gentleman however was not satisfactory; and, in the year 1774, the Court of Directors determined on sending thither a supervisor. Mr. Dalrymple now again offered his services, on condition that after every expense that had occurred under his management, including the exploring voyage, should have been reimbursed, a small portion of the clear profits (but how small does not appear) of the establishment should be granted to him and his heirs, Mr. Dalrymple engaging that the expences of the establishment should not exceed 10,000*l.* per annum. This proposal was referred to a Committee, and ultimately rejected. The settlement was soon after cut off by a set of freebooters from Sooloo; but as this was effected without bloodshed, imputations of neglect and mismanagement have been made, and considered as the real causes of failure, where an opposite course of administration would have insured the stability of the settlement, at a cost less than the amount paid for port charges at Canton, for two years.

The judgment of every projector, says one of the biographers of this gentleman, is naturally biassed by his sanguine expectations of success, and his expectations are formed on the presumed sagacity of his own contrivance. Whether the failure was really the

consequence of mal-administration, or whether the Company, finding the profits of the concern inadequate to the expence, connived at its relinquishment—no attempt was made to re-establish it—and therefore the latter supposition is the more presumable. Mr. Dalrymple's undertaking seems to have been but a revived project, and as the pursuit of profit is rarely relaxed so long as it is found to be a profitable pursuit, it may fairly be inferred that the commerce of the Eastern Islands was more promising in prospect than gainful in possession.

But while busied in the consideration and prosecution of his darling scheme, his hydrographical pursuits necessary to the due execution of it went on with so much ardour, industry, and accuracy, that he was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publish various charts, &c. and to his chart of the northern part of the Bay of Bengal, published in 1772, it is affirmed that the India Company was indebted for the safety of the Hawke Indiaman, which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the French.

Mr. Dalrymple's zeal for the Company's interest had led him from his post at Madras, but he nevertheless conceived his claim on that establishment still valid; and on the appointment of Lord Pigot, in 1775, to the government of Fort St. George, he was advised by the then Chairman and Deputy Chairman to make a specific application before the arrangement of the Madras Council was completed. On the 3d of March, 1775, Mr. Dalrymple, in consequence of this advice, preferred his claim, and requested to be restored to his standing. This request was complied with, and he was appointed in his rank a Member of Council, and nominated one of the Committee of Circuit.

In pursuance of this appoint-

ment, Mr. Dalrymple returned to Madras, where he remained until 1777, when he was ordered home with Messrs. Stone and Latham, to have their conduct inquired into. Nothing appeared against it, and on the 8th of April, 1779, he was appointed Hydrographer to the East-India Company, with a condition that it should not invalidate his pretensions at Madras.

In 1795, the establishment of an hydrographical office at the Admiralty was again taken into consideration, and a memorial to his Majesty in Council was presented by the Lords Commissioners, recommending the measure, which was graciously approved. The appointment was now offered to Mr. Dalrymple, by whom, with the consent of the Court of Directors, it was accepted.

Under the direction of Mr. Dalrymple, the purposes of the institution were fully effected, to the extent of the plan laid down. Many plates were engraved toward forming a complete collection of charts for the use of the royal navy; and several memorials were presented by him, suggesting measures of improvement. But whether by his public zeal he gave any private disgust, or whatever may have been the cause, Mr. Dalrymple was, on the 28th of May, 1808, dismissed from his employment as Hydrographer to the British Navy, and on the 19th of June following died broken hearted, in the 71st year of his age. At least in the opinion of his physician, the vexation of his dismissal was the cause of his death.

Catalogue of printed Books and Tracts, by the late Alexander Dalrymple.

Those marked were never published.—*

Those marked† not sold.

(1.) Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764. 8vo. 1767.

(2.) † Memorial to the Proprietors of East India Stock. 8vo. 1768.

(3.) † Account of what has passed between the East India Directors and Alexander Dalrymple, as first printed. 8vo. 1768.

(4.) Account of what has passed—Do.—Do.—as published. 8vo. N. B. It is dated 1769, by a ridiculous custom of printers, to date publications, printed towards the close of the year, as if in the year ensuing.

(5.) Plan for extending the Commerce of this Kingdom, and of the East India Company, by an Establishment at Balambangan.—N. B. Although printed in 1769, it was not published till 1771.

(6.) * Letter concerning the proposed Supervisors. 20th June, 1769. 8vo.

(7.) Letter concerning the proposed Supervisors. 30th June. P. S. 3d July, 1769. 4to. 1769.

(8.) Second Letter—Do.—10th July, 1769. 4to. 1769.

(9.) Vox Populi Vox Dei, Lord Weymouth's Appeal to the General Court of India Proprietors considered, 14th August. P. S. 19th August, 1769. 4to. 1769.

(10.) Historical Collection of South Sea Voyages. 2 vols. 4to. 1770. 4to. 1771.

(11.) † Proposition of a benevolent Voyage to introduce Corn, &c. into New Zealand, &c. 4to. 1771.

(12.) Considerations on a Pamphlet (by Gov. Johnstone), entitled, "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal." 8vo. 1772.

(13.) General View of the East India Company's Affairs (written in January, 1769), to which are added some Observations on the present State of the Company's Affairs. 8vo. 1772.

(14.) † A Paper concerning the General Government for India. 8vo.

(15.) † Rights of the East India Company.—N. B. This was printed at the Company's expense. 8vo. 1773.

(16.) Letter to Dr. Hawkesworth. 4to. 1773.

(17.) * Observations on Dr. Hawkesworth's Preface to 2d edition. 4to. 1773. An Opinion of Sir David Dalrymple, that there was too much asperity in this Reply, retarded, and the death of Dr. Hawkesworth, prevented the publication.

(18.) † Memorial of Doctor Juan Louis Arias (in Spanish). 4to. 1773.

(19.) † Proposition for printing, by subscription, the MS. Voyages and Travels in the British Museum. 4to. 1773.

(20.) A full and clear Proof that the Spaniards have no Right to Balambangan. 8vo. 1774.

(21.) An Historical Relation of the several Expeditions, from Fort Marlboro' to the Islands off the West Coast of Sumatra. 4to. 1775.

(22.) Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the South Atlantic Ocean, from the ori-

ginal MSS. by Dr. Halley, M. Bouvet, &c. with a Preface concerning a Voyage on Discovery, proposed to be undertaken by Alexander Dalrymple at his own Expense; Letters to Lord North on the Subject, and Plan of Republican Colony. 4to. 1775.

(23) † Copies of Papers relative to the Restoration of the King of Tanjour, the Imprisonment of Lord Pigot, &c. Printed by the East India Company, for the use of the Proprietors. 4to. 1777.—N. B. In this Collection are many Minutes of Council, and some Letters by Alexander Dalrymple.

(24) † Several other pieces on the same Subject, written by Alexander Dalrymple, were printed by Admiral Pigot and Alexander Dalrymple, but not sold; those particularly by Alexander Dalrymple are 4to. 1777.

(25) Notes on Lord Pigot's Narrative.

(26) Letter to Proprietors of East India Stock. 8th May 1777.

(27) Account of the Transactions concerning the Revolt at Madras. 30th April, 1777. Appendix.

(28) Letter to the Court of Directors. 19th June, 1777.—Memorial—19th June, 1777.

(29) † Account of the Subversion of the Legal Government of Fort St. George, in Answer to Mr. Andrew Stuart's Letter to the Court of Directors. 4to. 1778.

(30) Journal of the Grenville, published in the Philosophical Transactions. 4to. 1778.

(31) Considerations on the present State of Affairs between England and America. 8vo. 1778.

(32) Considerations on the East India Bill, 1769. 8vo. 1778.

(33) State of the East India Company, and Sketch of an Equitable Agreement. 8vo. 1780.

(34) Account of the Loss of the Grosvenor. 8vo. 1783.

(35) Reflections on the present State of the East India Company. 8vo. 1783.

(36) A Short Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel. 8vo. 1783.

(37) A Retrospective View of the Antient System of the East India Company, with a Plan of Regulation. 8vo. 1784.

(38) Postscript to Mr. Dalrymple's Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel; being,—Observations made on a Perusal of it by Moodo Kistna. 8vo. 1785.

(39) Extracts from Juvenilia, or Poems, by George Withers. 24mo. 1785.

(40) Fair State of the Case, between the East India Company and the Owners of Ships now in their Service, to which are added, Considerations on Mr. Brough's Pamphlet, concerning East India Shipping. 8vo. 1786.

(41) A serious Admonition to the Public, on the intended Thief Colony at Botany Bay, printed for Sewell, Cornhill.

(42) Review of the Contest concerning Four New Regiments, graciously offered by his Majesty to be sent to India, &c. 8vo. 1788.

(43) * Plan for promoting the Fur Trade, and securing it to this Country, by uniting the Operations of the East India and Hudson's Bay Companies. 4to. 1789.

(44) * Memoir of a Map of the Lands around the North Pole. 4to. 1789.

(45) An Historical Journal of the Expeditions by Sea and Land, to the North of California, in 1768, 1769, and 1770, when Spanish Establishments were first made at San Diego and Monterey, translated from the Spanish MS. by William Revelly, Esq. to which is added—Translation of Cabrera Bueno's Description of the Coast of California, and an Extract from the MS. Journal of M. Sauvage le Muet, 1714. 4to. 1790.

(46) A Letter to a Friend on the Test Act. Svo. 1790.

(47) The Spanish Pretensions fairly discussed. 8vo. 1790.

(48) The Spanish Memorial of 4th June considered. 8vo. 1790.

(49) † Plan for the Publication of a Repertory of Oriental Information. 4to. 1790.

(50) * Memorial of Alexander Dalrymple. 8vo. 1791.

(51) Parliamentary Reform, as it is called, *improper*, in the present State of this Country. 8vo. 1793.

(52) Mr. Fox's Letter to his Worthy and Independent Electors of Westminster, fully considered. 8vo. 1793. Printed for Stockdale, Piccadilly.

(53) † Observations on the Copper Coinage wanted for the Circars. Printed for the Use of the East India Company. 8vo. 1794.

(54) The Poor Man's Friend. 8vo. 1795.

(55) A Collection of English Songs, with an Appendix of Original Pieces. 8vo. 1796.

(56) * A Fragment on the India Trade, written in 1791. 8vo. 1797.

(57) Thoughts of an old Man of independent Mind, though dependent Fortune. 8vo. 1800. Printed for Reynolds, Oxford-street.

(58) Oriental Repertory, Vol. 1st. 4to. April 1791 to January 1793.

(59) Oriental Repertory. Vol. 2d. 4to. (not completed.)

N. B. There are some other pieces printed by Mr. Dalrymple, which from want of a copy to refer to, cannot be particularized; especially a Treatise of Practical Navigation.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WAR IN NIPAL;

Contained in a Letter from an Officer on the Staff of the Bengal Army.

You will no doubt have heard much of the war with Nipal, and of the present condition of India. Every body here has been speculating and writing; but, from the secrecy observed in the foreign and political department, but little transpires with respect to our external relations, and even the progress of events is very imperfectly known to the public. My situation has necessarily enabled me to be better informed, and you may rely on the accuracy of the following statement in as far as it goes.

Our quarrel with the Nipalese was no new matter. For a series of years they had been making encroachments on the British dominions, which, not being vigorously resisted at first, encouraged a continuance of the evil. At length a remonstrance was made to the court of Catmandoo on the subject, and commissioners were appointed on the part of both states, to examine jointly the pretended rights of the Nipalese to the lands which they had acquired.

The result of this inquiry was a complete refutation of all their pretensions, and the production of the most satisfactory evidence of the artifice and violence by which their acquisitions had been obtained; but notwithstanding this public exposure of their total want of *right*, they continued to evade, on various pretences, the demands of the British government for restitution.

It was far, however, from the wish of the British government to engage in a war with Nipal, if this extremity could have been avoided; and these measures of forbearance and conciliation were even carried to the utmost extent, compatible with the dignity of the English empire.

In the course of these investigations it appeared that the Nipalese had occupied, about 25 years ago, a considerable tract of the country which has since been ceded to the company by the *Newab of Oude*, and to which they had no better claim than they had to any other portion of the territory which they had seized. As this aggression, however, had not been made directly on the dominions of the honourable

company, it appeared possible to have it in their hands without injury to the credit of the British government, and it was therefore proposed to relinquish our right to it in their favour, on condition that they should peaceably restore the lands which they had usurped on the English territory. To this proposition a reply was received, expressed in their usual terms of deceit and evasion, and it was found necessary to inform them, that we should insist on the resumption of this country, as well as of all the tracts which they had acquired by direct aggression on the company's dominions. In the mean time it was known that they were preparing for war; that they had for some time been laying up large stores of saltpetre; purchasing and fabricating arms, and organizing and disciplining their troops under some European deserters in this service, after the model of the companies of our sepoy battalions.

Under these circumstances, perceiving that there was no end to the evasions; that every effort at accommodation served only to augment their pretensions and their arrogance; and that longer delay would only render a contest more arduous than was now obviously inevitable, it was deemed indispensable by the British general to bring the question to immediate issue; and a portion of country in Goruckpore, in which they had seized upwards of thirty villages during the very progress of their discussions, was selected as a fit object to decide the point. Ample time was allowed for the progress of a messenger from Calcutta to Catmandoo; for deliberation and decision on the subject there; and for the dispatch and execution of orders by the Nipalese authorities established in the territories in question; and they were distinctly informed, that if, at the conclusion of a specified period, determined by these considerations, this portion of country was not relinquished, the officers of the honourable company should be replaced by force. A body of troops adequate to the service was at the same time held in readiness, and orders to carry the above resolution into effect,

without reference to government, transmitted to the magistrate of Goruckpore.

At the conclusion of the appointed time no steps whatsoever had been taken by the Nipalese toward a compliance with this requisition, nor did they manifest the smallest symptom of any such intention. Accordingly Mr. Martin (the Judge) advanced with a small force under Lieut. Colonel Richardson, and re-established the different *thannahs*; the Nipalese authorities, with what troops they had, retiring on his approach. For some time things went on in tranquillity; but when the troops had fallen back, to avoid the unhealthy season, which in that part of the country is particularly fatal to any race of men but the natives of the province itself, a Nipalese force descended from the hills; surprized the *thannahs* in the night-time—murdered and wounded a large proportion of the officers, the rest making their escape by flight.

After all that had passed, an outrage of this sort might justly be considered as placing us at once in a state of actual war: but as no opposition had been made in the first instance to the establishment of the *thannahs*, it was considered just possible that the peaceable execution of that measure might have been owing to orders transmitted from Catmandoo, and that the subsequent attack was the unauthorized act of the local authorities on the frontiers; and the British government, anxious to avoid involving the country in hostilities to the last, made one more application to the Rajah, to give him the option of disavowing this piece of violence, and of punishing the offenders—an application that proved as unavailing as the rest.

It would be useless to add any comment to justify this war. It must be obvious to any person, that it was in the strictest sense of the words *necessary and unavoidable*, and that the forbearance of the British government was carried to the very uttermost extent to which it was right that it should go. The security of the inhabitants along the frontier had been destroyed—our territories usurped—our just demands, and our efforts at accommodation alike treated with contempt—the aggressions continued during the very progress of the discussions entered into by both states for the express purpose of

investigating acts of the same unwarrantable violence—and finally, the British territory invaded by a military force, and the officers of the civil government murdered at their stations. If it is supposed in England, after all this, that it was not indispensably necessary to have recourse to arms to protect our subjects, to preserve the integrity of our dominions, and to vindicate the dignity of the government—the ignorance which prevails as to Indian affairs, and the nature of our empire in this country, is much greater than I ever conceived.

It is not necessary to detail to you the events of the war, as they are probably known to you through the medium of the newspapers. The plan of the operations originally projected was intended to bring it to a very speedy conclusion, and would doubtless have produced this result, had it been vigorously carried into execution. The territory subject to Nipal consists of a mountainous tract of country, lying between Tibet and the valley of the Ganges, in breadth not exceeding one hundred miles, but in length stretching nearly along the whole extent of the north-west frontier of the British dominions. Below the hills they held possession of a portion of the plain of irregular width, distinguished by the name of the Nipal Turrye,* but the period at which the acquisition was made is not ascertained.

The general military character of the country is that of extreme difficulty. Immediately at the front of the hills the plain is covered with the Great Saul Forest, for an average width of ten or twelve miles; the masses of the mountains are immense, their sides steep, and covered with impenetrable jungle. The trenches in these ridges are generally water-courses, and rather chasms or gulfs than any thing that deserves the name of a valley. The roads are very insecure, and invariably pathways over mountains, or the beds of rivers, the usual means of transport throughout the country being by hill-porters. Notwithstanding this general description, spaces comparatively open and hollow, and elevated tracts of tolerably level land, are to be met with, but so completely detached as to contribute but little to facilitate intercourse.

One of the largest and most fertile of these constitutes the valley of Nipal Pro-

per. To the westward of Nipal, there is a difficult tract, till the country again opens in the valley of Gorkah, the original possession of the present dynasty.—Westward of this the country is again difficult, till it somewhat improves in the district of Kemaon. Further to the westward lies the valley of the Dhoon,† and the territory of Sue-na-Ghur; and further still, the more recent conquests, stretching to the village, in which Umar Sing, a chief of uncommon talents, commanded, and, indeed, exercised an authority almost independent.

This description, slight as it is, will be sufficient to show you that it was impossible to combine the movements of a variety of columns from different points, with a view to concentration, and to force the enemy to a decisive battle for the fate of the country, and that a body of troops, acting in any one quarter, would become perfectly unmanageable if it exceeded a certain extent, from the nature of the roads, the scarcity of routes, such as they were, the total impracticability of maintaining any communication between the different columns into which it must have been divided, and the scanty supplies which could be drawn from a country so little susceptible of cultivation.

At the same time the nature and form of his territory presented prodigious resources of defence to the enemy against any method of attack that should not aim at the immediate and simultaneous occupation of any point in which he could make a stand. It were to be apprehended, if the army succeeded in forcing its way into the valley of Nipal, and in occupying the capital, that it would only transfer the war to the territory of Gorkah; that the dépôts would have to be transported to Catmandoo, for the prosecution of further operations, and that the whole of the mountains and impracticable regions by which these valleys are separated, would become the subject of serious and obstinate contention. The very same game might have been played afterward, with respect to the territory of Kemaon, and to the westward, along the whole extent of their dominions—the enemy constantly falling back on fresh troops and fresh resources, drawing his

supplies from the cultivated spaces, and disputing the difficult country by which they were divided. It is perfectly obvious that the very same objections would apply to a plan of operations directed in the first instance against the body of troops serving under Umar Sing, on the banks of the Sutleje, with a view of penetrating eastward to the capital. An army entering the country between these points might possibly have succeeded in occupying some portion of territory, but would have been perfectly nugatory as to the result of the war. It must speedily have turned either to the right or to the left, and to whichever side it directed its operations, it must have left its rear, and its communications with the Company's provinces, completely exposed to the enemy's troops remaining in the other, and upon every one of those suppositions, it would have been impossible to bring the war to an end, without several campaigns, an evil which it was indispensable to avoid.

These considerations determined the plan for the campaign, and it was proposed by a variety of operations undertaken at once, for the accomplishment indeed of separate objects, but these objects mutually facilitating each other, to wrest the country suddenly from them piecemeal. With this view, it was intended that the principal divisions of the army, under Major-General Marly, should move from Palna, on the capital, by the route of Etoode and Chusapanee, while a few, under Major-Gen. Sullivan Wood should penetrate into Gorkah by the route of Rootswild, and prevent the transfer of the war to the westward. The very same reasoning was applied in arranging the attack to be made on the troops serving in the western part of the enemy's dominions. A division under Colonel Ochterlony to advance from the Sutleje, was directed against the force under Umar Sing, and Major-General Gillespie, at the head of another, was to occupy the valley of the Dhoon and the territory of Sue-na-ghur, and cut off the communication with the capital and the resources to the eastward. As soon as these operations were sufficiently advanced, another column was to possess itself of Almorat and Kemaon, and to open the routes between the different divisions.

* An oval, about 15 miles long, and 10 broad.

† See page 22.—*Ed.*

* See page 31.—*Ed.*

The chief circumstance to which the imperfect accomplishment of this plan is to be ascribed was the total and unaccountable inactivity of the principal division during the whole season. In consequence of this, Major-General Sullivan Wood was left to carry on his operations, destitute of the assistance which its co-operation would have afforded as a diversion to the troops in his front. His feeble and unfortunate attempt totally failed in effecting any thing, and the influence which this part of the plan, directed against the heart of the enemy's country and the seat of the government, were expected to produce in weakening or paralyzing their efforts to the westward, altogether lost. At the same time, the early and unexpected fall of the gallant and lamented Major-General Gillespie, before the fort of Kalunga, and some unfortunate circumstances among the troops of that division, threw a damp over the operations in that quarter, and greatly retarded the progress of the service.

In spite, however, of all those untoward events, the plan succeeded so perfectly in the only quarters where any efforts were made to carry it into effect, as fully to warrant the most confident expectation that it would have ensured the accomplishment of all its objects, had the divisions to the eastward been conducted with equal zeal and ability. Major-General Ochterlony, who had to contend with a country of great difficulty, and with an enemy, who, throughout the campaign, displayed a degree of energy, of genius, and of resource, unprecedented in a native leader, by a series of operations, combined with great address, and executed with a vigour and prudence, which ensured success, gradually forced him from post to post, and at length cooped him up, and compelled him to surrender in the almost inaccessible fortress of Malown. This success put us in possession of the more recent conquests of the Gorkahs between the Ganges and the Sutleje, and produced the immediate surrender of the fort of Jytuk, before which Major-General Martindal (who had been appointed to the command of Major-General Gillespie's division) had been long occupied, and with it the valley of the Dhoon, and the territory of Suenahur.

In the mean time, the project of push-

ing a force into Almorat and Kemaoon, with a view of placing the different divisions in communication, and completing the occupation of the country, had acquired a greater degree of importance from the non-execution of the plan to the eastward, and had become a primary object of the campaign. A small force under Captain Hearn, had penetrated into this country, and was even reinforced and placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, who conducted his operations with equal activity and ability. He detached one party after Husty Aule, the enemy's leader (who was retiring with a division of the army to occupy the strong parts of the country), under Major Paton, who defeated and killed him, and with the other he carried, himself, by assault, the city and fort of Almorat, and terminated his short and brilliant campaign and the war in that quarter, by a convention with the Gorkah chiefs, which relinquished to us the possession of all the country to the westward of the Gograh.*

These successes will probably answer all the purposes which the war was intended to fulfil. It never was the intention to destroy either the existence or the independence of a state which is most usefully interposed between us and the dependencies of China; and they have lost at present at least as much territory as they are capable of sacrificing, consistently with the situation we wish them to occupy. The superiority of the British arms has been completely established, and perhaps a juster idea of the power and resources of a regular government conveyed to the natives by the actual progress of events, than they could have received from witnessing again an uninterrupted series of victory. They beheld with astonishment the steady progress of the war, in spite of difficulties and disasters, and the facility with which reverses were repaired, under which they themselves must have sunk. A man of considerable consequence said to me on one occasion, "Of what use is it to fight with the English—beaten, or successful, they are always conquerors!"

But, although the war has accomplished its political purposes, the merits of the original plan on which it was intended

* See page 36.—*Edit.*

ed that the military operations should be ever directed, must not be judged by the degree of success with which they were attended. No attempt was made to carry into effect the most material part of the plan, by a vigorous movement on the capital; and this primary defect in the execution, completely deranged the whole scheme—the armies to the westward met with a far more vigorous opposition than they would otherwise have experienced, and it was only after they were reinforced that they were placed on a footing

proportioned to a state of affairs that had not been anticipated.

Nevertheless, the plan had been so well calculated, with a reference to the nature and form of the enemy's country, that the divisions to the eastward, even in the state of inactivity in which they remained, operated in some measure by their inert weight; and, though they accomplished nothing themselves, they detained a large portion of the enemy's force in their front, and rendered the objects to the westward attainable.

For the Asiatic Journal.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered to the Literary and Scientific Society at Java, on the 10th of September, 1815,

BY THE HON. THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, PRESIDENT.

(Concluded from Page 356.)

It was my intention in this place to have attempted some sketch of the interesting and peculiar features of the Javanese character, with reference to those admirable institutions which distinguish the constitution of society among this people; but I have already trespassed too long on your kindness—and there are two subjects which have recently attracted my particular attention, and which, on account of their novelty, I am desirous of bringing to your notice. During my late tour through the Eastern Districts, I visited the Teng'gar mountains, on which it had been represented to me that some remains of the former worship of Java were still to be found, and accident threw me on the shores of Bali, while attempting to reach Banyuwangi. The simplicity of the people who inhabit the Teng'gar mountains, and the fact of such remains being still in existence in Java, is entitled to record; and I am aware that whatever information I may be able to communicate respecting Bali, however imperfect, will be accepted.

TENG'GAR MOUNTAINS.*

To the eastward of Surabaja and on the range of hills connected with Gunung Dasar, and laying partly in the District of Pasuraun and partly in that of Probolinggo,

* See page 354.—*Edit.*

known by the name of the Teng'gar mountains, we find the remnant of a people still following the Hindu worship, who merit attention not only on account of their being the depositaries of the last trace of that worship discovered at this day on Java, but as exhibiting a peculiar singularity and simplicity of character.

These people occupy about forty villages, scattered along this range of hills in the neighbourhood of the Saady Sea, and are partly under Pasuraun and partly under Probolinggo. The site of the villages, as well as the construction of the houses is peculiar, and differs entirely from what is elsewhere observed in Java. The houses are not shaded by trees, but built on spacious open terraces, rising one above the other, each house occupying a terrace, and being in length from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet. The door is invariably in one corner, at the opposite end of the building to that in which the fire-place is built. The building appears to be first constructed with the ordinary roof, but along the front, is an enclosed veranda or gallery of about eight feet broad, with a less inclined piche in the roof, formed of bamboos, which are so placed as to slide out, either for the admission of air, or to afford a channel for the smoke to escape, there

being otherwise no aperture, except a small opening, of about a foot square, at one end of the building, above the fire-place, and which is built of brick, and so highly venerated, that it is considered sacrilege for any stranger to pollute it by the touch. Across the upper part of the building, rafters are run across, so as to form a kind of attic story, in which they deposit their valuables and instruments of husbandry.

The head of the village takes the title of Petingi, as in the low lands, and he is generally assisted by a Kabayan; both elected by the people from their own village. There are four priests, who are here termed Dukuns, having charge of the sacred records.

These Dukuns, who are in general intelligent men, have no tradition of the time when they were first established on these hills; from what country they came or who intrusted them with the sacred books to the faith contained in which they still adhere. These latter, they state, were handed down to them by their fathers, their office being hereditary, and the sole duty required of them being to perform the *puja* according thereto, and again to hand them down in safety to their children. They consist of three compositions written on the Lontar-leaf, describing the origin of the world, the attributes of the Deity, and the forms of worship to be observed on different occasions. Copies were taken on the spot; and as the language does not essentially differ from the ordinary Javanese, I hope at an early period to place the Society in possession of translations. In the mean time some notices of their customs, and of the ceremonies performed at births, marriages, and funerals, may be interesting.

When a woman is delivered of her first child, the Dukun takes a leaf of the Alang Alang grass, and scraping the skin of the hands of the child and of the mother with it, as well as the ground, pronounces a short benediction.

When a marriage is agreed upon, the bride and bridegroom being brought before the Dukun within the house, in the first place, bow with respect towards the south—then to the fire-place—then to the earth, and lastly, on looking up to the upper story of the house, where the

implements of husbandry are placed, perform the same ceremony. The parties then submissively bowing to the Dukun, he repeats a prayer commencing with the words, "*Hong! Gendogo Brómo ang'gas siwong'go nomo siwoho sang yang g'ni stro kang*, &c."* while the bride washes the feet of the bridegroom. This ceremony over, the friends and family of the parties make presents to each of creeses, buffaloes, implements of husbandry, &c. in return for which the bride and bridegroom respectfully present them with betel-leaf.

At the marriage feast which ensues, the Dukun repeats two *puja*, which will be found in the collection. The marriage is not consummated till the fifth day after the above ceremony—which delay is termed by the *undang mantu*. A similar delay is, in some cases, still observed by the Javanese in other parts of the island, under the term *undoh mantu*.

On the death of an inhabitant of Teng'gar, the corpse is lowered into the grave, the head been placed to the south (contrary to the direction observed by the Mahometans), and bamboos and planks are placed over, so as to prevent the earth from touching it. When the grave is closed, two posts are planted over the body, one perpendicular from the breast, the other from the lower part of the belly. Between these two a hollowed bamboo is inserted in the ground, into which, during seven successive days, they daily pour a vessel of pure water, placing beside the bamboo, two dishes also daily replenished with eatables. At the expiration of the seventh day, the feast of the dead is announced, and the relations and friends of the deceased assemble to be present at the ceremony and partake of the entertainment, which is conducted as follows.

An image of leaves, ornamented with variegated flowers, made to represent the human form, and of about a cubit high, is prepared and placed in a conspicuous place, and supported round the body by the clothes of the deceased. The Dukun then places in front of the garland an incense-pot, with burning ashes, and a

* These prayers will be found at length in the Transactions of the Society—the word *Hong*, used by the Javanese at the commencement of their invocations to the Deity, is doubtless the mystical *Om* of the Hindus.

vessel containing water, and repeats the two *puja* to fire and water; the former commencing with "*Hong Gendogo Brómo ang'gas siwong'go nomo siwoho*," &c. and the latter with "*Hong, hong gong'go moho tertu roto mejel saking hati*," &c. burning *dupu* (incense) at stated periods during the former, and occasionally sprinkling the water over the feast during the repetition of the latter.

The clothes of the deceased are then divided among the relatives and friends; and, the garland burned, another *puja* commencing "*Hong! Iwigno mastu nomo sidam, hong! araning*," &c. is then repeated, while the remains of the sacred water is sprinkled over the feast; after which the parties sit down to the enjoyment of it, invoking a blessing from the Almighty on themselves, their houses and their lands. Nothing more occurs until the expiration of a thousand days; when, if the memory of the deceased is beloved and cherished, the ceremony and feast are repeated: otherwise no further notice is taken.

On questioning them regarding the tenets of their religion, they replied that they believed in a *adeua*, who was all powerful; that the term by which the *dewa* was designated, was *Bumi Truko Sangyang Dewoto Bator*; and that the particulars of their worship were contained in the book called *Panglawwa*, which they presented to me.

On being questioned regarding the *adat* against adultery, theft and other crimes, their reply was unanimous and ready; that crimes of the kind were unknown to them, and that consequently no punishment was fixed either by law or custom; that if a man did wrong the head of the village chid him for it, the reproach of which was always sufficient punishment for a man of Teng'gar. This account of their moral character is fully confirmed by the Regents of the districts under whose authority they are placed, and also by the Residents. They literally seem to be almost without crime. They are universally peaceable; interfere with no one; neither quarrel among themselves. It may be superfluous to add, that they are unacquainted with the vices of gaming and opium-smoking!

The aggregate population amounts to about twelve hundred souls. They oc-

cupy, without exception, the most beautiful, rich and romantic spots in Java. The thermometer, in their country, is frequently as low as 42°. The summits and slopes of the hills are covered with alpine firs, and the vegetation common to a European climate generally prevails.

Their language does not differ much from the Javanese of the present day, though more gutturally pronounced: in a comparison of about a hundred words of the vernacular Javanese, two only differed. They do not intermarry nor mix with the people of the low lands, priding themselves on their independence and purity in this respect.

BALI.

Passing from this last vestige of the Hindu worship now remaining in Java, (for the *Bedui*, though descendants of the fugitives of Pajajaran, scarcely merit notice in this respect,) I proceed to mention some of the leading observations which I made in Bali. The notices regarding the prevalence of Hinduism in Bali, and of the nature of the government and country, have hitherto been so scanty, that on such interesting ground I may be pardoned for entering into some detail, without which it is impossible to convey a just notion of the subject.

The island of Bali is at present divided under seven separate authorities, each independent of the other; and, of this heptarchy, the state of Klongkong is acknowledged to be the most ancient; its princes tracing their descent from the princes of Java, and having once possessed authority over the whole island. Among the regalia of this state are reported to be still preserved the creese of Majapahit, and the celebrated gong named Bentur Kadaton; and, although the other governments do not at the present day admit of any interference on the part of this state, they still evince a marked respect and courtesy to that family, as the Asal Rajah Bali, (the stock from which they sprung).

The population is roughly estimated by the number of male inhabitants whose teeth have been filed, and whose services each prince can command, and who amount to upward of 200,000. The female population is understood rather to exceed the male; and, as it may be considered that only the active and able bodied men

are included in the above list, an average of four to a family may be fairly taken, giving a total population for the whole island exceeding eight hundred thousand souls.

The form of government, institutions and prevailing habits, are represented to be the same throughout the island; and the following sketch of *B'ililing* may afford a just notion of the whole.

The government is despotic, and vested in the prince alone, who is assisted in all affairs relating to the internal administration of the country, by a head *Perbakal*, (immediately under officers of this name, are placed the heads of villages,) and by a *Radin Tumung-gung*, who conducts the details of a more general nature, of commerce and foreign intercourse. The constitution of each village is the same; the head or chief is termed *Perbakal*, and the assistant, *Kalian Tempek*. These officers are invariably selected from among the people of the village; the son, however, generally succeeding the father, if competent to perform the duties. Under the head *Perbakal*, who has the designation of *Perbakal Rajah*, are several inferior *Perbakals* for general duties and communications with the villages; and under the *Radia Tumun'gung* a similar establishment, bearing the rank and designation of *Kalian Tempek*. Among the heads of villages are many whose families have formerly distinguished themselves in the wars of Bali, and who are termed *Gusti*. The command of the military is at present vested in a chief of the *Bramana* cast, and who seems to receive honours and respect next to the prince himself.

Whatever, at former periods, may have been the extent and influence of the Hindu religion, Bali is now the only island in the Eastern Seas, in which that religion is still prevailing as the national and established religion of the country. That high spirit of enterprize which burst the bounds of the extensive confines of India, like the dove from the ark, rested its weary wing for a while in Java, till driven from thence it sought a refuge in Bali, where even amongst the rudest and most untutored of savages, it found an asylum. The four grand divisions of the Hindus are here acknowledged, and the number of *Bramana* (Brahmins) attached to the small state of *B'ililing* exceeds four hun-

dred, of whom about one hundred are termed *Pandita*.

Without entering into the particular tenets of the prevailing Hinduism of Bali, which can only be treated of with propriety and correctness after a more thorough acquaintance with the practical duties, and some knowledge of what is contained in their sacred records, it may be affirmed without hazard, that Hinduism, as it exists at the present day in Bali, is rather to be considered as the nationalized Hinduism of Bali, in which a large portion of the native institutions and customs are admitted, than Hinduism as it is understood to prevail on the continent of India. The Brahmins, however, are held in high veneration; and, on being questioned as to their doctrines and to what sect they belong, they answer invariably, they are *Bramana Siwa*. They have the same appearance as Brahmins wherever they are met with, and the Indian features at once distinguish them as descended from a foreign race. The town and small temples which we occasionally observed, have the appearance of a *Maharatta* village, and the eye is struck with every thing strictly Hindu, forming a most unexpected contrast with the present style of building and appearance of the country on passing through Java and the other Eastern Islands.

On inquiring into the relative rank and importance of their deities, they invariably described *Bitara Guru* as the first in rank; then *Bitara Brama*, the spirit of fire; *Bitara Wisnu*, the spirit of the waters; and lastly, *Bitara Siwa*, the spirit of the winds.

Beside these, they describe numerous subordinate deities, to whom they pay adoration; as *Dewa Gid'e Segara*, the divinity of the great sea; *Dewa Gid'e Dalam*, the divinity who presides over death; *Gid'e Bali Agung*, the great and popular deity of Bali; *Dewa Gid'e Gunung Agung*, the great deity of the mountain; which last is the deity of most general worship.

Bitara Guru, though considered as the highest object of worship, is declared to be subordinate to, and only the mediator with the divinity, whom they designate by the expressive and appropriate term of *Sang Yang Tung'gal*, THE GREAT AND ONLY ONE.

The bodies of deceased persons are invariably burnt, and the wives and concubines of the higher classes perform the sacrifice of *Satia*.* A few days previous to my landing on Bali, nineteen young women, the wives and concubines of the younger *rajah*, who was lately put to death, sacrificed themselves in this manner.

The written language of Bali differs but little from that of Java; but the character has a more ancient form. The *Kawi* is the sacred language, and understood or pretended to be understood by the *Bramins*. The common language is a mixture of the original language of the country and that of Java, in which the latter predominates.

Deferring until another occasion a more particular review of the religion, institutions and habits of this people, I will, for the present confine myself to such observations as occur on the contemplation of the peculiar and extraordinary character they exhibit: for the Balinese differs widely both in appearance and character from the Javan, and indeed from every other inhabitant of the archipelago.

The natives of Bali are about the middle size of Asiatics; larger and more athletic than the Javans or Malays, and possessed of an air of independence different altogether from the appearance of their more polished neighbours on the coast of Java. The women, in particular, are well proportioned. They seem to be on a perfect equality with the men. They are not secluded from society; and their general intercourse with strangers, even Europeans, is frank and cheerful. They are fairer than the women in Java; and, wearing no covering above the waist, the natural beauty and symmetry of their shape is neither restrained nor concealed.

There are two kinds of slavery existing in Bali, and sanctioned by the laws of the country. The first is termed "*paniak*;" by which is understood a perfect state of slavery; the second, "*rowang*," which resembles the condition of the slave-debtor in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. "*Paniak*" is synonymous with "*humba*" among the Malays, and signifies a slave. The master has complete possession of his person; and may lawfully transfer and punish with death, ac-

cording to his will and pleasure, it being contrary to usage for the prince to interfere. In the mode of acquiring this absolute property there appears to be but little restriction. Prisoners taken in war, or families carried off from their countries, are daily sold and transferred; the deed of transfer, called in Bali, "*padol*," being authenticated by the *Tumung'gung*. In cases where an outrage is committed in a neighbouring state in alliance, application from the injured party, transmitted through the proper chief, will cause the persons to be restored, and the perpetrators of the outrage are liable to the punishment of death; but, in cases where the countries are not immediately in alliance, or when the parties carried off from a friendly state happen to want friends to make application in their favour, no notice is taken of such occurrences. If a free man wishes to marry a female slave, he may obtain her by purchase, provided he can agree with the proprietor; otherwise, he may be admitted to marry her on condition that he becomes a servant with her: this second degree of slavery comes under the title of "*rowang*." Persons convicted of offences not of the first magnitude, are generally sold for slaves by the prince, or taken to serve him as such. The term "*rowang*" is used to express the second, or modified degree of slavery. If a man happens to be indebted, and without the means of payment (the debt exceeding ten dollars) he may be sold by the *Jaxa*, and the amount for which he is disposed of is appropriated to repay his creditor; the surplus being divided between the prince, the *jaxa*, and the creditor, as a recompense for their trouble: the man sold in this manner becomes a *rowang*. This state of servitude embraces every feature of slavery, excepting that the *rowang* cannot be sold, put to death, nor sent out of the country. If a *rowang* wishes to marry, he may do so on receiving his master's consent, but the woman becomes a *rowang* also. But the *rowang* possesses this advantage, that he may redeem himself at any time, by paying the amount of the debt, or the money may be advanced for him; so that his condition is that of a debtor bound to serve his creditor until the amount of his debt is discharged. In the event of the debt not amounting to ten dollars, the party

* Burning themselves with the deceased, sometimes written *Satiee*.—*Edis.*

cannot be sold; but the jaxa will order the goods and property of the debtor to be disposed of, and an obligation to be given for the payment of the remainder whenever his circumstances may admit. A person indebted to another, and unable to pay, may make over his wife and children to the creditor, who, in such case, will become *rowangs*; and, on eventual payment of his debt, he may demand back his family.

In marriage, the dowry established by custom, for all persons of equal rank, is forty dollars, to be paid to the parents of the bride*; but, as it happens, in many cases, that the husband is unable to pay this sum, he becomes indebted to the parents for the amount, and this constitutes a third branch of slavery, under the term *Tatung'gon*. The man and wife reside in the house of the bride's father, and the man performs service in attendance on the family, or in assisting in the cultivation of the land. When the husband is enabled to pay the dowry, he is then at liberty to quit the father's house, and to maintain an independant establishment, under the term of "*Orang Merdika*," or freeman. If the new-married man, however, behaves to the satisfaction of his wife's family, it often happens, that after a certain time, the father-in-law consents to remit the whole or part of the dowry, according to the circumstances of the parties.

The punishments for crimes are death, confinement, and selling into slavery; neither torture to obtain confession, mutilation, nor even corporal punishment are used. Theft and robbery are punished with death; and, for murder, treason, and gang robbery, in aggravated cases, the punishment of death is inflicted by breaking the limbs with a hatchet: this, though it assimilates to the manner of breaking on the wheel, does not appear to have been adopted from Europeans, the practice being of ancient date. The party is left to linger, sometimes for several days, before death ensues. All executions are in public. Other capital punishments are usually performed with a creese. Open robbery by daylight is punished by death; but stealing, by confinement only: robbery by night invari-

ably by death. All offences are punished in the jaxa's court, which consists of two jaxas and two kancha or registers; the *perbakal* being the prosecutor. The sentence of the court must be confirmed by the prince, previous to execution, his warrant or *lontar*, is necessary in all cases; in civil cases, the confirmation of the prince is only required when persons are sold into slavery. A regular table of fees, in civil as well as criminal cases is exhibited in court; and the amount divided between the members and the prince. In criminal cases, when the punishment is capital, the property is confiscated, and divided in like manner; but, in other punishments, the parties retain their property. Adultery is punished with death to the man, and the woman becomes a slave to the prince. Theft is the most prevalent crime. Adultery is uncommon; perhaps not twenty cases in a year. The husband has the power, by law, to kill both parties at the moment, if he detects them in the fact; but not otherwise.

In their domestic relations, however, the conduct of the Balinese appears unexceptionable; and there is indeed a superior delicacy to what might be expected, and their tenderness towards early age speaks strongly in favour of their natural disposition. The parental authority is exercised with such tenderness, that it is peculiarly striking when taken in the same view with the apparently rude character of the people. They seem to evince a careless indifference to the rod of despotism which hangs over their head; and an air of good humour and general satisfaction prevails throughout. Temperate in their diet, and strangers to drunkenness, the ruling passion is gaming, from cockfighting to an inordinate and unprincipled desire for conquest.—Such is the energy of the character, that it must find some powerful vent; something on which to discharge itself; and, not being subjected to a form of government calculated to repress their energies, they evidently feel no inclination to stand still in the scale of civilization. As a nation, they are certainly invincible, as to any native power in the Eastern Seas. Still maintaining a high and noble independence of character, they perhaps exhibit in a concentrated spot as much of human nature, checked by regulation,

* In Bali, as well as in Java, the term used for this payment signifies a purchase.

and yet not lowered or refined by it, as is to be found in any part of the universe.

ANCIENT POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS.

If we contemplate the various nations and tribes which inhabit the Southern peninsula of India, and the innumerable islands composing that portion of the globe which is comprehended within Polynesia and Austral Asia, our attention is arrested by the striking uniformity in habits and language which prevails throughout; and which induces the inference, either of one common origin, or of early and very general intercourse.

Such customs as the singular practice of filing the teeth and dying them black, noticed by the authors who have written on Pegu, Siam, Camboja and Tonquin, and prevailing generally throughout the whole Malayan archipelago; the practice of distending the perforated lobe of the ear to an enormous size, noticed in like manner to exist in the same parts of the peninsula, and prevailing throughout the archipelago, in a greater or less degree in proportion with the extension of Islamism; the practice of tattooing the body, noticed among the Burmans and people of Laos, common to many tribes in Borneo, and particularly distinguished in some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean of tattooing, betray a common original; and if it is recollected that this custom, as well as that of plucking the beard, was noticed in South America, the question may arise, in what course or direction the tide of population has flowed. In a recent publication, an idea has been started, in reference to the similarity of the languages, that the population of the Philippines and of the islands in the South Sea originally emigrated from America.* It will not be required of me to go

* This author notices, that observing, that the proper names of places about the middle of the continent of South America, were very similar to those of the Philippines, he endeavoured to procure a vocabulary of the country, and to examine the few words, of the language of Chili, which Erccilla mentions in his *Araucana*, and found them perfectly conformable to the language of Tagala.—“In examining the structure of the two languages,” he observes, “we are compelled to conclude that they flow from one and the same source; and I dare to affirm, that the Indians of the Philippines are descended from the aborigines of Chili and Peru, and that the language of these islands derives immediately from the parent source, those of the neighbouring islands being dialects of this.” He adds, “that there are many reasons, and one in particular, for supposing that the islands in the South Sea could not be peopled from the westward,

into any description of those singular appendages to the virile member, noticed by the writers on Pegu, Siam and Camboja, and adopted among many tribes of Borneo and the Moluccas. Whatever may have been the origin of this very singular custom, traces are to be found, even in Java of the veneration in which it once was held. The practice of triumphing over a subdued enemy may be common to the barbarous state in general; but the deliberate system of *man-hunting*, in order to procure heads as a trophy of manliness and military gallantry, however it may have originated in this feeling of uncivilized nature, may be ranked among the peculiarities of this portion of the globe.

The language of the different tribes of Borneo is ascertained to bear a strong resemblance to that of the scattered tribes of Camboja, Champa and Laos. The position maintained by Mr. Marsden, that the Malayan is a branch or dialect of the widely extended language prevailing through the islands of the archipelago to which it gives name, as well as those of the South Sea, appears to be established and confirmed as our information advances; and, if we except the Papuas, and scattered tribes having curled hair, we find the general description given of the persons of the Siamese and the ruder population of the adjacent countries, which have not admitted any considerable admixture from the Chinese, to come very near to the inhabitants of the archi-

viz. that in all the torrid zone the east wind generally prevails, which being in direct opposition to the course from Malacca and the adjacent islands, it is fair to conclude the inhabitants of all the islands in the South Sea came from the east, sailing before the wind; for we have seen it often happen, that the Indians from the Palao have arrived at the Philippines precisely under these circumstances. On the contrary, we have no instance on record of any of the Philippine Indians having been, even by accident, carried by the winds to the islands to the eastward.”

“Here, therefore,” he concludes, “we appear to have formed the most probable solution of our difficulties; that is, that the first settlers came out of the east, we may presume from the coast of South America, and proceeding gradually to the westward through the Pacific Ocean, studded as we find it with islands and clusters of islands, at no very great distance from each other, and of course of easy access before the wind; it follows that to whatever point, in an eastern direction, we trace the Tagalic language, we may conclude that at that point emigration must have commenced.”—Description of the Philippine Islands, by Martinez de Tuniga—Marns, Trans. page 30.

lago, who, in fact, may be said to differ only in being of a smaller size, and in as far as foreign colonization and intercourse may have changed them.

To trace the sources whence this colonization and consequent civilization flowed, and the periods at which it was introduced into different states, is a subject new to the historian, and not uninteresting to the philosopher.

If we admit the natural inference, that the population of the islands originally emigrated from the continent, and, at the same time, the probability, that the country lying between Siam and China, is the immediate source from whence such emigration originally proceeded, the history of the Eastern Islands may, with reference to that of Java in particular, in which a powerful Hindu government was without doubt early established, be divided into five distinct periods.

The first division would include the period commencing with the earliest accounts of the population, down to the first establishment of a foreign colony in Java, of which the written annals of the country make mention. The date of this is pretty accurately ascertained, and may be fixed at about the commencement of the sixth century of the Javanese era, or A. D. 600; at which time only the period of authentic history can be considered to commence.

The origin of all nations is buried in obscurity; and, unless we may succeed in obtaining new lights from Siam or China, we shall have but little to guide us, during the early part of this division, beyond conjecture, and such general inferences as may be drawn from a similarity in person, language and usages, still found to prevail among the less civilized tribes. According to the division of Sir William Jones, the original population of the islands were doubtless of the Tartar race, and probably from the same stock as the Siamese. The Javans date the commencement of their era from the arrival of Adi Saka, the minister of Prabu Joyo Boyo, sovereign of Hastina, and the fifth in descent from Arjuno the favorite of Krisna, and the leading hero of the B'rata Yud'ha. This epoch corresponds with that of the introduction of a new faith into China, and the further peninsula, by Saka, Shaka, or Sakia, as he is differently termed, and with the chronology of the Hindus,

as explained by Sir William Jones, in which Saka is supposed to have reigned seventy-nine years subsequent to the commencement of the christian era. But whether Saka himself, or only some of his followers, assuming this name, found their way to Java, may be questionable; and it is not impossible that the Javanese may have subsequently adopted the era, on a more extended intercourse with the further peninsula.* A connection would at any rate appear to have existed between Java and Siam; as this Adi Saka is not only represented to have founded the present era of Java, but to have introduced the original letters of the Javanese alphabet, by a modification of the letters used in Western India, and in Siam. It does not appear that either he or his followers established themselves in any authority; and we can trace but little with certainty during the following five centuries. Some of the Javanese accounts refer to the arrival of various settlers during this period; but we find no traces either of a government having existed, or of the establishment of any extensive colony, until the commencement of the sixth century. I should observe, in this place, that the Javanese year corresponds pretty nearly with the Hindu year of Salivarna; and that the word *Saka*, in Sanscrit, means an epoch or era, and is applied to the founder of an era.

The Javanese occasionally use the numerals for recording dates; but more generally, and particularly in dates of importance, they adopt an hieroglyphical invention, termed "Chondro Sangkolo," in which the different numerals, from one to ten, are represented by particular objects. This is either effected, in buildings and sculpture, by the actual representations of these objects; or, in writing, by the insertion of their names, the meaning frequently having some allusion to the fact which the date records: thus, the date of the destruction of Majapahit, in the Javanese year 1400, is recorded as follows, the order of the numerals being reversed:—

Sirna ilang Kertaning—Burni.

Gone—gone—is the work—of the land.

0 0 4 1

Anterior to this supposed arrival of Adi Saka, the two most eventful periods in

* The present Javanese year is 1742.
That of Bali 1735.

the history of these countries of which tradition and history make mention, are—first, that which includes the excursions of the far-famed race, which have been supposed to have peopled South America,* and according to Sir William Jones, "imported into the furthest parts of Asia, the rites and fabulous history of Rama;" and secondly, that which includes the consequences of the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. That the fabulous history of Rama as well as the exploits of Alexander, have been current in the Malayan archipelago from time immemorial, cannot be questioned; and it may be remarked, that while the Javans use the term Rama for father, the Malays universally attempt to trace their descent from Alexander or his followers. Sumatra was long considered to have been the *Taprobane* of the ancients; and, when we advert to the single circumstance, that this was said to be a country in which the north polar star was not visible, or only partially, we must still doubt the correctness of the modern conclusion in favour of Ceylon. The eastern islands furnish that peculiar kind of produce which has from the earliest times been in demand by continental nations, and the same avidity with which, in modern days, Europeans contended for the rich products of the Moluccas, actuated, in all probability, at a much earlier period, adventurers from Western India. Traces of intercourse with Ethiopia may be found at this day, in the scattered tribes of the woolly-haired race peculiar to Africa, which are to be found in the Andamans, in the southern part of the further peninsula, and throughout the archipelago; and that the Hindus were at one period an enterprising and commercial nation, may, I think, be established, with little difficulty, from the incontestable proofs which at this day exist in Java, and the traffic which still exists in native vessels and on native capital between the Coromandel coast and the Malayan peninsula. If any country, therefore, in the archipelago, lays claim to this distinction more than another, it is Java; but, probably, it was rather to the Eastern Islands generally,

* See a former note on the similarity between the languages of South America and the Philippines, and the recent works of Humboldt, on the existence of Hindu remains still found in America, in support of this assertion.

than to one island in particular, that the appellation was given. Both Ptolemy and the Arabians would seem to have distinguished the islands by one general name. By the one they were termed "Jabadios Insulæ;" by the others, "Jau or Jawa;" and hence, probably, the confusion in the travels of Marco Polo, and the still disputed question between Java Major and Java Minor.*

The second division would include the period between this first regular establishment from Western India, and the decline and fall of the first Eastern Empire in Java, which may be fixed with tolerable accuracy at about the Javanese year 1000, or A. D. 1073.

During this period, by far the most eventful in the history of Java, we shall find that colonies of foreigners established themselves, not only in Java, but in various other islands of the archipelago; that the arts, particularly those of architecture and sculpture, flourished in a superior degree, and that the language, literature and institutions of the continent of India were transfused in various directions through the oriental islands. It was during this period, that the principal temples, of which the ruins now exist in Java, were built; and, beside the concurring testimonies of tradition, and the written compositions of the country, the numerous inscriptions and dates, on stone and copper, the characters of which we are now able to decypher, as well as the ancient coins, would lend essential aid in establishing a correct chronology. On the one hand, it would be our task to direct our inquiries to the history of the various continental nations whence these foreigners may have proceeded; and, on the other, to the nature and extent of the establishments, intercourse, and civi-

* If we reflect upon the extent and nature of the recent volcanic phenomena in Sumbawa, and the effects which have been produced by similar convulsions of nature, we are led to conclude, that the present appearance and form of the various islands of the archipelago may be very different from what they were two or three thousand years ago. At that period, these islands may have formed part of the main land, or have been themselves united in one continent.—An authentic account of this extraordinary phenomenon, as far as it can be collected from information yet received, is submitted to the Society, and will be found in its transactions. I can vouch for the correctness of the statements; and the raw materials may be found useful in the hand of the natural historian.

lization introduced by them into the different islands.

This period will commence from the arrival of Awap, the reputed son of Balia Atcha, sovereign of Kudjirat, who came in search of a celebrated country, described in the writings of Saka; and who, under the name of Sewelo Cholo, established the first regular monarchy of which the Javanese annals make mention; and include the adventures of the celebrated Panji, the pride and admiration of succeeding ages. Our attention would also be directed, in a particular manner, to the intercourse between Java and the other islands, and the nature and extent of the foreign establishments formed by Java. Tradition, and the popular romances of the country, represent, not only the kingdoms of Goa and Luha in Celebes, but even the kingdom of Menangkabau, in Sumatra, to have been established about the conclusion of this period, by princes from Java.

The third division would include the period from the above date to the final overthrow of the second Eastern Empire, in the Javanese year 1400. Some idea may be formed of the power and opulence of this second empire, established at Majapahit, from the extensive ruins of that city, still extant. These I took an opportunity of visiting during my late tour; and I believe I am within the mark, when I represent the walls to have enclosed a space of upward of twenty miles in circumference.

Within this period will be included the establishment of the Western Empire at Pajajaran, the subsequent division of the island under the princes of Majapahit and Pajajaran, the eventual supremacy of Majapahit, and the final overthrow of the government and ancient institutions of the country, by the general establishment of the Mahometan faith.

It is during this period that Java may be said to have risen to the highest pitch of her civilization yet known, and to have commanded a more extensive intercourse, throughout the archipelago, than at any former period. Colonies from Java were successively planted in Sumatra, the Malayan peninsula, Borneo and Bali, the princes of which countries still trace their descent from the house Majapahit; and that adventurers from Western India,

from Siam, from Champa, from China and from Japan, frequented Java in the greatest number. But the object of the first importance will be, to trace the introduction, progress and final establishment of the Mahometan faith in the various countries where it now is acknowledged as the established religion, and particularly in Java, where we find, that notwithstanding attempts to make proselytes were as early as the commencement of the twelfth century, such was the attachment of the people to their ancient faith and institutions, that these efforts did not effectually succeed till the latter end of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

A fourth division would commence with the establishment of the Mahometan government in Java, and might be brought down to the establishment of the Dutch in the Eastern Seas, which may be taken as A. D. 1600; and a fifth, and by no means uninteresting period, might include the history of the European establishments, down to the conquests by the British arms in 1811.

The further prosecution of this extensive inquiry would lead me beyond the limits at present prescribed; and I must, therefore, conclude with drawing your attention to the striking similarity between the early state of Greece, and that of the Malayan islands. Change but the names, and the words of Mitford's Introduction to his History of Greece will be found equally applicable to this more extensive archipelago.

"Thus," he observes, "Greece in its early days, was in a state of perpetual marauding and piratical warfare; cattle, as the great means of subsistence, were first the great object of plunder: then, as the inhabitants of some parts by degrees settled to agriculture, men, women and children were sought for as slaves. But Greece had nothing more peculiar than its adjacent sea, where small islands were so thickly scattered, that their inhabitants, and in some measure those of the shores of the surrounding continents also, were mariners by necessity. Water expeditions therefore were soon found most commodious for carrying off spoil. The Greeks, moreover, in their more barbarous state, became acquainted with the precious metals; for, the Phœnicians,

whose industry, ingenuity and adventurous spirit of commerce led them early to explore the further shores of the Mediterranean, and even to risk the dangers of the ocean beyond, discovered mines of gold and silver in some of the islands of the Ægean; and, on its northern coast they formed establishments in several of the islands, and Thasus, which lay convenient for communication with the most productive mines, became the seat of their principal factory. Thus was offered the most powerful incentive to piracy, in a sea whose innumerable islands and ports afforded singular opportunity for the practice. Perhaps the conduct of the Phœnicians, towards the uncivilized nations among whom the desire of gain led them, was not always the most upright or humane; hostilities would naturally ensue, and hence might first arise the estimation of piracy which long prevailed among the Greeks as an honourable practice."

Java has long been advanced beyond that state in which piracy and robbery are held to be honourable in the eyes of men; but the picture will be found pretty correct of those islands strictly denominated Malayan.

The superior and extraordinary fertility of the soil may serve to account for the extensive population of Java, compared with that of the other islands; and, when, to the peaceable and domestic habits of an agricultural life, are added the facilities for invasion along an extensive line of coast, accessible in every direction, it will not have been surprising that she should have fallen an easy prey to the first invader. She appears to have lost, by these invasions, much of that martial spirit and adventurous enterprize which distinguishes the population of the other isles; but, at the same time, to have retained, not only the primitive simplicity of her own peculiar usages, but all the virtues and advantages of the more enlightened institutions which have been introduced at different periods from a foreign source. At all events, when we consider that her population cannot be less than four millions, and when we witness the character and literature of the people as it is even now exhibited, we must believe that Java had once attained a far higher degree of

civilization than any other nation in the southern hemisphere.

JAPAN.

You will, however, expect from me some notice regarding Japan—"that celebrated and imperial island," which, to use the words of Sir William Jones, bears "a pre-eminence among eastern kingdoms, analogous to that of Britain among the nations of the west;" and, however slender may have been the information procured, such as it is, I venture to submit it to you, nearly as I received it from the verbal communications of Dr. Ainslie.

It may be satisfactory and gratifying in the first place to observe, that every information which has been obtained, tends to confirm the accuracy, the ability, and the impartiality of Kämpfer, whose account of Japan is perhaps one of the best books of the kind that ever was written, considering the circumstances under which he was sent. I am assured that there is not a misrepresentation throughout; he was a man of minute accuracy and felicity of talent, who saw every thing as it was, and not through the mist or medium of any preconception. The Japanese observe of him, that he is, in his History, "the very apostle of their faith," from whose works alone they know even their own country. Their first enquiry was for a copy of Kämpfer; and, endeavouring to evince the estimation in which this author was held by them, their observation literally was, that "He had drawn out their heart from them, and laid it palpitating before us, with all the movements of their government, and the actions of their men!"

Referring you therefore, to the works of Kämpfer for an account of their history, institutions, and acquirements, as the genuine data on which this interesting people may be appreciated, I need only offer a few notices on the character which they appeared to Dr. Ainslie to display, during a residence of four months, and as far as he had an opportunity of judging.

They are represented to be a nervous, vigorous people, whose bodily and mental powers assimilate much nearer to those of Europe than what is attributed to Asiatics in general. Their features are masculine and perfectly European,

with the exception of the small lengthened Tartar eye, which almost universally prevails, and is the only feature of resemblance between them and the Chinese. The complexion is perfectly fair, and indeed blooming; the women of the higher classes being equally fair with Europeans, and having the bloom of health more generally prevalent among them than usually found in Europe.

For a people who have had very few, if any external aids, the Japanese cannot but rank high in the scale of civilization. The traits of a vigorous mind are displayed in their proficiency in the sciences, and particularly in metaphysics and judicial astrology. The arts they practice speak for themselves, and are deservedly acknowledged to be in a much higher degree of perfection than among the Chinese, with whom they are by Europeans so frequently confounded; the latter have been stationary at least as long as we have known them, while the slightest impulse seems sufficient to give a determination to the Japanese character, which would progressively improve until it attained the same height of civilization with the European. Nothing indeed is so offensive to the feelings of a Japanese as to be compared in any one respect with the Chinese, and the only occasion on which Dr. Ainslie saw the habitual politeness of a Japanese ever surprized into a burst of passion was, when, upon a similitude of the two nations being unguardedly asserted, the latter laid his hand upon his sword!

The people are said to have a strong inclination to foreign intercourse, notwithstanding the political institutions to the contrary; and perhaps the energy which characterizes the Japanese character cannot be better elucidated, than by that extraordinary decision which excluded the world from their shores, and confined within their own limits a people who had before served as mercenaries throughout all Polynesia, and traded with all nations—themselves adventurous navigators.

There is by no means that uniformity among them which is observed in China, where the impression of the government may be said to have broken down all individuality and left one Chinese the counterpart of another. Unlike the Chinese,

the women here are by no means secluded—they associate among themselves, like the ladies of Europe. During the residence of Dr. Ainslie, frequent invitations and entertainments were given; on these occasions, and at one in particular, a lady from the court of Jeddo is represented to have done the honours of the table with an ease, elegance, and address that would have graced a Parisian. The usual dress of a Japanese woman of middle rank costs perhaps as much as would supply the wardrobe of an European lady of the same rank for twenty years.

The Japanese, with an apparent coldness, like the stillness of the Spanish character, and derived nearly from the same causes, that system of *espionage*, and that principle of disunion, dictated by the principles of both governments; are represented to be eager for novelty, and warm in their attachments; open to strangers, and, abating the restrictions of their political institutions, a people who seem inclined to throw themselves into the hands of any nation of superior intelligence. They have at the same time a great contempt and disregard of every thing below their own standard of morals and habits, as instanced in the case of the Chinese.

This may appear to be contradicted by the mission from Russia in 1814, under Count Kreusenstern; but the circumstances under which that mission was placed should be considered. From the moment of their arrival they were under the influence of an exclusive factor, who continued to rain upon them every possible ignominy which can be supposed to have flowed from the despotism of Japan, through the medium of an interested and avaricious man, who dreaded competition or the publication of his secret. The warehouse in which the Russian mission had been lodged was pointed out to Dr. Ainslie, who observes, that, "as the rats were let out the Count and his suite were let in, where they remained for six long months, with scarce room to turn; the mark of obloquy to the Japanese, and the laughing stock of the European factory." So lively, indeed, was the impression of the occurrence, that the chief Japanese officer asked the English commissioner if he too would condescend to play the part

of the Russian count!—the officer answering to his own question, "No, I trust not."

The mistaken idea of the illiberality of the Japanese in religious matters, seems to have been fully proved; and the late mission experienced the reverse in a degree hardly credible, and little expected by themselves from the representations previously made to them. The story of the annual test of trampling on the crucifix, at Nangasaki and the other important cities, is a story derided by the Japanese priesthood. On visiting the great temple on the hills of Nangasaki, the English commissioner was received with marked regard and respect by the venerable patriarch of the northern provinces, eighty years of age, who entertained him most sumptuously. On showing him round the courts of the temple, one of the English officers present heedlessly exclaimed in surprise, *Jesus Christus!* The patriarch, turning half round, with a placid smile, bowed significantly expressive of "We know you are *Jesus Christus*; well, don't obtrude him upon us in our temples and we remain friends;" and so, with a hearty shake of the hands, these two opposites parted. This leave-taking reminded Dr. Ainslie very forcibly of the story Dr. Moore tells so well of the Duke of Hamilton and himself, taking leave of the Pope. The Pope, who had conceived a regard for the young Duke, on the latter making his *congé* said, "I know you laugh at the benediction of a Pope; but the blessing of an old man can do you no harm;" and, so saying, laid his hand on his head, and blessed him.

The massacre of Samebarra is by the Japanese attributed to European intrigue; and even Kämpfer notices that the European ships of war formed the practical breach, through which the Japanese entered, and perpetrated that massacre, to which it would appear they had been originally prompted by others.

That the negotiations from England on a former occasion should not have been more successful than the late attempt from Russia, may easily be accounted for, when we reflect on the possibility of the favoured factor having said to them, "Forty years ago your throne has been all but overturned by the intrigue of these *heretics*; this embassy comes from the king who has married the daughter of the head

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of that caste; and from whom you can expect nothing less than an irruption still more fatal to your tranquillity." Such an argument, pushed by a narrow-minded and interested factor, could not but carry weight with the Japanese, accustomed to respect and to place all confidence in their western visitors.

They are not averse to the indulgence of social excess; and, on these occasions, give a latitude to their speech which one would hardly suppose they dared to do in Japan.

It is an extraordinary fact, that for seven years past, since the visit of Captain Pellew, notwithstanding the determination of the empire not to enter into foreign commerce, the English language has, in obedience to an edict of the Emperor, been cultivated with considerable success by the younger members of the College of Interpreters, who indeed were found eager in their inquiries after English books.

While the commissioner was at Nangasaki, there arrived a large detachment of officers of rank, who had been out nearly four years and not yet completed one-fourth of a survey on which they were engaged. These officers were attended by a numerous and splendid retinue, and were employed in making an actual survey of every foot of the empire and the dependent isles. The survey appeared to be conducted on a scientific principle, to be most minute and accurate in its execution and to have for its object the completion of a regular geographical and statistical description of the country.

In a word, the opinion of Dr. Ainslie is, that the Japanese are a people with whom the European world might hold intercourse without compromise of character. For the Japanese themselves, they are wonderfully inquisitive in all points of science, and possess a mind curious and anxious to receive information, without inquiring from what quarter it comes.

In the same spirit let us hope, that now, when

That spell upon the minds of men
Breaks, never to unite again—

no withering policy may blast the fair fruits of that spirit of research which has gone forth from this hall; nor continue, under any circumstances, to shut out one half of the world from the intelligence which the other half may possess.

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For the Asiatic Journal.

AN EXCURSION TO ADAM'S PEAK IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

On the morning of the 26th of April, 1815, Lieutenant Malcolm, who commands a detachment of the 1st Ceylonian Saffragam, set out with a party of one serjeant and four Malay soldiers from Batugedera, to ascend the mountain called Adam's Peak.

Lieutenant Malcolm had been detained some days in expectation of guides, whom Dolip Nelemy, the headman of Batugedera, had engaged to procure; but after frequent disappointments, he resolved to wait no longer, and to take his charge of obtaining guides at Gillemelle on the way. All unnecessary incumbrances were avoided, and the whole baggage consisted of provisions for three days, some blankets, a measuring chain, and a quadrant. The road followed the windings of the Culutura River, which, at the distance of two miles from Batugedera, receives the Mugelle, two chains in breadth at the confluence. On the left banks are the ruins of a fort erected last war to command the fort. From the Mugelle to the Rest House of Gillemelle, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. Two guides were procured after some delay at Gillemelle, and the party leaving the Rest House, crossed immediately the Malwellow half a mile further, another river called the Mashelle. From the banks of the latter, the road entered into a forest of noble trees, straight as pines, and from fifty to seventy feet in height. About four in the afternoon Lieutenant Malcolm arrived at Talabula, ten miles and eighteen chains from Batugedera. Here there is a temple and a Rest House for the accommodation of pilgrims on their way to Adam's Peak: about two hundred of both sexes and of all sorts and conditions were assembled at this place, some on the road to the mountains, and some on their return from it. The dance was continued to the sound of tom-toms and Cingalese songs without intermission, until the pilgrims who were going to mount the hill, began to prepare their lights. About eight o'clock they set out in different groups.

The Head-Priest endeavoured to dissuade Lieutenant Malcolm from proceed-

ing any further; assuring him that no white man ever did or ever could ascend the mountain. This superstitious remonstrance was disregarded, and as soon as the priest had got ready their lights, the party set off about eleven o'clock at night. After passing three small forts erected this war, to repel the king of Candy's troops, they began to ascend the first mountain, and reached the top in four hours. From the next hill the Cultra River descends, and upon the rocks close to that stream the party breakfasted at five o'clock. When their breakfast was over they continued their way up the second hill, Adam's Peak still towering far above their heads. After surmounting two other distinct ascents equally steep but of less height, they came to the foot of the Peak itself. The face of the hill here seemed to be quite perpendicular, and the pilgrims who had left Talabula before them, were seen at a great height climbing up the precipice by means of the iron chains which are for that purpose fixed in the rock. Lieutenant Malcolm and his people stopped a few minutes to take breath, and after a considerable exertion they got safe to the top between eight and nine in the morning of the 27th of April.

The view from this great elevation was for a short time most beautifully magnificent, and well rewarded all the labours of ascent. On one side there appeared as far as the eye could reach, a vast extent of wooded hills like an ocean of forest whose waves had suddenly been fixed in one unalterable position; on the others the tops only of the hills rising above the fogs, resembled a number of well wooded islands, scattered over the sea that filled all the space below. Batugedera was seen on one side under the feet, and on the other in the distance, the Candian mountains interspersed with clouds. This noble prospect was but of short duration, for suddenly a thick fog arose from the bottom of the mountain and drew a curtain over all the sublimity of the scene. The top of the Peak is contracted to a small compass, it is seventy-

two feet long and fifty-four broad, and a parapet wall five feet high closes it all round. On the east side a part of this wall has fallen, and some of the remainder is much out of repair. In the middle of this area is a large rock of iron stone, upon which is the mark of Adam's left foot, though some help of imagination is required to trace it out. This sacred footstep is covered over with a small wooden building twelve feet long, nine broad, and four and a half high to the tiles, and is besides immediately enclosed by a frame of copper fitted to its shape, and ornamented with four rows of precious stones.

The party was not provided with a British flag, but fired three volleys to the great astonishment of the Budhists, for it is probable this was the first armed party that ever had ascended the Peak. The Priest warned them of approaching rain, and they made the best of their way down

the mountain, which they found more laborious to descend than it had been to climb. The rain which soon began to pour down increased the difficulties of the road, but they reached Palabula in safety about four in the afternoon, and next morning returned to their quarters at Batugedera.

The road from Palabula is a continued ascent over rocks and fragments of iron stones. Sound lungs and hard feet are requisite to perform the journey, for it is often necessary to climb barefoot over the iron stone. Palanquins are quite out of the question. In heavy rains there may be some risk, but in fair weather the mountain may be ascended with little difficulty and without any danger. The summit of the Peak was only clear about a quarter of an hour, which did not allow time enough for taking any bearings.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUPTIALS OF VAZEER ALLEE,

Extracted from a private Letter.

LUCNOW, FEB. 28, 1795.—I shall give you an account of the celebration of an eastern Nawab's marriage, to which I was lately invited. It was the nuptials of Vazeer Allee, the eldest son, real or pretended, of Nawab Asuf ud Dowlah, the present Nawab of Oude, whose capital is Lucnow; I say real or pretended, as public rumour confidently asserts, that the Nawab is incapable of having children, though his seraglio contains above 500 of the greatest beauties of India. All his children are by adoption, and they amount to about 60 in number, 32 sons and 28 daughters. Pregnant women are purchased or beguiled into the seraglio, where they lay in; if a son, a royal salute is fired, which proclaims the birth of a young Nawab; if a daughter, the public knows nothing; as women are in this country considered merely as a piece of necessary furniture, to ornament the Haram; and the birth of a daughter occasions no joy to the father. Judging from his own conduct, he foresees the

treatment his child will experience when she is consigned to the animal love of another; that they will be merely slaves in purple and fine linen; loaded with jewels to please the eyes of their tyrants, and never allowed to step beyond the precincts of the Zanana, except on occasional visits to some female friend; nor ever suffered to behold the face of any man besides their masters, (for they cannot be called husbands without outrage to the term,) except through the latticed windows of their high walled prisons, called Zanaanas. The bridegroom was about thirteen, dark complexioned, and not handsome; the bride about ten, still darker, and still more ordinary. We went in the evening to the celebration; our party consisted of about four ladies and twelve gentlemen; we went all on elephants caparisoned. On the plains which border on the city of Lucnow, the Nawab had pitched many tents, but two large ones in particular, made of strong cotton cloth, lined with the finest English broad cloth,

cut in stripes of different colours, with cords of silk and cotton. These two large tents cost five lacks of rupees, or above 50,000*l.* sterling; they were each about 120 feet long, 60 broad, and the poles about 60 feet high, and the walls of the tents about 10 feet high; the walls of one of the tents were cut in lattice work, for the women of the Nawab's seraglio, and the principal native nobility, to see through. In front of the large tent destined for our reception, and for the reception of the principal nobility at the Nawab's court, was a large awning of fine English broad cloth, called in this country a *shumeeana*, supported on about 60 poles covered with silver; this awning, or *shumeeana*, was about 100 feet long, and the same in breadth. When we arrived, the good humoured Nawab received us very politely, and conducted us to one of the large tents destined for the men, where we sat for about an hour; he was covered with jewels, to the amount of at least two millions sterling; we then went out, and sat under the *shumeeana*, which was lighted up with a couple of hundred elegant Europe girandoles, and as many shades with wax candles, and many hundred flambeaux; the glare and reflection was dazzling and offensive to the sight; here were above a hundred dancing girls, richly dressed, who went through their elegant but rather lascivious dances and motions, and sung some soft airs of the country, chiefly Persic and Hindû Persic. About seven at night the bridegroom Vazeer Allee, the young Nawab, appeared loaded so absurdly with jewels, that he could scarcely stagger under the precious weight. We then mounted our elephants to proceed to a rich and extensive garden, which was about a mile off; the procession was grand beyond conception. It consisted of above 1200 elephants richly caparisoned, and drawn up in a regular line like a regiment of soldiers; about 100 of the elephants which were in the centre had castles, called *howdas*, lashed on their backs, which were covered with silver. In the centre was the Nawab mounted on an uncommonly large elephant, covered with cloth of gold, and a rich *howda* covered with gold, and studded with precious stones. On his right hand was the British resident at his court, Mr. George Johnstone, and on his left the young Nawab Vazeer

Allee; the other English gentlemen and ladies, and the native nobility, were intermixed on the right and left. On both sides of the road, from the garden to the tents, were raised artificial sceneries of bamboo-work very high, representing battions, arches, minaret, and towers, covered with lights in lamps, which made a grand and sublime display: and on each side of the procession, in front of the line of elephants, were dancing girls richly dressed (carried on platforms, supported by men called *bearers*) who danced as we went along. All these platforms were covered with gold and silver cloths; and there were two girls and two musicians on each platform; the number of these platforms were about a hundred on each side of the procession. All the ground from the tents to the garden, over which we moved along, was *inlaid* with fireworks, and at every step the elephants took, the ground burst before us, and threw up artificial stars in the heavens, to emulate those created by the hand of Providence; besides innumerable rockets and hundreds of wooden shells, that burst in the air and shot forth a thousand fiery serpents, which wound through the heavens, illuminated the sky, and turned a dark night into a bright day, assisted by the light of the bamboo scenery. The procession moved on very slowly to give time for the fireworks, which were *inlaid* in the ground to go off, and the whole of this grand scene was further lighted by above 3000 flambeaux, carried by men hired for the occasion. In this manner we moved on in stately pomp to the garden, which though only a mile off, we took two hours to reach. When we arrived at the garden-gate we descended from the elephants, and entered the garden, which we found illuminated by innumerable transparent paper lamps or lanterns of various colours, suspended to the branches of the trees. In the centre of the garden was a large edifice, to which we ascended, and were introduced into a grand saloon, adorned with innumerable girandoles and pendant lustres of English manufacture, lighted with wax candles. Here we had an elegant and sumptuous collation of European and native dishes, with wines, fruits, and sweetmeats; at the same time above a hundred dancing girls sung their sprightly airs, and danced

their native dances. Thus passed the time till the dawn, when we all returned to our respective homes, quite delighted and wonder-struck with this enchanting scene, which surpassed in splendour every sight of the kind beheld in this country; the affable Nawab rightly observed, with

Asiatic vanity, that such a spectacle was never before seen in India, and never would be seen again. The whole expence of this marriage feast, which was repeated for three successive nights in the same manner I have described, cost above 300,000*l.*—Yours, &c.

For the Asiatic Journal.

ON THE PERSONS OF THE HINDOOS.*

THE colour of the Indians is generally either that of copper or of the olive, but both with various shades. It is not absolutely the proximity of the inhabitant to the equator, that determines his complexion in India; other physical causes, from differences which arise as by starts in regions equally distant from the sun, and it is in their complexion that less national generality is found, than in any other of the properties of their figure: some are almost black; but these are either inhabitants of the woods, or people inured to labour and fatigues uncommon to the rest of their countrymen.

The hair of the Indians is without exception long, fine, and of a jet black. The nose, if not always aquiline, is never buried in the face, nor with large distorted nostrils, as in the Coffrees of Africa, and in the Malay nations. Their lips, though in general larger than in Europeans, have nothing of that disagreeable protuberancy projecting beyond the nose, which characterises the two people just mentioned. The eyebrows are full in the men, slender in the women, well-placed in both. The eyelid is of the finest form,—long, neither opening circularly, as in many of the inhabitants of France, nor scarce opening at all, as in the Chinese. The iris is always black, but rarely with lustre, excepting in their children, and in some of their women: nor is the white of the eye perfectly clear from a tinge of yellow; their countenance therefore receives little animation, but rather a certain air of languor, from this feature. From the nostrils to the middle of the upper lip they have an indenture, strongly marked by two ridges, seldom observable in the northern Europeans, but often in the Spa-

niard and Portuguese; and from the middle of the under lip there is another such indenture, which loses itself a little above the chin: these lines, chiefly remarked in persons of their habits, give an air of sagacity to the men, and of delicacy to the physiognomy of the women. The outline of the face is various, oftener oval than of any other form, particularly in the women; and this variety of outline is another of the principal characters which distinguishes the Indian from the Tartar as well as Malay; whose faces are universally of the same shape; that is, as broad as they are long.

The texture of the human frame in India, seems to bear proportion with the rigidity of the northern monsoon, as that does with the distance from Tartary; but as in the southern monsoon heats are felt at the very foot of mount Caucasus, intense as in any part of India, very few of the inhabitants of Indostan are endowed with the nervous strength, or athletic size, of the robustest nations of Europe.

On the contrary, southward of Lahore we see throughout India a race of men, whose make, physiognomy, and muscular strength, convey ideas of an effeminacy which surprises when pursued through such numbers of the species, and when compared to the form of the European who is making the observation. The sailor no sooner lands on the coast, than nature dictates to him the full result of this comparison; he brandishes his stick in sport, and puts fifty Indians to flight in a moment: confirmed in his contempt of a pusillanimity and an incapacity of resistance, suggested to him by their physiognomy and form, it is well if he recollects that the poor Indian is still a man.

The muscular strength of the Indian is still less than might be expected from the

* From Orme's Historical Fragments.

appearance of the texture of his frame. Two English sawyers have performed in one day the work of thirty-two Indians: allowances made for the difference of dexterity, and the advantage of European instruments, the disparity is still very great; and would have been more, had the Indian been obliged to have worked with the instrument of the European, as he would scarcely have been able to have wielded it.

As much as the labourer in Indostan is deficient in the capacity of exerting a great deal of strength at an onset, so is he endowed with a certain suppleness throughout all his frame, which enables him to work long in his own degree of labour; and which renders those contortions and postures, which would cramp the inhabitant of northern regions, no constraint to him. There are not more extraordinary tumblers in the world. Their messengers will go fifty miles a day, for twenty or thirty days without intermission. Their infantry march faster, and with less weariness than Europeans; but could not march at all, if they were to carry the same baggage and accoutrements.

Exceptions to this general defect of nervous strength, are found in the inhabitants of the mountains which run in ranges of various directions throughout the continent of Indostan. In these, even under the tropic, Europeans have met with a savage whose bow they could scarcely draw to the head of a formidable arrow, tinged with the blood of tigers whose skins he offers to sale. Exceptions to the general placid countenance of the Indians, are found in the inhabitants of the woods, who, living chiefly on their chace, and perpetually alarmed by summons and attacks from the princes of the plains, for tributes withheld, or ravages committed, wear an air of dismay, suspicion, treachery, and wildness, which renders them hideous; and would render them terrible, if their physiognomy carried in it any thing of the fierceness of the mountaineer.

The stature of the Indian is various: the northern inhabitant is as tall as the generality of our own nation: more to the south their height diminishes remarkably; and on the coast of Coromandel we meet with many whose stature would appear dwarfish, if this idea was not taken

off by the slimness and regularity of their figure. Brought into the world with a facility unknown to the labours of European women: never shackled in their infancy by ligatures; sleeping on their backs without pillows; they are in general very straight; and there are few deformed persons amongst them.

Labour produces not the same effect on the human frame in Indostan as in other countries; the common people of all sorts are a diminutive race, in comparison with those of higher casts and better fortunes; and yield still more to them in all the advantages of physiognomy. Prohibited from marrying out of their respective tribes, every cast seems to preserve its respective proportion of health and beauty, in sanity and ugliness. There is not a handsomer race in the universe, than the Banians of Guzerat: the Haramcores, whose business is to remove all kinds of filth; and the buryers and burners of dead bodies, are as remarkably ugly.

Nature seems to have showered beauty on the fairer sex through Indostan, with a more lavish hand than in most other countries. They are all, without exception, fit to be married before thirteen, and wrinkled before thirty—flowers of too short a duration not to be delicate; and too delicate to last long. Segregated from the company of the other sex, and strangers to the ideas of attracting attention, they are only the handsomer for this ignorance; as we see in them, beauty in the noble simplicity of nature. Hints have already been given of their physiognomy: their skins are of a polish and softness beyond that of all their rivals on the globe: a statuary would not succeed better in Greece itself, in his pursuit of the Grecian form; and although in the men he would find nothing to furnish the ideas of the Farnesian Hercules, he would find in the women the finest hints of the Medicean Venus.

If we consider the impossibility of a stranger being admitted into any one cast, to which a Bramin will administer any of his sacerdotal functions, and the universal restriction of marriage to persons of the same cast; we shall not be surprized to find that the Indian has preserved his physiognomy from a resemblance with any of his neighbours.

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. V.)

EAST INDIES.

EUROPEANS understand by the East Indies, all the countries and empires, which lying to the south of Tartary, extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. The islands of Japan are likewise included in this denomination, as are all the Malay islands, in which the Dutch have such valuable possessions, and which extend to the southward as far as the coasts of New Holland, and to the eastward to lands unknown.

The dominion of the Great Mogul, to which the name of India can only with propriety be applied, are designated in Asia as well as in Europe, by the kingdom of Indostan; and although the Moguls are not masters of all the countries which are accepted under this denomination, yet there are very few tracts which have not formerly been, or which are not at present, subject or tributary to Mahomedans.

That part of the western side of Indostan, which is not bounded by the sea, is separated from Persia and the Usbeg Tartary by deserts, and by those mountains which were known to the ancients under the name of Paropamisus. The course of mount Caucasus forms its barrier to the north, and separates it from various nations of Tartars, from the Great and Little Thibet. Where mount Caucasus ceases, marshes and rivers divide it from the kingdoms of Tepra, Assam, and Aracan, and circumscribe to the eastward the dominions of the Mogul, until they reach the sea at Chittagong. The sea, from Chittagong to the cape of the peninsula of India, and from this cape to the dominions of Persia, forms the remaining boundary, and embraces more than one half of the kingdom of Indostan: there are few empires of which nature has more strongly marked the outline.

The most northern parts of this empire lying in the 35th degree of latitude,

* See Tavernier, also Mr. D'Anville's Map of India.

and the most southern in the 8th, the distance from the northern to the southern extremity is more than 1,620 geographical miles; the greatest extent from east to west is about 1,500 miles.

PARSEES.

When the emigration of the Persians took place in the seventh century, soon after the conquest of their country by the Mahomedans, a number of these people found their way to India, and landing on the western coast, near Danoo and Cape Sejan, commonly called St. John's, were admitted by the Hindoo rajah, to settle in the adjacent country, and particularly at the village of Oodwara, which is still the chief residence of their priests, and the depository of their sacred fire brought by them from Persia. These people have now increased to about one hundred and fifty thousand families, dispersed in the cities and villages on the coast of western India, from Diu to Bombay, of which about six thousand reside in Bombay; which, reckoning four to a family, makes the Parsee population of Bombay about twenty-four thousand. Cultivating only the arts of peace, they may be said to be a distinct race from their ancestors; and though they have been settled for more than a thousand years, yet have hitherto refrained from intermeddling with politics; consequently they are the best of subjects, and demean themselves so as to give the governments under which they reside the utmost satisfaction.

With the Hindoo dress they adopted many of their customs, forgot their own language, and adopted that of their wives, (the language of Guzuret), which is now so general that not one in a thousand can speak any thing else.

The young men of good families are, however, taught to read and write English, but few of them think of learning Persian, or of paying much attention to their ancient history.

The opulent amongst them are merchants, brokers, ship-owners, and extensive land-holders. The lower orders

are shopkeepers, and follow most of the mechanic arts, except those connected with fire; thus there are neither silversmiths, nor any workers of the metals among them; nor are there any soldiers, the use of fire-arms being abhorrent to their principles; nor are there any sailors; the bulk of their population are weavers and husbandmen, and cultivators of the date, palmira, and mowa; and the distillers and venders of their produce in the sea-ports; many of them are ship and house carpenters; and in Bombay many of them are in the service of Europeans as dubeshs, and domestic servants.

Their charities are munificent and unbounded, relieving the poor and distressed of all tribes, and maintaining their own poor in so liberal a manner that a Parsee beggar is no where seen nor heard of.

Anxious to know every thing respecting the religion of their ancestors, the opulent Parsees of Bombay and Surat, have from time to time sent persons into Persia to collect books and notices respecting it; and have also invited many of the sect from Persia, some few of whom reside occasionally in Bombay.

The Parsee population is divided into clergy and laity (Mobed and Bedeen). The clergy and their descendants are very numerous, and are distinguished from the laity by wearing of white turbans, but they follow all kinds of occupations, except those who are particularly selected for the service of the churches, though they have no distinction of casts. A recent innovation, respecting the commencement of their new year, has formed them into two tribes, one celebrating the festival of the new year a month before the other, which causes their religious ceremonies and holidays to fall also on different days. This at present is only subject for merriment, but may in time cause dissention and separation, as each party have an opulent family at their head.

Those who adopted the new era (in compliance, I believe, with Molna Firman, the high priest of Bombay, who has himself been in Persia), are styled Kudmee, and jocularly Chureegurs. *i. e.* bangle makers, workers in ivory, and other materials for women's ornaments.

The tribe of Chureegurs being amongst the foremost of those who adopted the new computation, those who still adhere to the old method are stiled Rumsnee and Sher si, and still form the bulk of the population.

Some of their ancient ceremonies have, however been preserved inviolate; and particularly those concerning the rites of sepulture, which are correctly described in "Lord's Account of the Parsees," if we except his statement about the removal of the body. No person of a different sect is allowed to approach, or any stranger allowed to witness the obsequies; but it does not appear that the bodies should be exposed to any thing but the elements; a private sepulchre, built some few years ago, having an iron gate at top to prevent the ingress of birds of prey.

They have a few plain and unornamented churches, where they assemble for the purpose of prayer; they are crowded every day by the clergy, but the laity only attend on certain days.

It has been already said that there are no sailors amongst them; but the Persians were never a maritime nation; they profess, however no abhorrence to a sea life, for many of them embark as traders, on the most distant and perilous voyages, and take part in all shipping speculations, and are bold and enterprising merchants, though few of them settle out of their own country, (so they call the western part of India, from Diu to Bombay,) yet there is not a place where they do not occasionally visit, and often reside in for years; thus they are found in China, Bengal, Pulo Pinang, Pegu, Madras, Ganjam, Ceylon, and at most places on the Malabar coast, but have no settlement to the south of Bombay.

Though they follow not the profession of arms, yet they have no hesitation in following the armies into the field in quality of sutlers, shopkeepers, and servants to the officers.

To conclude they are a highly interesting people. The philosopher will contemplate in them the descendants of a mighty nation, whose empire once extended from the shores of the Mediterranean to the frontiers of India, and rejoice to find them neither deficient in virtue or morality.*

* Pope's Revelations of Ardal Viraf.

POETRY.

TO THE SEA-BIRD.

By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F.S.A.

PLEASED I behold thee, rover of the deep,
That brav'st the terrors of this raging world,
And follow still, with curious eye, thy sweep,
O'er emerald waves, with snowy heads,
y-curl'd;
Pleased I behold thee o'er the expanse ride,
Now pois'd aloft amid the lurid skies;
Descending now the watery valleys wide,
Now rising slow, as slow the billows rise;
Pleased I behold thee; and think blest it were,
Like thee the dark seas dauntless to explore;
Like thee, to toil unwearied, and to dare,
Nor with a coward's haste to seek the shore:
Tempt, while I please, the fortunes of the day,
Then spread the wing; and bear, at will, away!

THE BUSUNT.

From Broughton's Specimens of the Hindoo Poetry.

[The pangs of absence are sung in this little poem by a woman, who observes the general joy diffused around her, upon the approach of the Busunt or Spring.]

THE lively drum is heard around;
The tamborine and cymbals sound:
I in the flames of absence burn,
And languish for my love's return.

The women all around me sing,
And own th' inspiring joys of spring;
While I, from darts of ruthless love,
Never ending torments prove.

The amorous Kokil strains his throat,*
And pours his plaintive pleasing note;
My breast responsive heaves with grief,
Hopeless and reckless of relief.

* The Kokil, the ring-dove of Hindoo poesy, is a small green bird, whose note is peculiarly melodious in the spring, and is supposed to be a powerful incitement to love.

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When he again shall glad my hours,
Then, girl, I'll take thy blooming flowers;
But, now my love is far away,
Where should I place thy Busunt gay?*

ILLS OF LIFE.

From the same.

YOUR beast perverse; your man a rogue;
Your heart to amorous courses given;
Your friend a fool; your master mean;
Can greater plagues be sent by heaven?

Dinner to seek abroad; a house
Built in some little dirty town;
Long journeys on cold rainy days;
Are miseries all mortals own.

Yourself with wantons sporting oft,
While wife at home to love is given;
An itch to cheat, oppress, or rob;
A child, whom from your love you've driven;

Folly, old age, a sickly frame,
A lack of means, a memory gone;—
These, these are hell, a present hell;
Talk not of others still to come!

FALSE ECONOMY.

From the same.

[It is usual for the Buniyas, or merchants, to distribute alms to beggars, by giving a handful of flour to each as he passes their door. A frugal Buniya, who had a beautiful young daughter-in-law, appointed her to deal out this daily pittance; pleasing himself with the idea, that as her hands were much smaller than his own, he should at once save his grain, and not lose his reputation for charity. The event is told in the following stanza: and it is common to this day; when a man gives charity with an ill grace, to say, "he gives it by his daughter in law."]

THE frugal Father's sage commands
Dealt by his daughter's smaller hands,
His daily pittance to the poor.
Bad thrift;—her beauty to behold,
In beggar's guise both young and old,
Comethround the crowded door.

* It is usual on the day of the Busunt, the 20th of the month Mang, from which the commencement of spring is dated, for the Maulins, or gardeners' wives, to bring to their mistresses little offerings of early flowers, fruits, tufts of green barley, &c.; which are also termed Busunts, and which the ladies commonly present to their husbands.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Travels in Beloochistan and Sindé, accompanied by a Geographical and Historical Account of those Countries, with a Map. By Lieutenant Henry Pottinger, of the Hon. East India Company's Service; Assistant to the President at the Court of his Highness the Peishwa; and late Assistant and Surveyor with the Missions to Sindé and Persia. 4to, pp. 423. Longman and Co. London, 1816. £2. 12s. 6d.

THE decided manifestation, in the years 1807 and 1808, of the views of the French government against British India, led to considerable diplomatic activity, both at the Court of London, and at Fort William, in attempts to secure the friendship, or provide against the hostility of the powers to the west of the Indus; that route presenting the only practicable opening for any assaults to be performed or prompted on the side of Europe. It is to this political state of things that we owe the information acquired concerning Persia, by Mr. Morier and Sir Gore Ouseley; and the account of Cabul by Mr. Elphinstone, and the history of Persia, by Sir John Malcolm; both reviewed in the first and second numbers of this Journal;* and from the same source we receive the present volume by Lieutenant Pottinger.

At the close of the year 1807, an embassy from France was received at the court of Persia with distinguished marks of friendship and attention; and the emissaries of the former nation were diligently employed in the acquisition of all such local information as could, in any way, tend to secure the ultimate success of the object in view. In the month of February, 1808, Sir John, then Brigadier General, Malcolm, was deputed by

the governor general of India, the Earl of Minto, as envoy to the Persian monarch; and about the same time, Sir Harford Jones was dispatched from England, in a similar character, but furnished with credentials from his Majesty; a measure adopted to afford him, in his negotiations, a weight and dignity to which the representative of a secondary government, however distinguished and exalted, could have no pretension.

The instructions with which General Malcolm was provided, pointed out to him in general terms, the advantages to be anticipated from making every possible exertion to ascertain the nature and resources of those countries through which an invading European army might advance upon Hindustan, and likewise sanctioned his employing, in the capacity of political assistants and surveyors, any number of officers he should deem requisite, to give full effect to this suggestion.

Subsequent events, to dwell upon which is needless here, induced the supreme government of India to recal Sir John Malcolm at that time; nor was his mission renewed till the latter end of the year 1809, when he arrived, a second time, at Bombay, on his way to the Persian capital. Lieutenant Pottinger, and Captain Charles Christie, of the 5th regiment, Bombay native infantry, were then just returned from Sindé, whither, on the former mission of Sir John, they had accompanied him; and, on being now made acquainted with the proposed plan, of exploring the regions between India and Persia, they volunteered their services to attempt the tour which is detailed in the volume before us.

Their services being accepted, and the sanction of the government of Bombay being obtained,

Lieutenant P. was directed by General Malcolm to place himself under the orders of Captain Christie, who received his instruction from the General. The instruction was of an indefinite tenour, suited to the nature of the service to be proceeded upon. It called the attention of the adventurers to such leading points as were most likely to merit the attention of government, and meet the intention of the policy in which the measure had originated; but at the same time fully authorized them to act, with regard to their progress, mode of travelling, ultimate destination, and, in fact, all minor points, as the circumstances they were placed in might render advisable; and was only peremptory in directing them to regard their personal safety beyond every other consideration.

It has been generally remarked, that a principal obstacle to the accomplishment of similar undertakings to that on which Captain Christie and Lieutenant P. were bent, had sprung up at the very commencement of them, owing to the great difficulty attendant upon an advance from the sea coast, where most Asiatics are known to be more suspicious of, and uncivil to European strangers, than at some distance inland. An arrangement, therefore, to effect their first outset from the port at which they might land, was considered of the last importance; and they were fortunate enough to make one to which no possible objection could exist.

A Hindu merchant, of great respectability and wealth, who had been for many years preceding, the contractor for supplying the governments of Madras and Bombay with horses, offered (upon being consulted) to furnish them with letters and bills, accredit them as his agents, and as dispatched by him to Kelat, the capital of Beloochistan, to purchase horses. From that city, he observed, they could

follow such route as circumstances should point out to them; and, in the extreme case of being forced to fly, they could take a different road, toward the sea coast, from that which they had travelled in going, and thereby secure, almost beyond a doubt, a sight of a great portion of the country. Bills and letters were accordingly given them, and, for greater plausibility, an actual agent of the merchant was appointed to accompany them as far as Kelat. Captain Christie and Lieutenant Pottinger also selected two Hindus, who were bound to secrecy by promises of large presents, and whose fidelity and honesty proved most exemplary. In every other respect, the most liberal provision was made for the travellers, and in this state of preparation they embarked in Bombay harbour on the 2d of January, 1810, and landed on the 16th of the same month at Sonmeany, at the mouth of the Poorally, on the coast of Sindé. In this manner commenced Lieutenant Pottinger's journey through Beloochistan and a part of Persia; a portion of which, however, he performed in the disguise of a Mahomedan pilgrim.

Our limits not permitting us to accompany him through the amusing and interesting account of his progress, we hasten to the first chapter of the second part of his volume, the part which contains one of the two divisions of the contents; namely, the geography, statistics, and history of Beloochistan and Sindé. In this first chapter, we find the following brief account of Beloochistan and its inhabitants:—

Beloochistan, or the country of the Belooches, comprehends all that space within latitudes 24° 50', and 30° 40' north, and longitudes 58° 55', and 67° 30' east; in addition to which there are one or two of its provinces stretching far east and west, whose exact longitudinal limits cannot be defined, until I come to treat of them respectively.

* See above, pp. 49, 155, 160.

The whole of this vast tract constituted at one time the dominions of Nusseer Khan, father of the Khan of Kelat, on whom it was bestowed in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine by the Persian conqueror Nadir Shah, together with the title of Beglerbeg of all Beloochistan. On the authority of that grant, I have availed myself of that general term; but as the political state of the country has undergone an entire change since the period of its date, it becomes requisite to establish geographical divisions in attempting a description of it.

The boundaries of Beloochistan, in its largest acceptation, are to the southward, the Indian ocean or Erythrean sea; northward, Seistan and the country of the Uffghans; westward, the provinces of Laristan and Kirman; and to the eastward a part of Sinde and Shikarpoor, a district in the hands of the king of Kabul. Within these bounds are comprised the under-mentioned divisions, which shall be discussed in the order in which they stand; and I afterwards purpose annexing a summary account of the present state of the province of Sinde, of which the ruling chiefs and a large portion of the population are Belooches.

Division I. The provinces of Jhalawan and Sarawan and the district of Kelat.

Division II. The provinces of Muckran and Lus.

Division III. The province of Kutch Gundava and district of Hurrund Dajel.

Division IV. Kohistan, (the country of hills), or the Belooche country west of the desert.

Division V. The desert.

Division VI. The province of Sinde.

It may be readily conjectured, that in regions of such great extent, the features would vary so much, as to render inadequate any essay that might be made, to give a correct delineation of the whole under one head: and I shall therefore confine myself in this place, to an introductory view of the principal mountains, their connection with those of circumjacent kingdoms, their various ramifications and tendencies within the limits of Beloochistan, their comparative altitude, length and breadth, with such other facts of a general nature as may enable my readers to comprehend with greater facility, the more detailed remarks that the divisions will severally demand.

In traversing Beloochistan from the province of Lus to the frontiers of Uffghania, between the sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh degrees of east longitude, I found it uninterruptedly mountainous. This stupendous range, to which I venture to assign the appellation of the Brahooick mountains, from the people (the Brahooes) who inhabit them, is the primitive root of almost all the others, and consequently, merits peculiar attention in this disquisition, in which, influenced by its formation, though contrary to usual practice, I shall commence from the southward, and trace its progress from the coast to the inland extremes.

It springs abruptly to a conspicuous height and grandeur out of the sea at Cape Mowaree, (Monze) in north latitude 25°, east longitude, 66° 58', whence it assumes a north-easterly direction for ninety miles; it there projects a ridge east by north, the base of which is washed by the river Indus at the fort of Sehwan; however this is so secondary in size that it only deserves notice as being the most easterly point of the whole. From the separation of this arm, in latitude 25° 45' to that of 30°, the primitive body runs due north; now marking the western limits of Sinde, Kutch Gundava, and a part of Seewestan, as it formerly did that of Hindoostan; it thence once more regains its original inclination to the north-east, and decreases in magnitude and elevation so rapidly, that in the course of forty miles it sinks to a level with the hills inhabited by the Kaukers and other Uffghan tribes, with which it becomes incorporated.

Were I to extend my inquiry farther in this quarter, or had I begun this examination of the Brahooick mountains from the upland regions to which I have followed them, I hope with sufficient explicitness, instead of the coast, it is evident, that in either cases, it would be necessary to investigate the origin of the hills with which they unite; but, as doing so would induce a lengthened dissertation totally irrelative to the geography of Beloochistan, for that, and other reasons, I purposely avoid interfering with the subject.*

* The geographical and historical account of Uffghania lately published by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone contains the fullest particulars of these mountains, &c.

In the second chapter of the same portion are some historical remarks on the Belooches:—

In the course of my investigations on the Belooches, it has frequently occurred to me, that there was no spot in the ancient hemisphere, the interior of Africa excepted, that had remained so long unexplored, and of which such erroneous and contradictory opinions had been formed, as the first division of Beloochistan. The Greeks, from whom we possess the earliest knowledge of the western frontiers of India, were either so totally ignorant of this tract, or found it by report to be so inhospitable a waste, that they have been almost silent with respect to it; they saw that it was mountainous, and learned that in it there was a race of natives, whose manners and occupations resembled the Scythians, whence they denominated it Indo-Scythia, though that would seem to have been only strictly applicable to a very small portion of the south-easterly skirts of the Brahooick range, in common with a tract extending to the confines of the province of Mooltan, the ancient Malli; and in fact, I am very dubious whether the upper parts of it were at all inhabited until long subsequent to the period of the Macedonian conquest, my reasons for which I shall hereafter assign.

Alexander himself, on quitting Pattala, (said to be Tattah) on the Indus, proceeded with his army, through the dominions of the Arabitæ, a part of the present province of Lus, and in it forded the Arabis (Poorally) river. To the westward of that diminutive stream, he traversed the territory of the Oreitæ, and thence, crossing over one range of mountains, he entered the province of Gedrosia (Muckran), in which his troops were thinned by the accumulated hardships of thirst, famine, and fatigue. This march was incontestably to the southward of the Brahooick chain, and had the Greek historians been even less explicit, the nature of the country alone must have decided any question that might have arisen on this point.*

* Had Alexander come to the Poorally river in the rainy season, he would in all likelihood have found it unfordable. My Diary of the 30th January will demonstrate this fact, and had he once entered the province of Jhalawan, the most

Craterus, who was charged with the guidance of the heavy baggage and invalid soldiers, by Arachosia and Drangiana, as certainly marched far to the northward; for those provinces are included within the modern ones of Kandahar and Seistan, no part of either of which lie even in a parallel of latitude with Beloochistan. We may beside unequivocally conclude, that as that General was purposely detached to shun the deserts of Gedrosia (Muckran), he would not shape his progress through a region in which all the obstacles experienced by the divisions headed by the King in person, would have been augmented, by the labour of forcing a passage among inaccessible cliffs and deep defiles.

Posterior to the Greek invasion, and the partition of that vast empire on the demise of Alexander, we meet with no further mention of these countries, unless in the unconnected and fabulous legends related of the Guebres or ancient Persians, for a lapse of nine centuries and a half. The Hindoo emperors of India were obliged to pay tribute to, and acknowledge the supremacy of, the monarchs of the successive dynasties of the Seleucidæ, Arsacidæ, and Sassanides, who sat on the throne of Persia, within that round of time; so that the communication between the two nations must have been defined and frequent, but being carried on either by sea or the northern route of Khorasan, it threw no light on the intermediate countries that form the basis of this inquiry, and they sunk into their original and possibly merited obscurity.*

Ninety-two years after the epoch of the Hijree, the Kaliphas of Bagdad, incited by the combined motives of zeal for the Mohummudan faith, and desire to revenge an insult that had been offered

southern exit his army would have found, had been the road from Khozdar, in latitude 27° 54' north, to Punjagoot. Vide Map.

* In an ancient manuscript History of Guzeratte, I find that Shah Beheram Gore, King of Persia, came to the former kingdom in disguise, and returned through Neemoz, the present province of Seistan, with a large army, having been discovered in India on a hunting party. This was in the reign of the Hindoo Emperor Rajdeo, and in the fourth century of the Christian era. Seistan was then a fertile and populous country, now it is a desolate sandy waste.

† A. D. 677.

to their dignity by the idolators* of Sind†, dispatched an army against that kingdom, by the same route that the Macedonian hero had selected on his return to Babylon, nearly one thousand years antecedent. This force is expressly stated to have kept close along the sea-coast, that it might be certain of a supply of water, which is always procurable, by digging a foot or two deep in the sandy beach; it consequently knew nothing of the inland regions, nor was any attempt made, as far as I can learn, during the administration of the caliphas of the houses of Oommyuh and Abbass to explore them.

When Muhmood, the successor of Subuktaghi, the first Sultan of the Ghaznuwee dynasty, in the plenitude of his power, turned his arms towards India, he subjugated the whole of the level districts, west of the river Indus, to the very base of the Brahooick mountains. His son Musood, extended these conquests still more westerly into Mukran; he adhered, however, to his father's plan of not ascending those lofty ranges; and all subsequent invaders of Sind seem to have been guided by their example; or if they did penetrate a short way, it was merely a casual inroad, generally made in pursuit of a discomfited enemy, and without any aim at a permanent conquest.‡

This is ascribable to two distinct causes, the poverty and the imperviousness of this tract; the former was so well ascertained at an early date, that the compiler of the Chuch Namuh, the best history of Sind extant, states that those infidels (Hindoos) who would not conform to the doctrines of the Koran, were driven to the mountains, there to perish by famine and cold. Wilds thus spoken of, I presume were void of people, and from this epoch I shall hereafter fix the first regular settlements in the provinces of Jhalawan and Sarawan, or at least their most elevated districts. Ample proof of the second operative cause

* Hindoos, such is the appellation bestowed on them by Mohammedan writers.

† Vide Division V. Chapter XII.

‡ Musood, the son of Muhmood, had collected an army in Muckran, to invade these countries; but the appearance of the Seljuke Tartars, who then first began to make a figure, called him off.

may be collected from all that I have noticed regarding these regions; and were it necessary to strengthen what I have advanced, on the certain grounds of ocular demonstration, numberless instances might be adduced, of their having been retired to as a place of temporary refuge, during the wars between the Tartar, Puttan, and Mogul competitors for the sovereignty of Hindoostan and Persia. So lately even as the year 1806, Prince Kysur, one of the royal family of Kabool, fled to Beeloochistan, and his security in those fastnesses was so confessedly understood, that no means were taken to pursue him, although unattended by any force. In conclusion I may observe that the utterly unknown state in which this country has heretofore remained, is evident from a glimpse of all maps either ancient or modern, that include it: In none of them has it any designation* except in the term Beloochees, or Bloatchees, which are mere orthographical corruptions of the denomination of one class of its natives, in my opinion, less proper than the Brahooes, (who are all mountaineers,) to bestow a name on the land they inhabit.

We are now arrived at that period when some indistinct memory of the historical events of Beloochistan begin to be orally preserved; but to render them intelligible, it becomes not merely proper, but indispensable, that I should subjoin a few words on the origin of the various classes of the natives, the reasons and date of their primary emigrations to this uninviting land, and the manner in which they seem to have apportioned the soil. My readers will perceive, as they advance, that my sentiments on these points are

* Major Rennel has carried the province of Mukran to so high a degree of north latitude, that it includes both Jhalawan and Sarawan, but the information obtained by that able, and generally correct geographer, relative to the southern parts of Sind, and the countries westward of that province, seems to have been defective, and has led him into mistakes. I may perhaps occasionally differ very materially both from him and Monsieur d'Anville, who is just here in fewer errors, but I have neither the abilities nor the wish to criticise the valuable geographical labours of those learned authors in any degree; my aim is to detail facts as I found them. The inhabitants may have changed since the days of Alexander, the face of the earth cannot reasonably be supposed to have done so, and as I have seen the latter, I may claim, without arrogating to myself, a right to speak positively.

mostly conjectural. More cannot be expected of people destitute of letters, and that spirit of curiosity which leads less barbarous tribes to investigate whence they sprung. I have not however neglected to draw my information from the best sources, and to exclude all that was fabulous and uninteresting.

As neither the Beloochee or Brahoochee are written languages, all accounts are traditional, and entitled to little credit. The Belooches, or people who speak the former, ascribe their own origin to the earliest Mohummudan invaders of Persia, and are very desirous of being supposed to be of Arabian extraction. They spurn the idea, usually entertained, that they are descended from one stock with the Uffighans; and a circumstance which they always urge, almost demonstrates the truth of this denial, namely, their proximity to that nation, and their nevertheless speaking a distinct dialect.

I am not, however, by any means willing to admit, implicitly, their claims as the first propagators of Islamism, an honour to which every petty tribe aspires; at the same time, there can exist little doubt, but they came from the westward. The affinity of the Beloochee to the Persian language, affords, of itself, strong evidence in favour of this position; to back which, we still see that the majority of the Belooche nation dwells on the western frontier; a fact to which, they say, Beloochistan owes its present name; for Nadir Shah, who conferred the title of Beglerbeg on Nusseer Khan, knowing more of that people than the Brahooes, named the country after them. Admitting this minor question, of their having migrated from the westward, to be established, the principal one stands yet undecided. Under what description of the natives or conquerors of Persia are we to range the Belooches? My unacquaintance with any of the Turkish or Tartarian dialects, deprives me of one great clue to a solution of this query; but as neither their features, their manners, nor their language, bear the smallest similitude to those of Arabs, I reject them totally.

In the beginning of the fifth century of the Hijree, the Selduke Tartars appeared, for the first time, in Khorasan; and, in the short space of ten years, their leader,

Toghrol Beg, wrested that kingdom from the house of Ghaznuwee. It was ceded to his successor Alp Aarslan, and constituted a part of the Seljukide dominions, until the extinction of that race, about one hundred and fifty years posterior to Toghrol Beg's having assumed the title of Emperor. Within this lapse of time, the Belooches are alluded to, both by that general term and particular tribes; and what is even more decisive, as dwelling in the very districts which they people at this hour.

We might suffer ourselves to be arrested by many of the anecdotes and other alluring parts of Lieut. P's. volume; but preferring, in our brief notice, to bring distinctly before our readers the two countries to which it relates, namely, Beloochistan and Sind, we pass at once to those chapters in which the latter is introduced to us by the author. Sind, is described by Lieutenant P. as the sixth division of Beloochistan. It is a tributary government to the latter country. From Sind, it will be remembered Captain C. and Lieutenant P. were on their return, when they met Sir John Malcolm, and engaged in the new expedition:—

The causes that led to the mission of the King of Persia in 1808, rendered a similar precaution necessary on the part of the supreme government of India with regard to the rulers of Sind; and Nicholas Hankey Smith, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, then resident at Bushire, was selected by the Right Honourable the Governor-general to fulfil the duties of Envoy. Henry Ellis, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, was nominated his first assistant; Lieutenant Robert Taylor of the Bombay Native Infantry, and myself, the second and third assistants. Captain Charles Christie to command the escort. William Hall, Esquire, surgeon, and Captain William Maxfield of the Bombay Marine, marine-surveyor. Preparations were made at Bombay in the early part of 1809, in a suitable style of magnificence, and the Maria, country ship, was hired for the conveyance of the envoy and his suite to the port of Kura-

eece, whither the Honourable Company's cruizer, the Prince of Wales, Captain Allen, and three armed gallivats, were ordered to attend her.

In the eighth chapter Lieutenant P. gives us a description of Sindh, and some account of its history, together with his views of its political importance to Great Britain:

The province of Sindh is bounded on the north by the province of Kutch Gundava, the district of Skikarpoor and the territories of Buhawal Khan, commonly called Daood Pootra; to the southward it has the Indian ocean and a part of the country of Kutch Boogie; eastward an extensive desert separating it from the kingdoms and provinces of Agimere, Marwar, Oudipoor, Joudpoor, Bickaneer, &c., and westward, the provinces of Lus and Jhalawan.

The resemblance which this country bears to Egypt is so great, as to strike the observer with surprise; a level plain, with a noble river fertilizing each bank to a certain distance, when the face of the earth becomes on one side a sandy desert, and on the other, a pile of barren mountains, that are quite as inhospitable, both as to soil and climate.

The natural situation of this province, as lying on the western frontier of the British possessions in India, and the grand barrier which its river would oppose to an invasion from that quarter, combined with the facilities that the very same obstacle would afford to our governments, as masters of the ocean, in carrying on such military operations as the advance of any hostile power towards Hindustan should call for, ought always to render Sindh an object of vast political consideration; while its contiguity to Guzaratte and other countries, that have been for some years subject to the executive authority of the British East India Company, seems to have entitled it, even as a point of curiosity, to a stricter investigation of its history and geography, than has yet been bestowed upon it. This has doubtless, with regard to the latter question, principally resulted from the unexampled jealousy of the chiefs, who have governed it for thirty years past, and who still persevere in the same suspicious policy. My recent examination of Beloochistan having, however, led me to make some trifling historical

inquiries regarding Sindh, because it adjoins the former kingdom, and more especially as a part of the natives of both are descended from one common stock, I am induced to insert a short abstract of the result of them, wishing it, however, to be understood, that I do not by any means offer it to the public as a conclusive account, but rather one that may possibly assist future investigators. When I originally began to dedicate my leisure hours to these inquiries, with a view to publishing, it was my aim to have collected and written a copious history of Sindh; but as I soon discovered it would have formed a large volume of itself, and moreover that the trifling manuscripts I had procured on it, for the last two centuries, were very imperfect, and that the other topics included in this work would afford me ample employment, I was deterred from the attempt, and am now so conscious of the slight knowledge I possess on that subject, that I should entirely omit this chapter had I not in various preceding places made reference to its contents.

In the fourth century before the Christian era, the province of Sindh first became known to the Greeks, by the refusal of the troops to follow Alexander into India Proper; who was consequently induced to drop down the Indus, until he came to the ocean. At that period we are informed, that the regions through which he passed, from the Punjab to the sea, were the seat of several governments, of which the most northern was the Sogdi, supposed to be the present fortress, or city of Bhukor, built on an island in the centre of the Indus, and having the two towns of Sukor and Rohree as its suburbs on each bank of the divided stream. The Ayeen Akberry informs us, that this place was afterwards called Munsoorah; but that was most probably a mere temporary title bestowed on it by the Arabian conquerors of this country*, in consequence of a victory obtain-

* Munsoor, in Arabic, signifies either victorious or defended. Perhaps from the strength and situation of Bhukor, the last is the meaning we ought to assign to it; but this is mere surmise as well as that in the text. Monsieur d'Anville thinks Munsoorah was lower down the river; and my conjecture is equally applicable to the site he fixes upon, or possibly it was called Munsoorah, after the Kalipha "Ul Munsoor," in whose reign he states it to have been added to the dominions of Bagdad.

ed there over the native Hindoos. It is yet a place of some note, although the fortifications have fallen into decay, but at what period it obtained its present name of Bhukor no record is discoverable. I find it so mentioned in the year of the Hijree 416, (A. D. 1001,) when it was taken possession of by the army of the celebrated Emperor Muhmood of Ghuznee, having some years before been given up to the native chiefs by Ul Kadir Billa, the twenty-fifth Kalipha of the Abasside dynasty; who was the last that held any territories to the westward of the present empire of Persia.

Alexander rebuilt the capital of the Sogdi, and having left a garrison in it, proceeded to the territories of a chief called Musicanus, which are so clearly and incontestably identified with the present district of Chandooke, that it would alone demonstrate the authenticity and correctness of the histories of those days.

I have before alluded to the extraordinary fertility of this district and the river that encircles it, and accordingly we find that the ancients here fixed a spacious island, formed by a stream that rejoined the Indus, on which they bestowed the appellation of Prasiane or the verdant*. The name of the ancient capital of this tract is not expressly stated; and Minnagara, which D'Anville gives us, is doubtless intended for Meeannuggur, or the centre city†, but for my own part I have been unable to discover any place that corresponds with the site he allots to it.

The chief town now-a-days is Larkhanu‡, which lies on the river of the

* I have great pleasure in stating, that I was not aware of this circumstance until after I had made my previous remarks on the district of Chandooke, as it not only corroborated my own information, but established a remarkable coincidence with ancient geography. The word Chandooke, implies, in the present dialect of Sindh, literally silvery, that is, by metaphor, opulent or beautiful to the eye. Had I extended my remarks to the rivers of the Punjab, I could have adduced proof that wherever our geographers have departed from the ancient they have fallen into mistakes.

† Minnagara, or Meeannuggur, from Meean the middle, and Naggura city. This d'Anville speaks of as the modern capital.

‡ I have fruitlessly endeavoured to trace the origin of Larkhanu, in hopes to identify it with some former place. Lar, in Shanakret, means saliva; and Khanu is a dwelling, in modern Persian. Were we to apply the former figuratively,

same denomination, and is a post of great importance to the Sindian Umeers, as they there first levy tolls on merchants entering their dominions; beside keeping a considerable garrison stationed there to guard against the encroachments of the Belooches of Kutch Gundava.

While Alexander remained with Musicanus, he undertook expeditions against two chiefs, called Oxycanus and Sambus, which latter dwelt among mountains stated to be immediately adjoining the principality of the former; and it is therefore evident that he was the head of the tribes who then inhabited that chain of mountainous districts that run easterly from those of Jhalawan, and touch the Indus at Sehwan*. In fact there are no other mountains or even hills in the neighbourhood to the westward of the river; and on the eastern side lies a level plain until we cross the desert and reach the hills of the Rajpote territories in Hindoostan. After the subjugation of one, and the death of the other of these chiefs, the Macedonian hero returned to the river, and, as we are informed, built a citadel at a commodious and commanding point; from which particular notice I have no scruple in saying that it must have been at the present Sehwan, that fortress being seated on a high hill that overlooks the ferries across the Indus and Larkhanu rivers, and other-

to the ooze or mud of the river, we have a local fact established, as the natives manure the adjacent districts with it.

* I cannot sufficiently express my regret at my own unacquaintance with the language in which the originals of the subjects I am now considering are written. To the extreme kindness of a learned and esteemed friend, I am indebted for the interpretation of various details I have touched upon, and I have also made every use of the labours of Monsieur d'Anville, and Dr. Vincent. I am led to make these remarks by a very striking similarity that I have just observed between Musicanus and Moo, Shewan. The two latter are the names of contiguous districts, lying exactly where we are told the Greeks found that chief's territories; and it is usual to this day to connect them. I am so fully aware of the general utility of etymological researches, that had I even been qualified to make them, I should have dedicated little time to that object; but in this instance the resemblance is too obvious to escape notice. Dr. Vincent alludes to the same words without being aware that they are the names of districts, instead of a title, as he will have them. The learned divine has confounded Sewee, the capital of Sewestan, with Sehwan on the Indus; and naturally finds it impossible to reconcile the accounts of Arrian and the Ayeen Akberry.

wise admirably situated to awe the surrounding tracts.

The land and water expedition then moved to Pattala, lying at the head of the Delta, formed by the branches that river separated into; but to the ancient description of this position there does not exist, at the present day, the most remote affinity in any part of Sindh, and whether we are to place it at Tattah or Hyderabad appears to me equally dubious.*

During the halt of the forces at Pattala, the King himself made two excursions with a part of his fleet to the ocean, and visited, by Arian's account, the only two mouths of the river. It is very remarkable that the same two mouths, the most easterly and westerly were navigable within these thirty years, and no others, and had not the dyke at Allee Bunder been erected, as I have mentioned in the preceding chapter, they would have both been so at this hour.

When every necessary preparation had been made for the march of the troops through the provinces of Lus and Mukran, the fleet was placed in charge of Nearchus, with orders to put to sea, and eventually join the land forces at Babylon. To follow the vessels in their progress down the river and along the coast of Sindh, till they arrived at the promontory Eirus, now cape Monze, the western extremity of that province, would be quite irrelative to my purpose; and I shall dismiss this subject by adducing two more undeniable proofs of the veracity of the Greek historians. One, the alarming turbulence of the sea at the conflux of the fresh and salt water, of which I

* The great length of two hundred and ten miles, which Major Rennel assigns to the Delta, is on y to be reconciled by supposing that the sea has encroached above two degrees on the coast; and that even after we have placed Pattala at Hyderabad. From Tattah to that city Captain Maxfield found the distance, by actual survey to be, by the course of the river, but fifty-three miles; and an intelligent Hindoostanee man who went from Kurachee to Tattah by water with the heavy baggage of the mission, estimated the passage at thirty or forty Sindian Kos, after he entered the large river, which he did at Dharajay Bander. The utmost we can allow for this is fifty miles, and I have before me a medium of information acquired from above two hundred natives of the lower parts of Sindh, that fixes Tattah seventy-nine miles from the sea. This I deem conclusive, but should others be still sceptical, the latitudes of Kurachee and Tattah will demonstrate the fact.

have taken notice in an early part of this volume; and the other, the absolute identity of the port of Kurachee with that which Arian denominates Krohala. The present name of the district, in which Kurachee is situated, I learn from a native manuscript, written in 1809, to be Kukrala; and I have reason to imagine that the very modern appellation bestowed on this harbour of Khoo Allee, is a bigoted corruption of that word.

We can by no means attempt to do that justice to this volume which would consist in enumerating to our readers the multifarious and minute information which it contains, relating to the countries and nations with which the author's route brought him acquainted; and we confess that this duty has appeared to us the more difficult, and almost impracticable, from the endless, and we must add, absurd particularity with which the table of contents has been drawn up. We had thought of extracting a specimen; but to those who consult Lieut. P's book, the error will be but too conspicuous, and to others it is of no importance. It is earnestly to be wished that makers of books would understand, that a table of contents can scarcely be too brief and perspicuous, conveying, as it were to the eye, as well as to the mind, an unperplexed and rapid view of the principal features of a work; while an index can scarcely be too full. What a mistake is not committed in this instance, when, on the one hand, we have no index whatever, and, on the other, a table of contents so abundant and so confused, that it needs an index for itself.

The present work has been arranged after the plan of Elphinstone's account of Cabul, and we find in it some other resemblances also. Lieut. P. like Mr. E. is a large innovator in orthography; but unfortunately, he is not a follower of the latter; and hence the reader of both volumes will have some difficulty to know when the two travellers are or are not speaking of

the same people or things. For example, Mr. E.'s Afghans are here transformed into Uffghans; his Caubul into Kabool, &c. &c.

For the rest, the present volume must be regarded as an interesting supplement to the works of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, lately introduced into our review, and as indispensable to those readers who wish to increase their acquaintance with the countries which lie to the west of the British dominions in India.

The History of Bengal, from the first Mahomedan Invasion, until the virtual Conquest of that Country by the English, A. D. 1757. By Charles Stewart, Esq. M. A. S. late Major on the Bengal Establishment, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Hon. East India Company's College, Herts; Author of the Descriptive Catalogue of Tippoo Sultan's Library, and Translator of the Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan.—4to, pp. 548. London, Black and Co.

THE province of Bengal, says Professor Stewart, is one of the most valuable acquisitions that was ever made by any nation. It is situated between the twenty-first and twenty-seventh degrees of northern latitude, and between the eighty-sixth and ninety-second of eastern longitude; being in breadth about three hundred, and in length four hundred miles: its area contains nearly twenty-one degrees square.* On the north and east

* We see, from a notice on the handsome and useful map which accompanies this volume, that the dimensions of Bengal exceed, by something less than a thousand (844) square miles, the dimensions of Great Britain. The following is the comparative table to which we allude:

	Square Miles.
Bengal contains	97,244
Behar	51,973
Total	149,217
Great Britain	96,400
Ireland	35,400
Total	131,800

it is defended by impenetrable mountains; and on the south by a line of inhospitable and dangerous sea-coast, containing but one harbour capable of admitting vessels of any size; and even that one guarded by innumerable shoals. This western frontier, although exposed to invasion, is, in many places, so strongly defended by nature, that fewer troops are requisite to protect it than any other country, of similar extent, on the continent of India. Its numerous navigable rivers, in the possession of a maritime nation, are also so many sources of defence, that should the English ever be driven

Having compared the surface of the two countries, it is natural to compare the population; and here, too, Bengal has an undoubted advantage. In 1789, the inhabitants of Bengal and Bahar were estimated at 22 millions, and Sir William Jones reckoned them at 24 millions. In 1793, Mr. Colebrooke was decidedly of opinion, after mature consideration, that including Benares, they could not be estimated at less than 27 millions, which corroborates Sir William Jones's calculation. Another estimate, made in 1790, which is not so much to be depended on, carries the population of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, so high as 32,987,500 inhabitants. In 1801 a more accurate survey than any of the preceding was taken by the directions of the Marquis Wellesley, but the result has never been communicated to the public in an authentic form. Upon the whole, the average of 200 to a square mile, in districts which are well peopled, may be admitted as tolerably correct; and we may estimate the total population of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, not to exceed 30 millions, nor to fall short of 28 millions of inhabitants. Under the British government the population of Bengal has undergone a progressive increase, which still continues, and surpasses that of England in the cultivated districts. It has occasionally, however, met with checks, as happened in 1770, when it is supposed, that on a moderate computation, a fifth of the inhabitants perished by famine: in 1784 the same calamity prevailed, but in a much less degree; in 1787 many lives were lost in the eastern provinces by inundation, and in 1788 by a partial scarcity; but since this last period famine and scarcity have been wholly unknown. It may be added, that other writers make the area of Bengal less considerable than the estimate of Mr. Stewart.

from all the other parts of India, they may find in Bengal an asylum where no enemy will venture to follow them. Thus secure from a foreign invader, they are equally safe from any insurrection of the natives, whose mildness of disposition, and aversion to war, are such, that nothing short of the most atrocious cruelty, or of religious persecution, could induce them to draw their swords against their present masters. If nature, adds our author, has been thus bountiful to Bengal in its means of external defence and internal security, she has not been less liberal in bestowing on it every other blessing that a country can enjoy. Its fertile soil produces every thing requisite for the food of man or animal; and in such abundance, that the crops of one year are sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants for two. It is thereby enabled to supply all other parts of India from its superabundance; and to become the granary of the east, as Egypt formerly was of the west. In variety of fruits and animals it equally abounds; and yields every other article requisite for the comfort, or even luxury of man. The inhabitants of Bengal, sufficiently versed in all the arts of useful industry, require no assistance from other countries; while their delicate and valuable manufactures are exported to every part of the world.

The revenues of Bengal, consisting chiefly of rents paid for land, the property of which is vested in the sovereign*, were fixed by Raja Todermul, about the year 1582 (during the reign of the Emperor Akbar), at one crore, six lacs, ninety-three thousand one hundred and fifty-two rupees; or, at eight rupees per pound sterling, £1,336,644. During the government of Sultan Shujaa, they were raised to one crore, thirty-one lacs, fifteen thousand nine hundred and

seven rupees, or £1,639,418 7s. 6d. In the year 1722, they were increased, by the Nuwab Moorshud Cooly Jaffier Khan, to one crore, fifty-two lacs, forty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-one rupees, or £1,780,595. 2s. 6d. For the year 1811-12, the land-revenues of Behar, Bengal, and Orissa, amounted to two crores and seventy-two lacs of rupees; deducting seventy lacs for Behar, there remains two crores and two lacs for Bengal and Orissa, or £2,525,000.; which, after allowing £1,025,000 for their proportion of the expenses of government, leaves a surplus revenue from Bengal and Orissa of £1,500,000.; either to be applied to the purchase of investments or the support of other provinces, or even to be remitted home in specie, whenever the exigences of the state may require it.† There is also a permanent annual revenue, of fifty lacs of rupees, derived from salt and opium, to be added to the account. These must be admitted to be great and solid advantages, without taking into consideration the vast increase of commerce, and addition to the revenue, arising from the trade of Bengal.

To this agreeable picture, as it respects the interests of Great Britain, Mr. Stewart adds the very satisfactory assurance, that the connection of the two countries is also beneficial to Bengal. On this question, our author cites the passage which follows, taken from the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, prefacing it with a declaration of his hearty concurrence in its tenor, and his belief, from individual experience, that it is perfectly well founded: "The strength of the government of India," says the Report, "directed as it has been, has had the effect of securing its subjects, as well

† In October 1811, forty lacs of rupees were brought from Bengal, and were sold to the Bank of England for £495,527.

from foreign depredation, as from internal commotion. This is an advantage rarely possessed by the subjects of Asiatic states; and, combined with a domestic administration more just in its principles, and exercised with far greater integrity and ability than the native one that preceded it, may sufficiently account for the improvements that have taken place; and which, in the Bengal provinces, where peace has been enjoyed for a period of time perhaps hardly paralleled in oriental history, have manifested themselves in the ameliorated condition of the great mass of the population; although certain classes may have been depressed by the indispensable policy of a foreign government. The nature and circumstances of our situation prescribe narrow limits to the prospects of the natives, in the political and military branches of the public service; strictly speaking, however, they were foreigners who generally enjoyed the great offices in those departments under the Moghul government. But to agriculture and commerce every encouragement is afforded, under a system of laws, the prominent object of which is to protect the weak from oppression, and to secure to every individual the fruits of his industry. The country, as may be expected, has, under these circumstances, exhibited in every part of it, improvement, in a general view, advancing with accelerated progress in these latter times."

Such is the region with whose political history, since the first Mohammedan invasion, Mr. Stewart proposes to make us acquainted. "In a work professing," says the author, "to be a history of Bengal, it will probably be expected to find some account of the original inhabitants of the country; and a detail of their gradual rise from a state of barbarism to that high degree of civilization in which they were found when first visited by Europeans. In both these respects, I am sorry to say, the rea-

der will be disappointed. Although the Hindoos of Bengal have an equal claim to antiquity and early civilization with the other nations of India, yet we have not any authentic information respecting them during the early ages of their progress; nor is there any other positive evidence of the ancient existence of Bengal as a separate kingdom, for any considerable period, than its distinct language, and peculiar written character. It is said to have been, at various periods, tributary to the sovereignties of Oude, Dehly, and Maghada (the present Behar); but that at other times its Rajas extended their conquests as far as Benares.*" "Ebul Fazil," adds Mr. S. has given, in the Ayeen Akberry, a list of sixty-one kings of Bengal, who reigned over that country before the Mahommedan invasion; and although he has in some measure destroyed its credibility, by an ill-judged attempt to make it conform with Brahminical antiquity, yet there is little doubt that it rests on a foundation of truth; and if twenty or twenty-five years be allowed for each reign, previous to the period of the invasion, viz. A. D. 1203-4, it will give the Bengalese sufficient claim to antiquity."

Mr. S. commences what he properly calls his "introduction" to the History of Bengal, with an account of the first irruption of the Mahommedans into the countries east of the Indus; a part, however, of his work, in which he merely proposes to himself to draw out a summary of the information contained in Colonel Dow's Translation of Ferishtah's History, a work which he vindicates from the censure that has been attempted to be thrown on it. Setting forward, then, from the death of the celebrated Haroun Al Rashid, A. H. 170, when the temporal power of the Califs began to decline, Ishmael Samany, the founder

* This right or claim was given up to the Zemindars by Lord Cornwallis, when he made the perpetual settlement in 1793.

* Asiatic Researches, vol. ix. pp. 73, 112, 8vo. edition.

of the Samanian dynasty, is introduced to our notice. This prince, who, under the Califs, was governor of Daverulniher (Transoxiana) and Khorassan, assumed, A. H. 263, the royal title, and reigned in the city of Bokhara, the capital of the province of the same name, in Usbec Tartary, over the provinces just mentioned, and the northern part of Persia.

The Samanian dynasty had reigned for ninety years with tranquillity and splendour in the city of Bokhara, when, A. H. 350, Abdul Malik Noo, the seventh of the race, died, leaving a son, Abul Munsur, in a state of minority. This unfortunate circumstance produced, as in the numerous instances on record, a division at the court. Abistagy, governor of Khorassan, a person of great reputation, was referred to, to put an end to disputes. That nobleman pronounced against Munsur; but, before his messengers had reached Bokhara, the contending parties had united; and unanimously elected Munsur for their king. The young monarch, unable to hide his dissatisfaction at the decision of Abistagy, commanded him to leave his government and proceed to Bokhara. Abistagy, unwilling to trust himself in the hands of the prince whom he had offended, immediately raised the standard of rebellion, and in the end, established himself in Ghisne, the capital of Zabolistan,* then possessed by the Anooks, a tribe of Afghans. Abistagy, after a reign of fifteen years, died and was succeeded by his son, Abu Isaac, who, at the end of a short reign of one year, died without an heir. Subuctageen, the generalissimo of Abistagy, in consequence, peaceably mounted the throne, taking, on this occasion, the title of Nasir Addeen.

It was this sovereign which commenced the Mohammedan wars of

* Called by late authors, Cabul, Caubul, Kabool, &c. &c.

religion and pillage upon the unoffending nations of India. In A. H. 360, he invaded the country of Jypaal Raja, extending, in a north-west direction, from Lahore to Lumghaa, and in a south-east from Cashmire to Moulton, and of which the capital was called Bathendeh.

From this time, Mohammedan expeditions against India, to break its images, plunder its temples, and carry its inhabitants into slavery, became frequent.

A. H. 435, the Ghiznian empire being then on the decline, the Raja of Dehly, allying himself with all the Hindoo princes of the Punjab, made an attack on the invaders, and almost drove them out of Hindoostan; but this reverse was temporary, and the Mohammedan arms subsequently recovered and maintained their predominance.

(To be continued.)

Some Principles of Civilization;

with detached Thoughts on the Promotion of Christianity in British India. By Richard Hey, Esq. LL.D. late Fellow of Sidney, Sussex, and Magdalen Colleges, University of Cambridge. Cambridge, at the University Press, for Hatchard, London.

THE promotion of Christianity in British India is a subject, which, from its immense importance, has employed the thoughts and the pens of various learned and good men. All agree on the desirable end; but differ as to the means.

Enemies, as we are, to vague and fanciful theories, on a subject which, of all others, demands the most serious and patient attention; we have read with a considerable degree of pleasure the work before us. The author is not one of those modern scribblers, who give to the world crude and superficial pamphlets on every subject which falls in their way, but a calm, systematic reasoner, who leads his reader, with almost mathematical

precision, through a regular series of arguments. Laying his foundation on fixed principles, he raises his superstructure with singular minuteness, and his chain of reasoning is extended, without the omission of a single link to perplex or mislead.

The style in which it is written reminds us of our favourite Paley, with somewhat less of his animation; but the same simplicity of mind, and the same good sense are evident in every page. We are persuaded that this writer has digested well the subject which he treats; and, even if we differed from him in opinion, he is too respectable to be treated with an un courteous or severe opposition.

The pamphlet begins with some preliminary observations, and the author dwells considerably on general principles of civilization, "leaving them to be applied by those whose situation may call them to it. The object, however, before us, is no less than the promotion of the temporal and eternal welfare of persons far exceeding, in number, the inhabitants of our United Kingdom in Europe." This object every good man is desirous to promote; but, as we have observed, the mode is perplexing perhaps, and difficult:—

"I find a difference of opinion in the writers whom I have consulted, respecting the precedence of civilizing or christianizing those who stand in need of both. Some propose civilization as a step preparatory to the introduction or offer of christianity; others speak of christianity as the only or most effectual means of civilizing. The distinction may perhaps be material in some views; though probably not necessary to be carried along with us in these pages. If any person suggest what is likely to be advantageous towards either of the two purposes, it may be not quite foreign to the other. At least what tends to civilize will, in the opinion of some, prepare for christianity; and what directly promotes christianity will, in the opinion of others, be favourable to civilization. Indeed, if civilization be regarded as ending in mere

temporal good, it dwindles into nothing when viewed as a consequence from the true religion: because the value of this consists in securing a never-ending felicity. I am inclined to consider the two as mutual causes and effects. Civilization may promote christianity, and in return be promoted by it. Christianity may have a civilizing influence; and, from this advantage gained, may be more readily and efficaciously received into the heart and actions. Taking this view of the matter, we cease to regard civilization as a mere temporal acquisition; and in devising the means of promoting the one or the other, we feel that we are, in either case, employed, mediately or immediately, in forwarding the highest interests of our species. And, if one rude Indian be first struck by any of the sublime and affecting truths of christianity, and through the medium of religion, become a civilized man; if another be drawn on gradually by miscellaneous instruction and other means, to a state of civilization, and, through this medium, become a christian, I see no reason why we are to object to either process. I see no reason to suppose, in either case, that the Divine Providence and the influence of the Holy Spirit, have not superintended and guided the whole: though in the most usual mode, that is, a mode unknown to us, and not by us to be distinctly traced in the operation. Neither case precludes human effort: neither case justifies that confident zeal which presumes upon infallible guidance from God."

In this we do not materially differ; but we are, on the whole, disposed to think, that civilization, to a certain extent, such as perhaps exists among a very large portion of British India, is necessary to a successful attempt towards a real conversion to the pure doctrines of the Gospel. An uncivilized man may be made a nominal christian. We wish both heart and head to be impressed with the saving truths of the Gospel, which we fear will not always be the case among uneducated barbarians. This opinion is strengthened by the deeply-learned and acute Warburton, who writes as follows:—

"The benevolent spirit of antiquity, which set their heroes and lawgivers on

reforming the savage manners of their barbarous neighbours, and communicating to them the blessings of civil life, as divine as it appears, hath been yet outdone in the charities of these latter times, which sends missionaries among the wild inhabitants of the new world, with the greater blessings of the Gospel. But the constant ill-success of this glorious undertaking, hath been a long time matter of grief to all good men. Something therefore must needs be much amiss, to defeat a purpose which grace and nature conspire to advance. And, if we search carefully into it, we shall find it to be this, *the preaching of it to savage and brutal men.* But the Gospel, plain and simple as it is, and fitted in its nature for what it was ordained to effect, requires an intellect something above that of a savage to apprehend. Nor is it at all to the dishonour of our holy faith, that such a one must be taught a previous lesson; and first of all instructed in the *emollient arts of life.* And it is not one of the least benefits of society, that at the time it teaches us to improve every bodily accommodation, it enlarges and enlightens the understanding by the activity which the mind exercises in improving those accommodations. For want of this previous culture, it hath happened, that when, by the unwearied labour of the Missionary, numbers of these savages have been baptized into the faith, such converts have never long preserved, nor were they able to propagate among their tribes, the christianity they had been taught; but successive missions have found, the work was ever to begin anew. From whence we conclude, that they set out at the wrong end; for to make the Gospel *understood*, much more to propagate and establish it, these barbarians should have been first taught the *civil arts of life.* And, indeed, to civilize a barbarous people is, in itself, a work of such exalted charity, that to find it neglected, when a further and far more nobler end than the *arts of life* may be procured by it, is matter of infinite astonishment."

The truth, however, may be between both extremes: the one may assist the other. Difficulties, however must be encountered; obstructions must be expected.

"In this," (observes the author of this treatise,) "as in every other mode of proceeding towards the humane and charitable purpose in view, we ought ever to be prepared with the expectation of obstruction, temporary disappointment, occasional retrograde movement. A tardy progress (or appearing such to anxious zeal) must be submitted to, patience and perseverance must intermix with activity. Should even a final overthrow of our wishes appear the most probable event, we ought to be provided with a consciousness of having used no means which should cause a blush to humanity or christian charity. And, having this consciousness, we ought to commit, in humble resignation, to the God who rules all nations, but with a government of which the measures are beyond our scrutiny. In the prosecution of the great and compound work of christian civilization, let its magnitude be ever present to our apprehension; as a guard against precipitancy, and as a guard against relinquishment. To reclaim man from barbarism, or an approximate state, is to raise him from the confines of mere animal life to that which, in propriety, is the life of man. To reclaim him from barbarism and conduct him into the flock of Christ, is to advance him above the mere life of man, and to ally him with the inhabitants of a better world. God forbid that we should limit the Divine bounty, or intermeddle with the secret counsels of the Almighty! But the Christian Revelation is the only known path, which we are authorised to declare to all people, as leading to the mansions of angelic bliss. And if we may be humble instruments of guiding it into footsteps of distant nations, we may presume to enjoy this grateful reflection: that, through such instrumentality, they rise in the scale of being, and claim under the merits of a Redeemer, to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light."

Our limits will not allow our doing justice to this excellent treatise. We earnestly recommend it to the perusal of all, who feel an interest in the welfare of our numerous fellow-creatures in India, who are now sunk in spiritual darkness. They will find much valuable and important matter, arranged with unusual perspicuity; much good sense, and a spirit of genuine benevolence, which mark the author to be a learned and sound reasoner, and, what is far better, a good and pious Christian.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DR. DUNCAN, senior, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the Press, a new edition of his *Observations on the distinguishing Symptoms of Three different Species of Pulmonary Consumption, the Catarrhal, the Apostematous, and the Tuberculous.*—The Appendix, in which he gave some Account of an Opiate Medicine, prepared from common Garden Lettuce, and which he has denominated *Lactucarium*, will be considerably enlarged, with Observations communicated to him by several of his Friends who have employed it in Practice.

Mr. C. S. Gilbert will soon publish, in two royal quarto volumes, a *Historical Survey of Cornwall*, illustrated by numerous engravings, from drawings by Mr. H. Parker, jun.

The Rev. And. Thompson, of Edinburgh, has nearly ready for publication, *Lectures, Expository and Practical, on Select Portions of Scripture*, in two octavo volumes.

The Rev. Dr. T. D. Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley, is preparing a *General History of the County of York*, which will form seven or eight volumes in folio.

Dr. Adam Dods, of Worcester, has in the press, the *Physician's Practical Companion*, arranged in alphabetical dissertations, in an octavo volume.

Mr. J. T. James is printing a *Journal of a Tour on the Continent*, in 1813-14; comprising descriptions of Berlin, Stockholm, Petersburg, Moscow, &c.

The *Fourth Volume of the Antiquities of Athens*, &c. by Stuart and Revett, edited by Mr. Joseph Woods, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Scoresby has in the press, the *History of East and West Greenland, and the Northern Whale Fishery.*

Mr. Wm. Wilkins, Architect, will soon publish in an octavo volume, with plates, *Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Buildings and Topography of Athens.*

The *Seventh and Eighth Volumes of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals*, commenced by the late Henry Redhead Yorke, are now in the press, and will complete that work early in the ensuing summer.

Dr. P. Kelly will soon publish, an *Essay on Weights and Measures, ancient and modern*, with remarks on the principles and provisions of the bill now before parliament.

Dr. Adams is preparing for the press, *Memoirs of the Life, Doctrine, and Opinions of the late John Hunter*, founder of the Hunterian Museum, at the College of Surgeons in London.

Asiatic Journ.—No. V.

The *Remains of James Dusautoy*, late of Emanuel college, Cambridge, with an Introduction by Robert Southey, Esq. is preparing for publication.

The *Memoirs of Dr. Matthew Stuart*, Dr. James Hutton, and Professor John Robinson, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with some additional notes by Professor Playfair, will soon appear in an octavo volume.

Mr. Wm. Mariner has in the press, in two octavo volumes, an *Account of the People of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.*

Mr. Booth, author of an *Analytical Introduction to the English Language*, will soon publish a volume of *Poems.*

Memoirs of the late Thomas Holcroft, written by himself, and continued to the time of his death, from his diary, notes, and other papers, will soon appear in three duodecimo volumes.

Mr. William Playfair will soon publish, a *Supplemental Volume of Political Portraits* in this new era.

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell and his Children, supposed to be written by himself, will soon appear in three duodecimo volumes.

Mr. Windham, of Glasgow, has in the press, *Unitarianism incapable of Vindication*, in reply to the Rev. J. Yates' *Vindication of Unitarianism.*

A new edition of a *Collection of Farewell Sermons*, by Nonconformist Divines, in an octavo volume, is nearly ready.

Mr. Ravizzotti's *Italian Grammar* is reprinting, with considerable improvements.

Mr. Pratt has in the press, a new edition of the late Rev. R. Cecil's *Works*, in three octavo volumes.

A new edition of Dr. Pinkard's *Notes on the West Indies*, with additional letters, and a plan for the emancipation of the slaves, is in the press.

The Rev. T. Malthus is preparing a new edition of his *Essay on Population*, with important additions and emendations.

An edition of *Gray's Works*, with some variations in the principal poems, from his own hand writing, and many letters hitherto unpublished, edited by Mitford, is in the press.

A new and corrected edition of the Rev. Harvey Marriott's *Course of Practical Sermons*, will appear in a few days.

The MS *Pentateuch* noticed last month had its length erroneously stated, the two volumes, or double roll, being 159 long; and it is in excellent preservation.

At a late meeting of the *Geological Society*, a paper by professor Esmack, of

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Christiana, was read, entitled, "A Description of a new ore Tellurium;" this ore occurs in hexagonal plates, of a tin white colour. When exposed to the blow-pipe, it exhibits all the characters of tellurium; and there remains behind a globule of silver. It is found in the Oundal copper-mine, accompanied by copper pyrites, and by molybdena.

The Natural History Society of Geneva, has invited the naturalists of the whole of Switzerland to attend a public meeting at Geneva, in order to lay the foundation of a General Society, under the name of "the Helvetic Society of the Natural Sciences."

It has recently been discovered, that if a stick of sulphur is grasped in the hand, numerous snappings are heard, exactly like (though not so loud as) the discharge of the Leyden jar. This continues as long as it is held in the hand, sometimes, indeed, after a short interval, it ceases; but the cracking may be again produced by warming it.

It has been recently discovered, that the Tea-plant is indigenous in the United States of America.

In London there died last year, 421 of apoplexy; 680 of asthma; 232 in childhood; 420 of consumption; 3,324 in convulsions; 792 of dropsy; 953 of inflammation; 711 of measles; 306 of mortification; 723 of small pox; but not one of vaccination.

The scapulas of some unknown large animal, has been recently found in the city of Geneva.

The Coal Gas Company have lately increased the gaseous product yielded by coal, by distilling a second time the tar which is obtained during the first distillation.

M. De Lasterie has discovered a new speedy, and easy mode of copying drawings; and M. Bouillon the art of representing sculpture on paper, with extraordinary truth and accuracy.

Some time since appeared, a statement in most of the Philosophical Journals in Europe, containing cases in which bleeding has been practised with success, in cases of hydrophobia in India. Professor Hufeland has found it to be equally efficacious in Germany. It is his intention to publish some of the cases immediately.

In the course of the excavations at Pompeii, an ancient bathing-room has lately been exposed; in which were found an Antonia and an Agrippa of the size of life, and of the finest workmanship.

M. le Chevalier Delambre, has sent a sun-dial found at Delos, among the ruins of the temple of Apollo, to the Royal Institute of France.

Dr. Wells, in his observations on the condensation of water on glass, says, that although it should be ascertained by further

observations, that glass can attract moisture from the atmosphere, in some way unconnected with its greater cold, still the quantity hence arising will be always trifling, when compared with what it receives, in consequence of its lower temperature.

Vogel has published a paper to show, that when sugar is boiled with various metallic oxides, and with different metalline salts, it has the property of decomposing them. Sometimes it reduces the oxide to the metalline state; at others, it deprives the oxide of one of the doses of oxygen, with which it was combined, and thereby reduces it to an inferior degree of oxidation.

Dr. Ainslie describes the Balsam of Peru as a certain specific for inveterate ulcers. See Asiatic Journ. pp. 11, 121.

M. Pons has discovered a new comet.

In the Russian Almanack it is stated, that in the Russian empire died last year 760 at the advanced age of 100 years; 233 of 105; 106 of 110; 53 of 115; 20 of 120; five of 125; four of 130; and one of 160.

It has been observed, that old people preserve their faculties in Russia to a very advanced age. This is attributed to the frequency of their fasts, the frequent use of vapour baths, and to their religious resignation.

The pipes of the engines used in France for extinguishing fire made of flax, are found to answer much better than those made of leather. They are woven in the same manner as the wicks of the patent lamps, or joining. When the water runs a short time through the pipes, the flax swells, and no water escapes though pressure be very great. They are more portable, and less expensive than leathern pipes.

It has been lately remarked, that it is probable, that during heavy gales, the violent shocks sustained by the ship from the waves may momentarily check the regular passage of the sand, through the small opening of the glass. This eventually may cause an error in the ship's reckoning, which might be rectified by simply suspending the glass, as a compass, so as uniformly to maintain its perpendicular position.

Mr. Ludwig, a surgeon at Naufung, has cured by vaccination, a chronic inflammation of the eyes, that had lasted many years.

A mode, superior to that hitherto in use, has been invented at Paris for making gunpowder. It is manufactured more rapidly than the former; the grains are spherical, of the size of swan-shot, well glazed and composed of concentric coats.

An organ is constructing by Mr. Turner of Lambeth, which will be furnished by

an expressive swell across the front, behind the diaphragm stop. It will open and shut *ad libitum*, as suddenly or gradually as the human voice; it causes a swell on the whole instrument, or on each note individually, at the pleasure of the player.

In a paper lately read to the Royal Society, Dr. Phillips showed, that the heat of animals was, in all probability, owing to the nervous energy. The muscular energy depends upon the particular structure of the muscles; the nervous system is supported by the sanguiferous; but the sanguiferous can act without the influence of the nervous system. Hence the muscles cannot for any length of time, continue to exert their energy if the nervous influence be cut off. The nervous influence seems to be the same with the galvanic energy.

The late Dr. Roxburg, while at St. Helena drew up a Flora of that island. He found fifty-six species, fifty of which were peculiar to the island, having been observed no where else; not a single new genus, however, occurred.

The council of the Royal Society has voted the Rumford prize to Dr. Wells, for his "Essay on Dew." It is generally supposed that the Royal Society is supported by Government: so far from it, Government charges it taxes to a considerable amount. It consists of an association of gentlemen, for the express purpose of promoting the cultivation of the natural sciences. The expenses of this association are defrayed by the annual contribution of its members. This circumstance prevents the possibility of conferring the title of Fellow upon any person however celebrated, unless he petitions for it. Such a title being supported by an annual tax imposed upon him of 2*l*. 12*s*. Every person who wishes to become a member of the society, must express his desire to be so, by presenting a petition signed by three members.

To contrive a cypher which shall be at once secure from detection, and easy in its application, has been considered a problem of some difficulty; that proposed by Dr. Rees, has been decyphered by Mr. Gage. Another cypher contrived with great ingenuity, was proposed by professor Herman, about the year 1750. It was offered with great confidence as a challenge for the learned of Europe. It was however decyphered by Mr. Beguelin, and was published in the transactions of the Academy of Sciences, at Berlin. A new cypher has been proposed in which each character represents a letter; so that the number of characters does not exceed the number of letters.

A curious phenomenon has been lately observed in Switzerland, about nine miles distant from Lausanne. The whole surface of the snow was covered with a spe-

cies of caterpillar different from any which are usually observed in that country. These animals appear dead; but when brought near a fire they soon recover animation.

It has been discovered from observations recently made on the Electrical Torpedo, that when the electrical organs are often excited, they lose their power; and the animal dies much sooner. Its first strokes are always the most violent, and grow gradually more and more feeble, until quite exhausted, and then the animal dies.

Monsieur Freysmuth has discovered Columbin, in Bohemia; he extracted it from a mineral, which has hitherto been regarded as a native sulphate of zinc, and also for nigrin, which it resembles.

Mr. Koening has made some very material improvements in his invention of his printing machine, by which its advantages have been greatly increased.

Colonel Beaufoy states, that the variation of the magnetic needle is least in the morning, and greatest at noon.

A premium has been given by the Highland Society of Scotland, to Mr. Baird for raising 3000 stones troy of Fiorin grass.

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DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, March 27, 1816.

A COURT of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The Chairman (C. Grant, Esq. M. P.) acquainted the court, that it was met for the purpose of renewing the discussion on the proposition made at the last court, respecting the allowance to be granted to the owners of the company's ships, in time of peace. He then directed the resolution to be read, as follows:—

“That this court taking into consideration the general advance occasioned in the price of naval stores, by the long continuance of the late war, and the other reasons on which the court of directors have proposed to grant to the owners of ships, engaged under the new system, an addition, for the present year only, to their peace rates of freights, are of opinion, that although the owners of those ships can have no claim to any increase of rates spontaneously proposed by themselves, in the way of free competition, yet as the prices of naval stores have not, from the circumstances of the time, fallen to a peace level, and the owners are subjected to much expense in the outfit of their ships, as at their peace rates of freight must expose them to heavy loss, this court is willing, on the present occasion, to grant to the said owners relief, in the manner suggested by the court of directors, provided the same may be done with safety to the existing shipping system. And this court doth, therefore, authorize the court of directors to request the sanction of parliament to the grant of the proposed relief, with such precautions as may prevent it from affecting the stability of that system.”

This resolution, the hon. Chairman observed, having been moved and seconded at the preceding general court, it was now fully open to the consideration and animadversion of the proprietors.

Mr. R. Jackson expressed a wish that the report of the shipping committee, on which the resolution was founded, and with the contents of which many of the proprietors were unacquainted, should be read.

The report (of which an abstract is given in the debate of the 20th inst.) having been read—

Mr. Hume commenced by apologising to the proprietors for entering on the discussion of a subject, in which, as an individual, he was very little concerned, having no connection with the shipping interest. In offering himself, therefore,

to their notice, he hoped they would receive his observations, as the result of a conviction, that what he recommended was the plan which the interests of the company, and the principles of good policy called on them to adopt. He should be sorry, if a single remark fell from him, that could be supposed to cast an imputation on any individual implicated in the transactions before the court. Towards many of those gentlemen, who were now applicants to the company for relief, he entertained the highest respect and friendship; and, if he could shape his conduct to meet their wish, without sacrificing his principles, he would be happy to do so. But he hoped he should never discover individual friendship to operate on that court, in producing or sanctioning acts of public injury and public injustice. Of this he was sure, that such a feeling should never induce him to deviate from the strict line of public duty. The question now before the court was one of no common interest; and all would agree with him, that the consideration of it was of the utmost importance. It had therefore, appeared necessary to him, that the hon. chairman, or some other gentleman who had sanctioned the resolution then under deliberation, should offer some reason—should have communicated some facts, for inducing the proprietors to agree to it. The resolution was one that departed from the company's established system of service—it was one that abrogated every act of parliament which had been passed on the subject. It was, in fact, opposed to the spirit and letter of commercial transactions, in general. No argument, however, had been addressed to the court, by any of the gentlemen behind the bar. Nothing however had been laid before them, but the report that had now been read; he was therefore, authorised to conclude, that nothing further could be offered in its support. However, those who were of a contrary opinion would have an opportunity of fairly stating whatever objections they might feel to the few remarks he should offer to the court. If any argument could be advanced to bear out the propriety of adopting [the resolution, he should be sorry if due weight was not allowed to them; but, as many individuals then in court did not understand the nature of the question then before them (not probably having their attention drawn to the subject at any preceding period) it became necessary for him to state it. The proprietors could not give to the directors a right to apply to parliament to annul this or that, unless they were fully apprized of what

they were called on to do. The question was simply this:—certain ship-owners, who had hired ships to the company, according to the provisions of the act of parliament;—who had answered by their tenders, the printed advertisement of the company;—who deliberately offered to hire ships, on specific terms, for a certain number of voyages, which offer was accepted;—now, notwithstanding a fixed and given price was stated, when the bargain was made, they came forward and demand an increased rate. These transactions took place some years ago—part of the contracts had been complied with, and part remained to be performed. Those very gentlemen now applied to the company, by different letters, which lay on the table, stating, that the variation in the price of stores, &c. between the present period of peace and a period of war, was not so great as they had calculated on—and, therefore, they declined requiring their charter-parties. They would not complete their contract with the company, unless an additional allowance were granted to them. For instance, if they contracted to furnish shipping at £20 per ton, they might, on this principle, instead of that sum, call for £30, £40, or even £50 per ton, the increase being variable. To what did this lead? It led to a question which this court ought not hastily to decide upon; a question that was rendered doubly important, because it came before the proprietors, considered, as they were told, duly and deliberately, first by their committee of shipping, and then by the court of directors, who had approved of the measure recommended by the committee. If he might be allowed to read the words of the proposition, it was, “to grant to the owners of ships, engaged under the new system, an addition, for the present year, to the peace rates of freight.” Now was this the fact? Would this be the whole effect of the resolution? The operation of such a concession would extend to more years than one. It went to increase the rate of freight, to enable the ship-owner to sail his vessel, without loss. If, therefore, the price of stores continued as high as it now was, the difficulties which called for the present resolution, would remain; and the ship-owners would say to the company, “you have done us a favour in one year; we are, at present, just as badly off as when that kindness was shewn to us; therefore, we pray that you will relieve us again.” He believed it was the wish, intention, and expectation, of the managing-owners, to procure relief for more than one year. All the ships for the present season had sailed, or were about to sail—two, three, or four voyages might not be completed, but they desired relief for the whole. If

the company met the wishes of the ship-owners, what then would be their situation? They would be constantly applied to for relief; because, it was most evident, from the correspondence of the owners, that they wanted permanent, and temporary assistance. In point of equity, one would not desire that a man should be ruined by any contract he might enter into; but it was his duty to form a proper calculation, before he ventured to speculate. If an individual said, “Here are ten chaldrons of coals, which I will sell at such a rate,” and his proposal was agreed to, would it not be very extraordinary if he came to the purchaser, a month afterwards, and observed, “coals have risen ten per cent. in price; I, therefore, cannot let you have those you bargained for, at the rate you originally proposed?” Would any man in business hazard such a proceeding? Certainly not. He would say, “It is true I have lost by this transaction—but still I must fulfil my contract.” It was said that the managing-owners were very much deceived in this instance. If so, he could assure the court the deception was not unexpected. Looking to a correspondence that appeared in *The Morning Chronicle*, in 1813, when several letters appeared, written by an individual whose signature was “No Owner,” it did appear that sufficient warning was then given to the shipping-interest. The person who wrote those letters, cautioned the managing-owners against the contracts which they were then about to enter into. “Certain I am,” said he, “that at a future period, you will either be obliged to give up those contracts—you will ruin or disgrace yourselves—or you will be compelled to apply to the company for relief.” This circumstance must be known to many of those individuals who had ultimately thought proper to enter into contracts. In commercial transactions, particularly in Great Britain, every man was allowed freely to make his own calculations; and, when he formed a tender upon them, no person would say, why do you propose for this particular sum, or for that? The reason was obvious. Every man was supposed to have a just knowledge, and to have taken an accurate view, of the subject, to which his attention was called. Admitting this, would the company allow, in consequence of a supposed deception, an alteration to be made in such an extensive range of shipping-contracts as this? “Yes,” said the shipping-committee, “provided the same can be done with safety to the shipping-system.” These were their words. But he would maintain it that they could not do it with safety to the shipping-system—because, if the boon were granted now,

the company would be in the same situation every year, whilst any difficulty remained. The applications for relief would continue, as long as any circumstance adverse to the ship-owners continued; and thus, the present excellent system, would be rendered futile. Where persons made wrong calculations, and the tenders of those persons were received—while the fear of others who saw the subject clearly, and who calculated accordingly, were rejected—were the former to be indemnified for their errors, while the latter suffered by their correctness? If the company were thus to be guided by those who miscalculated, instead of being influenced by those whose calculations were just, would it not be opening the door to those irregularities, which the shipping-system was intended to prevent? Would it not be a plan, which, instead of supporting or providing for the safety of the present system, must overturn it? If he were desirous that the system should be altered, this was one of the first measures he would call for. This was the point on which he was at issue with the shipping committee. They submitted every thing they had thought proper to recommend, on the necessity of the company's doing something to preserve the existing system. But what was the nature of this system? It was a system of fair and open competition. Would, therefore, this proposition of the committee of shipping, which went to abrogate contracts regularly concluded, and to give additional allowances to those who had voluntarily agreed to them—would it go to strengthen and support the present system? On what principle of reasoning could they contend that it would promote a fair and open competition? He had, however, correctly quoted the words of the resolution then before the court—and, as they seemed to involve a contradiction, he was anxious that the proprietors should consider them again and again. The committee of shipping recommended an application to parliament; the court of directors proposed a resolution, founded on the report of that committee—they, therefore, approved of it. What did they call on the proprietors to do? They asked for leave to go to parliament, to procure certain powers—which powers were to enable them to pay a sum of money to the ship-owners, or in other words, to take money, to a large amount, out of the pockets of the proprietors. As the facts had been stated, he saw no other deduction that could be drawn from them. They were told by the committee of shipping that the relief would be granted with such precautions, as would prevent the destruction of the present system. But how they were, by

doing away existing contracts, to keep up the present system, and to produce a fair and open competition, under the provisions of the act of parliament—the prices, at the time of tender, being fixed, once for all—no second thoughts being allowed—no reservations being permitted—it was not in his power to imagine. He thought the highest compliments were justly due to the committee, which drew up the report, on this subject, in 1803.—The arguments adduced by that committee were advanced in support of the present proposition, as it should seem, in utter ignorance of the intention they had in view, and of the point to which their reasoning was directed. That report went to shew that a departure from the existing system was most dangerous, and therefore, highly improper. It was on that account that the committee of 1803 called on the proprietors to act with precaution. The word *system* was made use of so much on this occasion, as to render it necessary for him shortly to detail the origin of that state of things, which his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), whose exertions on this, and on various other occasions, could not be too highly applauded, had toiled for many a day in that court to obtain and to secure. He was well pleased to observe, that the court of directors and the committee of shipping were impressed with the importance of that system—and were attentive and careful to preserve it unimpaired—although he differed very much as to the means by which that end was to be accomplished. His learned friend, and many other proprietors, at the period to which he alluded, well knew the fetters by which the directors were bound, with respect to the old shipping-interest. They were so manacled, that it was impossible for them to act. But the exertions of his learned friend, aided by the efforts of other independent proprietors, set them loose—they broke the chains by which the directors were confined—and enabled them to act for the benefit of the company. The records of the House of Commons fully proclaimed the situation in which they were placed, before that event occurred. He would not go back to the report of the committee of that house, in which it was stated, “that the discretion given to the directors, in the hiring of ships, had been the occasion of the loss of millions to the company.” That committee was appointed in 1773, to inquire into the affairs of the company; and they found, that private favour had so warped the directors from the performance of their duty, that, in one year, instead of taking up only fifty-six ships, which was all the tonnage they could use, they had actually hired eighty-three vessels. There were few individuals who were not, more

or less, assailable by feelings of interest and private friendship; and there was not, at present, a member of the court of directors, who ought not to rejoice, that a plain and evident line of conduct was pointed out for the direction of the whole body. What followed the statement of this committee? In 1781, the directors were forced to submit to any terms which the then shipping owners were pleased to ask them. This was a part of the old system from which the company were now relieved. In 1783, the then existing owners came to the directors, and said, "Our ships alone are fit for your purpose—you cannot sail without our consent—and we will not hire our vessels for less than 37*l.* 10*s.* per ton." The directors resisted this demand—and many publications of that day did justice to their exertions. They offered the ship-owners 32*l.*—but the latter refused to take less than they had demanded. "Then," said the directors, "we shall advertise, and see what assistance the general market can afford." They did so, and in one week, tonnage to an immense amount was offered. The managing-owners were thunder-struck. They renewed their application having lowered their rates from 37*l.* 10*s.* to 33*l.* and at that price the bargain was concluded. A little after this period, many individuals advised the directors to break this bargain, offering to supply them at a cheaper rate; and one gentleman (Mr. Bingham) proposed to hire eighty ships to the company. He did not mean to say, that the company ought to have receded from their bargain; but he mentioned this fact to shew, that efforts were then made to remove that thralldom under which the directors laboured; and the gentleman whom he had mentioned was one of those who endeavoured along with his learned friend, to bring the company's shipping affairs to a plain and regular system, by advising an application to a market elsewhere, when those who usually supplied the company with vessels, were disposed to act in an arbitrary manner. On the 22d of June, 1786, the ship-owners came down to that court (he saw several gentlemen present, who took part in the debate on that occasion), and passed a resolution, by which the directors were precluded from taking up any ship, under 800 tons burden. Thus, if vessels of 799 tons burden were offered, the directors would not, in consequence of that resolution, be empowered to take them up. There were no ships, in England, of those dimensions recognised by the resolution, except such as were built by the owners, who supported it. On that day, which he had stated, the old shipping-interest came down, and bound the court of directors to employ none but 800 ton ships; thereby tying the com-

pany up to their own rates, however exorbitant they might be; such was the state of subjection in which that body held the company, for a considerable period. At length, on the 16th of May, 1792, his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), desirous to put an end to this system of imposition, moved, "That this court should recommend some plan, or fix on some principle, for obviating all the disadvantages that were experienced from the existing mode of hiring ships for the company's service." This motion he prefaced by a speech full of argument and eloquence, and which flashed conviction on every unbiassed mind. That motion was, however, defeated. The question came to a ballot; and his learned friend was left in a minority. There appeared, for the motion 353—against it, 561. Yes, on that occasion, his learned friend had the satisfaction of seeing 353 disinterested proprietors vote for a fair and open competition. That defeat, like one which had taken place not long since, ended in a victory. For, in a short time afterwards, on the 3d of April, 1793, his learned friend came down to the court, with a resolution, which was recommended by Mr. H. Dundas, as recognising a principle necessary for the interest of the company. His learned friend proposed and carried that resolution—the first which that court had sanctioned, for effecting an alteration in the mode of contracting for ships. It put an end to the old system—and on it the whole of the present system was built. He would read that resolution, in order to shew the proprietors the grounds on which the anxiety on which the court of directors to preserve the existing regulations, seemed to rest:—"Resolved unanimously" (in a full court), "That this court do concur in opinion with the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, that the freight of ships, employed in the company's service, should be settled, *once for all*, on a fair and equitable footing;—and that the court of directors be called on to take the same into consideration, as well as other matters, to enable the company to carry on their trade to the greatest advantage—in order that some permanent system may be established, on principles of fair, well-regulated, and open competition." This was the first satisfactory resolution passed on this important subject, after years of labour and exertion—and on it, the present system, as now acted upon, was founded. What was the consequence of that resolution? Soon after it had passed, the directors were able to get rid partially of the old system. On the 21st of January, 1795, another resolution was proposed and carried in that court, namely, "That the lowest tenders for the hire of vessels should be accepted—the parties giving security to the company fo-

the due performance of their contracts." He begged the particular attention of the court to the latter words—because on them were founded the true bye-laws afterwards ordained with respect to shipping. What followed? In the very next year, on the 5th of February 1796, the court of directors reported to the proprietors, "That, in consequence of the resolution of the 3d of April 1793, and the 21st of January 1795, they had already been able to do a great deal of good. In the last year they had saved to the company £183,366." This was a large sum to save in a single year; but they added, "That, but for circumstances, the amount would have been still greater." The savings, if calculated from the year 1808 (not from the commencement of the struggle of those who wished to place the shipping system on a just basis, but only for a few years), would be found to form a total of £2,532,000, at this time. It had been shewn by documents, that, by the old system, the company lost £10,000,000 in fifteen years. These accounts were not challenged in that court—and, he supposed, if there were any reason to doubt their authority, or to find fault with them, there were plenty of persons who would have been anxious to shew that they were wrong. But, as nothing was said against them, he would take credit for their truth and accuracy. Therefore, he inferred, the reason of the anxiety which the directors expressed to keep up the present system, was, because it had saved many millions to the company's treasury, which otherwise would have been lavished away. But if the saving had been only half-a-million, he conceived it was worthy of attention. Therefore, he hoped, both in a pecuniary and in a political point of view, that no measure would be adopted, which could, by possibility, risk the stability of that system, the effects of which had been so beneficial. But the resolution now proposed went directly to abrogate it. It was clear, however, that neither the sanction of that court nor the approbation of the court of directors, to the proposition, could effect such an alteration. If they looked to the 39th of his Majesty, they would find that by it the system was protected and guarded. That was an act passed by the legislature, and provided that the shipping transactions of the company should proceed on the principle of fair and open competition. Thus the principle had the sanction of the court of directors, of the general court, of the bye-laws, and of an act of parliament. They all joined in pointing out the necessity and propriety of the measure. But, for the proposition now laid before them, the recommendation was of a different

nature—it was supported by something else. They were told, "There is a precedent for it." "There is no necessity," said the committee, "for taking the whole of this case into our immediate consideration, because a case in point occurred in the year 1803, and to that we call your special attention. It is so much in point, that we need only give you extracts from it, to prove the propriety of this proceeding." Now, he denied, entirely, the application of the facts quoted. They did not bear on the present case. The extracts that had been made from the report of 1803, were directly, were diametrically opposite to the conclusions that were now attempted to be drawn from them—and the two cases were quite dissimilar—they were absolutely opposed to each other. What was the reasoning of the proprietors on the case of 1803? It was expressly stated, that "They would not concede to the resolution of the court of directors, on the ground that the ship-owners claimed a farther remuneration, viz. on account of the difference in the price of stores, and the high rate of wages—but because the peace concluded in 1802, did not appear likely to be permanent, and the commencement of a new war seemed very near." They felt that this country was not in a state which any candid man would denominate peace—they considered it merely as a state of preparation for war. And, in such a case, they had a right, by act of parliament, to grant additional allowances. Those allowances, by that act (the 39th of the King), might be granted, "in case of war, or preparation for war." Was that the situation in which the country was placed, at present? Were they now as in 1802, in a state of preparation for war? Was there the smallest prospect of immediate war? Was there any reason to suppose, as was the case in 1802, that they were likely to be plunged in hostilities? Immediately after the peace of Amiens, when all the maritime powers were anxious to fill their arsenals with marine stores, little doubt could be entertained but that war was meditated—and the price of stores was consequently enhanced. But was any power doing that at present? Was any state making preparations that could induce the court to look forward to hostilities? On the contrary, the report of the shipping-committee told them, plainly, "That they were likely to have a long peace;" whilst the reason assigned for granting the additional allowances, in 1803, was the very near prospect of war. The two instances were alike, with this difference, that the committee of 1803 looked for immediate war, but that of 1816 denied the likelihood of it. The words of the shipping-

committee were, "As there is a prospect of a very long peace;" those of the special committee, of 1803, were—"as there is no prospect of immediate war." Expressions, in letter and substance, as appropriate as could possibly be imagined—and yet the committee of shipping argued, that they applied to the same case. These were facts that demanded little comment. But he wished to meet those who sanctioned the resolution, or supported it by the precedent of 1803, on their own ground. He gave every praise to the members of the special committee, who drew up the able and luminous report of 1803—and it was right the court should know who sanctioned that report, which was marked in every part, by sound argument and just reasoning.—[The hon. proprietor here read a list of the members of the special committee, amongst whom were the chairman, Mr. Bosanquet, the deputy chairman, Mr. Robinson, the hon. Mr. Elphinstone, Sir Hugh Inglis, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Parry, Mr. Cotton, and Sir Francis Baring.]—Neither of the two last gentlemen, he observed, had signed the report; therefore, he supposed, they did not altogether concur in the view which had been taken of the subject; but it was sanctioned by the signature of the other gentlemen; and, when it was supported by such grave authority, he could not hesitate for a moment, in believing, that the highest respect was paid by the court of proprietors to the recommendation of that committee. The committee of shipping looking to the names affixed to the report of 1803, observed, that it was quite needless for them to reason. The arguments adduced by the special committee were so strong, so powerful, that they conceived it only necessary to copy them. They had in their report, stated a few of those reasons—perhaps the court would indulge him while he went a little farther, and pointed out a few more. The opinion of their standing counsel, Mr. Adam, was asked, with respect to the right which the company possessed under the act of the 39th of the king, to grant relief to the ship-owners. Mr. Adam's statement began thus—"I am of opinion, that the act of the 39th of Geo. III. is a bar to granting the relief prayed for; the company possess no powers to grant additional allowances, after peace has been made." After reasoning the case, with great diligence, Mr. Adam goes on to say—"When it is proposed to break up contracts, which have been entered into for seven years, even for a single year, it is directly in the face of the act of parliament, and must operate against the present system." Yet thus was the proposition which the shipping-committee begged the court to take

into consideration—a proposition that went to abrogate the very system which they appeared so very desirous to preserve. What did the special committee say—"The principle is, that the peace-rates of freight, for the company's ships, shall be settled once for all; but, if, instead of acting on that principle, you grant a discretionary power, to make additional allowances, during the time the contracts are in force, it is plain that the system which the proprietors and the court of directors have stated to be so important, would be superseded." Could any thing be more strongly expressed? The introduction, therefore, of any alteration, which could possibly have the effect here mentioned, it became the duty of the court of directors, to guard against, with the utmost jealousy and vigilance. The special committee here showed the danger which would result from an alteration—and he called on the court of directors either to oppose some strong reasoning to that of the special committee, or to be guided by the principle they had laid down. But the present court of directors, as well as the executive body of 1803, agreed in this point, that contracts ought not to be broken. In the latter period, however, that act was done; but it was expressly done under the plea, that preparations were making for war—and that, under such circumstances, a right to grant additional allowances existed. It was not founded, as appeared now to be the case, on an implied right to break contracts, under any circumstances. The special committee farther observed—"It is the nature of contracts, entered into for a certain time, to render the contracting parties subject to contingencies. The ship-owner takes the chance of losing by the rise of stores and materials, or of gaining by their fall. If the rate be fixed fairly and mutually between the parties, the sufferer has himself only to blame. It would subvert the principle of contract, if, after a lapse of years, one of the contracting-parties had a right to claim additional allowances." These were the arguments used by the special committee of 1803, against the relief prayed for—but now they were adduced to the court, by the committee of shipping, in order to persuade them to adopt the principle so decidedly reprobated. In short, the report of the special committee—the sentiments of the court of directors—the opinion of the court of proprietors—the letter of their bye-laws—the provisions of the act of parliament—all proceeded on this fundamental principle, "That the peace-rate of freight was to be invariable—that it was not to be altered, either on the application of one owner, or of a great number." These were the words of the special com-

mittee; and they appeared to him to be conclusive against the arguments of the shipping-committee. He therefore held it to be impossible, that they could have read this report correctly (at least reasoning on it as he did), or they would not have made quotations from it, which were decidedly against the adoption of the measures they recommended. Their proceedings appeared to be almost a contradiction. It was perfectly inexplicable to him. The shipping committee said, "The reasoning is so strong in the case of 1803—it is so completely applicable—that we do not deem it at all necessary to reason on the subject; but we call on you to look to the arguments of the special committee." Now, he would also request the court of proprietors to examine those arguments, and having done so, he would ask, was there a single reason to be found amongst them, that could induce a decision in favour of the proposition? He would say that if ten men sat down to select arguments against the resolution, they could find none more powerful than those contained in the report that had been quoted—nor, on the other hand, could any thing be possibly brought forward, more forcible, more clear, or more consistent with the principle of the system on which the company had advantageously acted, but which they were now called on to overturn. And yet the shipping committee adduced the facts and the reasoning of that report, as the ground on which the proprietors were to agree to the measure recommended by them. He was quite at a loss to find out a single argument in that report favourable to that proposition—but he could readily discover an immense body of reasoning against the measure. It might be asked, "what induced the general court, on a former occasion, to come to the very same resolution, without a debate, if it were so improper?" He could only suppose, that its nature had not been considered. If it were otherwise, such a resolution, so hostile to the interests of the company, would not have been agreed to. But, allowing that it had passed then, surely it would be very wrong to suffer a bad precedent to lead them to act improperly a second time. He, however, conceived he had clearly shewn, that there was, in fact, no precedent. There was no pretension to similarity between the two cases—they bore no resemblance to each other. In the present case, there was a prospect of a very long peace, whilst, in the former, every one looked forward to the prospect of an approaching war. Therefore, he denied that the similarity contended for, existed in fact. Mankind were likely, at times, in matters of difficulty, where doubts were entertained, to

be guided by the views of others, who were not interested in the subject of dispute. Now, he begged the court to mark the view which the legislature took of the case, when they granted the act of 1803, by which the directors were empowered to make the additional allowance. When the company went to the House of Commons, praying for that act, the legislature felt it was an affair in which they were not peculiarly interested. "Here," said they, "is a body of men calling on us to pass an act for their own benefit—but we see the danger to which it may lead them back—and we must endeavour to provide against it." In consequence of the application made to parliament, the act of the 43d of Geo. III. was passed on the 11th of August 1803. It contained only two sections—the first of which gave the discretionary power to the directors. The second section set forth—"Provided always, that nothing in this act contained be constituted hereafter to authorise or admit any departure from the provisions of the said recited act of the 39th of Geo. III.; and shall not sanction any claim, in addition to the fixed allowance of peace freight, described in the company's contracts, in consequence of any variation in the price of stores, or on any other account whatsoever, except in case of war, or preparation for war." Now, this was the precedent, this was the point they were directed to found their decision on; and, therefore, demanded a very serious investigation. Let the court examine the statement of the ship-owners. They told the company, that the price of stores had not fallen—that the rate of wages had not fallen—that the value of the articles to be purchased in India and China had not fallen—but they did not attempt to say, that this country was in a state of preparation for war. They did not hint at such a thing. Therefore, considering the clause of the act of parliament which he had just read, it did appear to him, that even if the court of proprietors agreed to give the powers asked for by the directors, the House of Commons would not grant their consent. They would observe, "did we not say, before, that this might lead to a breach of your system? and did we not expressly guard against any future application of the principle?" When once a breach was made in a system, it was easy to resort to precedent, and to increase it. But the legislature, knowing the constitution of the country better, in all probability, than those who advised the departure from an established principle, said, distinctly,—"there shall be no plea for pursuing this course hereafter—and, if you make the application, we will not listen to it." Let the court, therefore, look to the situation in which they would

be placed, if they concurred in the resolution. There was no precedent, evidently, for going to parliament—they were neither at war, nor making preparations for war—and, therefore, very little attention would be paid to their application. After quoting the case of 1803, as a precedent—after stating facts, and adducing arguments, which instead of supporting, militated against the measure, the committee informed the proprietors, that the managing-owners declined signing their charter-parties—that they were unable to sail at the existing rates. What, then, did they recommend to the proprietors, after the most mature deliberation? they did not recommend the adoption of any principle which could be fortified by the experience of former times—no, they proposed the recognition of a principle which all their reasoning tended to invalidate. He hoped he had satisfied the court, that the precedent adduced was not applicable to the measure under consideration—and, if it were not, the reasoning connected with it fell to the ground; so that, in fact, as far as concerned the present case, there was no favourable reasoning at all. He had shewn, not merely from his own arguments—but from the opinion of the court of directors, and from the expressed sentiments of the legislature—that if a different state of things existed, when the discretionary power was formerly granted; therefore, when the committee called on the proprietors to agree to a similar measure now, under circumstances wholly different, their statements and their reasoning became quite irrelevant. But the committee went farther. They were asked, “what do you mean to do?” The answer was, “we think it necessary to give you an outline of the plan we intend to adopt. We propose, if the court should agree to the resolution, to fix, for the present season, the increased expense of an outfit, on each voyage, on the same principle as was adopted in time of war, since 1804.” The meaning of which was, that the ship-owners were to receive high war allowances, on certain voyages, they being called on to pay particular penalties. He thought it strange, however, that, in time of peace, they were to be placed on a war establishment. Still, that was what they were called upon to do. Was ever any thing so monstrous? In time of peace they were to pay war rates. It appeared, that the committee wished to follow the example set in another place, where it was settled, that at a period of profound peace the country was to be burdened with an immense war establishment.—(*Hear, hear.*)—They certainly acted as if they approved of this example, and meant to follow it up. If the resolution were carried, the company

would continue, in time of peace, to pay war allowances to the present owners, who applied for relief. So that the company would have the immense advantage, of paying war-freights, at a time when profound peace reigned throughout the world, in consequence of departing from the established system.

The *Chairman*.—“Will the hon. proprietor quote the words to which he refers?”

Mr. *Hume*.—“The words are, ‘to continue, for the present season, the mode of fixing the increased expenses of outfit, on each voyage, on the same principle as has been adopted in time of war, since the year 1804.’”

The *Chairman*.—“Nothing is there said about war allowances. The principle may be acted on, although the same allowance may not be granted.”

Mr. *Hume*.—“That is my argument.”

The *Chairman*.—“No, the hon. proprietor assumed, that war allowances would positively be given to the ship-owners.”

Mr. *Hume* proceeded.—What he asserted was this, that the committee laid it down as a principle to give increased expenses of outfit to the ship-owners, in time of peace. If the expression meant any thing, it meant this. He should be glad, however, to hear it differently interpreted. But many parts of the report required that those who wrote it should explain what it meant; for the great mass of those who read it, did not understand it. Why, should the company alone, in time of peace, be subject to war contingencies, when the act of parliament—the contracts themselves—and their bye-laws—all pointed out the regular course for their adoption? The directors had not an argument—not one, at least, in writing—to reconcile the court to this anomaly, and show them why they should agree to the resolution. He trusted, on the other hand, that he had not failed in laying before the proprietors a great variety of reasons—not merely those which originated with himself, but others drawn from the best authority—that operated strongly against the proposition. But it would be necessary to go a little farther. He had heard it said of an individual, that he frequently listened to arguments, which altered his opinion, but never changed his vote. Now the friends of the ship-owners might probably think his arguments very cogent, at the same time that they had determined to give their suffrages to the other side. He, however, hoped they would not act thus. He now came again to the great point—was there any one fair argument in favour of the measure? They were told that it would only be called for this once. So they were told before. When the proposition was

last made, it was only for “this once;” but it appeared a second application had followed it. What then, was to be expected from this plea of “for this once only?” To have it in a tangible shape, it must be under hand and seal. There would be then some hope that the promise would be adhered to, but experience taught them, that the verbal assurance was good for nothing. But, as others might examine, narrowly, the mode of arrangement in this case, he could not avoid viewing the danger of setting this precedent for placing a discretionary power in the hands of the directors. A twelve-month had not elapsed, since a proposition was made, which he opposed, to enable the company to become ship-owners to a great extent. He deprecated the system—because, in consequence of it, freights would perhaps be raised to 35*l.* or 40*l.* a ton. If they continued, the trade to India would necessarily become a losing concern; and, therefore, he stated, that it was an act of very doubtful policy, to adhere to that which might be taken away in another year. A noble lord had since moved, in another place, for a series of papers, to clear up this point—to see whether the India trade was profitable or not. Should it turn out to occasion loss, instead of producing gain, was that a time for the company to proceed in their shipping scheme? Was that a time to send out particular ship-owners on a principle of favouritism? He then said, but the observation was treated very lightly, that before twelve months had passed, there would be a chairman’s captain—a deputy chairman’s captain—and a captain for every member of the committee of correspondence.—(*A laugh.*)—What was the event? The resolution on the subject was scarcely dry, when a code of regulations made its appearance, pointing out the manner in which this patronage was to be disposed of—by which each gentleman would know how to conduct himself. The chairman was to appoint his captain—the deputy chairman had the like privilege—and the members of the committee of correspondence were not forgotten. They had then only two ships—but seven were now contracting for, so that the patronage would be considerable. The committee of correspondence consisted of nine members, so that the two youngest were rather unfortunate. They must wait until two additional ships were called for, and they also would have their captains. The question in itself, exclusive of its consequences, was such as required their most serious consideration. One circumstance he would now state, which rendered the case of much greater importance than it had heretofore appeared to be, although it could not be denied, that, on the very first view, it was one of

no common magnitude—of no trifling interest. He had already shown how correct the committee of shipping were in their reasoning, and he had now to call the attention of the court to a very prominent part of their recommendation. They proposed, “that the owners should be called upon to forfeit the amount of the penalty bonds, for the performance of their contracts, which amounted for each ship, to from 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.*” Now what was the fact? the committee laid on the table a statement of six ships, for which additional allowances were claimed. But the proprietors were not informed, that relief was claimed for twenty-eight ships, comprising 26,440 tons. Now, of the six ships relative to which a statement had been made, (namely, the Warren Hastings, the Asia, the Marchioness of Ely, the Phoenix, the Prince Regent, and the Astel,) there was a penalty only for one. The owners of the Warren Hastings alone had entered into a penalty bond.—(*Hear, hear.*)—This proved, that the farther the court examined these affairs, the less reason would they find for satisfaction. For the Asia no security was required, and the Prince Regent was in the same situation. In the case of one or two of these ships security was demanded, but it was not ultimately taken. This being the true statement, he thought the committee, before they spoke of penalties, should have well considered how the matter stood. He had been led to believe, that there would have been penalties for the whole twenty-eight ships—that there would have been twenty-eight times 5 or 10,000*l.*; instead of that, it appeared, that there was only at the rate of one penalty, for six ships; and for any thing he knew to the contrary, when the whole was examined, there would not, perhaps, be so many. But, supposing they received one penalty for every sixth ship, the amount would be about 25,000*l.*; while the loss that would be sustained, by granting relief, would not be less than 2 or 300,000*l.*—(*Hear, hear.*) The committee, therefore, ought to have left penalties altogether out of the question, unless they stated their amount fairly and exactly. By the resolution moved by his learned friend, on the 21st of January 1795, which he had read, it was agreed that no tenders should be received, unless proper securities were given; but here it appeared that no securities were taken—that necessary part of the contract was completely neglected. Let not the court, therefore believe, that they were to receive penalties from the twenty-eight ships now calling for extra allowance. If they did, they would meet with a great disappointment, since they were likely to receive little or nothing. The committee of shipping contended,

that it was sound policy to grant relief, under existing circumstances, to the owners. He viewed the matter in a very different light, and could not avoid stating his opinion, that it was, in every respect, bad policy to break the existing tender and contracts. He would advise them to support their system, to abide by the regulations on which it proceeded—that was the true way to uphold it; but he could not repress his astonishment, when he was seriously told, that, by breaking in upon those principles, on which the shipping system had been so long conducted, they were taking that course which was most likely to strengthen and preserve it. What did the special committee say upon this point? Would it not, they observed, be a monstrous thing to suffer low bidders, who had got into employment, in consequence of their offering at rates which they knew would not remunerate them, to ship into the advantage of the old system, and procure supplementary allowances, by representing afterwards that the terms on which they had tendered their ships, were inadequate? The observation that had been made on a former day by an hon. member of that court (Mr. R. Smith) who was himself an owner, had made a very deep impression on his mind, and occasioned him to examine the subject closely. The first shipping transaction to which he would call their attention, was the taking up of the Warren Hastings. On the 8th of April 1801, the directors advertised, that they would receive proposals, in writing, for a number of ships, a *permanent* peace freight to be stated in their tender. In consequence of that advertisement, on the 21st of May following, the court received nineteen tenders, for ships, to go six voyages; of these, six tenders only were accepted. The rate of freight, specified in the tenders that were accepted, varied from 16*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* to 17*l.*; the thirteen tenders which were rejected, varied, with respect to the price of freight, from 17*l.* to 19*l.* 19*s.* per ton. The difference arose probably from the charge made for war-contingencies. Who, he asked, were the gentlemen that offered tenders on that occasion? They were Mr. Mestaer, Messrs. Wilkinson, Messrs. Anderson and Co. Mr. Larkins, Mr. R. Wigram, Messrs. Easterby and Chapman, Mr. J. Atkins, Mr. James Thomas, Mr. T. King, Messrs. Bonham and Russell, Messrs. Cleland and Co. Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. J. Woodhouse, Mr. R. Lewis, and Messrs. W. and H. Palmer. The tenders of the first six gentlemen were received. He had an opportunity afterwards of speaking to one of the individuals, whose proposals were rejected—who expressed himself in these terms:—"The system of taking up ships by tender has been a

saving one for the company—it has operated unequally with respect to the owners; to some it has been beneficial, to others injurious. But my tender being refused, I have a right to expect, that those who underbid me will not receive, at a future time, any additional allowances." Surely those persons who, having made a correct calculation, were unsuccessful on that occasion, would have a great reason to complain, if this resolution were carried. Certainly, if those who had tendered at very reduced rates were now let in to reap the advantage of large supplementary allowances, the gentlemen whose fair estimate was rejected, would have a very strong ground of remonstrance—but he hoped the court would never allow such partiality and injustice.

He should now advert to the circumstances under which the Prince Regent and Asia were taken up. The advertisement of the court of directors was dated the 1st of March 1797—and the tenders were received the 7th of April. On that occasion fifteen owners sent in their proposals. No objection whatever could be made to any of them, in point of respectability. Mr. Mangles, Mr. Mestaer, Messrs. Cleland and Co. Mr. Brough, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Moffat, Mr. J. Atkins, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Humble, Mr. Princeps, and Mr. Woodhouse, were the competitors. The names of many of these gentlemen were well known; and one would have supposed, that the tenders of some of them, whose experience in calculations of this kind, and whose character for fair, honourable, and upright dealing had long been established, would have been received. But no such thing was done. The ships of Mr. Humble, who was not known at the time, were taken up. His tender for three ships being the lowest, it was imperative on the court to receive it. Here a great irregularity occurred; although Mr. Humble tendered but three ships, the court of directors took up four from him on that day. Two of these very ships which were built by Mr. Humble, who had underbid all his competitors, were amongst the vessels for which relief was now claimed. After he had made these statements, which were founded on the records of the court, he would call on the proprietors to consider the gross injustice which would be done to those individuals, whose tenders were rejected, if the court sanctioned the additional allowances now demanded by those who were employed in consequence of their having proposed rates which they now discovered would not answer their purpose. The next ship for which relief was claimed, was the Phoenix. The tender of her owner was accepted on the 16th of June 1803.

the rate bargained for 21*l.* 10*s.* per ton. She was built in lieu of the old ship, Princess Amelia, and had two voyages to perform, having first fulfilled the number of voyages which the Princess Amelia ought to have made. Those two voyages, conformably with the act of parliament, were to be completed at the lowest rate of the season, which was 26*l.* per ton, and from this the owner required to be relieved. He (Mr. Hume) thought that 26*l.* per ton was below what the owner could afford to take, if he were now to make a tender. But, if the vessel was afloat on any day after the preceding Wednesday (the 20th of March), she must, under the provisions of the act of parliament, perform her voyage at the rate of the last ship taken up. Here, instead of 21*l.* 10*s.* per ton, which was the original bargain, the act of parliament enabled the owner to get 26*l.*; but he wanted more than the legislature had sanctioned. This was the nature of one of the applications now before the court. The applications were various in their nature—they were not simply confined to one or two classes. Those who examined them would find that they consisted of five or six. In the case of the ship Astell there was a positive deviation from the express provisions of the act of parliament. What was the nature of the transaction? The Astell was built on the bottom of the Prince of Wales, belonging to Mr. Mestaer, that vessel having been lost on her first voyage. Her peace freight was 20*l.* 17*s.* per ton, and she was engaged for six voyages. The tender was accepted on the 26th of March 1801, at which time, twenty tenders, made by various respectable ship-owners, were rejected. The war contingencies were from 11*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*, being an average of about 10*l.* per ton. Thus, therefore, the permanent charge under the contract, would be 30*l.* 17*s.* per ton. When the Prince of Wales was lost, the owners applied to the court of directors, observing, that it would be a very great hardship on them, if they were obliged to build a ship on the terms for which the Prince of Wales had been hired. It would be very oppressive, if they were confined to 10*l.* per ton, for war contingencies, when 18*l.* and 20*l.* was the general rate; and they concluded by praying the court of directors to relieve them. What success did this application meet with? The prayer of the applicants, as in the case of the Baring, United Kingdom, and Marchioness of Exeter, was complied with, though it appeared to him in direct contravention of the act of the 39th of George III. cap. 89. By that statute, it was enacted, (when a ship was lost, and no blame attached to the officers or owners) that "it shall be lawful for the court of directors to

agree with the owners of such ship, so lost, to build another ship for the service of the company, to be employed by them at the same freight and demurrage, and upon the same terms, for and on which such lost ship was originally taken up, for the number of voyages originally contracted for, or as the owners should agree; that, at the expiration of the remaining voyage or voyages, such new ship should continue in the service of the said united company, until she shall have performed her six voyages," &c. Now, on the principle clearly laid down in this act, the new ship, though called the Astell, having been built on the bottom of the Prince of Wales, was not entitled to receive higher terms than those on which the latter ship had been hired. He conceived the court of directors had no right to grant any additional allowance to her owners. The opinion given by Mr. Adam, in 1803, was, that the act of parliament debarred the directors from granting relief. And what did their present standing counsel, Mr. Bosanquet, say on this point? "I am of opinion that the court of directors cannot lawfully do that indirectly, which they are prohibited from doing directly. The 39th George III. cap. 89 has prescribed a particular mode in which ships shall be taken up for the regular service of the company, by a contract for six voyages, at a certain peace freight, with liberty to agree for the payment of further charges, if in a state of war, or preparation for war. Any course of proceeding that violates this principle, is illegal. If, then, ships which are now under contract to perform six voyages at a certain peace freight, should be released, either gratuitously, or for a compensation, and afterwards engaged at a higher freight than that which is agreed for, by the existing contract, the principle prescribed by the legislature would be completely evaded." What then was the conclusion to be drawn from the provisions of the act? That, if leave were given to build on the bottom of the Prince of Wales, it followed that the new ship should perform the remaining voyages at the original rate contracted for, viz. 20*l.* 17*s.* per ton, peace freight, and 10*l.* per ton, war contingencies. But, it appeared, that Mr. Adam had, at a later period, changed his opinion on this point. On the 9th of January, 1807, when the application of the owners of the Baring, United Kingdom, and Marchioness of Exeter, was under consideration, he stated, that the court of directors did possess the power of releasing from contracts. "It therefore appears to me," said Mr. Adam, "that the court of directors have a discretion to release and regulate contracts, where the bargain was originally, or has by intervening circum-

stances, become too severe for the contractor to execute." This was his opinion on the 9th of January 1807, when he had, in 1803, when the first application for relief was made, stated, "that the act of the 39th of George III, cap. 89, is a bar to the relief prayed for. There is no power given to make any allowance for additional charges arising to the owners after peace is made." But yet, in 1807, when the case was put to him again, he gravely stated, that the directors did possess "the power to alter and regulate contracts." He seemed to think that the power of the directors could release individuals altogether from their contracts—that there was nothing to control or oppose them. The directors, however, felt differently. They knew that no discretionary power was left them, by the act of parliament. They, therefore, said to the owners of the Baring, United Kingdom, and Marchioness of Exeter, who had contracted for a certain peace freight, and specific war contingencies, "Proceed on your peace freight, we cannot relieve you from that, but we will let you have an increase of the war contingencies, from 18*l.* to 24*l.* per ton." This was accordingly done, and they received 5*l.* or 6*l.* per ton, above what they had contracted for. Such was also the case of the Astell. When she was built, the directors had no power to give her any terms different from those on which the Prince of Wales was contracted for, on the bottom of which vessel she was built. The opinion of Mr. Adam was, however, acted on, and an alteration was made. In speaking on this subject, one could scarcely have patience, when so palpable a contradiction was detected. The learned counsel might suppose his latter opinion to be correct—but he believed few persons would be found to agree with him. He conceded to the directors a most extraordinary right—a right to release from the binding power of a contract. Now, he would contend that a contract once entered into ought to take its course,—it ought to be completed, *in toto*; but here the contractor was at once released from the specified war contingencies, and received a greater sum. It came merely to this:—the court of directors on application made to them, said to the owners of the Astell—"by the terms of your tender, you are bound to go six voyages for 20*l.* 17*s.* per ton peace freight, and 10 per ton, war contingencies—making a total of 30*l.* 17*s.*; but we will not be so hard on you as to insist on your fulfilling the contract; let your peace freight continue, and we will increase the war contingencies." They did so—on her first voyage, the war contingencies were raised to 18*l.* 10*s.* per ton; being 8*l.* 10*s.* more than the owners were en-

titled to demand. In stating the history of the shipping transactions, he found so many deviations from the law, that he was really ashamed to have occupied the attention of the court so long on the subject; but he felt that it was necessary, lest the court should hastily and unadvisedly agree to the resolution then before them—a resolution which went to give the directors a right to grant 5,000*l.* to one owner, and 10,000*l.* to another, without any farther trouble or inquiry. At present, it ought to be observed, they were not apprized of the sum that would be necessary for the relief of the different claimants. Now, if a person came to a body of men, and said, "I want some assistance from you," would they not very naturally ask, "what is it you do want? have you made a calculation of the sum necessary to remove your distress?" Could that individual expect relief, if he did not state what his necessities required? but the committee of shipping though they recommended relief, had laid no estimate of the sum that would be required, before the court. In the absence, therefore, of direct information, they must take the best *data* they could get. They must, then, look back to 1803. At that period, 50 ships received aid, comprising 44,473 tons—which, on an average one with another, of 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, gave a result of 295,698*l.* expended by the company in relief to the ship-owners. In examining the shipping proceedings of that day, he had been led into an inexplicable labyrinth. He saw no *data* on which the directors appeared to have acted, when they gave to some of the claimants 2,500*l.* and to others 17,000*l.* He was anxious to know, in consequence of a question put by an hon. member of the court (Mr. K. Smith,) whether it was yet determined, how many ships should be relieved, at present, and on what scale that relief would be afforded? No answer having been given, he wished to see the principle that had been acted on in 1803—because, though in reality the proceeding at that period was no precedent, he thought, perhaps, it might be adopted as one by the directors. He could, however, find no principle—he could discover no system. He went over all the papers, some of them printed, and others in manuscript, but he could light on no *data* to explain the reason of the apportionment that took place in 1803. He thanked the court of directors for their indulgence, in suffering him to have access to those documents; and he hoped he should not be considered to have acted ungratefully in making such a use of them—but, on the contrary, that his conduct would be looked upon as fair, open, and manly, since no individual could suppose he was interested one way or

other. The result, as he had before observed, of the relief granted, in 1803, to fifty ships, carrying 44,773 tons, was 295,698*l.*; and, as no *data* existed, by which the reason for giving 2,500*l.* to one ship, and 17,000*l.* to another appeared, he had taken a general average of 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Now he would ask, did not this facility of granting money, afford a great temptation for breaking down the system, instead of supporting it? Was it not most dangerous to place in the hands of any body of men, a power, to disburse, as they thought proper, large sums of money? To give 5,000*l.* to this applicant—10,000*l.* to a second—and 17,000*l.* to a third? Now, he held in his hand a list of thirty-four ships, at present claiming relief. Of these the last six had a species of remuneration laid down in their mode of contract. It was agreed, that 40,000*l.* should be paid for the hull; but, if it came to more, the overplus was to be given to the owners—if it cost less, the difference was to be restored to the company. Those vessels were, therefore to be set aside. The remainder, amounting to 28, comprised 26,440 tons, which, at the same allowance of 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, granted in 1803, (though, on the principle on which relief was now demanded, the high price of stores, &c. it might as well be 10*l.* 10*s.*) would give a total—

For one voyage of..... £171,860

For two voyages..... 343,720

For three voyages..... 515,580

In fact, dealing on a fair scale, and acting with all men alike,—supposing it a mere question of money, unconnected with any other consideration, they would not be able to get rid of it for less than 500,000*l.* Without meaning to detain the court much longer, he thought he might safely be permitted to say, that the nature of a contract was such, that every commercial man must desire it to be held sacred. It was on his strict adherence to his contracts, that the stability of the English merchant depended; it was the correct fulfilment of his agreements, that established his fame all over the world; it was his punctual discharge of every engagement into which he entered, that exalted his credit and character—and gave to his word, in foreign countries, more weight than even the bonds of others carried with them.—(Hear! hear!)—Did it not behove the court, then, to take care how they for a moment departed from that just and upright principle? If, in the dealings of a private man, a strict adherence to contracts was expected, how much more necessary was it in their case, when they considered the immense magnitude of their transactions—when, in the very last year, their freight and tonnage amounted

to 2,000,000*l.*? were they now to grant a discretion, which was formerly abused? which was so dangerous, that the legislature had been called on to step forward and redress the evil—to shield the directors from temptation which human nature could not resist? The court, in deciding this question ought to recollect, that the various contracts were not entered into by hasty or inconsiderate men—but by gentlemen, members of the court, who had grown grey in calculation, and who had sent in their tenders coolly and deliberately. It was but justice that the proprietors should know who were the applicants. He should therefore read their names. The parties were:—Capt. Murray, J. Forbes, Timbrel and Smith, Charles Christie, W. Sims, Henry Bonham, R. Borradaile, R. Hudson, J. P. Larkins, James Sims, James Walker, John Wordsworth, George Gooch, W. Agnew, J. Cord, Robert Williams, and Sir R. Wigram. From this list he could select three or four gentlemen whose bond he would take for half-a-million.—(A Laugh.)—and whose knowledge of figures and of calculations, from the cradle upwards, is a sufficient proof that, in a case of this kind they would not act hastily or precipitately. When therefore, those contracts were deliberately entered into, was it not a matter for most serious consideration to weigh and examine the consequences well, before they proceeded to abrogate the nature of instruments thus solemnly agreed to? He had shown to the court the amount of the relief granted in 1803—he had also pointed out the probable amount of the aid now called for,—and he had stated the names of the individuals by whom the application was made; all of which were circumstances of great importance. Confidence towards public functionaries, in general, was wise, as the interest of the great body for whom they acted was concerned. For instance, he conceived, that business which twenty men would perform very badly might be excellently done by the zealous exertions of three or four; he was ready to place a fair and just confidence in the court of directors, while they executed the regular duties which their office imposed on them; but still he could not support them in doing that which was directly opposed to a positive act of parliament. The legislature had not given the directors any discretion to abrogate contracts—it would be well, therefore, before the court opened the door to the exercise of such a power, that they should weigh, with scrupulous exactness, the probable consequences. But the company, it was said, would gain by the measure. This was a strange conclusion indeed. "It is much better," observed the friends of the measure, "that you should

do this, "than suffer these ships to be lost to your service." Now what was the fact? Some of the ship-owners said, "we will not go at the lowest freight of the season—we will have more than others go for." It was then immediately said, "If you do not comply with this demand, you will have no ships—it will not be possible for you to carry on your trade." He had felt it necessary to examine into this allegation, that, if they rejected the proposition of the owners, they would be distressed for shipping, and could not proceed with their trade. How, then, did this fact stand? If the whole of the ships which were to load for the next year, were refused to the company, unless larger rates were given (but they would not be refused, for the owners had no other employment for them, and must come round) they would not have a very extraordinary amount of tonnage to provide. Five ships were to go to China, carrying

Tons.	
.....	4,800
And eleven to India	9,330

Making a total of..... 14,130

So that if those individuals refused to complete their contracts, the company would have to look for 14,130 tons of shipping. This would be the whole extent of the deficiency. Now he had spoken to Canada merchants, and other persons who were in the habit of employing large ships, and they said, there was no difficulty in getting the necessary quantity of shipping, if the company would provide for their expensive outfit. He did not, therefore, think, that the company would suffer either loss or difficulty, should the owners refuse to complete their contracts. He had stated the utmost extent of the deficiency, to provide for which was much better than to sanction a breach of agreement. Suppose the cost of fitting out other vessels amounted to 300,000*l*. Let it be paid, and, by the measure, the company would probably save 3 or 400,000*l*.; but even if they lost by it, he thought the question of money was nothing, when compared with the mischief which would probably arise from a dereliction of principle. To avert those mischiefs, if possible, it was his intention to move an amendment to the resolution, and he thought it was fair to state, that he meant to press it to a division. He knew it was a matter of extreme delicacy to appeal to individuals interested on any subject, as to the propriety of their voting on a motion connected with it. But, though this was the case, he could not avoid expressing a wish, as the directors were not in the habit of being present at any decisions in which their individual interest was concerned, that the principle would be fol-

lowed up by those proprietors who had applied for relief.

Mr. Lowndes—"The directors voted for the increase of their own salaries."

The Chairman called the hon. proprietor to order.

Mr. Hume proceeded. He was disposed to think, that the gentlemen behind the bar, voted, on the occasion alluded to, not as the court of directors, but as individual proprietors. He drew a very wide distinction between gentlemen voting as proprietors on their own affairs, and voting as directors. He always considered the executive body to act as directors, but to vote as proprietors. 'Though there was no express act of parliament by which gentlemen interested could be prevented from voting on any occasion, yet he thought a certain degree of delicacy was connected with the question—how far persons, petitioning the court for assistance, could, with propriety, support their own proposition by their votes? He did not say, that it was illegal, or, in the strict sense of the word, improper, but he would put it to their own feelings of delicacy to decide, whether it was altogether right for them to divide on the subject of a remuneration to be granted to themselves. "Having said so much" observed the honourable proprietor, "I think it proper to recapitulate, in a few words. That the proposition now before the court appears to me to be a measure hostile to the present system of fair and open competition. It is against the by-laws, of twenty years standing. It is against the spirit and letter of the 39th of George III, cap. 89. It is against the second section of the very act that enabled the company to give relief in 1803. It is against the whole of the practice since 1793. It is opposed even to what the committee of shipping allege to be a precedent, and which, if it be a precedent, being a bad one, the sooner it is got rid of the better. It is against all the facts and arguments that have been given in writing, to induce the court to agree to it. It is against the whole spirit of the shipping-laws. It is contrary to the real arguments of the special committee of 1803, and of the present shipping committee on the subject, though it is not opposed to the false conclusions drawn by the latter. It is, I think, a deviation from common sense; as far as agreements between man and man are concerned. It is as ridiculous as if we were requested to meet together for the purpose of breaking our own necks.—(A laugh.)—If this principle of abrogating contracts, at pleasure, be established at an expense of from 3 to 500,000*l*. is it not tempting men not to adhere to their engagements? I am sorry for those owners, who, from concurring circumstances,

have been obliged to apply for relief—and I would have been most happy to have afforded it, were I not prevented by a strict adherence to the rule of right. I advise the court, not to disgrace themselves by any application to the legislature; since from the section of the act of the 43d of the King, which I have read, it is likely that such application will be rejected. If we wish our statements to the legislature to be respected, on this or on any other occasion, let us lay it down as our rule of conduct, to act upon principle. I now beg leave to move, as an amendment,—“That all the words of the original motion, after the word ‘That’ be omitted, and that the following be substituted—That it appears to this court, that, by a resolution of the general court, dated April 3d, 1793, it was unanimously determined, ‘That a permanent system of hiring or building ships should be established, upon principles of fair, well-regulated, and open competition.’—And that by an act passed in the 39th year of his present Majesty’s reign, cap 89, it is enacted, ‘That all ships for the company’s service, shall in future be taken up by public contract; and that advertisements shall issue for the same, particularising the dimensions, equipment, stores, &c. required, as to the same ships;’ and enacting, ‘That the proposal, specifying the lowest peace-freight shall be accepted without favour or partiality.’ That by adherence to this system, many millions sterling have been saved in freight; and this court would regard a departure from the system so established, as one of the greatest evils that could happen to the company, especially any such deviation as might directly or indirectly induce the ship-owner to look to subsequent consideration, or indulgence, from the favour of the directors, or his influence with them, either by releasing him from his covenant, or increasing the rate of freight beyond the sum fixed and contracted for, under the pretence or allegation of unexpected rise in the price of stores or other articles.—That this court cannot but regard the application of the owners to be relieved from their contracts, and their refusal to furnish their ships, for the present season, at the peace-freight which they deliberately agreed to (on account, as it is alleged, of the price of stores, wages of men, expences in India, &c. not having as yet attained the standard they expected) as wholly unreasonable, as the owners must be supposed to have calculated upon these as well as every other contingency, when they spontaneously made their tenders, and entered into their contracts.—And, especially, as a loss, if any should occur in completing their contracts, could only

be admitted, on a comparison with the very high rates of war contingencies which they have received from the company during a long war. That the measure proposed by the court of directors, instead of fixing a given scale of allowance (if any allowance were necessary) equally applicable to all the owners, would leave it in the power of the directors to make any, and what increase, to particular owners, according to their pleasure, or regard for the party.—And the court, fearing that such an infraction of the principle of public contract, might lead to a return to that practice of private contract, and partial selection, respecting the article of shipping (which cost the company 1,938,535*l*. last year), and to save them from the ruinous effects of which practice, the legislature enjoined the present system of fair and open competition—This court doth therefore recommend, that the application of the owners be rejected.

The Chairman rose and said—Although it was the wish of the court of directors, and most certainly his own, that this subject having been brought by the court before their constituents should be considered by those constituents; yet the speech of the honourable gentleman, who had just sat down, contained so much perversion of fact, and so much allusion to circumstances which could not be known to any of the proprietors, that he took the liberty of offering himself thus early in order to obviate some of the mis-statements and misapplications, as he conceived them to be, of the honourable gentleman, and to throw some true light on the subject.

It would not indeed be his object to follow the honourable gentleman at any great length, although the honourable gentleman had thought proper to occupy the time of the court for more than two hours: he (the Chairman) had more respect for that court than to wish to engross the rest of the day by endeavouring to answer all the perversions of the hon. gentleman; he would, however, with the permission of the court advert to a few of the most material of those statements which had been made; and he trusted he should be enabled to shew that they were either inaccurate or irrelevant.

He was not aware of the propriety of introducing as the honourable gentleman had done, so many topics upon a question so simple in its own nature: but the honourable gentleman had thought fit to declaim, at an inordinate length, upon matters which had no real relation to that question,—a question which might be fairly and fully discussed in a quarter of the time which the hon. gentleman had occupied.

One of those irrelevant topics into which the honourable gentleman had gone

into detail, was the old shipping system. Into that system he did not chuse to follow the hon. member, however much he might be disposed to do so, if that question bore at all upon the present case, for he had felt it his duty to take an active part in opposing the old shipping system, and might be presumed therefore to be somewhat acquainted with it, and with the system substituted in its place, in the introduction of which he had been a humble labourer, as he had also ever since anxiously watched its progress, and sought its permanence. But he was at a loss to conceive how the details of the old shipping system could throw any light on the present proceeding, unless a kind of analogy was intended to be made out, that as the old system was supposed to be very much upheld by private influence and favouritism, so something of the same nature might have operated in the present proceeding. But he could in the most serious manner state that if ever there was a question which came before the court of proprietors without any influence, it was the present question. He did not know that a single member of the court of directors had been canvassed by any one individual who was either a ship-owner or any way directly or indirectly connected with the present shipping interest. For the court of directors and for himself especially, he distinctly declared that they had been induced to recommend the proposed measure, not primarily or chiefly as it respected the interest of the ship owners, but upon a general consideration of the true practical interests of the company, connected as they must be with the principles of equity, sound policy, and general utility.—(*Hear! hear! hear!*)

It should be observed that the court of directors were placed in a dilemma, for which no practicable remedy appeared, but the one proposed. They had not brought themselves into this situation. It was produced unavoidably by the course of public events. The great crisis at which Europe had now arrived involved in it the difficulties and inconveniences which occasioned the measure now in question. Events which the company could not controul had occurred to render necessary, even to the continuance of the substantial benefits of the present shipping system, that some modification of it in so extraordinary a case should take place.

It was well known that one principle in the new shipping system of the company, was the principle of fair and open competition. Tenders of contract were invited from all parties upon this principle; the ships were to be tendered for their whole duration, usually reckoned six voyages, at one permanent rate of

peace freight. The reason for these conditions was that no discretion might be left to vary the rate of freight from voyage to voyage. The extraordinary expenses incident to a time of war were necessarily left to be settled between the directors and the owners according to the circumstances of the time. No doubt the effects of this system had proved very salutary to the company; they had procured their ships on terms proportionably reasonable. He was not prepared to say that it had answered equally well to the ship-owners. There was certainly one inconvenience in the nature of the system—that of engaging at one rate of freight for six voyages which might be reckoned twelve years, a period liable to many changes; but in a time of peace the inconvenience might not be great; it was after a war that the peace prices of stores might be expected to vary from what they had been before the war. It was impossible to foresee when this new system was introduced (1796) that the war in which the country was then engaged, would last with hardly any intermission for twenty years. Every man knows what the effects of a war of such length must have been upon all the branches of commerce and every thing which related to civil life. The prices of all the articles necessary to the outfit of ships had risen to an enormous amount, beyond all human foresight. Of course ships could not now on the return of peace, be fitted out at any thing like the amount of outfit before the war. Hence the present great difficulty. During the war, as, by agreement, the owners were allowed what the extraordinary expenses of war required above the peace rate of freight, they might do well enough, and some experience a profitable result; though he thought in general their gains had been but moderate, otherwise he should not be so ready to propose relief to them on the present occasion. But according to the actual cost of stores of all kinds, of ship building and repairs, it was plainly impossible that the ships could not be sailed at the peace rates of freight for which they had engaged, without ruinous loss to the owners, and eventually the loss of the service of the ships to the company, who would in consequence be obliged to hire other ships, less fitted for their employ, at higher rates of freight than would be given to the existing ships even if the proposed measure were adopted. This would be further explained in the sequel.

But to proceed to some of the statements of the honourable gentleman. The honourable gentleman had laboured to shew that the grant of the proposed relief was against the system which had been so highly extolled—against the bye-

laws—against the act of parliament—and against the interests of the company.

He denied that upon a fair and just understanding of the whole case, any one of those positions would be made out. He would look first at that point which was the most material, the interest of the company. What was the leading object of the proposition now before the court? It was that very interest. There was no question that the company must have ships to carry on their trade—the fittest, indeed the only fit ships are those purposely constructed for it. If the company by rigorously exacting from the owners the performance of their contracts at the low rate of peace freight, were to incapacitate those owners from going on, as must be the case with respect to many of them, these ships would of course cease to sail on their present terms—and then the company must look to other ships, or to these upon increased terms. In either case what the company might recover by a course of law in penalties and damages, could not be considered a compensation for the derangements, inconveniences, and such increased rates of freight as must be incurred; not to insist now on the injury which would be done to the present shipping system of which the value is so much acknowledged, by a rigorous enforcement, which would tend both to check and to enhance future offers of ships on the existing principle. The experience of the last few days had given the directors some insight into what they had reason to expect, as to the rates of tenders now that peace was restored. Of all the tenders which they had recently received, there was none lower than 26*l.* per ton. Almost all were higher, some about a third more, and it must be presumed, that according to the circumstances of the times, many of these were not inequitable rates. Supposing then, for the sake of argument, that 26*l.* per ton was an equitable rate of freight, at the present time (though the rates lately proposed were for the end of 1817), how was it possible that those ships which had been hired at 16*l.* 17*l.* 18*l.* or 19*l.* per ton, could sail at those rates? The court of proprietors had in fact only one alternative. They must either drive the owners of the ships in question to the extremity of throwing up their contracts, or give them that which should appear to be a reasonable additional allowance. That is, something that will *save them* from ruinous loss, though it will not amount to what must be paid for ships now taken up. Here it is the interest of the company, in point of convenience and of pecuniary consideration, to adopt the last member of the alternative. They must either do this, unless they can devise some other

expedient which would ensure the same end, or else take up with one more disadvantageous to the company. The question was, therefore, and it behoved them to look at it fairly, whether they would throw out the present ships which they might retain at moderate additional allowance, or take up new ships for which they must of necessity pay more than they would pay in the other case. The honourable gentleman had insinuated that this would not be the effect. But he (the Chairman) denied the position, for he would undertake to demonstrate that the additional allowance to be made the present owners would fall considerably short of the rates of freight which must at present be required.

And here, before proceeding further, he might notice an observation which the honourable gentleman had insisted on. He had said that the court of directors had offered no reasons in support of the measure they recommended. He (the Chairman) presumed that after examining the report which had been submitted to the proprietors, there would be found sufficient reasons to justify the proposal. The hon. gentleman had urged against it no reason of his own; for all his reasons were drawn from the report of the directors in 1803, which was quoted and referred to in their present report; only in his way of using both these reports, he has employed them in direct contradiction to the intention of the authors, and in opposition to the conclusion to which those authors after due consideration of all circumstances came. But the hon. gentleman had also said, that the granting of additional allowances was contrary to the bye-laws, and he quoted an act of parliament in which he found a special provision guarding against this very principle. If however the hon. gentleman thought proper to rely upon the authority of parliament as having in one act established the principle of a permanent rate of peace freight, he (the Chairman) had only to observe, that there was another act of parliament of equal validity passed in 1803 which allowed the directors to depart from that principle he so much insisted on. This latter act formed the precedent upon which the court of directors acted in a case of the very same nature.

The hon. gentleman had indeed attempted to shew that the present was not such a case as that made out in the year 1803, and that the measure then agreed to in consequence of the peace of Amiens, was of no authority in the instance now before us as a precedent. His reason for advancing this notion seemed to be, that the act of 1803 was actually passed after war had again broke out, whence he might infer, that it contemplated a state of war. But he (the Chairman) had taken a part in

the discussion of that act in the House of Commons; he had also been actively concerned as a director in the proceedings which led to that act, in preparing for its introduction into the house, and could with perfect certainty state that the hon. gentleman's notion was entirely unfounded. It might be true that after the treaty of Amiens there was less prospect of the continuance of peace than there is at present; and it is true that before the act of 1803 passed, the nation was again at war; but what he insisted on, and what was decisive of the point at issue between him and the hon. gentleman was, that the report of 1803, upon which the hon. gentleman had been pleased to pass some commendation, was drawn up entirely, and grounded expressly on the contemplation of a state of permanent peace. It was not apprehended at the time the report was framed, that the war would be renewed; the report went upon the supposition of the permanence of the peace, the return of which was the foundation of the report, and of the parliamentary measure subsequently adopted. Hostilities had indeed recommenced before the bill actually passed, and so far the difficulties attending the adjustment of the rates of freight in consequence of peace were abridged. But the provisions of the act respected the freights to be given for the interval of peace, in entire conformity to the principle of the report of 1803, which went to grant an allowance in peace, on the ground that the prices of stores had not returned to a peace level.

With respect to the objection founded upon the bye-laws, he (the Chairman) knew of no bye-law which justified the hon. gentleman's argument. He was not aware of any thing in them that justified it. The bye-laws respecting shipping had been enacted under the prevalence of the old shipping system, and might not be in all points adjusted to the new system since established, but he knew of no such bye-laws as the hon. gentleman alluded to. The 13th chapter of the bye-laws to which he seemed to refer—(Here the Chairman was about to read the second section of that chapter when,

Mr. Hume interposed and said, that was not the article to which he alluded; and referred to the 67th page of the bye-laws.

The Chairman referred to the page alluded to, sect. 3d, which requires that in deciding upon tenders made to contract for building ships for the company the lowest rate of peace freight shall be accepted. This law which had been in force in 1803, did not apply so as to controul the present question in favour of which the former example given by the general court, and by parliament upon special reasons, was to be pleaded.

The hon. gentleman had objected to the terms in which this question was brought forward, and seemed to assume, that although it was brought forward for one year only it was meant to sanction the same proceeding in future years. Certainly the court of directors did not intend that it should be continued from year to year. They confidently expected that things would in consequence of the consolidation of peace, come into a more settled state than they were in at present, and with an expectation of this sort, it must be quite out of their contemplation that the measure should continue from year to year. Such a supposition was contrary to the idea upon which they had proceeded, and gave a wrong view of it; for no such intention had ever entered into their minds.

The hon. gentleman had omitted,—he would not say studiously—some part of the report of the committee of 1803; whence instead of giving that report as in candour it ought to have, its full authority in the consideration of the subject before the court, the hon. gentleman selected only such parts as answered his own purpose of shewing that the present measure was incompatible with the preservation of the new shipping system. Now there was in that report an express admission that if a case could be shewn in which the system could not be rigidly maintained without ruinous loss to the owners, it might then be a question whether the court of directors should not have the power of adopting such a remedy as that particular case required, or in other words to afford such relief as was absolutely wanted; and it was assumed that such an extraordinary act might upon a clear exigency be resorted to without breaking down the system. Such a measure had then been adopted, and at the end of 13 years, under circumstances equal or more extraordinary, all that was now proposed was a measure of the same kind. The proprietors had the precedent before them, and he (the Chairman) was not aware of [the smallest distinction between that case and the present, excepting that the country was now arrived at what, he trusted, would be a more permanent state of peace. No doubt at that time, the war was soon after renewed: but that circumstance did not at all alter the principle of the argument in 1802. The principle at that time established was to make provision for the extraordinary circumstances which were found to exist upon the return of peace, and to regulate the rates of freight with reference to the actual price of stores, assuming that things were to return to a standard, as would render such regulations unnecessary.

The hon. gentleman had said a great deal about contracts, and had thought

proper to observe that some of the ships were in such a situation with respect to the penalty bonds of the owners, that if it was thought necessary to enforce the penalty against the owners, it would be found in many cases that no such security had been taken. It was very true, that some of these bonds were not to be found in the office of the house, in consequence of the negligent conduct of one of the clerks whose duty it was to take care of them; and who having since left the house was no longer amenable to the regulations of the company. But happily the misconduct of that clerk would make no difference in point of fact, to the company, with respect to those bonds; because by the articles of agreement entered into with the owners, they became bound, whether a penalty bond was executed or not; and the agreement had the effect of a bond, for securing the performance of their contracts. The court of directors if the measure were passed, would have the power of considering the cases of each owner respectively: and whether there was a penalty bond, or not, the directors would give those particular owners whose bonds were not forthcoming no more than those would recover whose security bonds were in the hands of the company. It would be matter of discretion in the directors; and those owners would get no more allowance, than if the company had the utmost controul over them; therefore the circumstance which the honourable gentleman alluded to with so much triumph perhaps as a matter of reflection upon the management of the directors had no effect whatever upon the question. The owners were bound by their tenders; and what the directors now proposed was, not to give any right to the owners, but to leave every thing in the discretion of the directors as to the allowances to be made. In this point of view, therefore, the objection about the security bonds fell entirely to the ground.

The hon. gentleman had alluded to the case of the ship Astell, as an instance in which the court of directors had illegally departed from the system established by law, and he had taken occasion to declaim upon it as affording an evidence of the misconduct of the directors, and an argument for restraining that discretion which they had thought proper to require. Now, it was true that the mode of paying the war extraordinaries to the ship Astell had been changed, but the inference drawn from that fact by the hon. gentleman was fallacious. Neither did the Astell furnish the first instance of this kind, as might be conceived from the hon. gentleman's mentioning primarily and prominently the case of that ship. The directors had exercised a like discretion in favour of three other ships, two years before the case of the

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Astell came into question. To them the same rule had been applied as the hon. gentleman subsequently, and as it were incidentally noticed, though he dwelt chiefly upon the case of the Astell for reasons perhaps that could be explained, asking with an air of triumph, why there should be any departure from the principle of the permanent system in the mode of employing this particular ship? The answer was not difficult; and when the facts and circumstances of the case were fairly exhibited, they would deprive the hon. gentleman of all just ground of accusation. The ship Astell was built conformably to the law upon the bottom of another that had been lost, and which had been engaged at one fixed rate of war extraordinaries; whereas the common practice was to settle the rate of war extraordinaries from voyage to voyage, according to the prices of stores at the time; and this was the only mode in which there could be any certainty or safety, because to settle one rate for six voyages when the prices of stores hardly ever remained the same for two years, was proceeding upon the principle of a lottery, and the owners might be subjected to ruinous loss, perhaps to a rate £8 or £10 per ton less than the ships received who had their war extraordinaries settled from voyage to voyage. This was found to be the case of the three ships above-mentioned, and they were relieved by being paid on the principle of the other ships. After having made this equitable concession to them, was it to be refused afterwards to the Astell, which was found to be in the same predicament, and then the only ship so circumstanced? The court of directors thought not; they thought it was but equitable this ship should be put on the footing of all the rest, and if they had determined otherwise, the ship must have thrown up her contract. The directors however, acted in this matter with the sanction of the learned counsel whom the company then employed, namely, Mr. Adam, whose opinion was, that although the law had enjoined that the peace freight should be one fixed rate; it left the war contingencies to be settled according to the discretion of the court of directors, and Mr. Adam was not a man likely to give a hasty opinion upon any case submitted to his consideration, although the hon. gentleman seemed disposed to question the one delivered on this occasion. But as far as he (the Chairman) could judge, the opinion was a sound and just one, and indeed the case required no extraordinary discernment in any man conversant with the subject of it to come to the same conclusion. As far as he (the Chairman) could understand the act of parliament, the directors acted correctly on that occasion, and according to the powers the law vested in them;

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which powers warranted them to agree for the war extraordinaries either at one fixed rate, or to make a new settlement for them every voyage; and in consequence of the opinion of Mr. Adam, the Astell was put upon the same footing with other ships. There were two circumstances relative to that ship which farther justified this concession. One was, that she was the representative of another ship that had been lost, which lost ship had been engaged in former circumstances, and at a different period of time, when the effect produced by one fixed rate of war extraordinaries had not been experienced or contemplated as at all so unfavourable to the owners as it afterwards proved. The other circumstance was, that the Astell had not received the war allowance paid to many other ships for building, which amounted to five or six pounds per ton. The Astell, as already observed, was then the only ship which was not paid the war extraordinaries from voyage to voyage according to the circumstances of the time, and every other ship originally engaged at one fixed rate for those extraordinaries having been put on the other footing, why should the same reasonable charge be refused to her?

But this and other things which had been mentioned, were of a subordinate nature, and should not occupy too much of the present discussion. The main question, which pressed for immediate consideration was what should be done respecting the case now submitted to the court? The proprietors had, in his mind, to chuse one of two things before them. They must either discard the ships now in their service, and sustain in the first instance, the inconvenience, of hiring ships not so well adapted for the India trade, at a rate of freight formed by the present times, engaging also new ships in order permanently to supply the place of those thrown out of the company's employ; or, they must endeavour upon some equitable footing to retain the ships actually in the service. If they did the first thing—namely, discard the ships, insisting also upon the penalties, and prosecuting the owners for not sailing their ships, in order to recover the losses which the company might sustain by the breach of their contracts; the consequence would be, that they would ruin the owners: they would subject themselves to the necessity of taking up in the first instance, a class of ships not adapted to the service, and must pay more than they would now have to pay if they kept the present ships in their employ. This was the real and true state of the case; and without going into a detailed answer to all the statements and observations of the hon. gentleman, which neither time, nor the nature of the subject would now allow, he should only rely upon this short and real view of the case. The

owners were undoubtedly in the power of the company by virtue of the act of parliament:—The company might insist upon this, and on the failure of the owners demand the penalties: they might also commence actions to recover damages for the other consequences of withdrawing the ships. If the company resolved on this course, still they would oblige the owners to lay up their ships, whatever penal consequences might result from the breach of their contracts. But what would be the situation of the company in the mean time? Instead of having the excellent class of ships which they had now in their service, such ships as could not be got any where else in Europe because no other trade employed ships of the like size and equipment, they would be obliged to take such ships, as other branches of trade could furnish, to carry on their trade to China and India. They would be obliged to take up with such shipping as they could get, whether it answered their purpose or not, and subject themselves to great inconvenience and difficulty; when they had ships admirably adapted to their trade within their reach, and ready to continue in their service at a less price, even than those of a worse quality, which the company must take up.

It might be very convenient for the hon. gentleman to go into details quite beside the question which the general court had to determine, but he had urged no one argument which could remove the court of directors from that broad ground on which they stood. It was upon the fair and unornamented ground which he (the Chairman) had candidly exhibited that this present measure was brought forward by the court of directors. They protested against the imputation of any private influence or sinister motives. It was from their anxiety to preserve this very system which was so much entitled to approbation, that the measure proceeded. There was nothing of private influence conceived in it. It was quite impossible to exercise now, such an influence as prevailed under the former shipping system, for every owner acted separately for himself, and used his own discretion in the contracts he entered into. The court of directors had always been aware, that the return of peace after a long war, would be likely to produce such a difficulty as has now actually occurred. But it was impossible to prevent it. When one permanent rate of peace freight was fixed at the beginning of a ship's service, it was to be expected that after twelve or more years of uninterrupted war, the prices of stores must at the return of peace be much higher than they were before the war. Still this inconvenience in the system, and the measure to which it now led, were outweighed by the other great advantages of that

system. The court of directors were actuated by no motives but those of an independent impartial consideration of the interests of the company, and a reasonable attention to the interest of those connected with them. This was in one plain sentence the short and long of the case.

The hon. gentleman might have detained the court two hours longer upon the same subject, and after the same manner: but he could not have altered the fair argument upon which this case was founded. He might have wasted his strength in the same pursuit, but he could bring forward no statement—no fact—and no argument, that could answer or solve the question now submitted to the court, in any other manner than had been proposed; and he entreated the proprietary, for their own sake, to consider well, the simple but important point to which the question was now reduced. One of these things they must chuse, whether to continue the ships which they now employed upon the reasonable terms that might be settled for them, or whether they would discard them, and resort to such imperfect and casual supplies as other shipping not calculated for their purpose could afford them, in the spur of the moment, and in the exigency of their affairs. Upon this point they ought to exercise a wise and sound judgment, and not suffer themselves to be carried away by erroneous statements and fallacious arguments.

The hon. gentleman talked about the mischief that would be done to that system, and the abuses to which the proposed measure might lead; he seemed to view with distrust the delegation of any discretion to the directors. No man was more anxious than he (the Chairman) was to preserve the shipping system as it now stood; and nothing would give him greater uneasiness than to see that system shaken. He had devoted too many days and years to the support of the system, now to lend himself to the subversion of it. But without going into a detail of the merits of that system, the question was whether, after a long period of twenty years of war, in all which the system had been advantageous to the company, they would now resolve on a course of measures, which though they might be represented as only an adherence to justice, and to the system itself, would in reality, by the ruin it would bring on the owners, prove seriously injurious to that system; for he verily believed, that the system would be materially affected, if the company were to proceed with such severity against every owner, as to say, you must sail with a gone-by rate of freight, and if you do not, we will prosecute you for your penalties, and proceed against you for such damages as the company shall have sustained by your breach of contract. Why, what

would be the consequence of this? Many of the owners must be broken down—perhaps a few of them might sustain the shock, so as not to be absolutely overset by it; generally speaking however, the consequences must be fatal to their interests—part of them might be affluent men; but very few of them could well bear a loss of six or eight pounds per ton for four or five voyages: that would be such a crash as would deter men from coming forward with any new offers that were not sufficiently high to protect them in all events, which in other words, would be to raise the standard of peace freight, and thus to check the operation of the principle of free competition, which had so much influence in keeping down the freights. After such an example it could not be expected that men would be fond of venturing upon a permanent rate of peace freight. But still the objection was—if you trench upon the system at all, you in effect break it down. Now the same objection might be made to any system founded upon the like principles. But was it because the system was not to be followed up into rigorous execution at all times, and under all circumstances, that therefore, it could not continue an useful system; and that those who by softening an experienced inconvenience in it, were to be held up as destroyers of it? The very maintenance of the system was connected with a reference to times and circumstances: for while at one time it might be salutary to enforce its execution; at another, it might be really detrimental to it, to carry the exaction of a hard condition to the utmost extremity. Hence it was necessary for the preservation of the system, that the company should look to the wonderful alterations which had taken place in the course of the last twenty years. To go now to the utmost rigour which the system allows, without any respect to that great change, would be in effect to strike at the practicability of the system.

Suppose the company granted the relief now, it would be a relief advantageous to the company itself—and without endangering the system. It was not proposed to keep the door perpetually open; it was to be shut as soon as the given specific object was attained. This was merely a temporary, an experimental arrangement, to relieve the distresses of the ship owners in order to procure a permanent benefit to the company. As to the discretionary power which it was objected this would throw into the hands of the directors, it was, as just mentioned, to be merely temporary, and would by no means equal that which they had exercised through the long period of the war, namely, the power granting allowances for war contingencies, or extraordinaries,

This they had a right to do, by express law. What was now proposed was a far inferior power, capable of being used only when the other had ceased. It was a power to relieve the owners from the necessity of sailing at inadequately low peace rates of freight, when the war prices of stores still in a certain degree continued. Not possessing this power, the directors recommended an application for it to parliament. In point of reason and policy, the measure ought to be adopted even for the maintenance of the present shipping system. On the other hand, as he had said before, and it could not be too often repeated, if the general court determined to drive the owners to the last extremity, the company must sustain a positive, great disadvantage in the consequences of their own excessive rigour.

This was a short view of the case; and he should hope that the proprietors would not shut their eyes against their own interests. The company had an important stake depending, and as already shewn, but one alternative:—either they must drive the owners to distress, perhaps to desperation, and endanger the system itself, or, they must consent to the proposed modification under the sanction of a remedial law.

The hon. gentleman spoke a great deal about opening the door for private influence and favouritism; and it would seem as if he had been rummaging the proceedings of the committee of shipping, in order to enable him to throw *ad captandum* aspecious colouring on these insinuations. He (the Chairman) could only say that the proceedings of the court of directors in shipping affairs, had long been printed for the use of the proprietors, and were at all times liable to their inspection. If still it was to be objected, that the proposed measure would be open to abuse, he had only to say, that if no discretion whatever was to be left to the directors, if the proprietors were to put no confidence in them, of course they could have no power at all. If the court of directors were really to possess no discretion in the innumerable variety of cases that occurred in the company's affairs; if they were to be so regulated by acts of parliament and bye-laws, that they could not stir one step beyond the letter of such acts and laws, the consequence would be, that the transaction of the company's concerns could not go on. It was impossible for the court of directors, as at present constituted, to proceed with the affairs of the company, without a certain degree of discretion; in the nature of things, they could not otherwise be efficient—if those who at present exercised the office, were not fit to be entrusted with the discretion, now required, they could not be fit for the situations they held.

The report of the committee of 1803, had been much dwelt upon by the hon. gentleman, as being in opposition to the proposal now brought forward. But the court of directors were of precisely the contrary opinion. They founded the present measure upon the basis of the report of 1803. It so happened, that three members of that committee were at that moment connected with the company, and two of them members of the direction,* of whom he (the Chairman) was one. They were all of the same opinion, now, that they held then, neither of them had in the smallest degree altered his sentiments upon this subject, nor did they think themselves to be now acting inconsistently with the report of the committee of 1803. On the contrary, they considered that the present was distinctly and exactly, a measure of the same kind, which that report finally produced.

From the tenour of what the hon. gentleman had said of the great change that had taken place in the year 1796, in the shipping system of the company, it might seem as if the whole of that change had been effected from without the bar by the proprietors only; but friendly as he (the Chairman) was to the change, he must be allowed to say on the authority of the records, through which he had travelled, that the first movements towards emancipation from the old system originated in the court of directors long before the subject was taken into consideration by the court of proprietors. It was very true, that the change was very ably contended for in the court of proprietors, several of whom distinguished themselves in support of it, and by their co-operation with the court of directors, it was at length carried; but without meaning to claim any undue merit for the directors, he thought it right that this conduct, as commencing the efforts which produced that important measure, should be fairly understood.

The hon. gentleman had on that occasion, argued against the use that had been made of the report of 1803, in the present question, alleging that it proceeded upon the expectation of a renewal of the war, and therefore militated against the measure now agitated. But the hon. gentleman was totally mistaken. The report of 1803 which was completed in February of that year, after a deliberation of several months, was framed entirely on the contemplation of a state of permanent peace, as the whole scope of it will shew. In March following indeed, the king's message to the House of Commons, revived the prospect of war, and this certainly narrowed the magnitude of the ques-

* There were four or five connected, and three or four then in the direction.

tion that was to be settled with the owners, confining it to those who fitted out between the peace of Amiens, and preparations for the renewal of the war; but the act of parliament of 1803, framed after the renewal was certain, made provision, not for war allowances, which former acts had done, but for the grant of an allowance beyond the peace rate of freight to the ships fitted out after the return of peace, and before the renewal of the war.

Amongst other observations made by the hon. gentleman in the course of his speech, one was, that the present shipping committee had not even read the report of the committee of 1803. Surprized at so strange an assertion, he (the Chairman) felt himself obliged to give it the most positive contradiction, as not having the shadow of foundation. Why, the present committee founded their report upon that of the committee of 1803. The report of 1803 was distinctly brought before them. It was distinctly read, parts of it more than once, with deliberate consideration, yet the hon. gentleman ventured to assume, that the committee had not read the report at all. He (the Chairman) only mentioned this, as one of the ways in which the hon. gentleman had chosen to reason before the court. No doubt the committee of 1803 laid it down decidedly, that a case of loss must be made out, before it would be expedient to interfere in behalf of the owners; and they added, that such loss must appear to be almost a ruinous loss; they admitted too, that it was certainly a subject of grave consideration. The observation to this effect in a passage of the report of 1803, was as follows:—"It is not every claim of this sort that could be entertained, but only a case of loss, which distinctly and fully made out, that the owners would be subjected by going on on the terms of their contracts to ruinous loss." He quoted this, and one or two other passages to shew, that the committee of 1803 looked exactly to all the things which were now looked to by the present committee. They looked to the preservation of the system, and the necessity of relieving the owners from the ruinous loss; they considered, that the ruin of the owners would materially affect the system, and injure the company. Upon these views it was, that the court of directors that day recommended an application to parliament to obtain their sanction for affording the relief required; and that the court of proprietors resolved on that application; what was then adopted, was all that the present general court were now advised to adopt. He knew of no difference in the circumstances, only in that which he had already mentioned, namely, that the country had now the

prospect of a permanent peace; whereas then, the peace proved unfortunately to be of short duration. But undoubtedly as he had already stated, the committee of 1803 proceeded entirely on the belief that a permanent state of peace was commenced; and on that principle they recommended their measure. The present committee acted upon the same principle, and they recommended a like measure; only with this additional circumstance, that there was now a more certain prospect of durable tranquility. The act of parliament now proposed, was of the same nature, in respect to allowances, as the one passed in 1803.

The honourable gentleman had chosen to animadvert upon the measure recently adopted of the company's becoming ship-owners themselves—a measure which he was pleased to treat with great disapprobation. Now for his own part he (the Chairman) said he was thoroughly convinced no measure could have been taken more clearly salutary for the interests of the company, and it must be supposed that if the honourable gentleman were better acquainted with the nature and tendency of it, and in what manner the whole had been conducted, he would not have ventured on the censure he had dealt out. He (the Chairman) only desired that the measure might be examined with candour and intelligence, and he was contented to stand or fall by it. And he was free to confess that he took an active part in recommending that measure to the court of directors. It was very true that there were men who could not be expected to view it with approbation. Those who were, or thought of being owners of ships, were not likely to think it right that the company should become ship-owners themselves, and so interfere with shipping concerns. But with a view to economy the scheme would be found decidedly advantageous. By having ships of their own the company could so far have their freights cheaper than on hired ships, and they could thus also from their own experience have a standard by which to judge more accurately of the rates of freight proper to be given both in peace and war to ships engaged on contract. Nothing so effectually answered this end as to make the experiment themselves: and what they had hitherto done in this way had answered the purpose most effectually and had been highly beneficial to the company. The court of directors had certainly in the course of the year thought it their duty to purchase two ships for the company, but they had been obtained on such favourable terms that in the course of their service they would more than clear themselves. The honourable gentleman had argued upon this subject particularly with reference

to the India trade and had talked of the losses sustained by the company in that trade. He was not aware that the hon. gentleman's views upon that subject were supported by any just authority. He was not aware of any losses sustained by the company by their trade with India. He thought the fact was otherwise. At the time indeed of the charter it suited their opponents to represent their India trade as a losing one, and on this topic exaggerations might have been made by gentlemen who had a particular purpose to serve; but whatever might be the result of the company's Indian trade it was however comparatively a small object when considered with reference to their trade to China, in which most of the company's own ships are to be employed, there being two of them only out of the seven which they will possess at all fit for the India trade; so that the honourable gentleman has been very unfortunate in his speculations on this subject.

The honourable gentleman spoke of the patronage which this new system of ship-building on the company's own account, would confer upon the directors themselves. He said that the chairman would have a captain; the deputy chairman would have a captain, that all the directors would have their captains; and that consequently, a wide door would be open to private if not to corrupt influence. Now he must contradict the honourable gentleman in the strongest and most direct terms that one gentleman could employ to another, and to assert, that there was no existence in point of fact for his statements. He could not imagine from what quarter the honourable gentleman could derive his information: but it was totally at variance with the open and known proceedings of the court of directors in selecting commanders and officers for the company's own ships. The court had formed a code of regulations determining and detailing the principles and rules by which the selection should be made. Those regulations were printed for general information; and so far from any thing being done, in the way assumed by the hon. gentleman, no appointment took place by private or individual nomination. The names of the candidates, their services and their pretensions were all exhibited and contrasted, and their characters scrutinized, and then the appointment was made not by partitioning patronage, or individual nomination, but by general vote, which as far as consisted with other proper considerations had respect to seniority of rank. The interest of the company, in short, had been consulted both in the rules for selection and in the manner in which those rules had been followed up. An examination of the proceedings in this business would be the

best test of the conduct of the directors; and if the proprietors thought fit to enter into such examination and to inspect the general list of their naval commanders and officers, they would find that the commanders and principal officers chosen were considered with reference to character, experience, and distinction in the service, and the officers of inferior station, whose services could not have been distinguished, were taken with a general regard to their standing and character. Nothing therefore could be more unfounded than this charge of the hon. gentleman.

The hon. gentleman had adverted to the case of ships which having been tendered at a higher peace freight were excluded by the lower tenders which brought in the ships that are now in the predicament of asking for relief. But the hon. gentleman here raised an argument upon his own mistake. The tenders which had been rejected were not tenders of ships already in existence, but tenders to build; the general practice of the company being to engage ships to be built for them, not to take ships ready made. These tenders to build having been rejected because they were the higher, (the directors being obliged to take the lowest) the ships offered on those tenders were not built—they therefore cannot come at all into question in the present argument. The persons tendering, were hence not in the situation described by the hon. gentleman of persons who had actually built ships for the exclusive service of the company, and had been disappointed of engaging them. This may be taken as another instance of the way in which the hon. gentleman represents the proceedings of the court of directors.

The hon. gentleman complained that the committee of shipping had given no estimate of what they meant to allow to the owners now in question. He (the Chairman) had given on the last day of the court's meeting, a very sufficient reason for that omission. It was not the business of the committee to make the owners privy to what they proposed to do, and what they thought the owners should have. If the committee were to announce that they meant to allow a certain given sum, why the owners would take that as a basis on which to try to raise a further superstructure—in short, being so far put at ease, they could without hasarding any thing, contend for more. It was the business of the company to make the best bargain they could: but how could this be effected, if as the hon. gentleman insisted, the views of the committee and their mode of calculation were to be previously laid open to the public? All that he (the Chairman) could say was, that the directors were determined to give as little as

possible, and would keep down the allowances as low as they could. Within the last few days, the company had received tenders for new ships to be built, and the lowest of those tenders was 26*l.* per ton peace-freight. It was to be presumed that the persons proposing those tenders had made them as low as they could afford. Surely then, if 26*l.* per ton was an equitable freight for ships to be employed next year, something must be necessary in the present year for ships which are engaged to sail at 17*l.* 18*l.* or 19*l.* per ton peace freight. If 26*l.* was a fair price in the present time, how could the ships in question afford to sail at their old freights?

The hon. gentleman found fault because different rates of allowance were given to different ships. This in the nature of things must be the case; and if the hon. gentleman had adverted to the reason of it, his observation must have been spared. Ships were paid different rates for different voyages, because the cost of outfit is greater in some voyages than in others. The amount of allowance for instance to a ship for repairs and other disbursements upon the second voyage, when she is still very new, must be far more than would be required for a ship upon her fourth voyage, when she needs a heavy repair. This was the whole of the history of the case, and it accounted for that difference in the rate of allowance to different ships, which excited the hon. gent's observation, and which after all could refer only to war allowances; the freight in peace being by contract one and the same for all the voyages.

The hon. gentleman complained that there were no dates given to shew when a ship's service commenced or the length of time for which she received the war allowances. The hon. gentleman was quite mistaken in his assumption. All these dates were to be found precisely stated in the company's records, and if the hon. gent. had read those records he would have found this to be the fact.

The hon. gent. had made a computation of what the company would pay if they adopted this proposal of the court of directors; and had said that it would amount to somewhere between four and five hundred thousand pounds. He (the chairman) must beg to demur to any calculation produced by the hon. gent. until some satisfactory grounds were made out for his views upon the subject. To estimate the amount in the gross would lead to no certainty; but he (the chairman) could only say, that whatever the difference might be, the court might depend upon it, from the information which the directors had upon the subject, they would have to pay less in giving some additional allowance to the ships already in the

company's service than they must pay if they were obliged to take up other ships. This was a clear result from the whole of the case; upon that ground he would stand, and it was one of the grounds on which the measure was pressed on the consideration of the general court. If the hon. gent. supposed that there was any one member of the court of directors who wished to mislead the proprietors upon this subject, he was grossly mistaken. The directors had no wish whatever, of their own, upon the subject, unless that the company's interest might be consulted in the best manner. They were obliged to bring the measure forward, as in their view a matter of the most pressing urgency. They regretted the necessity of it in the year 1803; and they were actuated by the same feeling now. No member of the court, however active he might be, or however deeply interested in the welfare of the company, lamented the necessity of this measure more than he (the chairman) did: but there was in fact no other resource left than the expedient now proposed. Gentlemen might say a great deal about preserving the integrity of that system, and all that sort of argument, in which he agreed with them, as an abstract proposition: but if they meant to follow up their doctrine practically to all the extent to which it would bear upon the present ship-owners, he could not go along with them, because that would, in another and a worse way, affect the system itself. For if those owners could not sail with any thing like the peace-rate of freight now claimable, the consequences were inevitable: the company could not have the ships. They would be exposed to considerable inconvenience on this account. They must have recourse to another class of ships, and if the company were to employ new ships, even upon the same system, they would cost more than the old ones. This was the short state of the case; and, without wishing to tire the court by going into other observations in answer to the hon. gentleman's statements, many of which really had no bearing upon the question, and which, without inquiry, he might not be prepared to go satisfactory into. Ashamed also of detaining the court so long upon a subject which might be fully discussed in half an hour, he would rather sit down and hear what others had to say on the subject; but before he did so, he would, upon recollection, just advert to one or two points. Of the necessity of preserving the present shipping-system he had declared himself an advocate. Among the reasons which he had for being so, one was, the beneficial influence of it upon the finances of the company. This might be illustrated by a comparison of the rate of freight paid in

the last year of the old shipping system 1795, which was the second or third year of war, with the rate paid on the present system in 1815, twenty years afterwards, and the whole of that period, with hardly any intermission, a period of war in which the price of all things had risen enormously. It had been the practice of the company, under the old system, to judge of the rate of freight proper to be given for the season, by the cost and outfit of a new ship in that season, of which an estimate was regularly prepared by the master attendant. The practice of preparing such extracts as are useful for various purposes, is continued still. In 1795 the cost and outfit of a ship of 800 tons was £28,337. The rate of freight at that time, exclusive of some appendages, which are much the same at both periods, was about £37 per ton. In the year 1815 the cost and outfit of a ship of the same size was 38,515*l.*, and the rate of freight, including the same appendages, 32*l.* per ton. The cost of the ship is 10,000*l.* more, the rate of freight 5*l.* less; whereas if the freight had risen as the cost of building and outfit rose, which was the practice of the old system, the present rate must have been 50*l.* instead of 32*l.*, that is, it would have been above one half more. So that at the end of twenty years of war, when all things have exceedingly risen, the freight is 5*l.* less per ton, than at the beginning, and 18*l.* less than it would have been if the practice of the old system had continued. And the amount of this saving, upon the annual tonnage of the company, it will not be difficult to compute.

It could not here be the wish of the directors to change the present shipping system. But the company were now brought to a crisis when it was absolutely necessary to act either upon one or the other mode which was in question. It was for the court to judge which of these modes they would adopt. He must say on the part of the court of directors that there was no standing still upon the subject. Their leading object in bringing this matter before their constituents was the preservation of the system, and the benefit of the company. They laid the interest of the ship owners in the back ground. They had been actuated, he must be allowed again to say, by public considerations, and he must add it to be his firm persuasion that unless the services of the present ships were retained, the inconvenience to the company and to the system would be greater than any possible advantage they could derive from proceeding to enforce the existing contracts.

With these views, he strenuously opposed the amendment of the hon. gent; and he submitted that the court ought,

in justice to themselves and the company at large, to negative his proposition.

Mr. Lowndes requested permission to trespass on the time of the court for a few minutes. He must own he was thrown into a more awkward dilemma, than ever he was before in that court: for when he expected that the court of directors should not give the appointments of the company to their own relations, he felt that such a principle ought to apply to all men who were to do their duty fairly. Now on the present occasion, he felt pretty much in the same situation in which he had no doubt the directors were placed upon the subject of their patronage when a relation was in view. He, Mr. L. sat beside a very intimate friend of his, who was a great ship-owner, and he felt very awkward in giving a vote against his interests. But however, he would endeavour to act as an honest man, and he would not suffer his great friendship for his honourable friend to bias his candid opinion. With respect to the speech of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) he thought it one of the most luminous he had ever heard in that court. It was full of the marrow of argument. It was not like a dish of *alamode-bef*, here and there *marrow*, and a piece of *fat*—but it was in fact a *marrow-pudding* from beginning to end.—(Loud laughter.) He had often heard his hon. friend with great delight; but on the present occasion he had surpassed himself. But though he made this acknowledgement of the pleasure he felt from that speech, in some parts of it he differed from his hon. friend. In the first place, his speech contained an insidious attack upon the court of directors, as to the manner in which they connected themselves to the ship-owners; although he himself was one who supported the plan, but certainly to a limited extent, for the company to build their own ships. What did his hon. friend state upon this subject? Why, he stated in round numbers, that the court had voted a million of money for ship-building when only a single ship was proposed to be built. Now his hon. friend was rather incorrect there; for he did not consider where all this money was to come from. Having detected his friend in this error, he must be a little cautious in giving credit to many other things that he had stated, particularly when the hon. Chairman proved, that with regard to the subject of patronage in the appointment of captains to the company's own ships, the whole was only an illusion of his hon. friend's imagination. After this, he must be a little cautious of giving full weight to the arguments of his speech: and he must consider that the use of eloquence was frequently to make fiction like truth: and by the way if it was not for this faculty

what would become of special pleaders?—Why, they must give up their trade and go to begging. The business of a barrister was to make right appear wrong, and wrong, right,—just as he happened to be feed. Certainly it was his business to make the best of his case; and by splendid imagination and luminous rhetoric, to captivate the heart and carry his point. For himself he would rather chuse to deal with a man of plain common sense—what was called a matter-of-fact man—than with a dealer in splendid sophisms. With respect to the question before the court, there was one thing which the gentlemen who had spoken had not taken into their consideration,—namely, the immense difference between the price of materials for building ships now, and what they cost twenty years ago. Every body must know, that wood was a material necessary in building ships. Twenty years ago, the price of timber was about 3*l.* per load, whereas the price of it now was 12*l.* There was a difference therefore of nearly four times, in the article of building materials: but he begged to state, that it was a mistaken notion to suppose that the country was at peace; for that was the ground upon which the case was put. Could that be called peace, when a great general at the head of an army of 30,000 men, was now guarding the capital of the enemy, with whom the country had been at war? If this was peace, it was a *tortoise-shell* peace.—(Loud laughter.)—It was a sort of peace, which could not be expected to last. But he denied that it was in fact a peace; for upon what ground was it that the income tax was proposed to be continued? It was because the country was in that sort of *ambitious* state, neither in a state of war or peace. Could that be called a state of security, when the great enemy of mankind was still in existence, and might at any time break out upon us? This was Lord Castlereagh's peace, who proposed that the lion, or more properly speaking the *brar*, should be kept secure in his den; and no one could say the moment that this bear would break loose again, and renew his havoc amongst mankind.

He now came to the pith of the question. If the country was not at peace, the owners of ships could not be fixed at a peace rate of freight; and it was upon that ground, considering the complexion of political affairs, that he thought the question ought to undergo grave consideration before the measure was adopted. It certainly, however, was a most material consideration when coupled with the circumstance that every article of life had increased to a degree far beyond that which the cold mind of a cold calculator could have imagined. Who would have be-

lieved, twenty years ago, that timber, so necessary a material in ship-building, would have advanced to 12*l.* a load? He was informed that other things had increased in the same proportion, and were advanced far beyond the expectation of any calculator, and consequently it was very easy for the owners to be deceived in their speculation. He had been informed that for the last twelve years, the ship-owners had been losing considerably. If they had been losing, and the owners merely made 5 per cent., he thought in that case some consideration was due to their situation. Some consideration was due to them, at least, on account of the price of all materials connected with ship-building. It should be recollected that they made their first offers with reference to the then price of materials, and therefore, if the materials had unexpectedly risen in price, it would be hard to bind them to their contracts. When Mr. Goldsmid had been unfortunately deceived in his calculations it was echoed through all quarters that some consideration was due to his situation; the same argument which applied to his case would apply to that of the ship-owners; and those gentlemen who had offered as low as 17*l.* per ton in a season of peace were placed in a ruinous situation in consequence of a twenty years' war. It was manifest that they must sustain an incalculable loss from unforeseen events, which they could not controul. The very persons who were now contracting asked 26*l.* per ton. There was therefore a difference of 9*l.* per ton upon shipping in the course of twenty years. That was such an enormous difference that whether right or wrong something ought to be done in consideration of the change of times and circumstances. Certainly the situation of the ship-owners was extremely hard, and if possible they ought to be relieved. But then came the most difficult of all; and it was that in which he agreed with his honourable friend who declared that it was impossible for this court to give the redress sought for; because, in doing so, they must act directly opposite not only to an express act of parliament, but in opposition to a system followed up with so much success, and with so much benefit to the company for many years. He would be very glad with all his heart to give the ship-owners the redress which they required if he knew how it could be done, but the company in doing so, might be right in one point of view, and wrong in another. As my *Uncle Toby* said to little *Corporal Trim*, who said, I will give half my house as well as my purse—"True," said my *Uncle Toby*—"thou dost very right as a soldier, but wrong as a man."—(Laughter.) As a proprietor of India stock, he should be obliged

to give his vote against the ship-owners; but as a man of liberality, he was with them. After the quotations, and point blank statements of his hon. friend, none of which had been denied, he did not know how the court could get out of the difficulty. Facts were devilish stubborn things, and there was no possibility of getting over them. But, at the same time, there was a great deal of reason on the score of policy in the statement made by the honourable Chairman: and the company ought to consult their own interest in what they propose to do. They ought to consider the consequence which would necessarily result to themselves.—Some of the ships in the company's service were fourteen hundred tons burthen, properly manned and rigged, and admirably adapted in all respects for the company's service; and, above all, the owners were large capitalists. Now, the question was whether the company would give up this class of ships and this class of owners for a parcel of rickety, crazy, and ill-manned ships, and for a class of owners of little or no capital at all? It had always been considered a most important thing for the company to employ large in preference to small capitalists. So rich were the capitalists who owned some of these ships that his hon. friend said he would take a bond for £500,000 from any three of them. On the score of policy, it was certainly prudent for the company to employ large capitalists. This being the case he certainly thought it was better for the court to take time to turn themselves round, and not come too too early a decision upon so important a question, in the hope that unanimity, so essentially necessary in such cases, might prevail in the court. He thought that by pausing a little to consider the situation in which the company were, more service would be done than by coming to the question upon the resolution of the directors, subject to an amendment.—Firmly believing that delay would have a very beneficial effect, he hoped that the business would be postponed to some other day, in order to have some time to consider the subject. Certainly from the facts which he had heard, and from the alteration in the price of building materials for the last twenty years, he should be sorry to see the court reduced to the necessity of acting like *Shylock*, in the Merchant of Venice, by insisting upon "the bond, and nothing but the bond." The company no doubt might insist on "the pound of flesh;" but the question was whether they would "cut off their nose to be revenged of their face?" By enforcing the bond they must certainly subject themselves to great inconvenience. No doubt they were in a very awkward situation, and it was diffi-

cult to determine which course to take. They were something like the clergyman between the roasted pig and the pretty girl—(loud laughter.)—their inclinations pulling them both ways, but undetermined which appetite to indulge. It was certainly a very hard case upon an impoverished company, to put their hands into their pockets and take out so large a sum of money as this measure required. But then they were to consider whether they would not spend to spare; for as the hon. gentleman had truly stated, it would in the long run turn out to be a measure of economy. The ship-owners were undoubtedly in a very different situation on account of the enormous price of building materials, and the great increase of the wages of sailors: and these things must be taken into consideration, whether the present ships were detained or new ones employed. This being the case, he did hope and trust that time would be given to the proprietors to consider if there was not some more convenient mode of getting out of their dilemma. If the court came to a decision he certainly should not vote with the ship-owners, for he was one of those who, though he had a friend at stake, would not vote contrary to his principles. Having met with more attention than usual, on the present occasion, and received so impartial an hearing, he must acknowledge the high honour which the court had done him in imitating his own impartiality.

The Hon. Mr. Kinnaird said he should not have risen on the present occasion, but lest it might be supposed that there was any indisposition on the part of those who had, on more than one occasion, expressed themselves from a sense of duty, to offer their sentiments upon this subject. He therefore now offered himself to the notice of the court, that it might not be inferred he agreed with the court of directors upon this question. When the subject was introduced on Wednesday last, he viewed it as a very questionable point, and he would not then forejudge the question, but would reserve himself for the present debate. He did really believe that a more able and less inflammatory speech—a speech abounding more in facts which were within the knowledge of every director, and which might be within the knowledge of every proprietor—than that spoken by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was never delivered to any audience. The reasoning too, and the conclusions contained in it were drawn from the very documents under the eyes of the court. He spoke not in those terms of that speech, in order to flatter his hon. friend. He spoke not of his talents, great as they were; but of his sound judgment. His hon. friend had

not drawn upon his ingenuity, but upon his good sense; and if he was listened to by an impartial audience, who would attend to common sense, and who would forego every feeling which might have arisen in their hearts from partial or interested motives, they could not have heard the important speech addressed to them, without being deeply impressed with the weight of its matter. If the court had not been hitherto convinced, they must now be satisfied that the proposition of the court of directors was one that could not be maintained. He (Mr. K.) was convinced that the report contained abundant answers to every thing that could be urged in favour of the measure, and he was persuaded that if the company were to agree to this resolution, and present a petition to parliament thereon, it would not only be rejected by parliament, but the court would find that it could not be read in the House of Commons, without every member rising and saying, that the report of the committee was one tissue of reasoning for maintaining the shipping system as now kept up by the India company. A more able report he never read upon any subject. It was founded upon the most conclusive principles, and he could not point out a single exception which would excite any doubt whatever of the necessity of supporting that admirable system which had not only been enlogized in point of practice, but was found in principle the best adopted to the concerns of the company. A departure from it, in any instance had been found to be attended with the most injurious consequences. The report throughout contained the most cogent reasons for its inviolable preservation: and upon that report he would stand in determining this question. What was there, he asked, to support the proposition in defiance of the report? It was brought forward without a single reason or a single statement to justify the departure from the rule laid down by law. The utmost that had been urged was general usage; but the moment the report came to be read, there could not be found a single reason for maintaining that ground. What had the court of proprietors a right to expect from the directors to induce them to consent to this unprecedented measure? The least they had a right to expect was a statement of the case of every individual owner laid before them, in order that they might have some ground of excuse for going directly against that admirable rule which has been laid down. But what was the case? The proposition was made to the proprietors without any one of these particulars submitted to their notice. They were called upon to go to particulars generally to enable the court of directors to get rid of

the acts of parliament, which prevented them from relieving the owners, and they were to go in a lump—to do what?—not to relieve the proprietors from any of their burthens, but to break through a system adopted for many years, and to go to parliament to—do what? To induce them to grant a large sum of money to be at the disposal of the directors, according to their discretion. Was the sum of money mentioned? No, it was not. The court of directors did not think it necessary to tell the proprietors what was the amount of the sum they meant to go to parliament to ask for permission to take out of their pockets. They did not think it worth while, he presumed, to make any calculation. His hon. friend had made a calculation that the first year would cost £180,000, and that the least expense would be £500,000. What did the hon. chairman say in answer to his hon. friend's request upon this subject. In the first place, he denied his hon. friend's calculation: but then what reason did he give for withholding this information from the proprietors? Why, least the ship-owners should become acquainted with the amount of allowance intended to be given them. What situation were the proprietors in, if they were to be refused this information? What! Were they to be told that the ship-owners demanded additional freights to an enormous amount; some of them perhaps ten or fifteen thousand pounds each; and yet the proprietors were to have no information as to the whole extent of the demand? If this was the way in which the court was to be treated, they were indeed reduced to a very degrading situation. There must be some secret system—some manœuvring going forward, with respect to which it seemed to be convenient to keep the proprietors in the dark. There was not one single statement of the amount of this evil. Not only did the directors refuse to tell the proprietors what the sum was, but they would not even give them any notion of it, within ten thousand pounds. It was to be left entirely to the direction of the directors, and they were to be at liberty to dispose of the company's money just as they pleased. His hon. friend had very truly stated that this proposition was against the bye-laws, and against the act of parliament: but how did the hon. chairman answer all this? Why by telling the proprietors "that that might be all very true; but unless you, the proprietors, give us this discretion your affairs will come to a stand." Would the hon. chairman venture to go to the House of Commons, and tell that body, that if they did not give the court of directors a discretion beyond the law, that they could not carry on the affairs of the company? Surely

the hon. chairman would hardly have the courage to do that. The hon. chairman confessed that at present the directors had no power to exercise this discretion, and that, therefore, they must go to parliament to ask them to give this discretion. But did the directors pretend to prove that there was any necessity for this discretion? Why, if the directors thought proper to ask for this discretion, it was but decent that they should shew some reason why they should have it. The very object of the present system was to divest the directors of all discretion in these matters; and yet the directors themselves told the court that it was one of the most odious things to take away their discretion; and they grounded this observation upon their own virtuous and honourable motives. Now he (Mr. K.) thought that this was a discretion too dangerous to be left in the hands of any set of men, however honourable and virtuous they might be, because it was impossible to say that they were free from the influence of temptation. The hon. chairman's speech was full of the most extraordinary inconsistencies he had ever heard of. He, the hon. chairman, said it was almost impossible not to foresee, that at the end of the war very great changes would take place, and extraordinary difficulties would occur. These, he said, were distinctly foreseen; and yet foreseeing all these difficulties, the directors entered into contracts with different ship-owners. They foresaw all these difficulties, and yet they did not at all provide for them. "Those difficulties," said the hon. chairman, "were quite clear—we foresaw them, and we foresaw that this must be the remedy for them." Now, if this had been the fact, he wished to know how the court of directors could confine themselves to that which they did in 1803? Why did they then go to parliament, and why did they consent that they should be restrained so clearly and positively in their conduct? If they foresaw this evil, why did they not then represent it to parliament? and why did parliament restrict them within certain limits? Surely if they had foreseen those difficulties, they could easily have provided against them; and if they had not foreseen them, why should the act of parliament be so cautious? The reason was quite obvious. They had not, in fact, foreseen these difficulties. What was the answer given to his hon. friend when he read the act of parliament which restrained any additional allowance to the fixed rate of peace freight? Why, the hon. director met it by saying, "aye, but here is one act of parliament against another." His hon. friend contended that this act allowed no exception from the general rule; and then the hon.

chairman said, "Here is one act against another, and although the act relied upon by Mr. Hume, does lay down the positive rule, yet here is another act which makes exceptions from that general rule." But the hon. chairman did not condescend to consider the meaning or the words of the act of parliament; instead of which he referred to the report of the committee of 1803, and insisted that that report was made under precisely similar circumstances to those which existed at present, and that it was framed in the confident expectation of a very long peace. But the hon. chairman's argument founded upon the report itself failed him, when the act of parliament came to be considered; for the act made the case ten times stronger against the hon. chairman's position. The hon. chairman relied upon the circumstance of the report being drawn up with a view to peace: but what did the act of parliament say? We woud concede to you any thing in conformity to these views: you who have accompanied your application with such reasons as you have stated, must now be told that there shall be no exception on the termination of war—no, says the act of parliament, there shall be no exception; you must take care and abide by the positive provisions, whatever they may be; we will only have this power given to you, with a view to actual war, or preparations for war: and if you find yourself at the end of a war, to be in any difficulty we will oblige you to go on as if there had been no peace." This was what was told to the directors by the legislature, who expressly guarded themselves against the variation of prices following the termination of war. The hon. chairman had said, that tenders had been recently made at 26*l.* per ton, and that the directors had proposed to offer this as a peace-rate of freight to the owners.

The *Chairman* here interposed, and said, that he did not mean to give any opinion on the subject. All he said was that this was the lowest tender which had been made.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said he had also understood the hon. chairman to say, that the directors approved of 26*l.* as an equitable rate of peace-freight. He (Mr. K.) knew that there had been a great variety of tenders made: some even as high as 33*l.* Certainly the directors would be bound by law to close with the lowest tender: but what security would the court have against a similar application to this court two or three years hence, if it should turn out that those who had now made a tender at 26*l.* per ton had been mistaken in their calculations? Was the hon. chairman prepared to say that he would not come three years hence and state that those who had contracted now

were unable to perform their contracts because they were mistaken in their calculations? If a precedent was good now, it would equally hold good at another time. The argument urged now was that the owners had made their contracts upon false calculations. This was the plain proposition upon which the claims for additional allowance was founded. If the hon. chairman was not prepared to say that the like application would not be made three or four years hence, it would be something like an act of injustice towards those who should now be employed; for if the precedent was good it would be treating one set of contractors in a different way from that in which others were treated. Much had been said about this system: what was the system, and what were the advantages of it? In the first place it gave the directors no discretionary power, and it secured to the company ships at a certain fixed rate of freight. It gave to the company the power of taking up contracts for time. What was its next advantage? It was a system of open contract which was not only beneficial to the parties who were to be served, but also to those who gave their services. The object of it was to produce a fair and open competition to all those who were desirous of engaging in the company's service; and the principal advantage of it to the company was, that it obliged those who entered their service to bind themselves by solemn contracts to perform their engagements, so that they might be all treated alike, and there might be no afterclaps. The object of these contracts was to prevent the company being at any time exposed to the vicissitudes of uncertain engagements, and to secure for a certain time, under all circumstances, the services of ships at a positive fixed rate of freight. The excellence of the system was that the owners could be compelled to perform their engagements under all difficulties. There was no power, either in the court of directors, or the court of proprietors, to absolve the owners from their engagements. For in vain would such contracts be entered into if the parties had at all times the power of breaking them: and yet this was what was proposed by the court of directors. There could not be a plainer rule of conduct than to call upon these parties to give up their contracts if they did not think proper to perform them; but upon condition of their being answerable for the consequences. Who were to be benefitted by this proceeding? Why the ship-owners alone. They were to be at liberty to break their contracts because they were too advantageous to the court of proprietors. Suppose they had been disadvantageous to the company, would any one endure the

proposition that the court of directors were at liberty to break their contracts with the owners? Surely, then, if the same rule was to bind the company it ought equally to bind the owners. Both parties entered into the contract for better or for worse. If the company could not be delivered from a disadvantageous contract without the grossest injustice, all the company asked was, that the same principle should be applied to the owners: but, no, that was not the proposition. The company were to take all risks upon themselves; and if the chances happened to be in their favour, it was all very well: but if unfavourable they must patiently endure all the consequences: while on the other hand, the moment the owners found their contracts to be ruinous, that moment were they to be at liberty to break them with impunity. They might keep them so long as they enjoyed the advantage; but the moment that fortune frowned upon them, they were to be absolved from all responsibility.—There were two distinct grounds upon which he objected to this proposition, and they were entirely distinct. In the first place there had yet been no reason given for its adoption. The proposition was to relieve men who after a solemn consideration of the contracts into which they had entered, came to the court to demand permission to give up their contracts, or have such additional allowances as would be equivalent to the sacrifices they must make, if their contracts were rigidly performed. As to the principles of this, in the abstract, his objections might possibly be removed, if any sufficient reason could be given. But none such had yet been assigned. The court knew nothing of the circumstances of the ship-owners. Did they come to the court in *forma pauperis*, in order to appeal to the *humanity* of the court? or did they come to demand this as a right? To these questions no answer had been given. All that the court had was the solemn assurance of the court of directors that these additional allowances were necessary. But why should the court depart from a fixed general rule, without a sufficient explanation of the necessity for that departure? Did the court of directors suppose that the House of Commons would permit this measure to go forward upon their bare statement of its necessity? The court were told that the directors acted, to a certain degree, upon their responsibility, and that their conduct was open to investigation. No doubt the directors might be conscious of their own good intention; but how could the proprietors fairly consider this subject, unless they were allowed some grounds to proceed upon? It was very likely that the court of directors, when they enter-

ed into contracts with the owners, acted upon principles of equity and justice: but if the terms which they made were liable at all times to be broken, accordingly as times and circumstances altered, of what use were such contracts at all? If the principle now contended for was a proper one it should be fairly recognized by act of parliament. Let it be adopted as a rule that the owners might, under such and such circumstances avoid their contracts, and that under other particular circumstances they should be held good, and then he would be quite satisfied, because then the company would know what they had to expect. But there was an express act of parliament, prohibiting this principle and declaring that it should have no effect except in the case of actual war, or preparations for war. "There," said the hon. chairman, "there was no occasion for that because the act of parliament of the 39th of George III, already granted that permission." As that was the case, said the directors, we need not go to parliament for additional powers, because the report went upon the ground of peace. But it was very extraordinary that the act of parliament proceeded upon the idea of their being a state of war. "We are cautious," said the legislature, "because we cannot say there is a state of peace; and therefore it is that we say, you shall not have the power of granting additional allowances, except in a state of actual war, or preparation for war."—But here was the extraordinary situation of the case. The directors took upon themselves to say that provisions and stores would not fall to such a price so as to make these beneficial contracts for the owners. He begged to ask upon what grounds did they proceed—how were they to apportion the allowances with any principle of justice towards the company? It was proposed to take each contract into consideration. The directors were to allow the owners all the profits which they might have made during the existence of their contracts for four or five years, perhaps, out of the six; and then for the sixth, they were to give them the additional allowances. Could there be a more unjust principle than this? He would suppose that some of the contracts were made for six years. Four out of those six were years of extraordinary profit, but the next two would be years of loss, and for those two the owners were to have all manner of indulgence, without any reference whatever to the profits of former years. Now, he (Mr. K.) in order to be satisfied that the owners were intitled to any relief at all for those years, must know whether their profits did not exceed any losses they might have sustained.

The Chairman said, that there was a

certain fixed principle of allowing something to the owners for a first, second, third or fourth voyage.

Mr. Kinnaird said, he appealed to the court, whether this was not a most extraordinary thing, that they were to be told there was a certain principle for regulating these cases. This was rather inconsistent with the information which the proprietors had outside the bar; for they were told that there was no fixed principle.

The Chairman said, he thought he had explained this already.

Mr. Kinnaird said, that there was to be a principle for regulating precisely the profits of the owners according to the number of voyages. Now, here was rather an extraordinary case. This was the very principle against which he was contending. The system upon paper was this:—You, the ship-owner, before you enter into the contract with us, are to make up your mind as to the price for which you can afford to hire your ship for a given time. You are to state the terms by which you mean to be bound. But what was the doctrine now contended for, and the principle admitted by the hon. Chairman?—Why it was this:—yes, it is very true your contract is so and so, but we will allow you so much additional for your second voyage, so much for your third—and so on until the contract is expired. But for what reason was this done? Why because the owners said truly, they could not perform their contracts without such allowances. What!—were the company to act upon the evidence merely of the ship-owners themselves?—Were they to take their information from an interested party who might find it convenient to make out a case of great hardship and distress? But why were the company to confine their calculations merely to the losses of the owners, without at the same time casting up their certain gains? If the directors were to make a calculation of what the owners lost in three years as a mode of average, why were they not also to make a calculation of the profits of the three preceding years? Really this was a most alarming principle, in the dispensation of justice. The company were to have an enormous sum taken out of their pockets to indemnify the owners for the losses of money which they had calculated upon making by their contracts. They were to pocket all the advantage of a winning game, and to be indemnified for a losing one: and yet the hon. chairman called this, "acting upon principles of equity and justice, towards the owners." Really, he never heard such words so grossly misapplied. What!—the owners were to come, at the end of three or four voyages, and claim a sum of three or four thousand pounds each for their own miscalculations! surely the

court of proprietors would open their eyes and arrest the progress of so ruinous a system. Well, admitting the necessity of doing something for the owners, that would bring him to his second objection, which was to the enormous discretionary power with which it was proposed to vest the directors in the disposition of so large a sum of money for the relief of the owners. Surely if the proprietors were to adopt the principle that some relief was necessary, the least they had a right to expect was some certain ascertained mode of administering the relief. What was the case submitted to the court by the court of directors? Here was a certain set of gentlemen who had contracted for a certain number of ships, in the confident expectation of making large fortunes by their contracts; many of them had amassed considerable wealth; but if they had not, they were upon every principle of law, bound to take the loss upon their contracts. If they had contracted too low, it was their own fault, they must take the loss, for they entered into their engagements upon the chance of variation in the prices of stores. The court, however, must presume, until the contrary was shewn, that they had derived great advantage during a certain portion of the time for which they had contracted. Well,—but the court was now in this situation, that the owners refused to fulfil the rest of their bargain, and were content to pay the penalties, as the wisest course they could pursue. But it was then said, that it was in the power of the company, if they chose, to continue them in their service, by paying them the difference of the price which it must cost the company to take up other ships: and then the court of directors applying to the court of proprietors without any other reason for the proceeding, than that it would be cheaper to enable the present owners, by reasonable assistance to perform their contracts, than it would be to enter into new ones. Cheapness was entirely out of the question; for it was not 1000*l.* one way or the other, which was a consideration with the court. No doubt, the court would rather pay 200,000*l.* than 500,000*l.*; but the question was whether or not the shipping system should be inviolably preserved? For his part he would rather preserve the system under any disadvantage than allow 100,000*l.* to be paid in the manner proposed. But the hon. chairman, insisted that by this measure the company would not only save money, but it would preserve their system. Really, he could not comprehend the force of the argument; for it was no less than this. You must violate the system, in order to keep it inviolable,—you must destroy it, in order to preserve it!—The hon. gentleman's argument involved a

complete contradiction; for he could not possibly maintain his first position without destroying the other. The principle which applied to all other transactions of the like kind in the mercantile world, applied to this. The maxim of the system was open competition. An honest and well-intending ship-owner meaning to act conscientiously toward the company, had a right to say to his speculating neighbour, "you have offered much too low: I know you cannot afford to hire your ships at such a price. I hope you will suffer for it, for you really hurt the trade; for it is a mere speculation of yours. It is a deception upon those who employ you; and you have prevented those from entering the service who would perform their contracts conscientiously." Now, this was really the evil of the system, and it was no argument to say, that those who gave up their contracts would be supplied by others in their place; for if the company encouraged this principle of allowing men to give up their contracts, it would destroy the system of open competition, and would place the company continually in the power of the ship-owners. Admitting it to be true, that the present ship-owners could not sail at the price stated, what protection had the company from the continual operation of this evil? If by the present competition, the company gave the owners too low a price, and they were given to understand that if their speculation failed, the company would give them money to enable them to carry it on, the company would be always exposed to the inordinate demands of the owners; and this was the argument of the hon. chairman, for he candidly told the court, that they must be placed in this situation if fresh contracts were entered into; therefore, it was clear that the company were placed completely in the power of the ship-owners, for the hon. chairman openly used the argument himself, and said, "if you do not adopt this mode of satisfying the demands of the owners, you must be obliged to send your goods out in a ruinous and bad description of ships." But he should expect, in common candour and common deference to the proprietors, a better answer to this proposition than had been given. The case was urged upon the ground of economy. That was the argument, and the sole one, upon which it was pressed; but he wanted to know what there was to prevent the company from exacting the performance of the contracts from those who did not chuse to go through with them? Why was this to be left to the discretion of the court of directors, whether they would prosecute the ship-owners or not? At present, he wished to know on what grounds these contracts

were to be given up, unless it was with reference to the particular circumstances of each individual case. If a ship-owner made a large profit from his ship, he should look with a very different eye to the situation of the man who had been dealing with the company only for two years, and during a period when the whole severities of a war were pressing upon him. This was the view in which he would wish the situation of each individual owner to be considered; but he could not consent to the establishment of one sweeping precedent, which would at all times be called into operation, under similar circumstances, without any reference whatever to the particular grounds of its application. The hon. chairman had contended, this measure was proposed precisely upon the precedent of the year 1803, but he (Mr. K.) denied that was a precedent, and he objected altogether to the doctrine of precedents, because it tended to confirm that which was originally bad in principle. But, in fact, the reasons for which the measure of 1803 was adopted, totally failed at the present time.

From what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) very serious alarms were excited in his mind with regard to the shipping committee, whose proceedings appeared to be extremely irregular. His hon. friend had, with great research, found out different opinions in different parts of the service. He had found out Mr. Adam had on one occasion told the company that they might grant allowances, and that the directors might regulate them according to their own discretion; and yet in several years afterwards he gave a very different opinion. He did not wish to decide the question, whether Mr. Adam's opinion was as good as his hon. friend's, or to set up his hon. friend's opinion against that of Mr. Adam; but he thought that the opinion of any man of common sense was as good as that of any lawyer upon such a subject. He wished to ask the court what the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet was, if the opinion of Mr. Adam was right? or, in other words, what was the opinion of Mr. Adam if Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet was right? The opinion of that learned gentleman appeared to him to be a very sound one; but he would undertake to say, that the opinion of Mr. Adam, in the year 1807, was not borne out by the opinion of the present standing counsel of the company, for he took it to be impossible for the hon. chairman, with all his ingenuity, to reconcile these two opinions. The hon. chairman took occasion of giving the court an instance of his hon. friend's imputed want of candour in the mode of treating the subject; and according to

the maxim *ex uno disce omnes*, he formed his opinion of the whole from one. The court might apply the same maxim to the speech of the hon. chairman, and from one they might judge of the whole of his sentiments. He (Mr. K.) gave the hon. chairman great credit for taking the words of his hon. friend in a literal sense, when he said, that he believed the present shipping committee had not read the report of the shipping committee of 1803. It was very true his hon. friend had said so; but it was only as a charitable interpretation of the conduct of the present shipping committee, who, he said, could not possibly have read the report of the committee of 1803; for if they had, they could not have subscribed the report which contained such invincible reasons against their own proceedings. His hon. friend had said, that the committee would not come armed against themselves, as they really did when they rested upon that report. The hon. director had alluded to the case of the Astell in answer to what his hon. friend had said, but the explanation given, was very unsatisfactory. For his own part, he thought, that in that case, the act of parliament had been grossly violated; for, in that case, a different rate of freight was given from that which was given to the ship in lieu of which it was substituted. He would be glad to know by what authority an additional rate was then given, in prejudice to other owners? for he was now speaking on behalf of the ship-owners only; and this, in fact, was the real drawn question. It was not with parsimonious views that he objected to this measure. He stood up alike for the company as for the ship-owners; and therefore he should propose, as the only safe remedy that could be pursued, in order to preserve the principle of the system, that the penalties should be enforced, and then that the ships should be thrown open amongst the owners, and fresh contracts entered into. It was not his wish, from parsimonious views, in order that the company might profit by them, that he opposed the present measure. His object was to stand up for the ship-owners in general who were connected with the India company, and whose interests were in general identified with them, because he thought that by so doing the company would attach to their interests persons of consideration and character. This, he thought, was the most prudent course to pursue, as well for the protection of the system as for the advantage of the owners; and he was quite sure that the interests of the company and the owners at large was so much the same, that if the system was departed from, each would depart from their

own interests. If the proposition he should make was not adopted, there could be only two reasons given for it. The one was, that it would be more economical to act the other way. If this argument were urged, then he would ask the directors to state what was the amount of the evil? At present, they had given no statement of the amount. If the plan he should propose was adopted, there would be no necessity for going to parliament, nor any necessity for breaking through the system. Breaking through the system was admitted by the hon. chairman himself to be an evil. Therefore he did fairly assert that this was not a question between the proprietors and the directors, and he should propose that the point should be discussed, with a view to the ultimate interests of the company. He should recommend that the directors should make a calculation of what would be the difference between the expense of the plan proposed, and the maintenance of the system as it was now established by law. If they should decide in favour of the established system, there might be a loss of money, but a loss of money only, and that occasioned by a variation of prices not foreseen. On the other hand, if they pursued the other plan, they would break through the system itself, and they would do what, in his opinion, was as bad; they would expose themselves to the ridicule and the hostility of the House of Commons, for they would never consent to the measure of putting into the hands of the directors a large sum of money to be distributed at their discretion; and certainly he, for one, would advise the directors to look at the case seriously in that point of view; for however pure their discretion might be, it would be extremely unwise for them to take upon themselves the odious responsibility of dispensing among the ship-owners so large a sum as £200,000. For their own sakes they ought not to lay themselves open even to the imputation of improper motives; and this was one of those cases where discretion and the use of money coming together, produced very dangerous consequences. It appeared to him, therefore, to be wise in the directors not to place themselves in that situation. It was even the wish of the proprietors that the directors should be placed beyond the reach of suspicion, to which they would inevitably be exposed if they took upon themselves this awful discretion. He advised them therefore, by all means, to adhere strictly to their established system, for although the other might be safe, yet this was safest. They should make a calculation of what the difference would be in the one case and the other,

and avoid by all means any appeal to parliament, who, they might be sure, would not second their wishes in breaking down a system, the perfection of which was that it admitted of no exception. He concluded by stating, that he felt himself bound to support the amendment of his hon. friend, because he thought this course was for the interest of the company, whose interests were inseparable from those of the ship-owners.

Mr. R. Jackson rose to propose a motion of adjournment, on account of the lateness of the hour, and his unwillingness at such an hour to occupy the time of the court at the length to which he felt himself bound to address the proprietary. He had no personal convenience to consult; but after what had occurred in the course of this debate, he thought it would be expedient for the court to adjourn for a time, in the hope that some other measure might be fallen upon, more congenial to the general sentiments of the court than the one now proposed. Unanimity was a desirable object, but which he feared could not be attained under the present circumstances of the case, and therefore he should hope that the court would accede to a motion of adjournment in order to have the matter more deliberately considered, and that some other expedient should be proposed, more likely to give general satisfaction. He therefore moved, "that this debate be adjourned until this day week." He had strong hopes that some measure might be adopted for the relief of the owners, without violating the sacredness of the system. Above all things he should recommend the court to abstain from going to parliament, where they might expect the subject would undergo that discussion which would neither be agreeable nor creditable to the court of directors. If the question were now pressed, it would not be said to be a fair decision; for many of the most respectable proprietors had left the court on account of the lateness of the hour, and indeed it would be rather indecent to press a decision in their absence. With these views, he moved the adjournment.

Mr. Lowndes seconded the motion, and urged the propriety of steering between Scylla and Charybdis; recommending to the court to act upon the good sense contained in the maxim, "*in medio tutissimus ibis*." Unanimity could not be hoped for upon the present question, which tended entirely to break down the company's system; and agreeing in the good sense of his hon. and learned friend's observations, he thought it would be prudent to withdraw the present motion, with a view to have the question reconsidered on a future day, in a less excep-

tionable shape. His objection was founded upon the principle of resisting the establishment of a precedent, which in the result must be attended with the worst consequences to the company.

The *Chairman* rose to explain. He must say, that an adjournment of the question at this late season of the year would be attended with great inconvenience. If he saw any necessity for it, he would readily acquiesce in the motion, but as it appeared to him there was no solid reason for further delay, he thought it would be improper to consent to a postponement. The subject had been very fully discussed, and he could discover no advantage likely to arise from further adjournment. The time of the present direction was now but short, and he did not see the possible chance of arriving at a different conclusion from that which the court were now prepared to form. Postponement would be only an interruption for a time of that proceeding, which the necessity of the case required. It might give an opportunity to some gentlemen of expressing their sentiments, which might as well now be expressed, and could not make the case plainer than it was. The hon. gentleman who spoke last admitted that there was a necessity in point of principle for relieving the ship-owners; but what did the hon. gentleman propose? He proposed that the company should make the present owners forfeit their bonds, and should throw open the contracts they had to the body of owners, in order that fresh engagements might be entered into, and the hon. gentleman said it would be the best way to put an end to the present contracts, because, in so doing, the system would be preserved, and it would be attended only with a loss to the owners themselves. But the hon. gentleman seemed to have forgotten what the consequences of such an expedient would be to the company. With respect to them, it would only be one of the inconveniences they would have to sustain, that they would be divested of a class of ships which they could not, without a long interval of time, command elsewhere. For if the ship-owners were treated in the rigorous way he suggested, though it was true they might patiently bear the loss which they must sustain, that is, the loss of the employment of their ships by the company, and in any other line for which they were not adapted, being indeed fitted solely for the company's service, yet as the same ships would be the readiest which the company could employ, it was not to be expected the owners would re-let them below the price of the day, which would be more than the allowance now in contemplation to be given. It was easy to say, "throw open the contracts and

make new ones." But suppose all the owners of shipping should take the alarm at such a proceeding, and no one should offer to enter into the company's service upon any terms that could be advantageously accepted, in what situation would the company then be? Why, they would have divested themselves of a whole class of ships which they could not replace without submitting to larger sacrifices than they were now called upon to make. The question for the consideration of the general court was, whether they would drive the present owners to throw up their contracts, and place themselves under the necessity of resorting to new contracts upon more disadvantageous terms. Supposing the present owners disposed to make fresh tenders after such treatment, would they not naturally insist, would they not have a right to insist upon the present rate of freights? They would have that right, and if the company did not comply with their terms they must go without those ships, and supply their wants in any other inadequate way that remained, or suspend their trade. If this mode of dealing was adopted towards them, it might then indeed be truly said that the company were in the power of the owners as to the amount of their tenders. The course recommended by the directors was proposed with the view of avoiding that situation. They thought they consulted the interest of the company in proposing to give to the owners such reasonable allowances short of the present rates of freight, as might enable them to sail their ships, and thus to secure their services to the company. The suggestion of the hon. gentleman might approach nearer to the rigid letter of the existing contracts, though not entirely, because the owners might be prosecuted for the loss of the service of their ships, but the expedient perferred by the directors was on the whole a great deal more safe. For what was the effect apprehended from it? The infringement, it was said, of the present shipping system. What would be the operation? Relief only to the present ships. New engagements would be made on the established principle of a permanent peace freight. And this sort of exigency which had now occurred at the end of thirteen years, could not occur again till not only the present peace, but the war that should follow it, should come to an end—a period, it might be hoped, of many years, during all which, the system would be safe; and it would be left to the circumstances of the peace that should follow the next war, to determine what was then fit to be done. Was there not here pretty good security for the system?

It was not, indeed, easy to explain in

a few words all the bearings and dependencies of this question. But the short state of the case was, that the company would be relieved from all that trouble and difficulty which he had pointed out, by following the expedient now proposed. This was not so much the concern of the directors, as of the owners and of the proprietors. With respect to himself, he had no personal interest in the subject; whatever might be the advantages or difficulties of either alternative in view, he could share but little in them, as he was, in the usual rotation, about to retire from the direction. The responsibility, indeed, which might attach to him for the part he had taken in this affair, he would by no means shrink from. He had no motives for his conduct, but those of a public nature. He did not wish to bring unpopularity and odium on the present shipping, by straining it to a point never in contemplation when it was adopted. He did not wish to bring ruinous loss on the owners, where the company's interest, instead of requiring or benefiting by that step, would also be injured, and he believed the court of directors acted under the same views and impressions. If it were surmised that there was any shipping interest generating this measure, it was an unfounded unworthy suspicion, and a hard return for the honest performance of duty. The court thought the measure was grounded upon expediency and policy: and was that which seemed best calculated in the result to benefit the company. They looked to the necessity of the case; and after considering the subject in its different views, they resolved upon that which seemed to be the wisest course to pursue. Looking to the precedent of 1803, they went entirely upon the same general grounds upon which the measure of that time proceeded; the ship-owners did now as they did then, lay their case before the court of directors. It was precisely a case of the same nature as the former one. It required relief at least as much, and the court seeing there was only a choice of difficulties, chose the alternative which they thought had less of evil and more of good than the other, and in which they felt themselves fortified by the principle and the practice of 1803. The act of that year had properly limited its own operation to the case before it, and here was an additional security to the system, that the consent of parliament to any subsequent measure of the same sort was necessary; and hence the proposal now brought forward to apply for the sanction of the legislature in a case which, however it might be attempted to distinguish it, was precisely the same in its nature and principle, and therefore equally recommended by sound discretion. He

wished to stop himself from making any further observations upon the subject. He believed that all the consideration which it could require, had been bestowed on it by the directors, and they would come to no better conclusion than that which they had submitted to their constituents, upon all the grounds already stated. And all those grounds having been already discussed, he certainly thought there was no occasion for suspending the debate any longer; but it was for the court to judge whether they would now go on or not. He could only repeat, that delay at this late season of the year would be very inconvenient, and the more inexpedient when no solid advantage could be derived from further deliberation. The question was clear and intelligible, and he could not doubt the success of the application, if it were brought under the due consideration of the legislature.

Mr. Jackson explained that he had suggested the adjournment in order that his hon. friend's (Mr. K's.) proposition might be matured. He did not say, however, that his hon. friend's suggestion actually met with his own (Mr. J's) approbation. But as his hon. friend had put it hypothetically, it certainly deserved consideration. At all events, he thought any expedient would be better than that of going to parliament. It was for the court to judge how far it was advantageous, at this time of day, to press the question, when it was known that most of the proprietors had withdrawn, and when most of the gentlemen present were known to have an interest in the question. He did say, that a question involving the interests of so many proprietors, ought to be decided by the greatest number that could be collected together; and a delay of three or four days, more or less, was not a consideration which ought to influence the decision of the court.

Mr. Stewart Hall thought that as the company had acted unanimously on former occasions, they ought to act equitably now. The ship-owners having come forward in a candid and open manner to state their claims upon the company, he thought the company were bound to give the subject due consideration: and if they found their case to be really such as had been represented, they would act justly towards them, by granting what the direction should think right and equitable. As to the system, and as to the act of parliament, little need be said, and that little would be sufficient for all purposes: namely, that there would be no departure from principle, nor any transgression of the act of parliament, in applying to the legislature to grant that which they had formerly granted. He had felt a good deal

for the court of directors, in consequence of what had been said upon the subject of discretion. He believed that the court of directors had always done their duty by the proprietors to the best of their judgment: and if it had been their habit at all times to do their duty according to the best exercise of their own discretion, he could not conceive upon what principle the court ought now to distrust them, in the exercise of that discretion with which it was now proposed to vest them. They acted upon their responsibility, and their conduct was always open to the inspection of those who suspected their integrity. A number of expressions had been used in the course of the debate, which tended to excite a prejudice against the directors, and which appeared to him to be unjustifiable. It was insinuated, that in submitting this measure to the court, they were influenced by the desire of extending their own patronage and of claiming a discretion for purposes of abuse. It was insisted that the greatest jealousy ought to be entertained of their conduct, and that they should be watched with the most scrupulous suspicion. Now really these observations did not come home to his feelings, either from what he had read or heard of the conduct of the court of directors. For his part he thought it was absolutely necessary, that the court of directors should have that discretion which every man wished to exercise, when he wished to discharge a conscientious duty. He made this observation because he felt that the best interests of the company would be sacrificed unless the greatest confidence was placed in the integrity and good intentions of the directors. Most heartily did he wish to see a perfect agreement and harmony subsisting between the proprietors and their executive body; he therefore deprecated the idea, that there should be any jealousy excited against them; and he was very sorry to find, that reflections, as lamentable as they were unjust, had been frequently dealt out to them—(name! name! from several voices.)—He did not wish to say, from what quarter those reflections had been thrown out; probably some of them might not have arisen from any other source than the heat of debate; but he would wish that gentlemen who spoke in that court, would feel that even in the heat of debate, there was some deference to be observed toward the executive body. The chairman had, in his opinion most satisfactorily explained the grounds upon which this measure was proposed. Those grounds appeared to him to be conclusive, and therefore he conceived that the court might determine the question without any adjournment, and God knew there had been enough said upon it, to satisfy

any reasonable person on the expediency and necessity of the measure.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he should have thought, that the motive which had induced him to propose an adjournment, would have been met by a corresponding feeling on the part of those who opposed it. The only motive which he had in recommending to the court the adoption of this course, was the sincere desire of seeing unanimity prevail between all parties upon this important subject: but since the hon. gentleman who spoke last, and those who thought with him, chose to urge the present mode of proceeding against the sense of what he trusted was the majority of the court upon this subject, he should avail himself of the opportunity, late as it was, of recording his protest against the principles and doctrines which had been held out that day. The hon. gentleman affected a great desire to see unanimity and cordiality prevail between the court of directors and the court of proprietors. The hon. gentleman must forgive him, if he did not give him credit for the sincerity of his assertion; and he (Mr. J.) complained of him and of others in being totally indifferent to the unanimity of the court, when he and they compelled the court at so late an hour of the day, to come to a decision upon a question involving so many important consequences to the company. One would have thought that convenience and propriety would have induced those gentlemen to acquiesce in a proposition which had for its object, that which the gentlemen affected to promote. But as the hon. gentlemen seemed not disposed to concur with him, he felt it to be his duty to enter his protest, and record his sentiments upon the measure now proposed, in order that it might not be afterwards said on any future occasion, that he tamely stood by, and saw the violation of that system, towards which he bore a parental feeling, and saw a precedent established pregnant with the worst consequences to the company. In this point of view, he owed it to himself, and to the court, to trouble the proprietors with some few observations. The hon. Chairman had said, that there was some existing act of parliament which dispensed with the contracts of the owners in time of war. He should be glad to know what act of parliament, and in what section it was, that this power of dispensation was given to the court of directors? For the hon. director neither gave the date of the act of parliament, nor the section in which that power was contained. Even the report and the resolution framed upon that report, which was the subject of the discussion, were utterly silent upon that principle, which was now recognized by the hon. chairman. Until he should be informed, that there was such an act

of parliament as that alluded to, which gave the directors the power of dispensing with a fair and open competition, he should presume the law of 1795 to be the law of the East India Company, and that public contracts entered into under that law, were imperative upon the directors, and all persons connected with them. The first proposition submitted to the court, amounted to no more than this: whether those who entered into contracts with the company should have all the profit of their contracts accompanied by an indemnification against all the losses? This was the whole scope and end of the proposition. But the question was, first whether the court would preserve that system which was alluded to in the resolution of the court in 1803, and afterwards in the act of parliament founded thereupon? Or whether the occasion which was now offered to the court had as much reference, in point of analogy, to the proceedings of 1803, as would incline an infraction of the system, by the measure now proposed? In order to support this latter branch of the question, the directors were obliged to contend that the system was not infringed upon in the year 1803. If this was so, why then should there be all that cautious arrangement? Why that anxiety expressed in the report of the year 1803, for the preservation of the system, and why was the like anxiety expressed in the act of parliament passed on that occasion? The reason was obvious. The legislature said, this shall not be drawn into a precedent. It was felt to be a violation of a previous act of parliament passed for the purpose of preserving the inviolability of the system. Every man of common sense, and common understanding, must have seen, that it was a violation of the system, and hence the caution observable in the conduct of the legislature. And the single question now was—whether the occasion had again occurred, which should again justify the violation of the system? His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had been the object of much exception, because he thought fit to set out with a number of references, not inventions, but references to the company's own documents, and this was called declamation and invention, and the observations were accompanied by a thousand other terms some of which were neither just or maintainable by fair reasoning. But he appealed to every candid mind in court whether his honourable friend did not bottom every observation which he had made, upon the records and papers which were accessible to every proprietor. He did not merely give their substance, but he read them, he named them, he gave their dates and their titles; and not till then did he make his own observations. If his hon. friend was an insinuator, an inventor, and a de-

claimer, the legislature were insinuator, inventors, and declaimers; and many of the court's own resolutions were resolutions of declamation; for those were the resolutions upon which his honourable friend had founded his observations, and enjoined the court not to allow a departure from the system upon which the company had acted. These were the grounds upon which his hon. friend had called the proprietors to a sense of the value of the system, to a recollection of the consequences of its violation, and to the necessity of preserving it inviolable. These were the grounds of his injunction to preserve the system uninjured. With the like motives he had reminded them of the contents of a Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1773, shewing that five millions of money had been spent upon freight during the preceding ten years; and that one-third of that sum had been lost or thrown away. He had shewn that the House of Commons had given instances and reasons for his extraordinary expenditure under that head—that it had arisen at that time from private favour and affection, and from the cultivation of personal friendships and private influence. He had shewn that the company had employed eighty-three ships, when, in point of fact, only fifty-three were actually engaged in the company's service; the remaining thirty being useless, lying in docks and upon rivers. And why? Because it served the purpose of the persons in power at that time to throw these rich and battenning contracts into the hands of particular contractors. If his honourable friend had not authority for his statements, probably he might justly have called forth the observations which his speech had excited, but he proved to demonstration that every one of his positions was founded upon the most irrefragable testimony. Without such evidence as this it might be said that he was guilty of the grossest insinuation, and that he meant scandalously to reflect upon the company when he represented to the court that the ship-owners of that day were under no restraint;—that many of them were the relations of directors, or actual directors themselves, or having shares in some of the vessels, and sat in judgment upon their contracts, and proposed their own prices for their own ships. But the fact was so: the case was then as his hon. friend had represented it. The act of parliament took special care that this should not be the case in future; thereby confirming the statement that the evil had been as was represented. His hon. friend had shewn that that corrupt practice had been put a stop to by a course of salutary propositions—that the statute book contained provisions after

provisions against the recurrence of the evil; and yet it was considered as little short of treason to the directors, to insinuate that such corruption had ever existed. By this course of reasoning and demonstration by evidence, his hon. friend had shewn that those corruptions had no longer existed, and had proved the necessity of maintaining that system which had been found so salutary to the company. In the year 1786 the prices demanded by large owners was so enormous that the subject was at last brought under the consideration of the company. They were then brought to a sense of their own situation. He did not mean to deny that the hon. chairman had not great merit on that occasion; but he (Mr. J.) begged leave to say, that whatever merit was due on that occasion, there were others equally entitled with the hon. chairman to a share of it. He himself, with great humility, begged to put in his claim, to some credit for the exertions he had made in furtherance of this great object; when the court of directors came to the court of proprietors for assistance, most readily did he volunteer his humble assistance in the arrangement of that great system: and though he did not affect to be the principal agent upon that occasion, yet so highly important were his humble services then considered, that he had had the honour of being publicly thanked by a resolution of the court. The hon. chairman seemed to claim the merit on the part of himself and the court of directors as having been the first patrons of the system: but it will be recollected that it was the proceedings in the court of proprietors that first brought the attention of the company to a sense of their own dignity and independence. It would be recollected that in the year 1786 some of the large owners demanded as high as 37l. per ton: but in consequence of the proceedings of the court of proprietors threatening the total destruction of their system, in a very short time they came down as low as 23l. From that time the company took courage, and from that time the opposition publicly began. It was then that a resolution was passed adopting the doctrine of public contracts. The speech of his hon. friend deserved the highest praise. It was one of the most business-like and luminous speeches he ever heard in his life. He gave the court facts in every stage of it, and there was not one important point throughout the whole of it which did not stand upon the clearest evidence and most satisfactory proof. Above all other men, he (Mr. J.) deprecated the departure from that system which had been so happily established. He should be sorry to see that system gradually undermined which had cost him seven or eight years of the most

valuable and active part of his life to bring to bear. As he had already said, the general court did him the honour then of publicly thanking him for the part he had taken. His hon. friend had evinced considerable research in order to trace the evils which he had pointed out, and the remedies that had been applied. He had pointed out the impolicy of invoking a precedent in order to justify the resolution for breaking up the system of open competition. He had pointed out instances, where attempts had been made on the part of the directors to violate that principle. He particularly alluded to the years 1793 and 1794, in which last year an open attempt of that sort was made, and in point of fact, the directors did carry the freight considerably higher than it ought to have been: and this was done in such a manner, as induced Mr. Dundas to interfere on the part of his majesty's ministers, to protest against that deviation from the principle of public and open contracts. Mr. Dundas claimed a right to interfere, and insisted as his reason for it, that they had not only departed from the system then established, in taking up ships in the season of 1794, but because they had even gone against their own better judgment. He (Mr. J.) attributed this departure from the system, to the too great discretion lodged in the directors; and one reason why he should wish for some measure for the security and inviolability of the system was, because it would deprive the directors of the power of acting this way and that way, and departing from the principle of fair and open competition, just as it happened to suit the occasion. It was under this feeling, that he now took the liberty of addressing the court. What was the history of the establishment of this question? Mr. Dundas had taken the company to parliament, and then that which was only a resolution of this court, became the law of the land in the following year, commanding an open and free competition amongst the ship owners; and that in all cases, the company should close with the lowest tender, without favour or partiality. Had this been found to be a good or a bad system? Let the company read their own accounts to answer that question. They would find that they had saved by it half a million of money. It had been shewn by his hon. friend, that this saving had been made within the last ten years. If such a man as his hon. friend had made such a speech thirty years ago, as he had made to-day, it would by this time have had the effect of paying off the whole debt of India. Had the same progressive saving gone on, the company would not have been in its present difficulties.

In 1793, he (Mr. J.) had had the honour of proposing that resolution which, upon an average of three years, had saved the company £700,000, per annum. He contended, that the proceedings of 1803 were no precedent, which could bind the proprietors on the present occasion. Suppose the present measure was *just*,—a much graver question would then arise—was it wise? What was proposed to be done? Why to apply to parliament for a bill; to do what? To leave it to the discretion of the directors—to give them a power of administering this relief according to their own discretion. He hoped the sense and understanding of the court of proprietors were not at so low a standard, as to accede to such a proposition. The idea of granting war allowances in times of peace was ridiculous, and yet that was the object of the present proposition. But this was insisted upon, on the authority of the supposed precedent of 1803. There was not the slightest analogy between the two cases. In the first place, the act of parliament passed in the expectation of war; for it was too much to say, that it passed under the idea of profound peace, when in the month of August 1803, an order was sent out for the taking possession of the island of Malta, which was in fact, a declaration of war. It was almost ridiculous to suppose, that the act of 1803, passed in the contemplation of peace, when it was well known that the cessation from hostilities which then took place, was no more than an expedient devised for preparing against a more rigorous war. What analogy then was there between that period and the present? Then there was the moral certainty of renewed hostilities—and now there was the prospect of a permanent peace! The very act of parliament passed then, was couched in such cautious terms, as clearly proved that the legislature meant, that it should not be drawn into a precedent, so as to insure a departure from the established system. In the second place, the cases were distinct, inasmuch as the description of owners who sought relief were different now from what it was in 1803. The act of parliament went upon the idea of a state of war, or preparation of war; but the report said, that great consideration was due to one of two classes of owners; namely, the old ones. Now he (Mr. J.) had no doubt that the old owners were in a different predicament from the new ones. The old ones were compelled to offer their ships at a low peace rate of freight; they had no alternative but to tender and be taken upon the established principle regulating the public contracts. Therefore, said the report, as they had lost by their contracts, they were deserving of great con-

sideration; but not so of the new ones, who made speculative tenders, in order to oust all rivalry, and all rival competition, by the price which they then tendered, and thereby prevent the conscientious and fair ship-owner from being employed. Upon this principle the committee of that time thought the new owners did not deserve consideration; and yet it was rather whimsical that the present measure should be bottomed upon the precedent of 1803, when the owners of the present time were precisely of the description of those new ones, whom the committee thought then should be excluded from the benefit of the relief claimed. What did the committee say on that occasion in their report? Having all the contracts before them they said, "we deprecate any departure from the law as it respects these new owners, for the moment it is known, that you, the directors, are made of such *convertible* stuff you will always find that he will tender the lowest who has the greatest interest among you, and that he who has no interest will not dare to tender so low, because he knows he cannot fulfil his contract; but the man who has interest will tender so low as to oust all competitors, and having done so, he will avail himself of his interest to get his price raised, thereby to destroy the genuine principle of the system of open competition, and stultify the idea of solemn contract." This was the purport of the report of 1803, and yet this was called a precedent,—upon this the present measure was founded.

Now he decidedly objected to the discretion with which it was proposed to arm the directors, because it was an infraction of the very principle—the life spring of this admirable system. The act of parliament had already declared it not to be a wise discretion. He objected to compliances on this occasion. In matters of business, eulogies upon the honour and integrity of particular bodies of men, were very ill-timed; for they ought not to affect the determinations of reasonable creatures met together for the solemn consideration of a subject deeply affecting their permanent interests. The proprietors were now met for *business*, not for *complimentary speeches*; they came to hear reasons, facts, and evidence. They were not to be told they were guilty of intemperance, indecency, and misrepresentation, if in considering the subject, they resorted to irrefragable arguments and proofs quoted from the company's own records. His hon. friend had purposely abstained from every thing like intemperance and misrepresentation, for he was minute to a degree in his demonstration of every position he had laid down. His hon. friend had truly argued that the court had no security against the

extension of this odious system; for although the hon. chairman had said that this was a proposition binding only for one year, yet under the colour of limitation, they were clearly to understand that this principle was to go on progressively from year to year, until things should reach their peace standard. What was the utility of such public contracts, if they were liable to be broken upon every change in public affairs, and upon every vicissitude in the price of stores? And yet the hon. chairman was quite angry, because his hon. friend should give a construction to the case, different from the hon. chairman's views of the subject. Gentlemen ought not to give way to private feelings upon such matters, for it had quite a different tendency from that looked for. It neither refuted the arguments of adversaries, nor conciliated the favourable disposition of the court. All that his hon. friend had urged with any thing like warmth, was his objection to the principle of granting the directors too much discretion; and in this he was not only warranted, but deserved commendation, for he was bottomed in all his observations upon the declaration of the legislature in a solemn act of parliament, which represented the folly of giving too much discretion in money matters. Was it nothing to give the directors the power of dispensing 500,000*l.* at their own discretion? Was there nothing alarming in a proposition which was to give the directors the power of selling-out as they pleased half a million of money? and yet his hon. friend was to be reproached for misrepresentation and exaggeration, in a case where he gave day and date—vigorous argument and incontestable proof, drawn from the history of the company. Could there be any thing more unjust and inequitable than the proposition made? The history of the last ten or twelve years, had shewn that some of these ship-owners had made enormous fortunes, and yet when the time arrived that they were pinched a little by the pressure of circumstances over which the company had no controul, they were to be indemnified at all events, against consequences, which they themselves ought to have foreseen, and against which, as contractors, they should have guarded in their original tenders. The proposition was neither more nor less than this:—"here are contracts entered into for twenty years; for the last eighteen or nineteen years, the contractors have amassed immense wealth,—the twentieth year turns out to be unprofitable, and you the court, as a matter of equity and justice, must take care that these poor men shall not suffer by their own improvidence." No doubt there were some of the owners who had not derived much

advantage; for instance, those who had entered into their contracts lately. But was it because the principle of allowing to some of the owners relief to a certain extent was admitted, that therefore the directors were to have every thing their own way in the administration of the relief sought for? But admitting, for the sake of argument, that it was prudent to allow them this discretion, was it just or was it honest to extend the relief in the way required to those who had been fifteen or sixteen years deriving all the benefit and advantage which times of prosperity gave them? But he argued *in limine*, that this was too high and mighty a discretion to allow the court of directors. His hon. friend (Mr. Kinard) had recommended the court to make a separate agreement according to the respective situation of each owner. Suppose there was a given number of proprietors suggested to whom it was prudent to give relief, how could the allowances be proposed till the court calculated what to allow them? It occurred to him that a better course of proceeding than that recommended by his hon. friend would be to examine the respective case of each owner, and then to draw up a resolution "that it is the opinion of the court of directors that A. B. should have such and such allowances." If the proposition was thus brought before the court of proprietors then they would see the reason why A. should have a certain sum, B. another sum, C. another sum; and so on, through the whole number of cases. In his opinion, this course of proceeding would obviate the necessity,—first, of vesting the directors with an odious discretion; and secondly, of applying to parliament, which would be attended with the inconveniences he had pointed out. If the court of directors should declare their opinion in the shape of a resolution upon each particular case, then the court of proprietors would have an opportunity of deciding for themselves upon the merits of each case; and by that means they would adopt a circumscribed course which would still preserve the system inviolable; which it would not be, if a general unqualified discretion were given to the directors to do as they pleased upon the subject. By this means the system would be preserved, the evil he so much dreaded would be avoided, and then the court of proprietors could go head and hand with the directors in promoting such restricted objects. The idea of going to parliament would be vain and useless, for it could not be expected that the legislature would concur in a measure which had for its object the revocation of that system which had cost so much pains to establish. It was a mere wild speculation to suppose that the House of

Commons would acquiesce in the sentiments of the directors. He was in hopes that some such suggestion as he had just now made, improved by some better understanding, would have been brought forward, so as to modify the proposition, and make it so palatable as to prevent the expedient of going to parliament. For it would be found that if this last proceeding was determined upon, the directors would not lightly get out of it. Such a measure would only have a tendency to provoke wild discussion without any useful or solid advantage. With these observations he concluded by earnestly suggesting some such middle course as he had hinted at, which would do ample justice, which he should always be desirous of doing without subjecting the company to the consequences which he had apprehended from a contrary course.

The *Chairman*, in explanation, requested the permission to touch upon one or two points which had arisen in the course of this discussion. In the first place, with respect to the subject of the supposed enormous profits made by the owners, he believed that the hon. and learned gentleman was quite misinformed. For his (the chairman's) own part, he must say, that although there might have been some individuals who had derived considerable advantage from their contracts; yet the condition of the owners in general was such that they were very far from having made inordinate profits. In a vast number of instances, the owners had sustained very considerable losses instead of profits. Another point was the supposed difference between the case of 1803 and the present one. It being asserted that the act of parliament, at that time passed, proceeded upon the ground of there being preparations for war. Now he (the chairman) stated before that that act passed in the perfect contemplation of peace; and he cited the authority of the report of the committee of shipping at that time; and the report of the proceedings of the court of directors of the 5th of July 1803, in relation to the then depending act of parliament, from which it clearly appeared that the act passed in the contemplation of peace. It was a notorious fact that many ships had gone out during the last short interval of peace not under any contemplation of war, but in the expectation of a permanent peace. Many of them were subjected to the expenses of that time; and all that the proposition now meant to do was to relieve those ship-owners as a matter of equity. With respect to the *third* and *last* point upon which he should now trouble the court; namely, the objection which had been made to that supposed vast discretion which the directors were

to have, all he had to say was (and he hoped the court would attend to it) that through the whole of this system, until a very short time since, the court of directors had by law, a much greater discretion than what they asked now. Through the whole period of the war they had the entire discretion of settling the war extraordinaries. The war extraordinaries were in some cases more than half the freight. If the freight was 40*l.* the war extraordinaries were 22*l.* or thereabouts. They had the discretion of allowing 20*l.* on each ship, and this for the whole period of the war: and all the discretion that could possibly be given by the present measure was a discretion respecting a few pounds, not more than four, or five, or six pounds in each ship. So that it would be seen that there was an enormous difference in point of the discretion, which the directors had throughout the whole of the war, and that which was now required. But this was not all. Gentlemen spoke as if the court of directors was not accountable to their constituents. Every body knew that all proceedings respecting the shipping system, were, by the bye-laws, in a particular manner laid open to the inspection and consideration of the proprietors. Every thing upon this subject was laid fully open to the consideration and examination of those very honourable gentlemen, who seemed to take so much exception to the powers now claimed by the directors.

Under these circumstances, the discretion thus claimed, ought not to excite any alarm or apprehension in the proprietors.

Having made these few observations, and without going further into the debate which had already occupied so much time, he should conclude by begging leave to put the question.

Mr. *Hume* having made a few observations in explanation,

The *Chairman* put the question, when a division took place, on which the amendment was negatived by a majority of 53 to 8.

The original question was then put and carried by a similar majority.

A draft of the bill proposed to be presented to parliament, was then submitted to the consideration of the court; agreed to and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST REPORT.

In the debate of 20 March, 1816, page 399, 1st column, line 27, of Mr. Jackson's speech, instead of "there was good reason for thinking he joined in the adjudication," read, "there was good reason for thinking he did not join in the adjudication."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS.

October 5, 1815.—*General Orders.*—Mr. assistant-surgeon William M'Kenzie to be surgeon, vice A. M'Kenzie retired, date of commission 19th March, 1815.—Mr. assistant-surgeon John Knoing to the garrison of Negapatam, vice Wyllie, promoted.—Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Noble, commanding the Horse-Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Ceylon on leave of absence for four months.—Mr. Cadet F. A. Prescott is promoted to the rank of Ensign, provisionally, until the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors shall be known.—Mr. garrison-surgeon Fallowfield will receive charge of the medical stores of the Mysore division, on the removal of the Depot from Serungapatam to Bangalore.

Sept. 19, 1815.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. Moherly, of the 10th N. I. to act as assistant to the secretary of the Military Board.—3d N. I. Ensign E. J. Johnson to be Lieut. vice Crowther to be transferred to the Invalid establishment, date of rank 12th Sept. 1815.—9th N. I. Ensign C. M. D. Robertson to be Lieut. vice Pridham deceased, 22d July, 1815.—Ensign John Laurie to be Lieut. vice Bertier, deceased, 24th July, 1815.—Ensign E. F. Smart to be Lieut. vice Mr. Greisem deceased, 31st August 1815.—11th N. I. Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Bulman to be Captain of a company; Lieut. H. M. Cooper to be Capt.-Lieut.; and Ensign George Hutton to be Lieut.; in succession to Simons deceased, date of rank, 17th Sept. 1815.—12th N. I. Ensign James Scott to be Lieut. vice Reid, deceased, date of rank 16th Sept. 1815.—24th N. I. Ensign H. L. Harris to be Lieut. from the 5th Nov. 1814, vice Marshall, retired.—Ensign F. H. Morgan to be Lieut. vice M'Intosh, deceased; 9th July 1815.—Mr. George Buck having produced an affidavit of his appointment as an assistant-surgeon on this establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly; arrived at Madras the 4th instant.

Sept. 23, 1815.—Mr. surgeon M. Cordinel, is directed to afford medical aid to the detachment of his Majesty's 72d foot, proceeding to Bengal in the ship *Hibernia*.

Sept. 29, 1815.—The following removals and appointments in the medical establishment are ordered consequent to the G. O. by government of the 16th ult.:—Surgeon B. Beyne, from the 2nd N. C. to the 21st N. I. and 2d batt.—Surgeon W. Scott, from 21st N. I. to the 2d N. C.—Surgeon Alexander, from the 3d N. C. to the 12th N. I. 2d batt.—Surgeon W.

M'Kenzie, late promotion to the 3d N. C.—Surgeon D. Ainslie, M. D. from the 4th N. C. to the 8th N. I. and 1st batt.—Surgeon B. P. Long, ditto, (late promotion) to the 4th N. C.—Surgeon M. Condier, from the 5th N. C. to the 2d N. I. and 1st batt.—Surgeon M. J. Moore, M. B. (late promotion) to the 5th N. C.—Surgeon J. Dean, (late promotion) to the 7th N. C.—Surgeon W. M'Intosh, from the 3d to the 4th N. I. and 1st batt.—Surgeon K. Mackauly, (late promotion) to the 3d N. I. and 2d batt.—Surgeon J. Jeffries, (unattached) to the 5th N. I. and 2d batt.—Surgeon W. Currie, (unattached) to the 6th N. I. and 4th battalion.—W. S. Mitchell, (late promotion) to the 7th N. I. 2d battalion.—Surgeon Thomas Wyllie, (late promotion), to the 9th N. I. and 1st batt.—Surgeon C. McCabe, from the 11th to the 22d N. I. and 2d batt.—Surgeon S. Reviere, from the 25th to the 11th N. I. and 1st batt.—Surgeon W. Ingledew, (unattached) to the 14th N. I. and 2d batt.—Surgeon J. Gordon, (late promotion) in room of J. Underwood, to the 16th N. I. and 1st batt.—Surgeon G. Anderson, (late promotion) to the 24th N. I. and 2d batt.—Surgeon J. B. Pender, (late promotion) to the 25th N. I. and 1st batt.—Assistant-surgeon A. Campbell, from the Rifle Corps to the Horse-Artillery, and to join the detachment with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.—Assistant-surgeon R. Kellert, doing duty with H. M. Royal Scots, to the 3d N. C.—Assistant-surgeon W. S. Anderson, from the 25th to the 8th N. I. and 1st battalion.—Assistant-surgeon G. Jones, from the Madras European regiment to the 25th N. I. 2d batt.—Assistant surgeon J. Sevestree, from the 8th N. I. to the Madras European regiment.—Assistant Surgeon D. Donaldson, from the 7th to the 4th N. I. and 2d batt.—Assistant Surgeon J. J. Duncan from the 9th to the 11th regiment, N. I. and 2d batt.—Assistant Surgeon, J. Kellie, from the 7th N. I. to the Details of artillery with the Hyderabad subsidiary force lately under the charge of Mr. Moore.—Assistant Surgeon, C. Desormeaux doing duty with the 2d batt. 7th N. I. and 2d batt. 7th N. I.; and 2d batt. Assistant Surgeon J. Willie, Junior attached to the Hyderabad subsidiary force, to the Rifle Corps, and to join the detachment with the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Mr. Surgeon M'Kenzie's services being required at the Assaye office he is, under instructions from government, permitted to remain at the Presidency retaining his present medical charges.

1816.]

Asiatic Intelligence.—Madras.

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Oct. 24th, 1814.—The changes of the Monsoon has taken place with great mildness. A considerable fall of rain has already relieved the dearth which has been so generally experienced for some time past, and the indications are favourable for a further supply. The wind has blown from the northward principally during the week, but hitherto with very little violence.

The brig *Lark*, Capt. Black, sailed early on Saturday morning from the Roads for the Mauritius. The packets for that island, and also for England, which were originally intended to have been dispatched by the brig *Cheerful* were forwarded by the *Lark*; she touches at Pondicherry, but will not remain there more than two days.

The private trader *City of London*, Capt. Jenkins, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to Calcutta, on Saturday last. Not a single vessel of any description has since remained in the Roads.

Nearly four hundred letters from England have been received at the Post-Office, in the course of the last three days; they are principally of old date, and were conveyed to Ceylon by the Chapman transport.

We have not been able to learn any further particulars of the loss of the ship by fire, off Covinga, than what we have presented in our last. We have seen the Captain of the schooner *Brothers*, whom we stated to have seen the conflagration, but we could get no facts. It seems he remained very near the burning vessel, till she was consumed to a shell.

We have received our usual supply of Calcutta papers and letters in the course of the week, but their contents possess no general interest. The *Susan* had arrived at Saugar, and conveyed the first intelligence of the death of the late Admiral. She also conveyed to Bengal, the first news of the expulsion of Murat from the throne of Naples.

The private ships *Melanctho* and *Liverpool* are expected to be dispatched from Calcutta for England, about the middle of the current month.

The hon. Company's ship *Carnatic*, Captain Blanshard, had arrived safe in the Bengal river. The private ship *Bengal* from Liverpool, whence she sailed 22d May, had also arrived at Calcutta. She touched at Madeira, but fell in with no ship on the voyage, which gave any news.

A ship of 530 tons, was launched on the 3d inst. at Howrah. She is to be immediately freighted for England.

The Right Hon. the Governor General was expected to reach Calcutta about the 10th instant. His Lordship had been delayed some days by a severe storm, which detained the fleet at Patna.

The inhabitants of Calcutta were thrown into great alarm the latter part of the last month, by rumours which had been industriously circulated, that the plague had been conveyed to this country, by an Arab ship. It proved, we need hardly say, entirely void of foundation.

The Hon. Company's ships *Marquis of Wellington*, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, will convey His Majesty's 59th regiment to this presidency early in December.

Tuesday Oct. 17, 1815.—The schooner *Brothers*, arrived in the Roads on Sunday last, from Dorniga, which she left on the 9th inst. Captain Chick reports, that at two A. M. on the 10th, being off Point Gaudwar, 40 or 50 leagues distant from the land, he saw a large ship on fire; the flames raging from her decks to her royal mast; he immediately tacked and sailed round, he lowered a boat, and sent it to her assistance, or rather to assist her people, if any could be found; but not one person was met with, and the Captain supposes they had previously taken to their boats and got on shore. Captain Chick continued near the burning vessel till six in the morning, by which time she had been consumed to the water's edge; her masts had fallen overboard; a donay was seen making towards the wreck. The schooner's boat fell in with a raft at some distance from the ship, on which they found some pieces of cloth, and seamen's jackets, both much scorched, also a few blocks, and three spars painted green; several bales of cotton were seen floating in the sea, and a great quantity of loose coffee. The weather was very fine, and nearly calm; the ship had a billet head. We are sorry to add, that this unfortunate ship is supposed to have been the *Mornington*, Captain Dunlop, which sailed from Saugar, bound for London, on the 20th ultimo. We are happy to state, that there is no reason to be under the least apprehensions for the safety of the passengers and crew. The above are the only particulars we have been able to learn.

His Majesty's ship *Welliesley*, Capt. R. O'Brien, sailed from the roads on Sunday evening. She is destined we believe, in the first instance for Ceylon, and subsequently to Bombay. Commissioner Pugh has proceeded on board her for the latter place.

On Sunday the Flag-Staff of Fort St. George, was struck, according to annual custom, on the approach of the period, when the monsoon usually changes. Hitherto the weather has been extremely mild and moderate, but for several days past, the atmosphere has been lowering and overcast, and appearance to the northward has at times been threatening.

Very few vessels of any description are now in the Roads.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, took his departure from the Presidency on Thursday evening, and intends proceeding direct to Hydrabad.

The packet of letters, which was to have been forwarded to the Isle of France, by the brig *Cheerful*, has been returned to the Post-Office, in consequence of that vessel having sprung a leak in the Roads; which accident renders it necessary for her to proceed to Corniga, to get some repairs.

Late yesterday evening, the long expected ship, *City of London*, Captain Jenkins, anchored in the Roads. She sailed from the Mauritius on the 21st ult. The following is a list of passengers:—Mrs. Agnes Stewart, Mrs. Cother, Mrs. M. Traile, Mrs. Frances Skinner, Mrs. E. Henley, Miss Mary Trail, Miss Constance Saulson, Lieut. Colonel Stewart, Charles Wynot, Esq. Senior, Merchant, Thomas Cother, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Captain Nixon, Capt. George Jackson, Captain Henly, Rev. James Traile, Lieut. Robert Young, Esq. Ensign A. Young, John Wilson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, J. Y. Skinner, Esq. Free Merchant, Mr. Frederick Webland, Cadet, Lieut. W. H. Slade, Mr. Charles Collyer Brooks, Free Mariner, Mr. A. Flood, Mr. J. Blake, Mr. Asmond Baylis, Mr. David Wemyss, and Mr. J. S. Andrews, Free Mariners, and five native servants.

Landed at the Isle of France.—Mrs. E. Barry, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. J. Stone, Mrs. Emeltade Counson Villechelio, Miss H. Millius, Miss J. Stone, Major Alex. Barry, Chief Secretary to government, Capt. George Dick, Auditor General, Mr. F. de Courson Villechelio, Mr. P. A. Morris, Mr. F. Campenon, Masters A. Barry, W. G. Dick, and eight native servants.

The only shipping arrival which has taken place at this port, since our last, is the Danish ship *Mary*, Captain Eben. This vessel sailed from Copenhagen, so long back as the 5th of January; she touched at the Cape, but brings no news; after landing her passengers, she immediately continued her voyage to Beugal.

It is mentioned in the *Calcutta Journals*, that the insignia of the Knights Commanders of the Bath, resident in India, has been brought to this country by Captain Vaughan, who is a passenger on the *Carnatic*.

His Majesty's 87th regiment, were to embark from Calcutta for Berhampore, on the 1st instant.

The 53d ditto do not come to this Presidency as had been previously intended; they are to proceed immediately to Java, and the 59th are destined for Madras.

The Right Hon. the Governor General reached Patna on the 19th ult. His

Lordship intended to remain there several days.

We understand His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by the very Rev. the Archdeacon, intends to visit Madras and Bombay immediately after the monsoon.

It is with regret we state, that accounts from the Calcutta, announce the melancholy loss of the ship *United Kingdom*, belonging to Messrs. Hogue, Davidson and Company of that city. It appears that the above vessel sailed from Batavia, in company with the *Somersetshire*, in the month of March, both bound for England. On the 24th of May, the former foundered off the Cape of Good Hope in a hard gale of wind. Captain Laird, and the officers and crew were saved, and conveyed to St. Helena, by the *Somersetshire*, which happily had not parted company from her consort when this unfortunate event took place. The *United Kingdom* had a most valuable cargo, consisting of Pepper and Coffee on board, she was insured in the several Calcutta offices for 7,30,000 sicca rupees. Captain Laird we understand, on the 28th ult. having proceeded from St. Helena, in the Hon. Company's ship, *General Kyd*, to Penang, and from thence to Bengal in the *Mary*, we shall probably receive a further account of the loss of the above vessel in a few days.

The greater part of the ships which sailed from England, on the 26th of May, have arrived at Calcutta.

Private letters from Port Louis mention, that a *Corvette* arrived late in August, at Bourbon, which had been dispatched by the Emperor Napoleon, with instructions for Governor Bonnel, as to the line of policy he was to adopt. The vessel, papers and crew, were all handed over to His Majesty's sloop of war *Ariel*.

CALCUTTA.

October 5, 1815.—By the way of Java and Penang, we have received advices from Amboyne to the 21st of May, which mention the occurrence of frequent severe shocks of earthquakes throughout the Moluccas, during the first fortnight of April. But little injury was done to the town of Amboyne, near which the sea rose more than six feet more than its usual level. At the presidency of Banca, a spice island about twenty miles distant from Amboyne, the whole of the public buildings were destroyed. It is strange that at Banda, the seat of a great volcano, these convulsions were scarcely perceptible, although the rise and fall of the sea was very marked. No reference on the subject had been received from Ternate, on which is a burning mountain three times larger than that at Banca.

The island of Banda had been exceedingly unhealthy during the whole of the dry season. Among the victims to the

insalubrity of the climate, we grieve to record the name of Captain Forbes, of the Madras establishment, Resident and Commandant of the station, who died on the 18th April, after an illness of four days. The regret of all classes at the death of this valuable officer, and excellent man, cannot be better expressed than in the order issued by Mr. Martin, a few days after his death.

Mr. Sergeant had been instructed provisionally to assume the situation of Resident, in the room of Captain Forbes, and was to proceed on the 22d May, with a reinforcement of troops to supply the vacancies in the garrison of Banda.

Some alarm has been recently excited at the Presidency, on account of the possible introduction of the plague by means of the Arab vessels frequenting the river. It has been known for a considerable time, that a dreadful malady was raging in India; many hundreds of whose inhabitants it has swept away. Long after its appearance at that place, a ship cleared from the port, bound for India, and during her passage down the Arabian gulph, attempted to touch at Mocha, but was denied admittance, and a manifest of health. She subsequently was prevented from having any communication with the British settlements on the coast, and is now daily expected in the river. These circumstances have given rise to some degree of apprehension; a committee of safety has, we understand, with much propriety, been appointed, and a port-surgeon nominated to the express duty of examining all suspected vessels, and subjecting those against which reasonable cause of suspicion may exist, to the rigorous laws of quarantine. Such municipal regulations being calculated to prevent the spread of the noxious effluvia, and to banish unnecessary alarms, are exceedingly praiseworthy. We trust, however, that in the present instance, even without the use of any such precautionary measures, the danger of ravage from the true plague, in a city situated

in such a low latitude as Calcutta, is not great; since, if we are not misinformed, experience has shewn that this scourge to the human race, cannot live long within the tropics. We are inclined to think that the disease prevalent at Judda, will be found not to have been the pestilence, but one of those malignant fevers frequently generated and propagated by the filth of Musulman cities, and readily stopped by free ventilation, and other like means of purification.

A few days ago His Majesty's 8th regt. proceeded by water to Berhampore. Preparations are now making for the return of his Majesty's 72d regt. to the Cape of Good Hope.

A general order has been issued for the reduction of companies of the line to eighty men.

AMBOYNE.

March 2, 1815.—Lieut. W. Mackenzie, 2d regiment Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed Resident at Manado, whither he is to proceed with an escort of two subaltern officers and a small detachment. One of the officers is appointed to do the duty of magistrate and store-keeper. Lieutenant Mackenzie had been succeeded in his situation of Secretary to the government of Amboyne by Dr. Babinston. Robert Stuart, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, has been nominated Resident of Ternate; and Mr. Sargent, President of the College of Justice in that island. No preparation has been made for the cession of the Moluccas to the Dutch. The market for Indian articles is in general heavy. The arrival of the *Scaleby Castle* by an influx of goods, has rendered sales dull; and with few exceptions, Bengal goods are selling below prime cost. The Dispatch, Captain Fern, and two other vessels have arrived from Penang and Batavia with cargoes of Rice, which have sold well. The Wellington schooner has arrived from Timor. The *Minerva*, Captain Russell, was to proceed to Java by the way of Ternate.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

London, April 7.—This day the following bulletin was exhibited at St. James's palace:—

“ Windsor Castle, April 6.—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been very tranquil, during the last month; but His Majesty's disorder has undergone no change.”

Yesterday, about three o'clock, the Prince Regent left town for Hampton-

court, where his royal highness dined. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg was expected to meet his royal highness there to dinner from Brighton.

By the recent statement of the British naval force up to the 1st instant, it appears that the number of vessels in commission are 267, ordinary and repairing for service 432, building 35.—Total 734.

The North Star sloop of war, Capt. Cae, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Jamaica, having on board a large quantity of specie; she sailed 12th February. Accounts had been received at Jamaica, of the arrival of the Dutch force at Curaçoa on the 27th January, to take possession of that island in the name of the Dutch government. The governor, Admiral Kirkert, in the Prince William Dutch ship of the line, entered the harbour in the evening of the 27th, but in consequence of some orders relative to the surrender of the place not having arrived, the island was still to remain in the hands of the British.

There was a remarkable difference in the number of deaths among the allied troops in Paris in 1813.—The Russian army lost twenty-three men; the Austrian army fifteen; the Prussian army one hundred and fifty-four; and the English army one thousand and twenty-seven.

April 12.—The first spring meeting of the Golf Club was on Saturday last, at Blackbeath; the day proved highly favourable. After three hours play, the club, together with a few friends, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Green Man. The afternoon was spent in conviviality and good humour, virtues for which this club has long been eminently distinguished. The exercise of the Golf is, perhaps, of all others the most conducive to health and longevity; in playing, the muscles are put into moderate action, the chest is thrown open, a sufficient degree of interest is excited to keep the mind actively alive and cheerful, and all this is from necessity performed in the open air. The game itself is elegant and interesting; a fine player will, under favourable circumstances, drive the ball by one stroke of the club from two to three hundred yards, with a velocity equal to that of an arrow, and with perfect correctness towards the goal, avoiding such hazards as a Scylla on the one hand, and a Charybdis on the other.

The allied troops, composing the right wing of the army of occupation, took up in January last, their positions in the garrisons and cantonments which have been assigned them by the Duke of Wellington. The Saxon and Danish troops form a line which extends to the French fortresses in Artois. The Hanoverians have concentrated themselves about Conde and that part of the Scheld. The Russians have extended themselves further into the French territory. Their left wing leans upon Charlemont, the most advanced troops of the centre extend to the frontiers of the district of Laon, and their right wing leans upon Maubeuge. Behind all these positions are the English

en échelon, and entered their positions from Valenciennes to the Somme. All the fortresses in this line have very numerous garrisons. These troops, composing the right wing of the grand army, consist of sixty-five thousand men, viz. thirty-thousand English, twenty thousand Russians, and Danes, Saxons, and Hanoverians, five thousand each. The positions are so chosen, that the allies can at all times cut off the fortresses which still have French garrisons, from all communication with the interior.

At the last court of Common Council, Mr. Waithman in the close of his speech, addressed the court in the following manner:—"My Lord Mayor, after this, I shall not frequently have occasion to trouble your lordship, or this court; I mention it, at least, after more than twenty years of unabating exertion for the promotion of the liberties and happiness of mankind; some may attribute my relaxation from public business, to a desertion of my principles—but the state of my health at this time, requires some attention, and prescribes to me the necessity of abstaining, at least for the present, from public exertion. I am, however, persuaded that this corporation, and the people at large, should make the most unremitting call upon the legislature, for a severe and rigid system of reform and economy, in every department of the state, otherwise it will never be obtained; and there can be no chance for the country being retrieved from its present distressed and embarrassed state—this, however, I must leave to others, who may exhibit more ability, and whose exertions may be attended with more success—but who can never shew more zeal, perseverance, and disinterestedness."

The Parisians have not yet done wondering at the steam-boat, in praise of which their journalists are absolutely wanton: but what is better, there is great reason to hope that their admiration will not evaporate in a few warm panegyrics, for there is a partnership of highly respectable persons already formed for the purpose of establishing a communication between London and Paris, by means of steam-boats. Though the main attempt may fail, some collateral advantages to trade and navigation may be reasonably hoped to accrue.

They are now placing before the royal arsenal at Berlin a cannon and two mortars of enormous size. The Prussian troops found the first at Paris, with another of the same size, which the Austrians sent to Vienna. They took the two latter pieces at La Fere. Napoleon, it is said, had kept these four pieces on account of their prodigious size and de-

structive effects, to employ them one day, with other heavy artillery, in the siege of Gibraltar.

The total number of persons that have belonged to the forty-second regiment from 1797 to the present time, is thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven. There are only three men in the corps that fought against Buonaparte's Invincibles in Egypt.

Monse, April 5.—A tragical scene has just thrown our town into terror and consternation. The day before yesterday, about eight o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Papillon, the mother of a family enjoying a decent competence, committed an act of despair or madness, to which the annals of the human mind scarcely furnish a parallel. Being followed by her three children, a boy of two years of age, and two girls, one eight and the other five years old, she dragged them to the well; then seizing the two youngest, she threw them in; the eldest girl struggled a long time in her mother's arms, uttering agonizing but fruitless cries: the barbarous mother, violently seizing her, threw her into the well; into which she at last threw herself also. These four unhappy victims have been taken out dead, and all the assistance of art was lavished on them in vain. Yesterday evening, at nine o'clock, they were buried. It seems that this woman, whose mind was doubtless deranged, had meditated this great crime during the whole of the third. On that day she performed her devotional exercises, and distributed abundant alms. Madame Papillon had formed the project to destroy all her family; besides the three children who were the victims of it, she had two others; her eldest son was at a boarding-school at St. Ghislain, and the youngest at nurse in the country. This mother, whom one does not know by what name to call, had sent an order to the nurse to bring her the infant on the day destined for the accomplishment of the tragedy, which the woman refused to do. At the same time she charged the St. Ghislain carrier to carry to her son a flan, (a kind of cake), which was poisoned, with a letter, desiring him to eat it alone, without giving any part to his schoolfellows. On the road this flan was spoiled, and the carrier, fearing he should damage the other goods which he had with him, threw it away. If we add, that this wretched woman was five months advanced in her pregnancy, we shall have an idea of the destruction which she had calmly meditated. While the dreadful scene was passing, her husband was at the coffee-house: she had had the cruel precaution to leave a note on the table, pointing out the well as the grave of herself and children.

The Hamburgh Correspondenten contains the following tragical story, which it alleges to have lately taken place in a country town of Hanover:—A mother of three little children threatened one of them, in the presence of the other, in a joking manner, to cut off its nose, for some naughty trick of which it had got a habit. Soon after she was busy down stairs in bathing the youngest child, who was ill, but hastens up stairs on hearing a dreadful cry in the upper part of the house, and meets on the stairs the eldest child, who tells her he has executed the threatened punishment upon the other child, who had again been guilty of the same trick. In her anger she pushes the child so, that he falls down the stairs—finds the maimed child swimming in its blood, in the agonies of death—rushes down stairs again—finds the other child lifeless at the foot of the stairs—tosses into the bathing room, finds the youngest child suffocated in the bath, and hangs herself shortly after in the extremity of despair.

The Hamburgh Correspondenten of the 9th of April, contains another of those tragical stories of which we have lately had several from the Continent. It states, under the head of Dresden, April 1, that a carpenter of the name of Reichel, after inflicting such severe wounds on his father and mother-in-law that their lives were despaired of, had murdered his wife, and destroyed himself. Previously to this, he had on the same day, though happily without success, endeavoured to set fire to several houses. The Editor observes, that had he not received the account from a credible source he should have deemed the story, a first of April hoax.

Paris, April 24.—The trial of Messrs. Wilson, Bruce, Hutchinson, commenced on the 22d instant, and concluded this day.—M. Dupin, the advocate of Sir Robert Wilson and his friends, made a speech of considerable ingenuity, but turning principally on points of French law. On the facts charged against the accused, after their avowals, corroborated by the fullest proof documentary and parole, no possible doubt could remain: and about half-past five this afternoon, the jury (twelve in number, drawn by lot) delivered their verdict into court. It was read by their foreman, and contained an acquittal of all the Frenchmen, except the turkeye, Eberie, who, as well as Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce, and Hutchinson, were found guilty. The president, M. De Seze, then proceeded to read the heads of the penal code applicable to the convicted persons. The article applicable to our countrymen was No. 224, which prescribes imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, nor

less than three months, at the discretion of the judge: and the president, without hesitation, pronounced for the shortest allowable period. Sir Robert and Mr. Bruce had both previously addressed the court, explanatory of the motives for a conduct which they did not deny.

Sir Robert observed, that those who blamed what he had done would probably have censured him for humanity, had he refused to assist in snatching a fellow-creature from destruction.

Mr. Bruce proclaimed himself a friend to liberty, and to the constitution of his country, as settled by the glorious revolution of 1688; but he declared his detestation of that fictitious revolutionary liberty which desolated Europe. Both these speeches were listened to with great attention by the court. On a dispute which arose as to the official translation of one of Sir Robert's letters, the advocate-general allowed the prisoners the benefit of interpretation, which was most favourable to them. The court was fuller on the third day than on the second, but less so than at the opening of the trial. Madame Lavalette was among the auditors.

Sir Robert Wilson's Account of the Escape of Lavalette.—Letter from Sir R. Wilson to Earl Grey, intercepted by the French government.—“It was determined (says Sir R. Wilson) that the fugitive should wear the English uniform; that I should conduct him without the barriers in an English cabriolet, wearing the uniform myself, that I should have a relay horse at La Chapelle, and proceed from thence to Compiègne, where Elister should repair with my carriage, in which I should afterwards travel with Lavalette to Mons, by way of Cambray. I had no difficulty in procuring from Sir C. Stuart, at my request, and on my responsibility, passports for Gen. Wallis and Col. Lesnock, names which we chose because they were not preceded by Christian names. The passports were duly countersigned by the minister for foreign affairs; but when they were presented for signature, one of the secretaries asked who Colonel Lesnock was? He immediately replied, it is the father of the admiral. This object being accomplished, Elister took the passports for Col. Lesnock, procured post-horses for his carriage; and finally, to avoid all suspicion, took an apartment and a coach-house at the hotel de Helder, in the name of Col. Lesnock. Bruce fortunately learned, that the bridge, commanded by his cousin, Gen. Brisbane, was at Compiègne, and that his aide-de-camp would quit Paris next day, the 7th of the month, for Compiègne, with the horses and baggage belonging to the general, who was then in England. We saw the aide-de-camp at Bruce's, where we met by appointment. We told him that very

particular circumstances obliged us to pass through Compiègne with a person who must remain unknown, we wished to stop an hour or two in a remote and retired quarter. He frankly replied that he would trust entirely to us on the subject; that his existence depended on preserving his situation, but that he would not hesitate to accede to a proposition, particularly since he saw we were interested in the affair. I vow that I felt repugnance at implicating such a person in the affair; but the cause was too important to stop at that consideration, and I encouraged the hope that a day would one time arrive in which it might be possible for me to acknowledge this service. Bruce procured Lavalette's measure, and Hutchinson gave it to a tailor, saying it was the measure of a quarter-master of his regiment, who wanted a great coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons, but did not need a suit. The tailor observed that it was the measure of a tall man, and that it had not been taken by a tailor. His remark alarmed me so much, that I thought advisable to send to Hutchinson, to say to him, that, as the quarter-master could not wait till Saturday, it was necessary that the clothes should be carefully packed up, and that they would be forwarded to him after his departure. Hutchinson and Elister took besides all necessary precautions with respect to horses, and reconnoitred the barriers in a promenade on the preceding day. Every precaution for avoiding accidents being adopted, it was finally agreed that Lavalette should be removed to Hutchinson's lodgings on Sunday, Jan. 7, at half past nine in the evening precisely; and that next day, at half past seven in the morning, equally precise, I should be at his door with Bruce's cabriolet, my servant, the servant on my mare, well equipped, as if I were going to make an inspection. That Hutchinson should ride along by the side of the cabriolet, keeping up conversation with us, and that in case any embarrassment occurred, Lavalette should mount my horse and I the mare, in order that we might act more freely and gain in expedition. I should certainly have preferred passing the barriers on horseback, but it was thought that the manner of riding on horseback might attract attention, and that passing the barriers in full day, and in an open carriage, would shew too much confidence to give cause for suspicion. The hour being at last arrived, Elister, Bruce, and myself, repaired to Hutchinson's apartments, under the pretext of a party for punch; at the moment when Lavalette was to present himself, Bruce advanced to the top of the stairs, Lavalette took him by the hand, and we saw before us this interesting personage. He was dressed in a blue uniform and sufficiently disguised to pass without

remark in the apartment of an Englishman. The friend who conducted him did not enter the room, but he delivered to Hutchinson a pair of double-barrelled pistols for Lavalette. He appeared at first much moved. We did not permit him to give vent to all his sentiments of gratitude; but a few moments after, Elister and I withdrew, and left him to the care of Hutchinson and Bruce.

“Next day at half past seven, I was at Hutchinson's door.

“In five minutes I had seated Lavalette, and we were on our way to the barrier of Clichy. We met an English officer, who appeared surprised at seeing a general officer whom he did not know. But my servant avoided all questions; I passed the barrier at a moderate pace; and the gendarmes looked earnestly at us, but the presenting of arms gave Lavalette an opportunity of covering his face in returning the salute.—When we got through the barrier, Lavalette pressed his leg against mine, and when we were out of the reach of observation, his whole countenance appeared enlivened by this first favour of fortune. The road was full of all sorts of people; but whenever we heard the diligence, I began to converse with a loud voice in English, and I remarked that my hat, which was mounted with a white plume, and which Lavalette held in his hand, attracted the notice of the passengers, and withdrew their attention from us. Lavalette has such marked features, and his person is so well known to all the post-masters, that the greatest care was necessary. At La Chapelle, where we changed horses, we experienced a moment's alarm at the sight of four gendarmes who hovered about us. But Hutchinson, being questioned by them, relieved us from their importunities by replying, that we were going to choose cantonments for a division of the English army. We were obliged to pass close to other gendarmes, who had with them bills containing the description of Lavalette; and here I ought to remark, that these bills have been distributed to almost every individual in France. On approaching Compiègne I observed some grey hairs projecting from under the brown wig worn by Lavalette. Fortunately I had scissors with me, and I performed the part of his friseur on the road. On entering Compiègne, we found the serjeant mentioned by Capt. Fravell, who conducted us through the town to a quarter extremely well chosen, for we were not incommoded by spectators in the streets. None saw us enter except the soldiers and the English servants who attended us. While we waited for Elister with the carriage, Mr. F. presented us with refreshments. Finally, towards

night, as had been agreed upon, Elister arrived with the carriage, which had left Paris by the barrier of St. Denis, and was followed to La Chapelle by two gendarmes. I caused the lamps to be lighted, as well to shew us our road as to make it appear that we were under no apprehensions; and having taken leave of our friends, we set out, well armed and prepared to make resistance, if we experienced any obstacle. We were much questioned at the stations for the relays, but we experienced no delay till we reached Cambray, where we lost three hours at the gates, owing to the fault of the English guard who, having no orders for calling the gate-keeper, was not to be induced to do so notwithstanding all we could say to him—a negligence which has already been attended with inconvenience to the government, and which might have been fatal to us. In passing through Valenciennes we were strictly examined three times over, and our passports sent to the commandant. We underwent another examination at some distance from that garrison, and this was the last. We did not stop, except at Mons, where we dined, and made arrangements for the future journey of Lavalette. I wrote several letters to facilitate the means by which he may reach his destination, and having provided every thing that appeared best for his health and comfort, I took leave of him, and returned to Paris yesterday evening by the route of Maubeuge, Soissons, and la Porte St. Martin, after an absence of sixty hours.”

Rome, March 31.—A decision of his holiness, relative to the form of procedure in inquisitorial matters, forbids the application of torture to the accused. This decision has been addressed by his eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State to the ministers of Spain and Portugal.

The government continues to take severe measures to prevent the introduction of foreign books treating of political matters. We are informed that the royal family of Spain has demanded, among others, the suppression of certain false accounts, translated from the German, of the events which brought about the abdication of Charles IV.

They are here much occupied by the project against the Barbary powers. We are assured that a great power has engaged to guarantee the neutrality of Turkey. In fact, civilized Europe is interested to repress their piracies. The project will be sent to the Diet of Frankfurt, and submitted to the great powers for their approbation. The exertions of Sir Sydney Smith upon this enterprise have been indefatigable, and it is to him that the whole is to be attributed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

In New Norfolk-street, Lad. K. Halkett, of a son.
The lady of Sir Alex. Don, M. P. of Newton Don,
Roxburghshire, of a son.
At Fricot's Hall, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir G.
Clen, M. P. of a son.
In Lower Brook-street, the lady of J. Round, Esq.
M. P. of a son.
At Oriel Temple, Louth, Viscountess Massareene,
of a daughter.
At Twickenham, Lady Elizabeth Co'e, of a
daughter.
In Stratford-place, the lady of R. Rickards, Esq.
M. P. of a daughter.
At Blackheath, the lady of H. Abbott, Esq. of a
daughter.
At East Bourn, Sussex, the lady of D. Giddy,
Esq. M. P. of a daughter.
In Cleveland-square, the lady of S. R. Lushington,
Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lieut. Wm. Miller, R. A. son of Major Gen.
Miller, to Henrietta, daughter of Col. Cole-
brook, R. A.
A. Austen, Esq. of Adery, Gloucestershire, son
of E. Austen, of Clapham, Middlesex, to Sylvia,
daughter of D. Ricardo, Esq. of Upper Brook-
street.
At Fulham, John, son of J. Cromie, Esq. of
Cromore, Londonderry, to Marianne, daughter
of the Archbishop of Dublin.
Lieut. J. Prest, R. N. to Miss Lorina Palmer.
W. Houghton, Esq. of the Irish Exchequer Of-
fice, to Miss Bourne, of Ellford, Stafford.
At Winchester, Sir T. O'Brien, to the daughter
of Major Smith.
The Rev. Temple Frere, Rector of Fimingham,
Suffolk, to Jane, daughter of the Hon. Baron
Richards.
At the house of the British Ambassador at Brus-
sels, the Hon. Geo. J. T. Tchet, to Jane,
daughter of Rear-admiral Smith.
Chas. E. Bird, Esq. Capt. in 37th regt. of foot,
to Anne, daughter of the late Wm. Crooke,
Esq. of Waterford.
At Grantham, the Rev. J. W. Peters, of Homers-
ley, in the county of York, to Catherine, daugh-
ter of the late S. C. Colclough, Esq. of Bea-
consfield, near Newark, Notts.
At Twickenham, John Thos. Brooks, Esq. of
Pitwick, Bedfordshire, to Mary, daughter of
Alex. Hatfield, Esq. of Twickenham.
J. Drummond, Esq. jun. son of J. Drummond,
Esq. banker, of Charing cross, to Georgiana,
daughter of Vice-admiral Sir E. Harvey.
At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Capt.
Edw. L. Crofton, R. N. C. B. to Mary, daugh-
ter of Wm. Leader, Esq. M. P. of Putney-hill,
Surrey.
At Alverstoke, Hants. Capt. Edw. Scobell, R. N.
to Rebecca Ann, daughter of Rich. Collins,
Esq. of Brockhurst Lodge, in the same county.
At North Mundham, Sussex, Geo. Buckton, jun.
Esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Eliza, daugh-
ter of Rich. Merrick, Esq. of East Wallis,
Chichester, and Runkton House, Sussex.
At Guernsey, W. C. Bowden, Esq. of the Queen's
regt. to Christiana, daughter of the late Col.
Wm. Anstruther.
At St. Peter's, Broad-street, the Rev. John Black-
burn, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge,
to Elizabeth Walton, daughter of the late Wm.
Curteis, Esq.
In the Tower Chapel, John Collier, Esq. of Plym-
outh, to Emily, daughter of R. Porrett, Esq.
Thos. Gill, Esq. of King-street, Finsbury, to Miss
Charles, of Calvert street.
At Battersea, the Rev. Robt. Tozer, of Taunton,
Somerset, to Mary Roley, daughter of Alex.
Maitland, Esq. of Clapham-common.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. John
Jones, M. A. to Louisa, daughter of Wm. Pre-
vost, Esq. King's-road, Bedford-row.
At Witley, John Wm. Spicer, Esq. son of John
Spicer, Esq. of Esher-place, Surrey, to Hannah
Maria Theresa, daughter of the late Philip Smith
Webb, Esq. of Minord House, in the same
county.
At St. James's Church, Bath, T. Johnson, Esq.

of Bristol, to Mrs. Bleamire, relict of the Rev.
R. Bleamire, of Bath.
At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Hy. Howard,
of Sawbridgeworth, Herts. to Julia, daughter
of Sir Thos. Bevor, Bart. of Mangreen Hall,
Norfolk.
Lieut. Col. Jones, Royal Eng. to Catharine Maria,
daughter of the late Edm. Lawrence, Esq.
of Trinity-square.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rd. Riley, Esq.
of the Admiralty, to Harriett, daughter of Sir
Wm. Beechey, of Harley-street.

DEATHS.

T. Parry, sen. Esq. many years a Director of
the Hon. East-India Company.
At his house in Bedford-square, Sir Simon Le
Blanc, one of the Judges of the King's Bench.
C. Cooke, Esq. of Belleville-house, Walthamstow.
At Burley Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire, the Rev.
J. Minthorpe.
At Woodford, Essex, Anthony Aubert, Esq.
In Great George-street, Westminster, Louisa, wife
of Gen. Home Sumner, Esq. M. P.
In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, Capt. H. Fos-
ter, of the 2nd regt.
At her daughter's, the Countess of Ely's, in
Grosvenor street, the widow of the late Capt.
Bonfoy, R. N.
Juliana, the infant daughter of Hy. Alexander,
Esq. of Cork-street.
At Twickenham, T. Terry, Esq. M. D.
In Highbury-place, Martha Sadeibia, daughter
of John Nichols, Esq.
At Leghorn, J. P. Bastard, Esq. M. P. of Kitley,
Martha, daughter of Edw. Hogg, Esq. of Rod-
bourn Cottage, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.
At Reading, the Rev. James Mancus.
At Bakewell, Derbyshire, R. D. Chapman.
At Addlestrop, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Eliz. Leigh,
Charlotte, the wife of Wm. Hudson, Esq. Park-
street, Richmond, Surrey.
At the house of his son-in-law, Anth. Littledale,
Esq. Everton, Pudsey Dawson, Esq. Liverpool.
At Cambridge, the Rev. East Aphorip, D. D. Pre-
bendary of Finsbury in the church of St. Paul,
and formerly Fellow of Jesus College.
At Ruxwde, Wiltshire, the Rev. Wm. Higginson.
The Rev. L. Naylor, Head Master of the King's
School, and one of the six preachers of the Ca-
thedral Church of Canterbury.
In the island of Curaçoa, in the West-Indies,
Mr. John Vanderlinde, merchant.
At Baronstown, county of Westmeath, Lord
Sunderlin.
In the Grove, Hackney, Robt. Meares, Esq.
At Morden College, Mr. Wm. Ouchterlony, for-
merly of Birch-lane.
In Coleman-street, John George Walte, Esq.

LONDON MARKETS.

April 23, 1816.

Cotton.—The arrivals of Cottons are inadequate
to the increasing demand: the sales of last week
are 1000 bags, viz. 300 Bahias 2s. 3d. a 2s. 4d.,
100 Pernams 2s. 6d., 170 Orleans 2s. 4d., 130 Bowed
90s. a 9d., a few Demoras 2s. 3d. a 2s. 4d.; the
following were sold exclusive of duty, 120 Bengals
at 14d. a 15d., and 200 Surats 18d.; the latter re-
ported to be an immediate contract by the im-
porter, without having passed the usual routine
of public sale at the India House.

Sugar.—The briskness that was in the Sugar
market has given way; the sale at the India House
yesterday consisted of nearly 4000 bags; Java soft
brown and yellow 42s. a 42s.; dry brown and yel-
low 46s. 6d. a 47s. 6d.; strong grey 48s. a 51s.

Coffee.—The market is improving; in last
week's sales, middling Dutch sold at 80s., ordi-
nary middling 75s., good to fine ordinary 68s. a
70s., good to fine ordinary Jamaica very exten-
sively 60s. a 66s., middling 73s. The East-India
Company's sale of yesterday consisted of about
2000 bags, chiefly Java and Cheribon; fine yellow
Java 68s. a 72s., light and pale yellow Cheribon
64s. a 66s., Bourbon 68s. a 73s., the damaged Java
63s. a 68s., damaged Cheribon 56s. a 60s.

Rice.—200 barrels of old Carolina Rice, of mid-
dling quality, offered last week by public sale, was
withdrawn, no offers being made above 42s. 6d.

Indigo.—In consequence of the commencement
of the East-India sale, the prices of Indigo are
nominal.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

April 10. A ballot was held at the
East-India House for the election of six
directors, in the room of those who went
out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses
were closed, and delivered to the scruti-
neers, who reported the numbers to
be, viz.

Hon. W. F. Elphinstone, . . . 538
John Inglis, esq. 538
John Bladen Taylor, esq. . . 538
James Daniell, esq. 538
John Bebb, esq. 536
James Pattison, esq. . . . 536

A Court of Directors was held the same
day, when the thanks of the court were
voted unanimously to C. Grant, esq. and
T. Reid, esq. chairman and deputy chair-
man, for their zeal and attention to the
Company's interest during the last year.

The following is a List of the Directors
of the East-India Company for the
Year 1816, with their Residences.

The figures preceding the names denote
the number of years they each have to
serve.

- 3 THOMAS REID, esq. chairman, 8,
Broad-street-buildings.
- 4 JOHN BEBB, esq. deputy, 13, Glouces-
ter-place.
- 3 Jacob Bosanquet, esq. Broxbourne,
Herts.
- 4 Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone,
2, Upper Harley-street.
- 3 Joseph Cotton, esq. Leytonstone, Essex.
- 3 Edward Parry, esq. 23, Gower-street.
- 1 Richard Chicheley Plowden, esq. 8,
Devonshire-place.
- 1 John Hudleston, esq. 54, Margaret-
street.
- 4 John Inglis, esq. 27, Mark-lane.
- 4 James Pattison, esq. 15, Nottingham-
place.
- 1 George Abercrombie Robinson, esq.
M. P. 39, Albemarle-street.
- 1 John Alexander Bannerman, esq. Stam-
ford-hill.
- 3 Richard Twining, esq. 216, Strand.
- 3 William Wigram, esq. 31, Upper Har-
ley-street.
- 2 Samuel Davis, esq. 7, Portland-place.
- 4 James Daniell, esq. Carshalton, Surrey.
- 4 John Bladen Taylor, esq. 40, Devon-
shire-place.
- 2 Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Plastow Lodge,
Bromley, Kent.
- 2 John Morris, esq. 21, Baker-street;
Portman-square.
- 2 David Scott, esq. 22, Baker-street,
Portman-square.
- 2 Alexander Allan, esq. M. P. 26, Baker-
street, Portman-square.
- 1 William Stanley Clarke, esq. Elm Bank,
Leatherhead.
- 2 Richard Parry, esq. 52, Berners-street.

1 John Thornhill, esq. 6, Charlotte-
street, Bedford-square.

The following Gentlemen are out by
rotation:

Charles Grant, esq. M. P. 40, Russell-
square.
George Smith, esq. M. P. 1, Upper Har-
ley-street.
Sweny Toone, esq. 44, Mortimer-street.
William Astell, esq. M. P. 31, Bruton-
street.
Campbell Marjoribanks, esq. 3, Upper
Wimpole-street.
Sir John Jackson, bart. M. P. 9, New
Broad-street.

The Orontes frigate, Captain Coch-
rane, is at Portsmouth nearly ready for
sea, having completed her stores, &c.
for service at St. Helena, under the flag
of Rear-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm,
appointed commander-in-chief there.

The spirit of insubordination so long
prevailing at the India College, Herting-
fordbury, it is said, will immediately un-
dergo some sort of enquiry in parliament.
The mathematical professor has resigned,
and the governor finds it difficult to re-
tain his situation.

The Indian juggler, who astonished
the town a year or two back, by his dan-
gerous feat of pressing a drawn sword
down his stomach, has unfortunately
fallen a sacrifice to his presumption, at
an exhibition in Scotland; the sword
taking a wrong direction, wounded the
ventricle of the stomach, and in conse-
quence he died almost instantaneously,
in violent convulsions.

Accounts from India have been receiv-
ed overland, comprehending dates to the
the 22d of November from Bombay; the
14th of the same month from Madras;
and the 7th from Fungal. A Calcutta
paper of the 31st of October announces
the immediate reduction of the additional
twenty men annexed to each company of
the native regiments for the service of
the late war. Transports were taken up
to convey back to the Cape and to the
Isle of France the troops carried from
those settlements to replace those lost in
the first severe actions with the Nepau-
lese. These arrangements indicate a
confidence of permanent tranquillity in
India. Private accounts state, that the
Earl of Moira had entertained the de-
sign of extending the subsidiary system
to the powers recently hostile to the Bri-
tish interests, or suspected of unfavour-
able dispositions: but that this intention
had been relinquished on account of the
repugnance of the parties, and their as-
certained inability to defray the charges
of the troops proposed to be thus placed

In garrison upon them; the Company being equally incompetent to sustain the burthen. The expenses of the late war are said to have been extremely heavy, the irregular horse alone having cost above seventy lacs of rupees.

April 27.—Yesterday, at three o'clock, his royal highness the Prince Regent held a court at Carlton House, when Anthony Buller, Esq. was presented upon his being appointed one of the judges at Bengal, and received the honour of knighthood.

Dr. John Taylor, superintendent of vaccination at the Presidency of Bombay, is about to publish a translation of the Lilievati, a Sanscrit work, on authentic and practical Geometry, held in the highest estimation in all parts of India, and which was written in the twelfth century, by Bhascora Acharya (who also wrote on Algebra and astronomy), and was translated into Persian by order of the Emperor Akbar, in the year 1587, by the celebrated Tyse. The proposed work is recommended to the patronage of the Court of Directors by the Bombay government.

The dispatches by the Wellesley arrived April 28, and brought advices from Prince of Wales Island, up to Sept. 1815, which state the disagreeable news of a serious breach of trust, and malversation of office, in the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Cousens, to the amount of near 50,000 dollars. Our letters inform us, that that gentleman has not stood alone in this dishonourable proceeding, and that a person then absent from the settlement was supposed to be implicated, though not criminally. Mr. Cousens in default of bail was committed to the criminal Jail, and was to stand his trial, either at Prince of Wales Island or Bengal. Our time will not permit us to enter into the details of this circumstance, as well as other Asiatic news. We are happy to add, that Mr. Petrie's health was restored.

Amount of Adjudications made by the Commissionrs appointed between the East-India Company and the Private Creditors of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, to the date of their last Report, the 19th February, 1816.

Aggregate of absolute Adjudications in favour of parties £1,683,795
Ditto provisional do. do. 35,993

1,719,792

Aggregate of absolute Adjudications against the parties, including the portions disallowed in claims favourably adjudicated. 21,818,274

Total. £23,538,066

Plymouth, 24th April, latest arrival of ships.—Arrived the Walmer Castle and Warley, sailed from China, 8th Dec. 1815, and St. Helena, 6th May 1816. Royal George and Hope from China, 8th Dec. St. Helena. Princess Amelia, Cuffnells, from China, St. Helena, 6th March; the two latter parted company on the 13th April.

General Kyd and Herefordshire, had arrived at Whampoa. Charles Grant, Vansittart, Ingles, Essex, Marquis Camden, and David Scott, were to sail from China 1st January 1816.

The Admiral Gambier and Duke bound to Batavia, were spoke with 28th Dec. in the Straits of Sunda. The Devaynes (Brooks) was left at St. Helena from Batavia.

Passengers from China.—Per Warley, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer. Walmer Castle, Lieut. Webber of the H. C. Marine. Princess Amelia, W. H. C. Plowden, Esq. Royal George, Colonel Webber. Cuffnells, Mrs. Bates and children; Mr. Charles Thomas, formerly purser of the Earl St. Vincent.

Died 26th Nov. 1815, Thos. Charles Pattle, Esq. second in council at the H. C. Factory, Canton.—Mr. W. C. Winn, purser of the Charles Grant, at Canton. Mr. William Ferron, Jun. purser of the Inglis, was drowned at Whampoa.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

For Madras and Calcutta.

Ship's Name. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.
H.M.S. Bacchus, Capt. Hill, sailed from Portsmouth, Apr. 25.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

For Madras and Bengal.

George..... 450 From Deal, Apr. 20.
Frederic & Maria 400 Apr. 25.

For Bengal.

Mora..... 650 From Deal, Apr. 20.
Maitland..... 630 do do 25.
Philippa..... 580 do do 25.

For the Isle of France and Ceylon.

Alexander..... 450 Apr. 25.
Princess Charlotte 400 May 5.

For the Isle of France.

Eliza..... 350

For Bombay.

Orpheus..... 417
Asia..... 450 From Gravesend, Apr. 18.

For the Cape of Good Hope.

Blucher..... 90 do do 12.
Lustania..... 240 April 26.
Minstrel..... 190

For Sumatra and Bengal.

Hercules..... 415 From Deal, April 20.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Maister, Wiseman sailed from Bengal 25th October had arrived at the Cape.
The Liverpool, which arrived at Bengal in 108 days, had sailed from thence for Liverpool 7th November, both are daily expected.

Mar. 23. This day the dispatches were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the Purser of the following ships, viz—
Warren Hastings, Capt. T. Arkens; Asia, Capt. R. P. Tremblhere; Marchioness of Ely, Capt. R. Kay; Larkens, Capt. T. Dumbleton; and Lord Keith, Capt. P. Campbell, for Madras and Bengal.

Providence, Capt. A. T. Mason; Sovereign, Capt. I. A. T. Tier; and Barkworth, Capt. T. Lynn, for St. Helena and China.

Passengers per Asia.—For Bengal.—Mr. J. G. Wyatt, writer. Charles Lushington, son. Merchant; M. S. Lushington; Mr. G. Umbod, free merchant; Mr. F. Thompson, Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. C. L. Case; Messrs. J. H. Sandon and N. P. Mauby, free mariners. For Madras.—Grant, Esq. Hon. Mrs. E. Grant, and Misses Grant.

Per Warren Hastings.—For Bengal.—Mr. E. Stirling, writer; two Misses M. Kay; Mr. A. Murphy. For Madras.—Capt. C. Brook, Lieut. E. Blackman. Miss M. Redding.

Per Marchioness of Ely.—For Bengal.—Mr. W. Blackburn, writer; Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. T. Garon, Aide-de-Camp to General Dunkin; Mr. and three Misses Waits; Messrs. J. Row and H. Cooper, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. C. T. Harrington; Mr. S. Dugdale, free mariner. For Madras.—Capt. J. Smith. For Prince of Wales Island.—Ms M. A. Balby.

Per Barkworth.—For Bengal.—Mr. J. Robinson, free mariner. For St. Helena.—Rev. B. J. Vernon, Mrs. Vernon, and Miss A. Brooke.

Per Larkens.—For Bengal.—Messrs. Hunter and Manning, writers; Mr. Cutler, free merchant; Missa Wilson, Fletcher, Butler, Octetion; and Templeto. For Madras.—Messrs. Nelson, Clive, and Thomas, writers; Mr. De Lisle, assistant surgeon; Mr. Hall, Mr. and Miss Daly.

Per Lord Keith.—For Bengal.—Mr. Millett, writer. For Madras.—Mr. S. Nicholls, writer; Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Campb H.

28. This day a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following Commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz—Capt. J. Jamson, Earl of Balanag; Capt. W. M. Satt, scalyby Castle; China direct, Capt. J. H. Harris, Prince Regent, Madras and Bengal.

Portsmouth, March 30.—Rear-Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm, K.C.B. is appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn, K.C.B. in the naval command at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena station, and hoisted his flag on Thursday morning at Spithead, in the new cutter, which was this morning struck again, on account of the Admiral going on leave of absence for a few days. Lady Malcolm and child are to accompany him to St. Helena.

Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. and K.C.B. hoisted his flag in the Magicienne, at Plymouth, on the 29th inst. as Commander in Chief for the East-India station.

Among the passengers on the Sovereign for St. Helena, is Ensign Alexander Augustus Younge, youngest son of the late Colonel Younge, Commandant of the Hon. East-India Company's Madras Cavalry.

The 2d battalion 59th regiment has embarked at Monkstown for the Isle of Wight, to join the 1st battalion in India.

April 25.—arrived off Weymouth, the Hon. Company's ships Hope and Royal George, from China.

26.—Off Portsmouth, H.M.S. Wellesley, 74, from Bombay, Madras, Trincomalee, Cape and St. Helena, left St. Helena 3d March.

Off Plymouth, H.M.S. Owen Groudwor, from China.

Off Dartmouth, the Diana Fugell from Batavia. The Europe part d company from the Surrey in lat. 45° 49' N. long. 12° 40' lat. on the 22d Nov.—The Lady Flora arrived at the Cape on the 20th Feb.

A letter, of which the subjoined is an extract, contains the latest shipping intelligence from India:

Calcutta Oct. 6.—The William Pitt and Lord Mervill will sail for England in December.

The Metcalf is to proceed to Amboyna to take in spices, and to sail for England in the course of next month.

The Marquess of Wellington, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales, are under orders to convey the 59th regiment to Madras, to read at that Presidency, and to sail for England on the 15th December.

The Apollo and Sir William Pultney proceed to Bombay.

The Hindari, Northumberland, and Lord Eldon, are to sail for Amboyna, to take in pepper, and to proceed to Europe.

The Minerva is going into dock to receive partial repairs.

The Melantho and Liverpool, free traders, are to sail for Europe about the close of the passing month.

Arrived here, the Endymion, from Madras; Bengal, from Liverpool, Lucy and Maria, the Susan, the Caroline, and Wellington, from England; the Caroline Indianiam, from Ceylon; the Duke of Wellington, from Madras.

At Penang, the Herefordshire and General Kyd, from St. Helena.

Sailed from Madras, for Calcutta, the Charles Miles, Auspicious, Sir S. Lushington, and City of London.

SHIPS SAILED IN APRIL FOR INDIA.

When sailed.	Ship's Name.	Captains' Name.	Description.	Destination.
April 9th	Brilliant	Young	Merchantman	Cape
	Atlas	Short	Free Trader	Batavia
	Marquis Anglesen	Moorsoom	Do.	Madras and Bengal
	Warren	Penny	Do.	South Seas
10	Milford	Bules	Do.	Bombay
	Kirk Eila	Dipnall	Do.	Madras and Bengal
14	Mulgrave Castle	Ralph	Do.	Cape and do.
	Aberdeen	Fenwick	Do.	Madras and do.
17	Prince Regent	Harris	Do.	do. do.
	Phoenix	Byke	Company's	do.
	Earl of Balcarras	Jameson	Do.	China
	Scalyby Castle	Modat	Do.	do.
	Surat Castle	Hope	Do.	do.
	Hugh Inglis		Do.	do.
	Venus	Kilgour	Merchantman	Cape
	Blucher	Kerr	Do.	do.
20	Mora	Kemp	Do.	Cape, Mad. and Ben.
	George	Arle	Do.	Madras and Bengal
	Hercules	Bean	Do.	Sumatra and Bengal
	Woodman	Bean	Do.	Isle of France
21	Windham	Andrews	Company's	China
	March, of Exeter	Gilpus	Do.	do.
	Eliza	Walker	Merchantman	South Seas
	Newcastle	Maynell	Frigate	St. Helena
	Sir Wm. Pultney	Malcolm	Commander at	do.
	Orontes	Cochrane	Do.	do.
23	Philippa	Nicholls	Country	Bengal
	Maitland	Kenscy	Do.	do.
Portsmouth	Bacchus	Hill	Frigate	India
Plymouth	Tay		South Wallen	do.

[illegible]

Price Current of East-India Produce for April 1816. 527

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	3 0 0	to 3 15 0	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 15 0	—
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 15 0	Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	to 0 2 6
— Cherbon.....	3 0 0	— 3 10 0	— Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 1 18 0
— Bourbon.....	3 10 0	— 4 0 0	— China.....	2 10 0	— 2 15 0
— Mocha.....	5 0 0	— 5 5 0	Zedraiy.....		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 6	— 0 1 8	Galls, in Sorts.....	9 0 0	— 9 10 0
— Extra fine.....	0 1 7	— 0 1 9	— Blue.....	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
— Bengal.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 4	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Bourbon.....	0 2 6	— 0 3 0	— Blue and Violet.....		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Purple and Violet.....		
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Fine Violet.....		
— Anniseeds, Siar.....	5 10 0	— 6 0 0	— Good Ditto.....		
— Borax, Refined.....	5 10 0	— 6 15 0	— Fine Violet & Copper	Sale commenced at the India House.	
— Unrefined, or Tincal	8 10 0	— 6 0 0	— Good Ditto.....		
— Camphire unrefined.....	12 10 0	— 16 0 0	— Fine Copper.....		
— Cardemom, Malabar.....lb	0 4 0	— 0 6 6	— Good Ditto.....		
— Cayenne.....			— Ordinary Ditto.....		
— Cassia Bais.....cwt.	25 10 0	— 24 0 0	— Rice, like Carolina.....cwt.	0 17 0	— 1 2 0
— Lignes.....	15 0 0	— 18 0 0	— Safflower.....cwt.	4 15 0	— 5 0 0
— Castor Oil.....	0 1 3	— 0 4 0	— Sago.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 3 0 0
— China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 5 0	— Sultpeter, Refined.....cwt.	3 10 0	—
— Coculus Indicus.....	3 1 0	— 3 10 0	— Silk.....lb.	0 15 1	— 0 18 10
— Columbo Root.....	2 15 0	— 3 0 0	— None.....	1 0 1	— 1 9 0
— Dragon's Blood.....			— Ditto White.....		
— Gum Ammoniac, lump.....			— China.....	1 3 1	— 1 5 9
— Arabic.....	3 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Organzine.....	1 15 0	— 1 19 1
— Assafetida.....	6 0 0	— 15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 10 0	— 0 11 0
— Benjamin.....	6 10 0	— 50 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 7	— 0 4 0
— Anims.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 10 0 0	— Mace.....	0 9 0	— 0 10 6
— Galbanum.....			— Nutmegs.....	0 6 1	—
— Gambogium.....	22 0 0	— 24 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	6 0 0	—
— Myrrh.....	9 0 0	— 11 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 9	—
— Oribanum.....	5 0 0	— 6 10 0	— White.....	0 1 3	—
— Lac.....			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 6 0	— 2 10 0
— Dye.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 9	— White.....	2 12 0	— 3 2 0
— Shell, Black.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6	— Brown.....	2 2 0	— 2 5 0
— Shivered.....			— Tea, Bonea.....lb.	0 2 0	— 0 3 2
— Stick.....	3 10 0	— 8 0 6	— Congou.....	0 2 6	— 0 3 5
— Musk, China.....oz.	0 14 0	— 1 1 0	— Soongou.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 10 0	— Campoi.....	3 11 0	— 0 4 0
— Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 2 6	— 0 3 0	— Twankai.....	0 4 10	— 0 5 2
— Cinnamon.....	1 0 0	— 1 1 0	— Pekoe.....	0 2 11	— 0 5 5
— Cloves.....			— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 10	— 0 5 6
— Mace.....			— Hyson.....	0 4 9	— 0 5 5
— Nutmegs.....	0 3 6	—	— Gunpowder.....	0 3 6	— 0 5 10
— Opium.....lb.			Tortoiseshell.....	1 2 0	— 1 5 0
— Rhubarb.....	0 6 6	— 0 13 0	— Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	10 0 0	— 11 0 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

(On Wednesday, 1 May—Prompt 2 August.

Privilege.—Choppahs, 44 chests—Sannoos, 25 bales—Callicoes, 25 bales—Battaes, 30 bales—Nankees, 600 pieces and 186 chests—Madras Handkerchiefs, 5 trunks—Shawls, 2 boxes—Lustrings and Satins, 3 boxes.

Private-Trade.—Nankeens, 2,660 pieces—Black Sarsenets, 100 pieces—Nanken Cloth, 50 pieces.

Prohibited Goods.—Gurrahs, 35 bales—Callicoes, 322 bales—Choppahs, 1 chest—Sannoes, 66 bales—Crapes, 48 pieces—Silk Handkerchiefs, 100 pieces—Sundries, 45 bales.

On Thursday, 9 May—Prompt 6 September.
Company's.—Cotton Wool, 1 bale.
Privilege.—Cotton Wool, 1,899 bales—Cotton
Yarn, 77 bales.

On Friday, 10 May—Prompt 16 August.
Company's.—Pepper Black, 590 bags—White,
28 bags.

Privilege.—Sapan Wood, 11 tons, 240 cwt. and 98 bundles—Castor Oil, 76 chests—Ditto and Turmeric, 33 boxes—Cornelians, 2 boxes—Marabolanes, 38 bags—Tincal, 384 bags and 31 chests.

Canes, 36 bags—Cinical, 354 bags and 21 chests—
Cinilia, 456 bags and 40 bales—Galls, 184 bags—
Cochineal, 44 chests—Cajaputa Oil, 27 bottles
and 4 boxes—China Root, 39 bags—Sena, 114
bales and 3 bags—Camphire planks, 260—Beetle
Nuts, 1 bag—Camphire, 440 chests and 9 tubs—

Ebony, 334 pieces—Lac Lake, 8 chests and 15 boxes—Malacca Canes, 6,176—Rauano, 27,921 bundles—Pepper, 9,137 bags—Saltpetre, 50 tons—Ginger, 2,340 bags—Nux Vomica, 400 bags—Tur-

tenague, 1,084 slabs—Goat Skins, 1,115—Hides, 1,391—Cassia Ligneæ, 2,380 chests—Lac Dye, 115 chests—Aloes, 94 casks—Anniseeds, 81 chests—

Olibanum, 12 chests—Myrrh, 10 chests—Cardamom, 77 chests and 284 bags—Sago, 400 bags—Benjamin, 192 bags and 76 chests—Safflower, 70 bales—Cinnamon, 33 bales—Gum Arabic, 51 chests—Rhubarb, 39 chests—R-d Saunders, 352 cwt, 1,379 bundles, and 2,812 pieces—Tamarind, 90 casks—Tortoiseshell, 18 boxes—Burax, 32 chests—Shellack, 1,305 ch 218—Galanga, 1,190 bags—Bark, 6 bags—Cassia Fistula, 2 bags—Elephants' Teeth, 80—Cloves, 125 chests—Acalai, 6 casks—Swamp, 129 chests—Catclia, or Terra Japonica, 45 chests—Kiyaburo Wood, 8 pieces—Soy, 12 casks—Gum Anini, 30 chests—R-d Wood, 1,484 pieces and 736 cwt—Star Aniseeds, 50 boxes—Sal Ammoniac, 27 boxes—S-sda, 1,106 bags—Sandal Wood, 5 logs—Black Wood, 50 pieces.

Private Trade.—Gum Arabic, 5 chests—Tin, 1,853 pieces—Mother-of-Pearl Shell, 586 cwt.—Cochineal, 14 chests—Rattans, 4,355.

On Wednesday, 15 May—Prompt 23 August.
Company's.—Brown Nankeens, 198,629 pieces.

On Wednesday, 29 May—Prompt 6 September,

Company's.—Sundry Carpets, also Damaged Bengal, Coast and Surat Piece Goods and Packing Cotton.

Tea Bohea, 350,000 lbs.—Congou, Campoi, and Souchong, 4,500,000—Twankay, 750,000—Hyson Skin, 150,000—Hyson, 250,000—Total, including

Private-Trade, 6,000,000 lbs.—The Congo refused by the buyers at the last sale will be put up again at this sale, at 8s. 7d. per lb.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 26th of March to the 25th of April 1816.

1816.	1816.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy	Long	Annuit.	India	South Sea	Od. Sea	New Dillo.	5 per Cent.	Bonds.	3 p. Cent.	Ex. Div.	Consol.	Lottery	1816.
Mar. 26	Mar. 26	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	Mar. 26
27	27	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	27
28	28	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	28
29	29	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	29
30	30	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	30
Apr. 1	Apr. 1	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	Apr. 1
2	2	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	2
3	3	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	3
4	4	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	4
5	5	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	5
6	6	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	6
7	7	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	7
8	8	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	8
9	9	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	9
10	10	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	10
11	11	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	11
12	12	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	12
13	13	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	13
14	14	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	14
15	15	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	15
16	16	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	16
17	17	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	17
18	18	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	18
19	19	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	19
20	20	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	20
21	21	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	21
22	22	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	22
23	23	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	23
24	24	242 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JUNE 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I had written you a letter of unqualified congratulation upon the conclusion of the Nepalese war, or at least upon the military view of so much of it as regards our territorial acquisitions, when happening to hear the opinions of some others than myself, upon this new political event, I have been induced to throw my unbroken and undiversified panegyric into the fire, and to substitute the short and mottled composition which the present increased variety of my ideas more naturally dictates.

The treaty, it seems, puts us into acknowledged possession (exclusively of other territory) of all that part of the province of the Kemaon which was not previously British. The upper part of the province lies on the ridge of the Himalah or Snowy Mountains, or Hindoo Koh, by which India is divided from Tartary; while the lower and southern part, called the Turiani, Turrye or Teraie, stretches to meet our ancient boundaries. Indeed, a part even of the Turiani was our own before.

It was that part of the Turiani which was in possession of the English that constituted the scene of the principal aggressions which provoked the war. The Ghoorkhas, descending from the heights, molested the lowland districts; and, when the war was un-

dertaken, our task was to climb up the mountains and to force our way through the defiles.

In this view, I am disposed to consider the result of the late war, which has secured our footing on the hills, and thrown a shield in front of the low country in their rear, as an extension of territory very desirable to the end of strengthening what we previously enjoyed, and promising to promote future tranquillity. Our aggrandizements, therefore, upon this occasion, are valuable even upon the principles of your correspondent Harmes.

A friend, not less sanguine than myself, sees equal advantage in what has been gained, looking at the subject under a mercantile aspect. Our road is now open into Tartary, and many of our manufactures will find a market there, which have found none in Hindostan.

A third quidnunc, however, with whom I am acquainted, takes a less cheerful view of the matter. His speculations are in unison with those who alarm themselves by apprehension of Russian rivalry, and, on his own part, he even adds his terrors of the Chinese. He thinks that to have brought ourselves into contact with Tartary is no very fortunate circumstance. If the road is rendered more open for merchants, it is doubly so for soldiers; and if, at any future day,

we are compelled to fight on the frontiers of Tartary, our distance from our supplies must be severely felt, at the same time that we shall have also to contend with a hardy and warlike people. He adds, that the northern outline upon the hills of the province of Kemaoon, leaves the villages of that and the adjacent

Nipalese province so much interspersed, as but too fearfully to threaten new aggressions, new quarrels, and new wars.

Trusting that the last of these anticipations stands upon no sufficient ground, I remain, &c. &c.

OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Your design to commence the publication of an Asiatic Journal, and the persuasion which you inculcate that one feature of its merits must materially depend upon the communications of correspondents resident within the sphere of our Asiatic intercourse, together with your promise of a welcome to the shortest scraps, and of an extreme indulgence to the efforts of the most inexperienced writer, induce me not to let the ships leave China without carrying with them a brief letter for your miscellany. My residence in this country has been too short perhaps, to furnish me with materials for a very varied or extended account.

On my late return from Canton to this place, I was amused by the ceremonies of a great religious festival, on occasion of which the Chinese re-gild their idols, and beautify their temples. This festival is usually held every seven years. To witness the pleasure the people took in parading the streets with their various offerings, pigs, poultry, fruits, sweetmeats, spices, wine, incense, ornaments, and, in fact, every thing that was in season, or that had a splendid appearance, was exceedingly gratifying to us, who had beheld nothing of the kind before.

Among the pageants, however, the most interesting consisted in several young women, respectively carried upon tables, and clad in neat apparel, as also boys, in various needle-work dresses, with a number of musicians and attendants fancifully attired. The young

women had a pleasing and even engaging appearance. Two or three of them were painted white (agreeably with the Chinese idea of beauty) to resemble the pale moon. Their little feet had the effect of rendering their appearance the more feminine.

The last day's procession was long, and the offerings of considerable value. The number of persons that walked in procession, including the coolies who were the bearers of the elegant tables, or *timples*, amounted to three thousand and fifty, among whom were some ludicrous figures, blacks, foreigners, soldiers, &c. intended to intimate that the religion of Füh embraces all nations and persons. The festival lasted about a fortnight, in the course of which there were processions four days.

The characteristic disposition of the Chinese is a good deal for an easy life—not very honest nor trust-worthy in their dealings with foreigners—and excessively proud. As soon as they possess a few dollars, to the amount of fifty or sixty, they are usually above all corporal labour. The lower classes of the natives frequently experience the harsh proceedings of the Mandarins, who, at Macao, are generally very poor, and are, therefore, exceedingly active, and often unjust. So small a bribe as a dollar is often accepted. As to punishments, two men were sentenced, about a fortnight since, to wear the collar for two months, and afterward to be beaten, for having assisted natives to emigrate to Penang.

The punishment of the collar is very severe, as the wearer is unable either to lie down, or to rest his back against a chair or wall, and is also incapable of supplying himself with the least nourishment. And if, through his confinement, he grows weak, his punishment becomes proportionably greater,

through the dead weight of the collar. The Mandarins usually remain but a short time in office; some obtaining promotion, while others have their insignia of honour taken from them, with marks of strong displeasure.

I am, Sir, &c.
Macao, Jan. 1816. ANGLICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The introduction of the sublime, though plain and primitive truths of the Gospel into British India, is a subject so peculiarly interesting to the annually increasing number of pious, laudably zealous, and benevolent inhabitants of this most favoured island, that I doubt not very many persons will experience a sincere pleasure in being informed that four hundred and twenty of their fellow Christians were confirmed in July last, by the Right Rev. Bishop of India, Dr. Middleton, at the Cathedral of Calcutta.

The alarm which certainly did exist among the native inhabitants of British India on the first intimation of an Episcopal establishment, which (they supposed) was for the purpose of coercing them to become proselytes to the Christian faith, has not only subsided, through the moderation, temperate conduct, and suavity of manners observed by the Right Rev. Bishop towards all classes, but in many instances the higher ranks of natives have been heard to express their entire approbation of the measure, as tending to show, that the East India Company are equally desirous of improving the morality of the Christian character as of endeavouring to enforce an attention to the duties of religion, (as practiced by all Mahomedans and Hindoos) in a more strict manner, than it must be admitted, was generally observed; previous to the arrival of Lordship in Hindustan.

While the European character under the auspices of the Right Rev. Bishop, is thus gaining ground in the opinion of the nation, who are also highly gratified by the translation of the Sacred Scriptures into their own languages, it has been discovered and explained to his Lordship, by the Moulavees, or Expounders of the Mahomedan law, that very many passages of the New Testament, have been turned into ridicule by the pretended Christian proselyte, Sabat, in whom implicit confidence had been placed while employed in the translation; not from any want of talent, as he was pre-eminently gifted with a peculiarly cultivated mind, but from an anxious desire to injure the cause he appeared to advocate, and of thwarting the intentions of the highly respectable characters, who, possibly with more zeal than prudence, had been for many years his patrons, benefactors and friends.

The malicious intentions of the vile impostor have been, however, ere this time, happily frustrated by a corrected translation, by, and from the press of, the learned Missionaries of Serampore; indeed, the zeal of the gentlemen in the civil service has been so completely called forth, that many offers were made in October last to the Bengal government, to re-translate the whole into the Persian and Arabic languages; which may in some measure account for the tenor of the letter from the Right Rev. Bishop to Mr. Pratt, the Secretary

of the Church Missionary Society, wherein his Lordship appears to express a wish, that no more Missionaries may be sent to India for the present; and that if the Sacred Scriptures are forwarded, that they should be accompanied by com-

mentaries explanatory of such doctrinal points of faith and controversial passages, as may appear analogous to the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Hindustan.

MODERATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Many of your readers, besides being classical scholars, are conversant with Oriental literature, and thence better able fully to appreciate and comprehend the whole of my remarks, than the generality of our countrymen; every criticism or information therefore, from so respectable a quarter will be gratefully received, after the entire plan has been detailed in your Journal, as this alone may obviate every preposterous objection and save much unnecessary trouble.

You will, no doubt, perceive the advantage of subjoining, in a note, the enclosed prospectus of a book, to which I formerly alluded, as the best preparative for the English language and script character being universally adopted, as that *desideratum*, which the celebrated Wilkins was solicitous to introduce more than two centuries ago, though he did not meet with that attention from his contemporaries, which his conspicuous benevolence, genius, and perseverance, merited at their hands. The worthy Bishop, in fact, aimed at too much, by forming a mere theoretical foundation for a universal superstructure, which can stand only upon the rock of received practice and acknowledged utility, among one or more powerful and populous states.

To build castles in the air, is hardly a more unpromising task than to construct a language for the use of the whole human race, upon a basis explored by the most intelligent mind alone; I need not altogether despair, therefore, with the vernacular tongue of Old England, of accomplishing the gene-

rous object that one of her wisest sons attempted prematurely in vain, when mankind were not so enlightened as they are at this time.

My hopes of ultimate success would indeed be sanguine, if the valuable discoveries in philology, made by Mr. Gilchrist since Horne Tooke's decease, be carried through the press, by a liberal subscription to his rational grammar and dictionary, now of so great importance in the grand march of manly intellect towards that stage of perfection, in useful knowledge, whereon the Deity hath stamped, "thus far shalt thou proceed, but no farther."

The pusillanimous dread of never reaching so enviable a point of excellence, must evince a very ungrateful contempt of the noblest gift conferred upon a rational creature, who, endowed with speech and thought as the supporters of reason, should press undauntedly forwards to the mark of his high calling, far beyond the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, or the monsters of the mighty deep, with faculties, improving by every step for laudable exertions in such moral and physical pursuits as can either add to the happiness, or decrease the misery of his fellow mortals, on the vast theatre of existence. A philosophic eye, casting a retrospective glance upon creation, will naturally turn averted, with a desponding look, from the dismal scenes of slaughter, desolation, and woe, in which the infatuated sons of man have been engaged from the earliest to the present times, with an unrelenting, brutal ferocity, in defiance both of morality and religion. This

tragic spectacle conspires, with other untoward circumstances, to convince many well-meaning people, that the horrors of war, individual wretchedness, and national calamities, must be the concomitants of the world's duration, whence they desperately conclude, that every effort to counteract general evil, can do little if any good, and is at best a thankless office or labour wholly in vain; nay, often an impious attempt to arrest the arm of an over-ruling Providence.

Were the social virtues permitted to occupy their proper stations on earth, free from the coercion of established systems of faith, society would certainly be more peaceably linked by bonds of mutual kindness among its various members, under the sanction of equitable laws, than it possibly can be while agitated by mysterious doctrines, which, after all, affect the individual only in his spiritual dependance upon an Almighty decree that has a very remote connection with any community to which, when in life, he happened to belong. In short, morality seems a general, and religion a particular concern, and each ought to be contemplated accordingly; the first, as the common cause of social happiness in this world, and the last, a revealed medium to immortal, but private felicity in the next.

That different creeds, with an endless variety of national rites, customs, and tongues, have produced a large share of the miseries to which flesh has hitherto been heir, few will deny, any more than they can justly dispute the concurrence of reason and revelation in the possibility of peace, equity, and truth, yet taking up their undisturbed abodes, even among frail tabernacles of clay; provided our conduct to each other here, be regulated entirely by Christian morality, uncontaminated by those vile, temporal interests, that too often lurk beneath the sable cloak of religious forms, in defence of

galling oppression and flagrant imposture, which would otherwise appear too glaring for human sufferance for any length of time.

On a similar topic, the pious Wilkins very feelingly remarks:—"The being instrumental in any such discovery as does tend to the universal good of mankind, is sufficient not only to make the authors of it famous, but also the times and places wherein they live, for he that knows how to estimate the judgment inflicted on mankind by the curse of the confusion at Babel, with all the unhappy consequences of it, may thereby judge what great advantage and benefit there will be in a remedy against it.

"Besides that most obvious advantage, which would ensue, of facilitating mutual commerce amongst the several nations of the world, and the improving of all natural knowledge, it would likewise very much conduce to the spreading of the knowledge of religion.

"Next to the gift of miracles, and particularly that of tongues poured out upon the Apostles in the first planting of Christianity, there is nothing that can more effectually conduce to the further accomplishment of those promises which concern the diffusion of it, through all nations, than the adoption of a universal language and character.

"Such a design will likewise contribute much to the clearing of some of our modern differences in religion, by unmasking many wild errors, that shelter themselves under the disguise of affected phrases, which being philosophically unfolded and rendered according to the genuine and natural importance of words, will appear to be inconsistencies and contradictions: and several of those pretended, mysterious, profound notions, expressed in great swelling words, whereby some men set up for reputation, being rationally examined will

"appear to be either nonsense, or very flat and jejune: and though it should be of no other use but this, yet were it in those days well worth a man's pains and study, considering the common mischief that is done, and the many impostures and cheats that are put upon men, under the disguise of affected, insignificant phrases." In another part of his elaborate work the good Bishop further observes. "It cannot be denied, that the variety of letters is an appendix to the curse of Babel, namely, the multitude and variety of languages, and therefore for any man to go about adding to their number, will be but like the inventing of a disease, for which he can expect but little thanks from the world. But this consideration ought to be no discouragement for supposing such a thing, as is here proposed, could be well established, it would be the surest remedy that could be, against the curse of the confusion, by rendering all other characters and languages useless."

Had the Bible and missionary societies existed in the days of our learned projector, his hopes of immediate success would have reasonably been high, and mine in fact may be still more so, while innumerable events combine to raise the value and importance of the English tongue in the world's estimation, much higher than his philosophical substitute could ever have been, merely upon hypothetical grounds, though recommended by the soundest logic. As Christians of every denomination agree on the moral virtues inculcated in sacred writ, their wealthy, benevolent associations might easily compose a Catholic code of ethics, and with such a compilation in the first place, enforced by exemplary behaviour, they might very soon pave the way for the final triumph of the Gospel, and the universal diffusion of peace and salvation over the whole habitable globe, in

one easy speech and character, already so far established, which would sooner or later with the blessing of Providence supersede the use and necessity of every other by its own intrinsic worth.

"Men," says Wilkins, "are content to bestow much time and pains in the study of languages in order to their more easy conversing with those of other nations. It is said of Mithridates, king of Pontus, that he was skilled in two and twenty different tongues, which were spoken in the several provinces under his dominion, which though it were a very extraordinary attainment, yet how short a remedy was it against the curse of the confusion, considering the vast multitude of languages that are in the world, which some authors affirm to exceed a thousand."

Commercial enterprise, the spirit of liberty, with the successful profession of arms by sea and land, connected with the more amiable evolutions in the fields of literature by Lancaster and Bell, have all lately supplied the language and letters of this distinguished Island with expansive wings, to waft, when we please, the glad tidings of popular tuition, rational freedom, liberal sentiments, and divine truths to the remotest people on every continent and inhabited isle, by a single vehicle, as adequate for so glorious a design, as a thousand inconvenient types and discordant tongues.

Such reflections, in this age of mental progress, may yet induce mankind to treat the inestimable blessing of speech, rather as a telescopic focus, that the emanations of rational light might readily be concentrated thereby in one channel for the acquisition of true science, than as a curious prism merely to refract the celestial rays of useful knowledge among men of letters, with inconceivable trouble, augmented expense, and a loss of valuable time, from more beneficial occupations, without any common-

surate advantage to the great body of reasonable beings; whatever the pedant or hypocrite may think or say to the contrary, in defence of interests peculiarly his own. With Wilkins, I shall so far assert, that be the issue of this project as it may, in respect to the establishment of a universal language, for common use among all the nations of the world, I shall rest satisfied with having exhibited a reformed orthoepigraphical alphabet, applicable to every tongue, and particularly so to English, upon consistent and simple principles, which will perfectly coincide with all the improvements by Walker and his followers, in their valuable pronouncing dictionaries; the accentuation or orthoepy of which, nothing in my plan can disturb, being calculated rather to give permanency to the most rational system among them, than to shake the foundations of any meritorious scheme in this useful department of literature.

The admirers of black letter, foreign dialects, or classic lore, have still less to apprehend from the most auspicious result of these lucubrations, because the precious relics of their research will thus be more carefully preserved, in numerous antiquarian repositories, as the adorable mummies of days that are gone with those before the flood, too sacred for pollution by vulgar mouths, eyes, ears, or hands, and high above the talents or comprehension of any illiterate throng. Mankind, properly speaking, can then have nothing to do with recondite learning or law, but to worship and obey them as taught and explained by profound scholars, who, to forward their own selfish views, always dive too deep for their mother tongue in every occult art, however capable it may be to embrace the whole circle of science, were honesty as fashionable or powerful as policy, in human affairs and societies.

To silence the clamours of a whole host of the *irritabile genus*, termed authors, seconded by a still more

formidable train, who exist upon literary cobwebs, is the most difficult task, and can only be executed by a general reference to the partial evil, which flows for a time from all common good, or by this unanswerable logic, that were it possible to eradicate diseases from our mortal frames, the acceptable deed must not be suspended, lest some thousand physicians should starve, as many a poor penman probably did, when the press rendered his vocation almost useless, though the courts of justice have ever since done all in their power to preserve the race of scribes alive to this day.

Every thinking man, who has dared in that way to deviate since from the flock which accompanied him at school, must long ago have perceived, that instead of consistency, facility, and simplicity being employed as the persuasive handmaids to conduct children through the elements of speech, the very reverse has been the practice in all places and times, to an extent, that one is astonished at the advancement of pupils in any tongue, conducted more by mechanical exertion and memory than by thought or reason, which even in our childhood, if not preposterously discouraged, would speedily convert a dry disgusting study to an easy and pleasant pursuit, were proper pains then taken with an object of so great importance. In short, every abecedarian series, that I have hitherto seen, is replete with absurdity, intricacy, and contradiction, enough to pervert and confound the judgment of the cleverest boy; forming on the whole, a complicated mass of inconsistency and disorder, more allied to the chaos, whence creation originally sprung, than to any regular platform on which the faculties of speech, reflection, reason, and consequent knowledge, are, during future years to erect their united throne, and thereby distinguish man, the noblest work of God, from the brutes that perish, and, which in dumb submission look up to him as their su-

perior, though only an intermediate lord.

By selecting the Roman alphabet in preference to the rest, I am guided by its higher claim to simplicity and formal adaption to both the graphic and typographical art, more especially when modified by the *script character* as a symbolic representation, which unites the forms of written and printed letters, as nearly as possible in one invariable figure, that can be affected afterwards neither in its sound nor shape by any position or combination whatever.

A letter having no inherent, organic energy, can merely suggest to the mind a known sound, addressed by animal or instrumental exertion to the organ of hearing, it therefore can never be too simple or uniform for such a purpose, in the elementary steps of learners, who have no need of those numerous stumbling-blocks, which ignorance, false taste, accident or craft, have hitherto placed in the way of human intellect on its journey to any science, and particularly in that which constitutes the origin and ground work of the whole.

If primeval mystery and premeditated obstruction, since become plausible from blind custom or courtly fashions, had no hand in the formation of the elements of speech, or in their continuance as now established by classic usage and law; why persevere in sacrificing utility to unmeaning habit, or even elegance, and thereby exchange a simple for a complex mode of instruction, in the republic of letters, where, as in arithmetical figures, capitals should never intrude, however convenient such aristocratical distinctions may be in regal policy and governments.

When the alphabetic sign *a* is restricted to the power it possesses in the words *father*, *far*, I would not think of bewildering the juvenile mind in a search after the same identical sound, under several other forms, as printed or written capitals or small letters; an observation

that applies equally well, if not better to every one of the rest, some of which even assume a still greater variety of aspects, without the smallest alteration in their pronunciation, which might have happened, and with no small advantage, from the use of such discriminative forms, had they ever seriously come under the cognizance of reason or philosophy for the use of primary schools, where facility and simplicity should be the first consideration. Time can never prove so worthless as to be thrown heedlessly away, even while the young ideas are unfolding the early buds, since no danger can arise from an ample crop of useful blossoms, or fruit, in the very spring of existence, but which is commonly blasted by the profusion of briars and thorns in all rudimental works and seminaries of education; whence the fond hopes of a parent, and the proficiency of a promising child are both protracted, till he becomes too old, and perhaps untractable for the rigorous discipline of a college or academy, where lessons are taught, that, under more judicious management, might have been previously acquired, at a third of the trouble and expense of every kind to which we are exposed by the ordinary process of scholastic tuition.

The modern, beautiful specimen of the *script type* so completely displays the printed and written features of every letter combined, that nothing more is wanting to render it a very commodious, universal character, than the rejection of every equivocal, complex and needless symbol, in such a series of *visible sounds*; though they hardly deserve this definition, until simultaneously submitted to the organs of sight and hearing by an abecedarian clock; on the construction, nature, properties and use of which, I may feel inclined to expatiate at a more convenient season, but in the interim,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
London, April 12, 1816. B.

THE CONTRAST; OR, OPINIONS ON INDIA.*

A GENTLEMAN, lately arrived from England, has favoured us with a note of a conversation, which we are happy to introduce to the reader in the words of our correspondent.

"I was present at the ensuing conversation, which took place at the house of a friend, a few days before my departure from London; it was carried on by three gentlemen lately returned from India, with great skill, animation, and dexterity, and discovered such a fund of colloquial pleasantry, whimsical opposition of character, and extemporaneous sprightliness of fancy, as I am persuaded will prove acceptable to many of your readers, and entitle it to a place in your work.

"An old country gentleman, who made one of the party, and who had lately come to town, with the hope of procuring an appointment for his son in India, addressed one of the gentlemen and begged he would have the goodness to favour him with some account of the country he had so lately come from, and to which he was about to send his son; he had heard, he said, but little of India, and that little was contradictory and unsatisfactory, and, therefore, he was anxious to have the opinion of a gentleman whose experience would enable him to give a just and impartial statement of that valuable and interesting country.

"Sir," replied the Indian gentleman, "I am ready to satisfy your curiosity as far as in my power; but first let me entreat you to keep your son at home."

"But, Sir," answered the other, "there is no other way of providing for him."

"Sir, there are many ways of providing for a young man without sending him to India, and I am sure any is preferable to perpetual transportation; if the young gentleman is idle and sedative, make him a tailor; a KNIGHT of the thimble is perhaps as respectable as many other knights, and you'll have him courted by every man of fashion in the metropolis:—this, Sir, is one way of providing

* This article was published several years ago in the Asiatic Mirror, and it now appears by the permission of the author, with some emendations.

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for him: but should he dislike sitting cross-legged, and show, at the same time, muscular strength and activity, you can make him a porter, or a coalheaver, or a waterman, or a chairman, or a night—but Sir, if you have any regard for your son, you will prevent his going out to India. If the gentleman, however, is of a vagrant disposition, and is resolutely determined on a change of climate, you have, doubtless, interest sufficient to get him on board one of the whalers in the northern seas. A short period will convince him of the vanity of wandering, and preserve him from Indian exile.

"Sir, my opinions may appear singular, and my prejudices perhaps unfounded, but a period of twenty-five years spent in that country, will add some weight to my assertions, and leave my impartiality, I trust, unquestioned. That there are people of contrary opinions, I will not pretend to question, but they are generally those whose experience is little, or whose success on their arrival has made them view every thing through the pleasing medium of promotion or pleasure; like the young lady, who, having luckily got a husband three weeks after her landing, wrote home to her friends in the commencement of the honey-moon, 'that the black men were very amiable, and Calcutta a perfect paradise!'

"Of the deleterious effects of the climate, no language can convey an idea. The fogs and pestilential vapours in the islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Bali, Macassar and Celebes, are odoriferous gales, when compared to those of India, and I look upon the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Bohun Upas, as truly enviable to those in every part of Hindoostan; they who reside near the poison-tree are only incommoded when the wind blows from a certain quarter, but in India, every gale carries disease on its wings, and leaves bile and debility behind it.

"During the solstitial rains and equinoctial hurricanes, there is scarcely any place of shelter or protection in the country. The houses are burnt down with lightning, or blown away in a whirl-

wind, the inhabitants swept away in the inundations, and all nature seems overwhelmed in ruin and desolation.

"A man who has spent a few years in Hindoostan, may be distinguished from all others, by his meagre appearance and debilitated frame: a weak, 'lack-lustre eye,' protuberant bones, concave cheeks, long spindle shanks, and *wide ill-made pantaloons!* with as much colour as you can discover in a withered cabbage leaf, and as little fire as in a worn-out flint. In short, he is a bundle of infirmity; a walking automaton; a miserable DON GONZALE PACHECO, *qu'en le voyant à nu on auroit fort bien pu apprendre l'ostéologie*—a mere QUI HYE!

"To prove that I have myself experienced the effects of the climate, I have only to mention the number of empty pill boxes left behind me in Bengal, which may be fairly estimated at 3,000; this will be allowing an average of three calomel pills a week, (and I believe no man can exist on less,) with 7,797 ounces of salts, besides gallons of castor oil, jalaps, &c. &c. Sir, a man who has dragged on a miserable existence of twenty-five years, fed on calomel and salts, with no other beverage than congee and water-gruel, may be allowed to give his opinion of the climate.

"I therefore repeat again, that rather than send my son to the East-Indies, I would provide him with a cutler's wheel, and make him perambulate the streets at home, to the tune of

' Razors to grind O !'

"Having given you an impartial sketch of the country and climate, allow me to say a few words of the inhabitants and the society. The former, indeed, deserve no consideration; they are Hottentots, with only this difference, that they possess all the bad, with none of the good qualities of the thick-lipped generation: their four cardinal vices are lust, lying, avarice, and hypocrisy, and their whole creed, a system of cunning, cruelty, conspiracy and corruption: what the Arabian satirist said of the inhabitants of a certain city, is verified in them; that *there is not a man among them who can generously give, nor a woman who can virtuously refuse.*

"The European society in India may be divided into two classes, the *formal*

and the *familiar*; one is all ceremony and silence, the other all levity and noise. Among the formalists, if you have the misfortune to be invited, you experience a similar sort of gratification to that of a man suddenly summoned before a council of the illuminati, an unsociable groupe of heterogeneous exotics, who neither know nor seem desirous of knowing each other; the rich look proud, dull and supercilious; the poor meek, dejected and obsequious—the ladies simper and flutter their fans, the gentlemen grin, and drum with their fingers—*'Were you at the theatre last night, Miss Loadstone?'*—*'Yes, Sir,'*—*'Allow me to help you to a love-apple—ha! ha!'*—forced in this manner to endure three hours of melancholy gabble, you at last steal out of the room, hungry, drowsy, jaded and grumbling, lamenting your hard lot, and execrating the mosquitoes!

"The old gentleman here looked a good deal astonished, and, I believe, began seriously to think of keeping his son at home, when another of the gentlemen present begged leave to say a few words in vindication of the country;—he had himself served twenty-three years in India, and was therefore entitled to some little attention. The harangue, he said, of his Bengal friend, reminded him of the miseries and dolorous complaints of Messieurs Testy and Sensitive, and the surprising adventures of Will Marvel the Idler; yet he was unwilling to look upon him as one of those hypochondriacs who take delight in tormenting themselves and frightening others, and who are never pleased but when they are 'warbling out their groans,' and making every one melancholy round them: he was well acquainted with the poetical imagination of his friend, his love of burlesque, his marvellous adventures, Utopian descriptions, and practical paradoxes, and was willing to attribute the whole of his surprising narrative to these causes, rather than to any predetermined plan of imposing on the credulity of the company. But he could not, he said, remain silent and hear a country like India either satirized or abused; a country that no unprejudiced man ever parted from but with regret, or mentioned but with admiration; of which the air is salubrious, the soil fruitful, and the inhabitants wise and benevolent—

'where every blast shakes spices from the trees, and every month drops fruit upon the ground, where all the diversities of the world are brought together, the blessings of nature selected, and its evils extracted and excluded.' He hoped no one would look on this as an exaggerated panegyric; he spoke from long experience and rigid impartiality, and had no other desire than that of effacing the unfavourable impression which the last gentleman's invective against India had made on their minds. In a country however in which he had passed twenty-three years of uninterrupted happiness, amidst all the delights and gratifications of social life, and all the charms and allurements of an enlightened and hospitable society, it would be difficult perhaps to repress his feelings, or to speak of the country in any other terms than those of rapture and enthusiasm; but his object was not to increase wonder, but to lessen prejudice, and if he succeeded in that, he had little ambition of being looked on as an elegant romancer. Of the dreadful effects of the climate, as related by his friend, many were imaginary, and many proceeded from very different causes. It was not surprising that those who passed twelve hours in bed, and employed the other twelve in gormandizing, smoking, and tipling, should complain of bile and debility, and enumerate their empty pill-boxes and medical prescriptions. There was one thing in-

deed surprised him, and that was how they were so long able to continue their destructive habits of debauchery, or by what perversity of judgment they could impute to the climate what evidently proceeded from intemperance and idleness.

"But if there was nothing in India but disease and debility, he would be glad to know, what peculiar advantages they had to boast of at home. Of the climate, no one surely would be hardy enough to make any forced panegyrics, a climate, perhaps, more variable and pernicious than any in the known world, and which occasioned colds, catarrhs, melancholy and consumptions, and added more to our bills of mortality in a week, than were to be found in an Indian obituary for a year.

"Of society in England, he could not be supposed to know much;—he had been twenty-three years in India, and never felt a desire to leave it, till required by the urgency of his private affairs, and now that he was at home, his only wish was to get back.—He saw nothing but great expense, with little comfort; and great ostentation, with little to show; he was pursued, insulted, and harrassed in every street, by beggars, bona-robas and hackney coachmen, and had scarcely ever visited a public place of amusement without finding, on his return, his pockets picked."

HIATUS IN—!

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING PARTY

Of the late Nawab Usuf-ad-Dowlah; in a Letter to a Friend.

Lucknow, Jan. 20, 1794.—I am just returned from a four months' excursion with his excellency the Nawab, and as a sketch of our ramble may afford you some amusement, I shall detail a few of the most agreeable and interesting circumstances which occurred. We left Lucknow on the 4th of October last, and directed our course towards Baraerh; our *kasela*, or party, consisted of about 40,000 men, and 20,000 beasts; composed of 10,000 soldiers, 1000 cavalry, and near 150 pieces of cannon; 1500 elephants, 3000 carts or hackeries, and an innumerable train of camels, horses, and

bullocks; great numbers of rutts or covered carriages for women, drawn by oxen, which were filled with the Nawab's ladies; many large and small boats carried on carts drawn by fifty, forty, and thirty oxen each; tigers, leopards, and hawks, fighting cocks, fighting quails, and nightingales; pigeons, dancing women and boys, singers, players, buffoons, and mountebanks. In short, his excellency had every thing, every object which could please or surprise, attract admiration, fire with wonder, or convulse with laughter. About 500 coolies, or porters, were employed to carry his shooting ap-

paratus, guns, powder, shot, and etceteras; he had above one thousand double-barrel guns, the finest that Manton and Nock could make; single barrels, pistols, swords, and spears innumerable. Religion constrained him to stop some days at Baraech, to pay homage at the tomb of a celebrated saint, named Salar Ghazee: All good men who are able resort to worship this holy anchorite once a year, generally in the month of May; his bones were discovered about 400 years ago, and manifested their sanctity by some miraculous marks: the witty and unbelieving say they were the skeleton of an ass, without thinking of the impiety of imagining any resemblance between an ass and a saint, whether dead or alive. From Baraech we proceeded toward Nanpara, a small town in the first range of mountains, commonly called the Common Hills, which extend from the eastern extremity of Bootan to Hurdwar, and divide Hindustan from Tibet and Nipal. Game of all sorts were destroyed every morning and evening without number or distinction. His excellency is one of the best marksmen I ever saw; it would be strange if he was not, as one day with another he fires above 100 shots, at every species of birds and animals. The first tiger we saw and killed was in the mountains; we went to attack him about noon; he was in a narrow valley, which the Nawab surrounded with above two hundred elephants; we heard him growl horribly in a thick bush in the middle of the valley; being accustomed to the sport and very eager, I pushed in my elephant, the fierce beast charged me immediately; the elephant, a timid animal, as they generally are, turned tail, and deprived me of the opportunity to fire; I ventured again, attended by two or three other elephants; the tiger made a spring, and nearly reached the back of one of the elephants, on which were three or four men; the elephant shook himself so forcibly, as to throw these men off his back; they tumbled into the bush; I gave them up for lost, but was agreeably surprised to see them creep out unhurt. His excellency was all this time on a rising ground near the thicket, looking on calmly, and beckoning to me to drive the tiger towards him; I made another attempt, and with

more success; he darted out towards me on my approach, roaring furiously, and lashing his sides with his tail; I luckily got a shot and hit him, he retreated into the bush, and ten or twelve elephants just then pushed into the thicket, alarmed the tiger, and obliged him to run out towards the Nawab, who instantly gave him a warm reception, and with the assistance of some of his Omras, or lords, laid the tiger sprawling on his side; a loud shout of *wha! wha!* proclaimed the victory. On elephants there is no danger in encountering these savage beasts, which you know from repeated trials. I have been at the killing of above thirty tigers, and seldom saw any one hurt. If you recollect, I was once thrown off my elephant on a tiger, and escaped with a bruise.

The next sport we had of any magnitude, was the attack on a wild elephant, which we met a few days after the battle with the tiger; we espied him on a large plain overgrown with grass; the Nawab, eager for such diversions, immediately formed a semicircle with four hundred elephants, who were directed to advance and encircle him; this was the first wild elephant I had ever seen attacked, and confess I did not feel very easy; however I kept alongside of his excellency, determined to take my chance. When the semicircle of elephants got within three hundred yards of the wild one, he looked amazed, but not frightened; two large *must** elephants of the Nawab's were ordered to advance against him, when they approached within twenty yards he charged them, the shock was dreadful; however the wild one conquered, and drove the *must* elephants before him; as he passed us the Nawab ordered some of the strongest female elephants with thick ropes, to go along side of him, and endeavour to entangle him with nooses and running knots; the attempt was vain, as he snapped every rope, and none of the tame elephants could stop his progress; the Nawab perceiving it impossible to catch him, ordered his death, and imme-

* *Must* elephants are those which are in light rut; they are then very unmanageable, bold, savage, and often very dangerous. The male elephants become *must* at a certain age, which some say is forty years; the *must* elephants are the only ones which will dare to face a wild one; they are also used in the elephant fights exhibited before the princes of India.

diately a volley of above a hundred shots were fired; many of the balls hit him, but he seemed unconcerned, and moved on towards the mountains; we kept up an incessant fire for near half an hour; the Nawab and most of his Omras used rifles, which carried two and three ounce balls, but they made very little impression; the balls just entered the skin and lodged there. I went up repeatedly, being mounted on a female elephant, within ten yards of the wild one, and fired my rifle at his head; the blood gushed out, but the skull was invulnerable; some of the Khandahar horse galloped up to the wild elephant, and made cuts at him with their sabres; he charged the horse-men, wounded some and killed others; being now much exhausted with the loss of blood, having received above three thousand shots, and many strokes of the sabre, he slackened his pace, quite calm and serene, as if determined to meet his approaching end; I could not at this time refrain from pitying so noble an animal. The horsemen seeing him weak and slow, dismounted, and with their swords began a furious attack on the tendons of his hind legs; they were soon cut; unable to proceed, he staggered, and fell without a groan. The hatchetmen now advanced, and commenced an attack on his large ivory tusks, whilst the horsemen and soldiers, with barbarous insult, began a cruel assault, to try the sharpness of their swords, display the strength of their arm, and shew their invincible courage; the sight was very affecting; he still breathed, and breathed without a groan; he rolled his eyes with anguish on the surrounding crowd, and making a last effort to rise, expired with a sigh. The Nawab returned to his tents as much flushed with vanity and exultation as Achilles; and the remainder of the day, and many a day after, were dedicated to repeated narrations of this victory, which was ornamented and magnified by all the combined powers of ingenious flattery, and unbounded exaggeration:

"Booth'd with the strain, the prince grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he
slew the slain."

From the mountains we directed our course towards Buckra Jeel, where we arrived on the 4th of December. Buckra Jeel is a large lake, about three miles in

circumference at its most contracted size in the dry season, and about thirty miles in its extensive period, the rainy season; surrounded by thick and high grass at the foot of the Gorruckpoor Hills; the jungle or wild, which *entours* the lake, is full of wild elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, deer, and every species of aerial game. This was the place destined for the grand hunt, which we were daily taught to expect with pleasing anxiety by the florid descriptions of his excellency. On the 5th of December, early in the morning, we were summoned to the sylvan war; a line of 1200 elephants was drawn up on the north of the lake facing to the east, and we proceeded rapidly through the high grass, with minds glowing with the expectation of the grand sport we should meet. Lay down your pipes, ye country squires, who boast in such pompous language the destruction of a poor reynard or puse, and say in what terms ye could convey an idea of the scene I saw, and now endeavour to describe! When we had arrived at the eastern extremity of the lake, we perceived a large drove of wild elephants feeding and gamboling at the foot of the mountains; I counted above 170; at this critical moment Mr. Conway, a gentleman in the Nawab's service, fell off his elephant, owing to the animal's stepping his fore foot into a concealed hole; Mr. Conway was much bruised, pale, and almost senseless; the Nawab stopped to put him into a palankeen, and send him back to the encampment; this gave the wild elephants time to gaze on our dreadful front, and recover from their amazement; many of them scampered off towards the hills. The Nawab divided our line of 1200 elephants into four bodies, and sent them in pursuit of the wild ones, which they were to take or destroy. I remained with the division attached to the Nawab; we attacked a large male elephant, and after a long contest, killed him in the same manner as the one I have already described; we killed also four smaller ones, and our division, including the other three, caught twenty-one elephants, which we led to our encampment in high triumph. I have only given a short account of this grand hunt, as it is impossible to describe what we saw and felt: the confusion, tumult, noise, firing, shrieks

ing and roaring of 1200 tame elephants, attacked and attacking 170 wild ones, all in "terrible disorder tossed," formed a dreadful *mélange*, which cannot be imagined by the most luxuriant fancy. There were above 10,000 shots fired from all quarters; and considering the confusion, I am surprised the scene was not more bloody on our side; about twenty men were killed and wounded, and near half a dozen horses. I had two rifles, and two double barrel guns, and a boy to load for me in the khawar, yet I could not fire quick enough, though I expended four hundred balls; many of our tame elephants which were *must*, and brought to oppose the wild ones, were knocked down, bruised, pierced, and made to fly. The largest elephant we killed was above ten feet high*, and would have sold for

* Travellers say there are elephants sixteen feet high; but this is the exaggerated language of travellers, who in general are more anxious to excite wonder than convey information. I never saw an elephant eleven feet high, and I have seen

20,000 rupees if he had been caught. Our prize of this day might, without amplification, be estimated at 50,000 rupees; but you know our only object was amusement.

From Bucra Jeel we came to Faizabad, where we reposed for three weeks, to recover from the great fatigue we had undergone; after a gay scene of every species of oriental amusement, and festive dissipation, we returned to this place, having killed in our excursion eight tigers, six elephants, and caught twenty-one. To enumerate the other kinds of game would require a sheet as ample as the petition which was presented to Jung-e Khan, and might perhaps be treated by you in the manner that Asiatic conqueror treated the petition.—Adieu.

Yours, &c.

above some thousands. The Nawab gives extravagant prices for uncommonly large elephants, and he has none eleven feet high. Their general height is about seven or eight feet.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ESSAY ON THE OOPAS, OR POISON-TREE OF JAVA.

BY THOMAS HORSEFIELD, M. D.

(From the Seventh Volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Java.)

I HAVE proposed to myself in the following essay, to offer you a short account of the Oopas of Java. I feel some satisfaction in being able, at a time when every subject relating to this island has acquired a degree of interest, to furnish you with a faithful description of the tree, made by myself on the spot where it grows, and to relate its effects on the animal system by experiments personally instituted and superintended; and I flatter myself that the practical information detailed in the following sheets will refute the falsehoods that have been published concerning this subject, at the same time that it will remove the uncertainty in which it has been enveloped.

The literary and scientific world has in few instances been more grossly and impudently imposed upon than by the account of the Poison Oopas, published in Holland about the year 1780. The history and ori-

gin of this celebrated forgery still remains a mystery. Foersch, who put his name to the publication, certainly was (according to information I have received from creditable persons who have long resided on the island) a surgeon in the Dutch East India Company's service, about the time the account of the Oopas appeared.* It would be in some degree interesting to become acquainted with his character. I have been led to suppose that his literary abilities were as mean, as his contempt of truth was consummate.

Having hastily picked up some vague information concerning the Oopas, he carried it to Europe, where his notes were arranged, doubtlessly by a different hand, in such a form, as by their plausibility

* Foersch was a surgeon of the third class at Samarang in the year 1773. His account of the Oopas Tree appeared in 1783.

and appearance of truth, to be generally credited.

It is in no small degree surprising that so palpable a falsehood should have been asserted with so much boldness and have remained so long without refutation—or that a subject of a nature so curious and so easily investigated, relating to its principal colony, should not have been inquired into and corrected by the naturalists of the mother-country.

To a person in any degree acquainted with the geography of the island, with the manners of the princes of Java, and their relation to the Dutch government at that period, or with its internal history during the last fifty years, the first glance at the account of Foersch must have evinced its falsity and misrepresentation. Long after it had been promulgated, and published in the different public journals in most of the languages of Europe, a statement of facts, amounting to a refutation of this account, was published in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Batavian Society, or in one of its prefatory addresses. But not having the work at hand, I cannot with certainty refer to it, nor shall I enter into a regular examination and refutation of the publication of Foersch, which is too contemptible to merit such attention.

But though the account just mentioned, in so far as relates to the situation of the Poison Tree, to its effects on the surrounding country, and to the application said to have been made of the Oopas on criminals in different parts of the island, as well as the description of the poisonous substance itself, and its mode of collection, has been demonstrated to be an extravagant forgery,—the existence of a tree on Java, from whose sap a poison is prepared, equal in fatality, when thrown into the circulation, to the strongest animal poisons hitherto known, is a fact, which it is at present my object to establish and to illustrate.

The tree which produces this poison is called Antshar, and grows in the eastern extremity of the island. Before I proceed to the description of it and of the effects produced by its poison, I must premise a few remarks on the history of its more accurate investigation, and on the circumstances which have lately con-

tributed to bring a faithful account of this subject before the public.

At the time I was prosecuting my inquiries into the botany and natural history of the island on behalf of the Dutch government, Mr. Leschenault de La Tour, a French naturalist, was making a private collection of objects of natural history for the governor of the north-east coast of Java. He shortly preceded me in my visit to the eastern districts of the island, and while I was on my route from Sourabaya in that direction, I received from him a communication containing an account of the poison-tree as he found it in the province of Blambangan. I am induced to make this statement, in order to concede, as far as regards myself, to Mr. Leschenault de La Tour, in the fullest manner, the priority of observing the Oopas of Java. I do this to prevent any reflection, in case a claim to the discovery should be made at a future period: but I must be permitted to add in justice to the series of inquiries which engaged me and the manner in which they were carried on, that the knowledge of the existence of this tree was by no means uncommon or secret in the district of Blambangan, in the environs of Banyoo-wangee; that the commandant of the place, a man of some curiosity and inquiry, was acquainted with it, and that it could not (in all probability) have escaped the notice of a person, who made the vegetable productions an object of particular inquiry, and noted with minute attention every thing that related to their history and operation.

It is in fact more surprising that a subject of so much notoriety in the district of Blambangan, and of so great celebrity and misrepresentation in every other part of the world, should so long have remained unexplored, than that it should finally have been noticed and described; and since my visit to that province I have more than once remarked the coincidence which led two persons of nations different from each other, and from that which has been long in possession of the island, who commenced their inquiries without any previous communication and with different objects in view, within the period of about six months, to visit and examine the Oopas Tree of Java.

The work of Rumphius contains a long account of the Oopas, under the denomination of Arbor Toxicaria; the tree does not grow in Amboyna, and his description was made from the information he obtained from Macassar.

His figure was drawn from a branch of that which was called the male tree, sent to him from the same place, and establishing the identity of the poison-tree of Macassar and the other Eastern Islands with the Antshar of Java.

The account of this author is too extensive to be abridged in this place. It concentrates all that has till lately been published on this subject; but the relation is mixed with many assertions and remarks of a fabulous nature, and it is highly probable that it was consulted in the fabrication of Foersch's story. It is, however, highly interesting, as it gives an account of the effects of the poisoned darts, formerly employed in the wars of the Eastern Islands, on the human system, and of the remedies by which their effect was counteracted and cured.

The simple sap of the Arbor Toxicaria (according to Rumphius) is harmless, and requires the addition of ginger and several substances analogous to it, such as Ledoory and Lampoegang, to render it active and mortal. In so far it agrees with the Antshar, which in its simple state is supposed to be inert, and before being used as a poison, is subjected to a preparation which will be described after the history of the tree. The same effervescence and boiling which occurs on the mixture of the substances added to the milky juice by the Javanese in Blambangan, has been observed in the preparation of the poison of Macassar, and in proportion to the violence of these effects the poison is supposed to be active.

A dissertation has been published by Crisp. Æjmlæus at Upsal, which contains the substance of the account of Rumphius; an extract from it is given in Dr. Duncan's Medic. Comment. for the year 1790. 2d vol. Vth Decad.

It appears from the account of Rumphius that this tree is also found in Borneo, Sumatra and Bali.

Besides the true poison-tree, the Oopas of the Eastern Islands, and the Antshar of the Javanese, this island produces a shrub, which, as far as observations have hi-

ther to been made, is peculiar to the same, and, by a different mode of preparation, furnishes a poison far exceeding the Oopas in violence. Its name is Tshettik, and its specific description will succeed to that of the Antshar. The genus has not before been discovered nor described.

Description of the Antshar.

The Antshar belongs to the twenty-first class of Linnaeus, the Monoecia. The male and female flowers are produced in catkins (amenta) on the same branch, at no great distance from each other. the female flowers are in general above the male.

The characters of the genus are:

MALE. FLOWER—*Calix* consisting of several scales, which are imbricate.

Corol. None—*Stamenes.* Filaments many, very short, covered by the scales of the receptacle anthers.

The receptacle on which the filaments are placed, has a conical form, abrupt, somewhat rounded above.

FEMALE. FLOWER—Catkins ovate. *Calix* consisting of a number of imbricate scales (generally more than in the male) containing one flower.

Corol. None.

Pistil—Germ single, ovate, erect; styles two, long, slender, spreading; stigmas simple, acute.

Seed-vessel, an oblong drupe, covered with the calix.

Seed, an ovate nut, with one cell.

Specific Description.

The Antshar is one of the largest trees in the forests of Java. The stem is cylindrical, perpendicular, and rises completely naked to the height of sixty, seventy or eighty feet. Near the surface of the ground it spreads obliquely, dividing into numerous broad appendages or wings, much like the *Cunarian commune*, and several others of our large forest trees. It is covered with a whitish bark, slightly bursting in longitudinal furrows: near the ground this bark is, in old trees, more than half an inch thick, and, upon being wounded, yields plentifully the milky juice from which the celebrated poison is prepared. A puncture or incision being made in the tree, the juice or sap appears oozing out, of a yellowish colour (somewhat frothy); from old trees, paler; and nearly white from young ones: when exposed to the air, its sur-

face becomes brown. The consistence very much resembles milk, only it is thicker and viscid. This sap is contained in the true bark (or cortex), which, when punctured, yields a considerable quantity, so that in a short time a cup full may be collected from a large tree. The inner bark (or liber) is of a close fibrous texture, like that of the *morus papyrifera*, and when separated from the other bark, and cleansed from the adhering particles, resembles a coarse piece of linen. It has been worked into ropes which are very strong, and the poorer class of people employ the inner bark of younger trees, which is more easily prepared, for the purpose of making a coarse stuff which they wear when working in the fields. But it requires much bruising, washing, and a long immersion in water before it can be used, and even when it appears completely purified, persons wearing this dress, on being exposed to the rain, are affected with an intolerable itching, which renders their flimsy covering almost insupportable.

It will appear from the account of the manner in which the poison is prepared, that the deleterious quality exists in the gum, a small portion of which still adhering to the bark, produces, when it becomes wet, this irritating effect, and it is singular, that this property of the prepared bark is known to the Javanese in all places where the tree grows (for instance in various parts of the provinces of Bangil and Malang, and even at Onarang), while the preparation of a poison from its juice, which produces a mortal effect when introduced into the body by pointed weapons, is an exclusive art of the inhabitants of the eastern extremity of the island.

One of the Regents in the eastern districts informed me, that having many years ago prepared caps or bonnets from the inner bark of the Antshar, which were stiffened in the usual manner with thick rice water, and handsomely painted, for the purpose of decorating his Mantries, they all decidedly refused to wear them, asserting that they would cause their hair to fall off.

The stem of the Antshar having arrived at the before-mentioned height, sends off a few stout branches, which spreading nearly horizontally with several

irregular curves, divides into smaller branches, and form a hemispherical, but not very regular crown. The external branches are short, have several unequal bends, and are covered with a brown bark.

The leaves are alternate, oblong, heart-shaped, somewhat narrower towards the base, entire, with a waving or undulated margin, which sometimes has a few irregular sinuosities. The longitudinal nerve divides the leaf somewhat obliquely, and the inferior division is generally the larger. The point is irregular, some are rounded at the end, others run off almost abruptly to a short point. The upper surface is shining and nearly smooth: some widely-dispersed short villi are observed on it; the inferior surface is lightly rough, reticulated, and marked with oblique parallel veins. The petiole is short. The flowers are produced towards the extremity of the outer branches, in a few scattered catkins. The common peduncle of the males is slender and long, that of the females is shorter.

Previous to the season of flowering, about the beginning of June, the tree sheds its leaves, which re-appear when the male flowers have completed the office of fecundation. It delights in a fertile and not very elevated soil, and is only found in the largest forests. I first met with it (the Antshar) in the province of Poegar, on my way to Banjoowangee; in the province of Blambangan I visited four or five different trees, from which this description has been made, while two of them furnished the juice for the preparation of the Oopas. The largest of these trees had, where the oblique appendages of the stem entered the ground, a diameter of at least ten feet, and where the regularly round and straight stem began, the extent of at least ten feet between the points of two opposite appendages at the surface of the ground, its diameter was full three feet. I have since found a very tall tree in Passooroowang, near the boundary of Malang, and very lately I have discovered several young trees in the forests of Japara, and one in tree in the vicinity of Onarang. In all these places, though the inhabitants are unacquainted with the preparation and effect of the poison, they distinguish the

tree by the name of Antshar. From the tree I found in the province of Passooroo-wang I collected some juice, which was nearly equal in its operation to that of Blambangan. One of the experiments to be related below was made with the Oopas prepared by myself, after my return to the chief village. I had some difficulty in inducing the inhabitants to assist me in collecting the juice, as they feared a cutaneous eruption and inflammation, resembling, according to the account they gave of it, that produced by the Ingas of this island, the *Rhus vernix* of Japan, and the *Rhus radicans* of North America; but they were only affected by a slight heat and itching of the eyes. In clearing the new grounds in the environs of Banjoowangee for cultivation, it is with much difficulty the inhabitants can be made to approach the tree, as they dread the cutaneous eruption which it is known to produce when newly cut down.

But except when the tree is largely wounded, or when it is felled, by which a large portion of the juice is disengaged, the effluvia of which, mixing with the atmosphere, affects the persons exposed to it, with the symptoms just mentioned, the tree may be approached and ascended like the other common trees in the forests.

The Antshar, like the trees in its neighbourhood, is on all sides surrounded by shrubs and plants; in no instance have I observed the ground naked or barren in its immediate circumference.

The largest tree I met with in Blambangan was so closely environed by the common trees and shrubs of the forest in which it grew, that it was with difficulty I could approach it. Several vines and climbing shrubs, in complete health and vigour, adhered to it, and ascended to nearly half its height. And at the time I visited the tree and collected the juice, I was forcibly struck with the egregious misrepresentation of Foersch. Several young trees spontaneously sprung from seeds that had fallen from the parent, reminded me of a line in Darwin's Botanic Garden, "Chained at his root two scion demons dwell;"—while in recalling his beautiful description of the Oopas, my vicinity to the tree gave me reason to rejoice that it is founded on fiction. The wood of the Antshar is white, light and of a spongy appearance.

Description of the Tshettik.

The fructification of the Tshettik is still unknown; after all possible research in the district where it grows, I have not been able to find it in a flowering state. It is a large winding shrub.

The root extends creeping to a considerable distance, parallel to the surface of the earth, sending off small fibres at different curves, while the main root strikes perpendicularly into the ground.

In large individuals it has a diameter of two or three inches; it is covered with a reddish brown bark, containing a juice of the same colour, of a peculiar, pungent, and somewhat nauseous odour. From this bark the poison is prepared.

The stem, which in general is shrubby, sometimes acquires the size of a small tree; it is very irregular in its ascent and distribution: having made several large bends near the surface of the earth it divides (at long intervals) into numerous branches, which attach themselves to the neighbouring objects and pursue a winding course, at no great distance from the ground and nearly parallel to it. In some instances the stem rises to the top of large trees; its form is completely cylindrical, and it is covered with a grey spotted bark.

The lesser branches arise from the stem in pairs (opposite) and are very long, slender, cylindrical, divergent or spreading, and covered with a smooth grey shining bark; on these the leaves are placed opposite, in single pairs or on a common footstalk, pinnate in two or three pairs; they are egged, spear-shaped, entire, terminating in a long narrow point, completely smooth and shining on the upper surface, with a few parallel veins beneath. The petioles are short and somewhat curved. Toward their extremity the shoots produce cirrhi or tendrils, which appear without any regular distribution opposite to the leaflets; and some branches are entirely without them: they are about an inch long, slender, compressed and spirally turned back (recurvati) at their end near the base a small stipula is found.

The Tshettik grows only in close, shady, almost inaccessible forests, in a deep, black, fertile, vegetable mould. It is very rarely met with, even in the wildernesses of Blambangan.

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Preparation 1st of the Antshar.—This process was performed for me by an old Javanese, who was celebrated for his superior skill in preparing the poison. About eight ounces of the juice of the Antshar, which has been collected the preceding evening in the usual manner, and preserved in the joint of a bamboo, was carefully strained into a bowl. The sap of the following substances, which had been finely grated and bruised, was carefully expressed and poured into it, viz. Arum, *Nampoo* (Javanese) *Kæmpferia Galanga*, *Kontshur*, *Amomum*, *Bengley*, (a variety of *Zerambed*) common onion and garlic, of each about half a dram; the same quantity of finely powdered black pepper was then added, and the mixture stirred.

The preparer now took an entire fruit of the *Capsicum fruticosum* or Guinea pepper, and having opened it, he carefully separated a single seed, and placed it on the fluid in the middle of the bowl.

The seed immediately began to reel round rapidly, now forming a regular circle, then darting towards the margin of the cup, with a perceptible commotion on the surface of the liquor, which continued about one minute. Being completely at rest, the same quantity of pepper was again added, and another seed of the capsicum laid on as before: a similar commotion took place in the fluid, but in a less degree, and the seed was carried round with diminished rapidity. The addition of the same quantity of pepper was repeated a third time, when a seed of the capsicum being carefully placed in the centre of the fluid, remained quiet, forming a regular circle about itself, in the fluid, resembling the halo of the moon. This is considered as a sign that the preparation of the poison is complete.

The dried milk of the Antshar having been preserved close a considerable time, can still be prepared and rendered active. A quantity which I had collected about two months before, was treated in the following manner by the same person who prepared the fresh juice. Being infused in as much hot water as was barely sufficient well to dissolve it, it was carefully stirred till all the particles soluble in water were taken up; a coagulum of resin remained undissolved; this was taken out and thrown away. The liquor was now treated with the spices above-mentioned, the pepper and the seed of the capsicum, in the same manner as the fresh juice. The same whirling motion occurred as above described, on the seed being placed in the centre. Its activity will appear from one of the experiments to be related.

2d. Of the Tshettik.—The bark of the root is carefully separated, and cleared of all the adherent earth; a proportionate quantity of water is poured on, and it is boiled about an hour, when the fluid is carefully filtered through a white cloth; it is then exposed to the fire again and boiled down to nearly the consistence of an extract; in this state it much resembles a thick syrup. The following spices, having been prepared as above described, are added in the same proportion as to the Antshar; viz. *Kæmpferia Galanga*, (*Kontshur*), *Soonty*, &c. *Dehey*, for common onion, garlic, and black pepper.

The expressed juice of these is poured into the vessel, which is once more exposed to the fire a few minutes, when the preparation is complete. The Oopas of both kinds must be preserved in very close vessels.

(To be continued.)

For the Asiatic Journal.

A DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF NIPAL.

NIPAL, including its tributary provinces, is one of the most extensive independent sovereignties in India, comprehending at present nearly the whole of Northern Hindostan. The territories which compose this state are situated principally between the 27th and 32d de-

grees of north latitude, and in length from N. E. to S. W. may be estimated at seven hundred miles by one hundred miles average breadth.

To the east, the possessions of the Ghoorkhali Rajahs of Nipal are bounded by those of the Deb Rajah of Bootan, to

the S. E. the Bengal districts of Rungpoor Dinagepoor, and Cooch Bahar. The Nipal frontier, toward the east, is distinguished by the town and district of Sookhim, by the Morung hills on the S. E. quarter, and on the N. E. by the towns of Dhoalka and Lastie. The country lying between Catmandoo and the borders described, is almost entirely mountainous, giving rise to many rapid streams.

Along the whole southern frontier, from Rungpoor in Bengal, to Belaspoor, on the Sutuleje, in the province of Delhi, the Nipal territories are bounded by the British districts in Bengal, Bahar Oude, and Delhi, with the exception of about sixty miles, belonging to the Nabob of Oude, which intervene. Since the conquest of Serinagur, in 1803, by the Nipalese, the Sutuleje river forms the boundary to the west, separating their territories from the province of Lahore, on which they have already begun to encroach. Along the whole northern frontier, the great Himalagy chain of mountains divides them from the elevated table-land of Tibet.

The limits assigned above, describe the empire in its utmost dimensions, of which a very small part (hereafter to be described) has any claim to the appellation of Nipal: the modern names of the other principal districts are Ghoreah, Kyraut, Morung, Muckwany, Macwanpoor, Lamjung, Tahnoor, Twenty-four Rajas, Casly, Palpar, Ismah, Rolpah, Patabu, Deucar, Jemlah, Kemaoon,* Almora, and Serinagur.

The Bagmaty River, which passes between Manniary and the Kuttiool of mo-

* Kemaoon, or Canaon, a province or district in Northern Hindostan, situated principally between the 99th and 90th degrees of north latitude, the hilly part of which belonged to the Rajah of Nipal; and the Turrye, or lower part, to the British government, having been ceded in 1801 by the Nabob of Oude. The territory of this district is separated from that of Serinagur by a range of mountains, on which stands the village of Chiring, lat. 30° 6' N. The whole of Kemaoon is now English.

After passing this chain of hills, the contrast is remarkable. The hills of Kemaoon appear to rise in a regular acclivity from their bases, and the soil is of rich earth, giving birth to fine verdure and extensive forests. The country also divides into rather spacious valleys, rendered fertile by tillage, and the cultivation is more extended, and carried further up the hills than in Serinagur, with a greater population. On the frontier, several of the villages are divided, one

derm maps, divides in the quarter the British and Nipal territories in a direction nearly S. S. W.; but the river, although wide, is not, at particular seasons of the years, above knee deep. On the western side, south of Hettowra, the common boundary of the British and Nipal territories, may be described by a line drawn midway between Ekdurraand Ullown. At Hettowra, the country is composed of a confused heap of hills, separated in various directions by narrow bottoms or glens, which is also the appearance exhibited by the greatest part of the mountainous tract known under the general name of Nipal; no single uninterrupted chain or range being met with after passing the Cheriaghauti ridge. The sides of these hills are every where covered with tall forests (chiefly of saul or sesso), or partially cultivated with different sorts of grain. The mountainous tract to the east, is inhabited by various uncivilized nations, the principal of whom are the Kyrauts, the Hawoos, and the Limboos, who are all Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion, but of the lowest cast. The chief towns are Catmandoo, the capital, Gorcah, Pattan, Bhangan, Jemlah, Almora, and Serinagur.

The valley of Nipal Proper, whence the sovereignty takes its name, is nearly of an oval figure: its greatest length from north to south is twelve miles by nine its greatest breadth; the circumference of the whole being under fifty miles. To the south it is bounded by very stupendous mountains; but to the east and west, the enclosing hills are less lofty. Sheopuri, which constitutes its principal

half belonging to Serinagur, and one half to Kemaoon, an arrangement which seems unfortunate, under present circumstances. In this district are many small and rapid rivers, such as the Gaurmathi, the Garuda Gunga, the Barrul, and the Cauvila. Prior to 1791, the mountainous part of this district was subdued by the Nipalese; and in 1808 the expelled Rajah of Kemaoon resided at Rampoor as a tehsildar (subordinate collector of the revenue) under the British government. In 1802 Abul Fazel describes the Kemaoon mountains, and attributes to them a great many valuable articles which they do not produce:—"A part of the northern mountains of this soubah is called Kemaoon, where there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, orpiment, and borax. Here are also found abundance of musk-deer, ketass cows, silkworms, falcons of various kinds, goats, horses, and plenty of honey."

The city of Almora is the capital both of Kemaoon and the Almora districts.

barrier to the north, is the highest of the mountains that encircle it, whence issue the Bhagmaty and Vishnumatty rivers, which, with many other streams, traverse the valley of Nipal, the bottom of which, beside being very uneven, is intersected with deep ravines and speckled with little hills. Seen from Mount Chandraghire, the valley of Nipal appears thickly settled with villages, among fields fertilized by numerous streams: but the part of the view which most powerfully attracts the attention, is the adjacent enormous mountains of Sheopuri and Jibgibia, with the gigantic Himalaya ridge, covered with everlasting snow, in the back ground.

In some ancient Hindoo books Nipal is called Deccani Tapoo or the southern isle, in reference to its situation with respect to the Himalaya mountains, and the contiguous northern regions; the valley of Nipal being there described as an immenese lake, which, in the progress of ages, had retired within the banks of the Bhagmaty.

CLIMATE.

The northernmost part of the Nipal valley scarcely lies in a higher parallel of latitude than 27° 3' N. Yet it enjoys, in some respects, the climate of the south of Europe. Its height above the sea appears, from the barometer, to be above four thousand feet: the mean temperature from the 17th to the 25th of March was 67 degrees. The seasons here are pretty much the same as in Upper Hindostan. The rains commence rather earlier, and set in from the south-east quarter; are usually very copious, and break up about the middle of October. In a few hours the inhabitants, by ascending the mountains, can pass a variety of temperatures; and in three or four days journey by moving from Noakote to Kheroo, or Ramika, may exchange the heat of Bengal for the cold of Russia.

LANDS.

Throughout Nipal proper, the Newar tribes alone cultivate the ground, and exercise the useful arts; but they enjoy little security or happiness under their present rulers. The sovereign is there regarded as the original absolute proprietor of all lands. Even the first subject of the state has, generally speaking, but a temporary and precarious interest in the

lands which he holds; being liable, at every punjunni (or grand council) to be deprived of them altogether; to have them commuted for a pecuniary stipend, or, exchanged for others. This council consists of the principal ministers of government, and of such other persons, as the sovereign thinks fit to invite to it.

The lands of the Nipal state are divided into 1. crown lands; 2. Birta, or Bimooter lands; 3. Kohrya or Bari lands, (such as are destitute of streams) and 4. Kaith, or plantation-lands of the first quality.

The beegah is used in mensuration by the Purbutties only: by which appellation the occupiers of the hilly regions surrounding the valley of Nipal are distinguished from the Newars or proper inhabitants of the latter. Many Kaiths yield three harvests; one of rice, one of wheat, pulse, &c. and, sometimes one or two of an excellent vegetable, called tori. There are grounds that yield two crops of rice successively; one fine and the other coarse; beside affording in the same year a wheat crop.

PRODUCTIONS.

The sugar-cane is cultivated in the Nipal valley; but rarely more is raised than is required for the consumption of the chief landlords; the seed is always sown by females.

The plough is scarcely ever used by cultivators in the valley, who prepare their ground for rice by digging to a certain depth with a sort of spade, turning up the soil in ridges, as in potatoe-plantations, leaving the whole for some time until well flooded, and finally, levelling the field. Among the spontaneous productions of Nipal, are the raspberry, the walnut, and the mulberry.

The cattle of Nipal, generally speaking, are so superior to those commonly met with in Bengal, and the Chowry cow, and Changea or Shawl-goat, are only to be found among the mountains bordering on Tibet. The inhabitants of the latter country use sheep as beasts of burden, for the transporting salt into Nipal, of which each is said to carry forty-two pounds avoirdupoise. This district does not abound much with game; and the fish, from the transparency and rapidity of the stream are very difficult to catch with the fly. The sarus, ortolan,

wild goose, and wild duck, appear in Nipal only as birds of passage, making a stage of it between Hindostan and Tibet. Copper and iron are found here; the latter of an excellent quality. Oude was formerly supplied with copper from this country; but of late, the European copper, by underselling, has driven the Nipal copper out of the markets. The gold imported to Bengal from Nipal, is not the produce of the country: the quantity procured from the rivulets, flowing through the territories, being extremely small. The gold is received by the Nipalese from Tibet in exchange for goods.

TRADE.

The commerce of Nipal is not so extensive as it might be under better regulations. This is partly to be attributed to the ignorance and jealousy of the administration; but also in a great degree to the monopolies certain Uluts or mercantile Gosains, and a few other merchants, have long been in possession of. If it were not for these obstacles an extensive traffic might be carried on between Tibet and the British territories, through Nipal.

Nipal exports to British India, elephants, elephant's teeth, rice, timber, hides, ginger, terra-japonica, turmeric, wax, honey, pure resin of the pine, walnuts, oranges, long-pepper, bark of the root of bastard cinnamon, dried leaves of ditto, large cardamums, dammer lamp oil, and cotton of the simul-tree. These articles are the produce of the Morung and other parts of the Turiani, and of Nipal: beside these, a great variety of articles produced in Tibet are sent south through Nipal. There are small quantities of salt and salt-petre made in the eastern part of the Nipal valley; but the former is not so much esteemed by the natives as that of Tibet. The following articles are exported from the British dominions to Nipal, either for the consumption of that country, or for the Tibet market; viz. Bengal cloths, muslins and silks of various sorts, raw silk, gold and silver laces, carpets, English cutlery, saffron, spices, sandal-wood, quicksilver, cotton, tin, zinc, lead, soap, camphor, chillies, tobacco, and coral.

MANUFACTURES.

The Newars of Nipal fabricate only cloths of a very coarse kind. The cotton

employed is the produce either of Nipal, or of the Muddaize; by which latter name they commonly distinguish the Company's territories. They work very well in iron, copper, and brass, and are particularly ingenious in carpentry: though they never use a saw, dividing their wood, of whatever size, with the chissel and mallet. They export some of their brazen utensils to the southward. They have attempted without success, to manufacture some fire arms; but their swords and daggers are tolerably good. They gild extremely well, and construct bells of so large a size as five feet diameter.

From rice, and other grain, they distil spirits, and also prepare a fermented liquor from wheat, &c. *munnua*, rice, which they name *phaur*: it is made in the manner of our malt liquors, which it resembles. The currency of Nipal consists chiefly in silver pieces of eight annas (14d.) called *siccas*, and they have a coin so low as the 280th part of a *sicca*.

POPULATION.

The great mass of the inhabitants of Nipal dwell in the valleys; the hills and Turiani, being but thinly populated. General Kirkpatrick estimates the population of the valley of Nipal at half a million, which appears an extraordinary number, when its small dimensions are considered. The inhabitants consist principally of the two superior classes of Hindoos, (Bramins and Khetris, with their subdivisions) Newars, Dhenwars Mhanjees, Bhooteas, and Bhauras; the two first divisions, who occupy the principal stations in the sovereignty, and fill the armies, are dispersed through the country. The Newars are confined almost to the valley of Nipal; the Dhenwars and Mhanjees are the fishermen and husbandmen of the western districts, and the Bhooteas inhabit such parts of Kuchar (Lower Tibet) as are included in the Nipal territories. The Bhauras are separated from the Newars, and amount to about five thousand. To the eastward, some districts are inhabited by the Limboos, Nuggerkooties, and others; of whom little is known beside the name. The Newars are divided into several castes like those among the more southern Hindoos.

The Purbutties, or peasantry of the mountainous country, are divided into

four classes, according to the number of ploughs and the nature of their occupation. The expenses of the military establishments are, for the most part, discharged by assignments of land; though, in some instances, the soldier receives his pay from the treasury. In money and lands together, the pay of the private sepoy amounts to about seventy-six rupees, exclusive of his coat, which is supplied by government. Some of the villages bestowed in jaghires are of considerable value, yielding from three to five thousand rupees annual revenue. The income of a village, exclusive of what arises from the produce of such lands as may be annexed to it, consists principally in the rent of houses, which are all built of brick, and the duties charged on salt, tobacco, pepper, betel-nut, and similar articles of general consumption.

REVENUES.

The Nipal territories being for the most part parcelled out into jaghires, the proportion of their produce received into the treasury is not considerable. It probably never exceeds thirty lacs of rupees per annum, nor falls under twenty-five. The profit from the mint alone is reckoned at from seven to eight lacs of rupees.

The trade in gold from Tibet has usually been a monopoly in the hands of government; the copper-mines formerly yielded a considerable revenue, but now scarcely produce a lack. The chief expenses of government are the provision of fire-arms and military stores—of broad-cloth for the clothing of the regular troops—and of jewels, silks, and cotton stuffs from Bengal.

ARMY.

The Nipal artillery is very bad. Matchlocks, bows, and arrows, and kohras, or hatchet-swords, are the common weapons used. The regular forces are armed with muskets, of which few are fit for actual service. This force consists of from fifty to sixty companies of unequal strength, but containing, on an average, not less than one hundred and forty fire-locks, the privates of which are brave and very hardy, but their discipline slovenly. The Jung Neshau, or war standard, is on a yellow ground, and exhibits a figure of

Hoonimaun, a Hindoo deity, whose form is that of a monkey.

GOVERNMENT.

The Nipal constitution of government is essentially despotic, modified by certain observances, enjoined by immemorial custom, the Dharma Shashtra forming the basis of their jurisprudence in civil and criminal cases.

MANNERS.

The inhabitants of this region have all along entertained but little intercourse with the neighbouring nations, and are probably the only Hindoo people who have not been disturbed, far less subdued, by any Mohammedan force. They are in consequence remarkable for a simplicity of character and an absence of parade or affectation. The Newar tribe differ in many respects from the other Hindoo inhabitants, particularly in feeding on the flesh of buffaloes. They probably never were of a warlike disposition, and are held in contempt by the Purbutties or mountaineers. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural, and they execute most of the country arts and manufactures. They are of a middle size, broad shoulders and chest, stout limbs, round and rather flat faces, small eyes, low and somewhat spreading noses, and open cheerful countenances. The ordinary hue of their complexion is between a sallow and copper colour. It is remarkable that the Newar women, like the Nairs of Malabar, may, in fact, have as many husbands as they please, being at liberty to divorce them on the slightest pretences.

LEARNING.

It is extremely probable there is no place in India, where a search after ancient Sanscrit manuscripts would be more successful than in the valley of Nipal, and particularly at Bhatgong, which is the Benares of the Ghoorkhali territories. General Kirkpatrick, the British ambassador to Nipal in 1793, was informed, while there, of one library, said to contain fifteen thousand volumes. Beside the Sanscrit, which is cultivated by the Brahmins of Nipal, the principal vernacular languages are the Purbutti, the Newar, the Dhenwar, the Muggur, the Kyrant, the Hovoo, the Limbooa, and the Bhootea.

RELIGION.

The books held sacred by the Hindoos leave scarcely any room to doubt that the religion of Brahma has been established from the most remote antiquity in the Nipal valley, where there are as many temples as houses, and as many idols as inhabitants; there not being a fountain, river, or hill within its limits, that is not consecrated to some one or other of the Hindoo deities. The popular religion in general, differs nothing from Hindoo doctrines established in other parts of India, excepting so far as the secluded nature of the country may have assisted to preserve it in a state of superior purity. The valley of Nipal in particular, abounds with temples of great sanctity, where numbers of peasantry sacrifice buffaloes to Bhavani, and afterward feed on the flesh with great satisfaction. During the Goorkhah expedition to Tibet, the soldiers fed on the flesh of the Chowry cow, or long-haired bullock; yet were in other respects professors of the Brahminical religion.

HISTORY.

The ancient history of Nipal is very much clouded with mythological fable. The inhabitants have lists of princes for many ages back; of whom Ny Muui, who communicated his name to the valley, was the first. Like other eastern states it often changed masters; but the revolutions appear either to have originated internally, or to have been connected with their immediate neighbours, as we never find them subjected to any other great Asiatic power.

In A. D. 1323, Hur Singh Deo, Rajah of Semrounghur, and of the posterity of Bamdeb, of the Soorej Bungsi princes of Oude, entered Nipal, and completely subdued it. The crown continued in his family until 1768, when Purthi Narayan, the Rajah of Gorcah (Ghoorka)*

* Gorcah, or Ghurka, a town, and also a district, to which the former gives its name, in Northern Hindoostan, situated between the 26th and 30th degrees of north latitude. Prior to the conquest of Nipal by Rajah Purthi Narayan, of Ghoorka, the Trisoolgunga separated the territories of the Ghoorkali and Newar (or Nipal) princes, the western limit of the Ghoorka district being marked by the Mursiangdi. This territory, beside a numerous peasantry of Dhenwars, contains several Rajpoot families, and some Newars, but is principally occupied by the Brah-

put an end to the dynasty of Semrounghur Khetries. Runjeet Mull, of Bhatgong was the last prince of the Soorej Bungsi race that reigned over Nipal. He formed an alliance with Purthi Narayan, of Gorcah with a view of strengthening himself against the sovereign of Catmandoo; but this connexion ended in the total reduction of Nipal by his ally, in the Newar year 282, corresponding with A. D. 1768. Ranjeet Mull took refuge at Benares, where he died, and left a son named Abdool Singh, who is probably still alive. Purthi Narayan, the Ghoorkha conqueror of Nipal, died in 1771, leaving two sons Singh Pertaub and Bahadar Sah, the former of whom succeeded him, and died in 1775, after having added considerably to the extent of his dominions, by the subjugation of the districts of Tannoohi, Soomaisee, Jogimara, and Oopadrong, lying to the S. W. of Nipal.

Singh Pertaub had only one legitimate son, Raja Kun Bahadur, who was his successor, under the regency of his mother, during which period Palpa, Garumcote and Kasky were added to the Nipal dominions. Under the succeeding regency of Bahadur Sah, the Rajah's uncle, all the estates lying between Kasky and Serinagur, including both the territories of the Twenty-four and Twenty-two Rajahs, comprehending the dominion of forty-six petty princes, were either absolutely seized or rendered tributary.

In the year 1769 a force was detached by the Bengal government against the

minical and Khetri tribes; and as these constituted the principal strength of Purthi Narayan's government, and continue to form the main support of the present one, they possess considerable authority. Their chiefs are known by the name of Thurgars, from whom are selected the leading conductors of affairs. Their number is thirty-six, the title properly descending only to heads of families, and these thirty-six are subdivided into three gradations.

The Ghoorkali reigning family pretend to derive their descent from the Rajpoot prince Odeypoor, in the same manner as the Savajee family claimed a similar origin. For a considerable period they have existed in the mountainous country bordering on the river Gunduck, during which time they have gradually risen into power by successive encroachments on their neighbours. After the conquest of Nipal by the Ghoorkhahs in 1768, the seat of government was transferred to Catmandoo, and the city of Gorcah, having been much neglected, is greatly decayed. Near to the city of Gorcah there is said to be a considerable mass of rock chrysal.

Ghoorkhahs under Captain Kinlock, which penetrated as far as Sedowly, an important post at the foot of the Nipal hills; but not being able to proceed further and his troops being sickly, the enterprise was abandoned.

Toward the end of Mr. Hastings's Government the Teshoo Lama of Tibet proceeded to Pekin, and dying soon after his arrival there, Sumhur Lama, his brother, fled from Hassa to the Rajah of Nipal, taking with him a considerable quantity of treasure. By his communications he excited the avarice of the Nipal government, which marched a body of troops towards Lassa. The armies of the latter being beaten, they agreed to pay a tribute of three lacks of rupees. In 1790 the Nipalese, by the advice of Sumhur Lama, sent an army of 18,000 men against Teshoo Loomboo, the residence of another Lama, which plundered that place and all its numerous temples. In their retreat from this place they lost 2000 men by the severity of the weather, great numbers of whom appear to have been frozen to death.

In 1792 the Emperor of China, as grand protector of the Lamas, sent an army of seventy thousand men against the Nipal Rajah, which beat the Nipalese repeatedly, and advanced to Noakote, within twenty-six miles of Catmandoo. The Nipalese were at last obliged to make peace on ignominious terms, consenting to become tributaries to the Emperor of China, and to restore all the plunder they had acquired from the Tibet Lamas. A treaty of commerce was at this time attempted by Lord Cornwallis, and Captain Kirkpatrick sent envoy to Cartmandoo; but the extreme jealousy of the Nipalese frustrated all his endeavours.

In March 1793, a treaty was entered into by Mr. Duncan, then resident at Benares, on the part of the British government, through the medium of native agents, by which it was stipulated, that two and a half per cent. should be reciprocally taken as duty on the imports from both countries, to be levied on the amount of the invoices stamped at the custom-houses of their respective countries, for which purpose certain stations on the frontiers were selected. It was also agreed that the merchants who had

transported their goods into either country and paid the regulated duty, and not meeting with a sale, wished to carry them to any other country, should pay no further duty, but be permitted to remove them; and it was stipulated that in all cases the merchants should experience a prompt administration of justice, when imposed on or oppressed.

In October 1801, a more detailed political treaty was concluded, by which the friends and enemies of the one state were to have the same relation to the other, and arrangements were made for the adjustment of any dispute respecting boundaries. Prior to this treaty a certain number of elephants had been sent annually by the Nipal Rajah to the Bengal government, on account of the Pergunah of Muckinacinpoor; but the governor-general, with the view of gratifying the Rajah, and in consideration of the improved friendly connections, agreed to relinquish that tribute. A mutual exchange of felons and criminals was also agreed on, and the Rajah of Nipal engaged to appropriate a district for the support and expenses of Samee Deo, a member of his own family who had taken refuge in the British territories.

In order to carry into effect the different objects contained in this treaty, and promote the verbal negotiations, the governor-general and Nipal Rajah agreed each to depute a confidential person to reside as envoy with the other, who was instructed to abstain from all interference with the interior administration of the country to which he was delegated, or any intercourse with its disaffected subjects.

Since the accession of Rajah Ghur, Ban Judh Bicrama Sah, a boy, who, in 1808, was nine years of age, the councils and entire management of the country have been entrusted to, or rather usurped, by Bheem Singh Tapah. The Tapahs are *casias*, or cultivators of the land, and formidable from their numbers. They oppose the Chawtras, who are Rajpoots, and uncles to the reigning prince, whose cognomen is Sah and not Shah; though the latter is very generally affected, on account of its royal import.*

* For an account of the late war with Nipal, see page 425. For the Convention with Kajee Umr Singh Thappa, or Thappa, see page 96.—*Edis.*

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF MOHAMMED.

(From the Arabic Work, entitled, "Dah Mujilis.")

TRADITIONALISTS of grievous tidings, and narrators of heart-breaking events, have handed down to us that the tenth year of the Hegira,* after the prophet had performed his last pilgrimage, on the day named Urfa; and in the plain sur-named Urfaat, the following sentence was communicated to him from above: "Now have I completed the work of your religion, and bestowed perfect happiness upon you:" after which, whenever he preached to the people, he mixed with his discourse the tidings of his expected, and welcome dissolution.

At length, upon the 28th of the moon Suffer, of the 11th Hegira, the prophet repaired to the burial ground of Bukea,† and passed a considerable time in prayer for the souls of those whose remains were deposited in the tombs around him: the following day he was seized with a head-ache, in which condition he came forth, and gave directions for the people to be assembled, as he was about to preach to them for the last time. When they were arrived, he ascended to the pulpit, and having concluded a long discourse, he addressed them in these words: "Know, O ye people, my dissolution is at hand; my desire of being united to God overpowers me, and I shall quickly depart from among you: say, then, in what manner have I not performed my prophetic mission, for your salvation? For your sakes, and for religion I have fought, whilst you, in return, have smote my teeth, and defiled my face with blood." They acknowledged what he said was true; that he had shown them the right, and taught them to shun the crooked path; beseeching the Almighty to reward him accordingly. The prophet then, in the name of God, solemnly enjoined any whom he might have struck, to arise,

and take reparation; or any that he might have injured in his property, forth-with to receive back whatever was his due; on which a man named Akausha arose and said, "O prophet, since you so earnestly urge this matter, I should be a sinner if I continued silent: know then, that in the expedition to Tebouck, intending to smite your she-camel Kuswah, the whip descended on my shoulders, and was attended with excruciating pain, for which I now expect retaliation." "May God reward you in both worlds, O Akausha," replied the prophet, "for giving me an opportunity of compounding this affair now, and for not having deferred it to the day of judgment: can you inform me with what whip the offence was committed?" Akausha answered, that it was with the rod Mamshuke, having a thong suspended from the end of it; which the prophet ordered immediately to be brought.*

In obedience to the commands of his master, Soliman repaired to the prophet's house, and knocked at the door of Fatima's apartment, repeating the usual salutation observed toward the prophet's family. Fatima knew the voice, and on being advised of his errand, observed, that as her father was afflicted with a fever, and had not strength to sit his horse, he could have no occasion for such an instrument. On being informed of further particulars she gave a loud shriek, and solemnly adjured Soliman to impress on Akausha's mind, that out of regard to the weak and sickly condition of her father, he ought to be merciful, and spare him.

When Soliman had departed, Fatima sent for her sons, Hussen and Hossain, and acquainted them with what had happened, bidding them repair to the place where their grandfather was, and instead of one stroke which Akausha was about

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An Account of the Death of Mohammed.

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to inflict on him, to receive each an hundred in his room. But on their informing the prophet of the business on which they were come, he pronounced that they could not grant retaliation for that which he had committed; at the same time desiring Akausha to rise and strike.

Akausha remonstrated, saying, that as his shoulders were bare when he received the blow, the prophet's ought to be submitted to him in the same condition; which the holy man preparing to do, a murmur of mingled rapture and indignation was heard proceeding from the angels of heaven, who beheld the scene. But when Akausha saw the naked shoulders of the prophet, and beheld thereon the seal of his apostolic mission, he sprang forward, and applied his lips to the holy sign, saying, "O prophet! to kiss this mark, and not to obtain retaliation, was the object I sought after; yourself having often pronounced, 'Whoever touches the skin of my body, him the fire of hell shall spare.'"

The prophet now descended from the pulpit; his indisposition visibly increasing upon him. He, however, desired Ali to leave him, and repose himself; which having done, he returned, and informed his father-in-law that in a dream he had beheld himself clad in complete armour, which on a sudden was torn from his body. The prophet replied, "That armour am I, of whom you are about to be deprived." Fatima came next, and related, that being asleep, she thought she held in her hand a sheet of the holy Koran, which was suddenly ravished from her sight. The prophet replied "That sheet of the Koran am I, who shall quickly be lost to you." Hussen and Hossain also related, that in their dreams they had just beheld a throne moving on the bosom of the wind, under which they walked, with their heads uncovered. The prophet replied, "That throne signifies my coffin; under which you will soon walk, in the manner represented to you."

Ibnabbas informs us, that the Almighty commanded the angel of death, saying, "Repair to my beloved Mohammed; but touch not his immaculate soul without his own acquiescence." Israel, attended by a host of kindred spirits, in the disguise of an Arabian villager, transported himself in an instapt to the pro-

phet's habitation, with the commission of God in his hand. He repeated the customary salutation, and begged admittance as having come off a long journey. Fatima was sitting by her father's pillow, when she heard the voice, and desired the stranger to call another time, as the prophet was not at leisure. A repetition of the request by Israel was followed by an answer couched in the same terms. The third time, it was demanded in a peremptory tone, which struck the family with terror. The prophet opened his eyes, and demanded the cause of their consternation. Fatima answered, "That an extraordinary kind of stranger, who stood at the door, had thrice demanded admission, and would take no denial." The prophet asked her if she knew not who it was; she answered, "God is wise, I know not." "He," pursued the prophet, "is the destroyer of lusts, the annihilator of passions, the maker of widows, and of orphans; an intruder, who opens doors without the assistance of a key, and lays prostrate without the aid of arms. He, my daughter, is the angel of death, and attends for the soul of your father; whose threshold he respects, or he had entered without hesitation, it not being his practice to wait for admission: open the door, that he may come in." "Alas!" exclaimed Fatima, "then the ruin of Medina approaches, for its protector is about to depart!"

The prophet desired her to be comforted, as even angels would behold her grief with concern. With his holy hands, he wiped off the tears which ran down her cheeks; and beseeched the Almighty to endue her with patience and resignation to support his loss; enjoining her, as soon as death should have closed his eyes, to repeat the following sentence: "*From God we are, and to God we must return.*" Fatima continued to dwell on her approaching loss in the most moving terms, and was interrupted by her father, who again desired that Israel might be admitted.

The angel of death now appeared, saying, "Peace to the prophet! The Almighty has sent you his blessing, and restricted me from touching your soul till I have your own permission." The prophet replied, "It is my request that you refrain from it till Gabriel arrives."

* *Hegira*, the Mohammedan era, or reckoning of time. According to the Mussulman account, it is now in the 1244th year: so that the events here related occurred about 1813 years ago, answering to the Christian era 598.

† This place, Bukea, must have been, of course, at or near Medina.

* Great stress is laid by devout Mahomedans, on the humility and meekness testified by their prophet, in this instance, in submitting to retaliation for an involuntary offence; which, in strictness of law, he was not obliged to do.

That angel, the messenger of the word of God, meantime had received his commission to repair to Mohammed, and carry to the beloved of the Almighty a turban, made from the texture of the cloth of paradise. Weeping and lamenting he stood before him, and was gently taxed by Mohammed, with having forsaken him in his present awful situation; which the angel excused by alleging he had been employed about his affairs, and now brought the joyful tidings which he himself would wish for, namely, that the violence of the flames of hell had been abated for his passage, the gardens of paradise adorned, and hosts of angels drawn up for the reception of his soul. The prophet acknowledged the goodness

of God; but added, that his mind was oppressed with cares for the future fate of his disciples. Gabriel desired him to be under no concern on that account, as the Almighty would work out the salvation of as many of them as he should desire. The prophet then beckoned Israel to come forward and execute his commission; which while he was doing, the Lord of the World fixed his eyes on the ceiling, and repeated the name of the Most High; when his hands, which were clasped together, and extended, suddenly dropping on his breast, his soul took its flight to the presence of its Creator. *From God we are, and to God we must return.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF FATIMA, THE DAUGHTER OF MOHAMMED.

(From the Same.)

THOUGH traditions differ in regard to the time during which Fatima was absorbed in grief for the loss of her father; yet they agree in this, that it long continued incessant. At the end of about six months, her husband Ali, going one day into her apartment, beheld her employed in kneading dough for bread, mixing up a composition for the children's hair, and making preparation for washing their garments. Ali, astonished at the novelty of the scene, addressed her, "O worthy to be served by men and angels! O sole daughter of the prophet, and last of apostolic women! O mother of the two martyrs! never yet have I beheld your attention engaged by two employments at a time, and now I see it taken up with three. What mystery does this conceal?" The holy Fatima (her eyes bathed in tears) replied, "O prince distinguished in the plain of La Futah*, and sur-named of the Almighty, the Lion of God! O bud of the garden, and line of Abu Taleb!† The happiness of our union draws to a close; the hour of separation

is arrived, and the period of absence is about to commence. Last night, I dreamed I beheld my father, standing on an eminence, and looking round as if in expectation of some one's approach. I called out, 'Whence are you, O my parent! my heart is afflicted, and my body wasted with anguish on your account.' He replied, 'I am now come for you; the time is arrived, in which you must wean your affections from the flesh, and break the bonds of your earthly habitation; in which you must remove your tents from the straits of the earth to the world of heaven; make haste for I cannot depart without you.' I replied, 'O my father, this event is my wish, the consummation of which I have constantly sighed for.' 'Use no delay, then,' he repeated again, 'for to-morrow night you must accompany your parent.' I here awoke, with my heart entirely absorbed by the desire of the world to come, and am certain, that the close of this day, or to-morrow evening, will be the period of my dissolution; I am therefore making bread to day, as grief on my account may render you incapable of doing it to-morrow, and my children in consequence may hunger in vain; I wash their garments now, knowing not who will attend to the wants of my orphans hereafter; and I am preparing to clean their hair at this time,

ignorant of whom they will have to clean it when I am gone."—Thus, Fatima was anxious to keep their hair from being polluted by common dirt. Had she beheld what afterwards happened, their graceful ringlets defiled with dust, and their enchanting countenances stained with blood, how would she have supported the heart-rending sight!*

When Ali had heard her to a conclusion, the tears running down his cheeks, he replied, "O my beloved, hardly yet have I recovered from one wound, when lo! another is inflicted on me; and to the death of your father, is the loss of you now to be added?" Fatima desired him to be comforted under both, and not to leave her, as the moments of her life were numbered, and their next meeting would be in the world of eternity. She put the garments of her children in water, and bedewed their heads with the fondest tears of maternal love: "Would to heaven!" she exclaimed, "I were ignorant of the cruel fate which awaits them: and of the extent to which it will be carried! Go," she continued, "my children, to the burial ground of Buksa, and address your prayers to heaven, in behalf of your mother!"

When they were gone, she extended herself on the bed, and desired Ali to sit down by her; she called for Asmah, the daughter of Awnise, and desired dinner might be ready by the time her sons would return, and served up to them in another apartment, that they might escape the misery of seeing her in her last agonies. Asmah did as she had been directed, and on their return brought up the dinner. The princes, in astonishment, demanded, if ever she had seen them sit down without their mother, and wherefore she supposed they would do it now; Asmah said her mistress being indisposed, they had better not wait for

her; but they replied, that without their mother's company no refreshment would be palatable to them, and went strait toward her apartment.

On seeing them approach, Fatima desired Ali to send them away again, to the tomb of her father, that they might humble themselves before God, while she endeavoured to repose herself. When they were gone, she desired Ali to take her head to his bosom, for her life now ebbed fast. Ali replied, he had neither heart nor resolution to behold her in such a situation, or to attend to language so affecting: "O Ali!" she answered, "the road which I am going, is a road which all must travel; and the fulness of my grief is such, as must, of necessity, be allowed utterance. Be patient, then, and imbibe the bitter draught of my dissolution." Ali took her to his bosom; when, in the affliction with which he was overwhelmed, a tear dropped on her cheek: she opened her eyes, and seeing the violence of his grief, observed, that the present was rather a season for testamentary duties, than unavailing sorrow. "O first of women!" he quickly replied, "reveal your will." "I have four requests," continued Fatima: "First, if I have misbehaved myself toward you, or ever given you uneasiness, that you forgive me." He answered, "God forbid! During the time we have lived together, neither in word nor in act have you done aught to give my heart a pang: you have been my perpetual solace, not my sorrow: my comforter in affliction, not the disturber of my repose. In you, I have found the faithful mistress, not the imperious tyrant: possessed of the sweetness and softness of the rose, not the sharpness and annoyance of the thorn." "Secondly, let my children," she continued, "be dear to you; forsake not those who possess so tender a place in my heart; withdraw not from their heads your fostering hand; and should the forwardness of youth ever break out in them, let it obtain your forgiveness. Thirdly, let me be conveyed to my grave by night; that as in life, my person has been secluded from the eyes of men, so in death, my bier may be sacred from their view. Fourthly, neglect not to frequent the tomb of her to whom you have been so dear; and whose faithful and affectionate companion you have been. Now,

* Hussain and Hossain were both murdered in the year nine of the Hegira; the former being poisoned by his own wife at the instigation of her relations; and the latter assassinated by Shimir. The anniversary of this event is still celebrated by all Mussulmen during the first ten days of the month of Mohurrum; answering to the last of January and the beginning of February of our reckoning. At this season, in the evening, the disciples of Mohammed form in grand procession, accompanied by torches, and preceded by idols, which are sacrificed to the memory of the two martyrs. During the whole ceremony, they beat their breasts and continually repeat the names of Hussain Hossain.

* Alluding to the sentence of "La Futah illa Ali, la Keyf illi Zulfecar." There is no heroism but Ali's; there is no sword but Zulfecar; which the sect of Shi'eas allege to have been pronounced by God. Zulfecar was the name of Ali's sword.—Translator.

† The father of Mohammed.

was! the connexion must, of necessity, be dissolved." Ali promised a faithful observance of her requests, and proposed others on his part: First, that if he had been ever wanting in his attention to her, she would forgive him. Secondly, that when she beheld her father, she would present the salutation of one who continued to feel and deplore his loss. Thirdly, that she would not, for any part of his conduct towards her, complain of him to the prophet. Fatima, answered, "God is my witness, that during the time we have lived together, I have not experienced from you a word or a deed that can be complained of: on the contrary, your conduct toward me has been full of manliness, liberality, and kindness, engaging words, and laudable actions."

While they were engaged in this affecting discourse, a noise of lamentation and complaint suddenly assailed them, from without; and in a voice interrupted by sobs, admittance was soon after solicited by Hussein and Hossain, that they might take a last farewell of their parent. Ali opened the door, and taking them affectionately in his arms, asked by what means they had discovered their mother's approaching end. They replied, "On arriving at the mausoleum of our grandfather, we heard a voice, saying, 'Behold! the orphans of Fatima are arrived;' which was followed by another saying, 'Behold! the intercessors of the day of judgment are arrived.' and then a third, which resembled the voice of the prophet; saying, 'Lo! the darlings of my heart are here.' When we entered the mausoleum, and had performed our devotions, we heard a voice proceed from the tomb, saying, 'Return my children, that you may behold your mother, to meet whom, I am come here for the last time!'" With this they rushed on, and beheld Fatima, with her head reclined on the pillow; they fell at her feet, beseeching her to open her eyes, and bless her orphans with a last look. Fatima aroused, took them to her bosom, saying, "O! my beloved sons! God knows what is to happen to you, after I am gone; and to what ex-

tent the tyranny of your enemies will be exercised against you!" She then called for her daughters, and delivered them to Hussein and Hossain; earnestly and repeatedly recommending them all to the protection of Ali. When her husband and children had left her, Fatima desired Asmah to prepare water for her ablutions, which she went through with a minute attention to the precepts and ceremonies of her religion, in a manner that is seldom done; after which she directed her couch to be spread, and threw herself on it: she then spoke to her servant of a certain unction made from the camphor of Paradise, and given to her father by the angel Gabriel, for the purpose of his body being anointed with it after his decease, which he had divided into three parts; one part for himself, one for Ali, and one for her: the latter she desired might be brought: when it was produced, she bade Asmah apply it, after her death, to the use for which it was designed. She now desired to be left alone, as she wished to commune with her God. Asmah has related, that about half an hour after she had quitted her mistress, she heard her weeping aloud, which induced her to go in, when she observed Fatima engaged in the most pious and fervent devotions; invoking the Almighty, by the honour of her father, and his desire again to behold her; by the misery which preyed on the heart of Ali at the prospect of her dissolution, by the grief of her sons, and distraction of her daughters, to have mercy on her father's disciples, and to pardon the sins of the ungodly. At this Asmah, could not suppress her sobs, which attracting the notice of Fatima, she demanded if she had not desired to be left alone, and be called to in a short time; that if no answer was returned, it might be known that she had departed to the bosom of her father. On this, Asmah again retired, and soon after calling, no answer was returned; when entering the apartment, and drawing the veil from her mistress's face, she saw that she was no more. *From God we are, and to God we must return.*

POETRY.

ADDRESS OF WINTER TO TIMOUR.

Versified from Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia.

By MISS PORDEN.

[Timour or Tamerlane, the conqueror of Russia, of Hindostan, of Persia, Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, unsated with conquest, assembled at the age of seventy-one, an immense army to invade China. This empire had formerly been subject to Chenghis, from whom Timour loved to trace his descent, and he said then he felt it a duty to re-establish the Tartar power, and expel idolatry from a country which had formed part of the dominions of his great ancestor. He commenced his march in the depth of winter, and passed the Iarties on the ice. But illness stopped him at Otrra, and his forces were soon deprived of their leader. "Timour's Institutes," composed under his own direction, give a flattering picture of his achievements; but his life has been written with all the virulence of hatred by an Arabian author, Ahmed-ben-Arabshah, from whom a striking passage is quoted in Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia, which is here attempted to be versified. It is difficult to read it without a more modern application.]

KERN blew the sleety gale, the scene was drear,
One sheet of white the hills and plains [appear,
Vast blocks of ice obstruct the rapid floods,
And hills of snow conceal the sab's woods,
Nor bird, nor beast, nor living thing was seen,
Nor flower, nor fruit, nor blade of herb [age green;
All Nature knew the appointed time of rest,
And sheltered, slept in earth's maternal [breast.
Man's heart alone no change of season knows,
And proud ambition stoops not to repose!
The tyrant's troops, regardless of the blast,
Blacken with countless hordes the silvery waste.
High on his Tartar steed the conqueror
And led his myriads o'er the frozen flood;
When lo! amid a realm of subject snows,
In awful pride, gigantic Winter rose,
His hand with arrows filled, was lifted high,
A ghastly gleam was in his frozen eye;
Like some vast mountain his stupendous form,
His voice the howling of the Alpine storm.
It lacked the melody of giving breath,
And chill'd the spirit as the voice of Death,

"Behold the mighty conqueror, who defies, [skies.
"Not man alone but these inclement
"Yet though thy dreadful warriors onward ride, [pride.
"Nor fawn the elements, to sooth thy
"Round thy warm limbs my icy robe I cast, [blast;
"I give thee to the snow, the hail, the
"Yon hill—the Spirit of the Storm is there,
"And bids thee, tyrant, stop thy rash career. [in flame,
"No longer shalt thou wrap the world
"Art thou a spirit of vengeance? I the same. [alike,
"Slaves to subdue we use our power
"When baneful stars in dire conjunction strike. [bold!
"How terrible their force! but on! be
"Make earth's best region desolate and cold,
"Then in the impotence of fury time,
"To find at length thy blasts less keen than mine. [bands,
"If thou canst glory in unnumbered
"That waste, destroy, o'erwhelm the fairest lands, [ly sweep,
"With heavenly aid, my storms as wide—
"Thy lance is keen, my arrow strikes as deep! [all,
"And on thy head, by him that governs
"The deadliest venom of my wrath shall fall, [shall save,
"Not all thy fires, thy self, thine host
"From the cold sleep, the tempest's icy grave."

TO A NAUTCH-GIRL.

Imitated from the Hindoostanes.

[The following may be supposed to convey a picture of the extraordinary influence which the character it is addressed to has been frequently found to possess over men of the first consequence in Hindoostan.]

SMILING songstress, wouldst thou hear me
Plead successful love to thee;
Wouldst thou, faithful, ever near me,
Grateful yield thy love to me;
Every other tie forsaken,
Every other claim unknown,

* The passage quoted by Sir John Malcolm commences here.

In this bosom should there waken
Not a feeling but thine own.
What are all fantastic notions,
In a world unfeeling bred;
Deadening all the heart's emotions
By the dulness of the head?
What are learning's vaunted pages,
Wearied tales and dreams at best;
What the wisdom of the sages,
Who forbid us to be blest?
Worldly toil and vain repining,
Pride, ambition, henceforth cease;
Form and folly hence resigning,
All my future thoughts be peace!
Peace, that dwells in love's embraces,
Joy that sports in Roshun's arms,
In those accents, in those graces,
Dearer far than prouder charms!

ODE TO GUNGA.

WHEN Evening's sober gales allay
The fever of the fervid day;
And Zephyr with benignant stealth,
Wins coolness from the wave, and health;
Gunga, along thy grassy brink,
A lonely loiterer comes to think;
And, by experience sadly taught,
How vain the past recurring thought,
The fancy that a phantom rears
Of distant scenes and earlier years;
As fleeting as the trackless wind,—
As gives to other thoughts his mind;
To Meditation's friendly power,
And *THEE*, he gives the present hour.
Sovereign of streams! whose winding way
Adorns the parent fields of day;
Born amidst never-melting snows,
Thy unexhausted current flows,
Nor faints upon its lengthening race,
Nor shrinks it from the sun's embrace,
'Till o'er the many channelled plain,
A rival sea defies the main.
Retreating from thy native shores,
Hark how indignant ocean roars;
Awhile his eddying billows boil,
Then furious on the stream recoil;
His rapid wave in marshalled ranks,
Dash wildly up the widening banks,
A waving line, from side to side,
Impetuous drive the surging tide:
As when amidst the battle speeds
The thundering charge of foaming steeds*.
The torrent rests—and once again,
Thy peaceful billows seek the main,

* In the first pages of *Rokeby*, there is a similar, though inferior description of the Orinoco,—
Scott's lines are—

"But I resume. The battle's rage
Was like the strife which current's wage,

And, as they pass, I seem, in thee,
The scenes that they have viewed, to see.
Again, along thy borders rise
The lofty shoots of other skies;
And foreign power, and foreign fame,
Eclipse the ancient native name.
Yet Gunga, though their fame efface
The glories of thy earlier race,
Their later honours shall entwine
With honours from creation thine;
The wealthy bark of trade explores,
Undreading wrong, thy fertile shores;
The freedom that from Justice springs,
Expands over thee her fostering wings;
The arms and hearts that tyrants bend,
Protect thy coasts and peace defend;
Science assists thy genial clime,
And Learning wrests thy spoils from Time;
Nor dread that bigot wrath again,
Thy stream with kindred blood shall stain;
Nor fear the faith that seeks to know
A God in all his works below;
That in thy stream, a God can see,
And feel and worship Him in thee.
Or read the tale of time and fate
They faithfully, though dim, relate.
Where are the days when native pride
And power adorned thy smiling tide;
When Hindu fame and minstrel lore,
Resounded on thy sacred shore;
When deities thy borders trod,
And priests and nations hailed the god?
Thy waves roll on; but not a trace
Of these is pictured on thy face;
Harshlier than time—in whom we find
The fabled wrecks of truth behind,
Where now upon thy lonely brink,
The blood-stained tiger stops to drink;
Where hungry vultures shrilly cry
For horrid feasts thy waves supply;
With gorgeous pomp insulting rose
The trophies of thy country's foes;
Dark on the shore the castle frowned,
The bigot mosque thy borders crowned—
And Moslem faith and Moslem power,
With iron sceptre swayed the hour.
The pageant of a fleeting dream,
They vanish from thy stately stream;
Thy waves upon their reliques break,
And vengeance for oppression take,
And with exulting triumph sweep
The hated fragments to the deep!

"Where Orinoco, in his pride,
"Rolls to the main no tribute tides,
"But 'gainst broad ocean urges far
"A rival sea of roaring war;

"Even thus, upon the bloody field,
"The eddying tides of conflict wheeled
"Ambiguous."

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The History of Bengal, from the first Mohammedan Invasion, &c. &c.
(Concluded from page 462.)

THE Hindoo princes of the Punjab, who, A. H. 435 (A. D. 1043.) rose against the power of Sultan Modood, recovered possession of all the places to the east of the Indus, excepting the city of Lahore. The princes of the Ghiznean dynasty, from the date of the eruption of Nasir Addeen, uniformly assumed to themselves the title of Emperors of India. In the year 522 (A. D. 1159,) Khuseroo I. abandoned the city of Ghizne, and the western provinces, to the power of his enemies, and made Lahore the capital of his dominions. In the year 587, the assassination of Kuseroo II. put an end to the Ghiznean dynasty, and transferred the sceptre to the rival house of Ghor. Mohammed Ghory frequently invaded Hindoostan; and during his reign his viceroy Cuttub Addeen Abiek captured the city of Dehli. During the reign of the same Cuttub, who succeeded, in 602 (A. D. 1206) to the throne of Lahore, the Mohammedan arms were carried into Bengal. Of the personal history of Mohammed Bukhtyar, the conqueror of that kingdom, Professor S. presents us with the following entertaining account:—

The first chief who exalted the banners of Mohammed in the fertile fields of Bengal, was Mohammed Bukhtyar Khulijy. This person was an inhabitant of Ghor, a city in the district of Gurmseir, on the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and of the tribe of Khulijy.* Nature had not been favourable to Bukhtyar in his formation: he was ill-favoured, and of a mean appearance; and, amongst other deformities of his person, it is stated, that when he stood upright the ends of

* Throughout Dow's History of Hindoostan this name is softened into *Cheligi*, which renders it unintelligible to a native of the East.

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his fingers extended considerably below his knees. When arrived at the age of manhood, he repaired to Ghisne, and offered himself as a volunteer to the officers of Mohammed Ghory; but they, disgusted with his appearance, refused to enrol him amongst their levies. Disappointed in his hopes, he proceeded to Delhi, and on his arrival in that city made a tender of his services to the officers of Cuttub Addeen the Viceroy; but the inspector of recruits again rejected him. Finding it impossible to obtain employment in the imperial service, he enlisted as a cavalier with Oughul Beg, one of the provincial governors: in this situation, his activity, courage, and abilities soon recommended him to the notice of his superiors, and he quickly obtained promotion.

When Mohammed Bukhtyar had acquired some celebrity in his new situation, he invited several parties of his own tribe, who were in want of employment, to accept him as their commander, and had the good fortune shortly after to be admitted, with his regiment, into the service of the Viceroy. Having signalled himself on many arduous occasions, he was at length (about the year 696) appointed to the command of an army destined to the conquest of Behar.

In this undertaking he was again successful; for after ravaging and plundering all the country, and sacking the capital,* he returned at the end of two years, loaded with plunder; the whole of which he laid at the feet of the viceroy, who was so much pleased with his conduct, that he conferred on him such honours as excited the envy of all his contemporaries.

* Mr. Wilford states, in the 9th volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, that the kings of Behar, or Magadha, were for many ages the sovereigns or lords-paramount of India. If such was the case, their descendants must have degenerated exceedingly; for at the period of the Mohammedan invasion, the Rajah, instead of heading his army in defence of his country and religion, shamefully absconded, leaving his capital, then a celebrated seat of Hindoo learning (whence its name of *Behar*), so destitute, that it was taken by a detachment of two hundred men, who put a number of the unopposing Brahmins to the sword, and plundered all the inhabitants.

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The mode which the courtiers devised to get rid of an envied favourite would be incredible in a civilized nation: but, as the circumstance occurred in an assemblage of illiterate soldiers, who considered courage as the chief virtue, we cannot refuse to give credit to the following extraordinary anecdote, which is corroborated by several historians. On a public occasion, when the whole court of the viceroy were assembled, some of the nobles took an opportunity of introducing the subject of the late conquest of Behar, and of extolling the feats of bravery performed by the General: they added, that such was their high opinion of his courage, they were sure he would, single-handed, contend with and overcome a fierce elephant: this being contradicted by some other person in the secret, the question was at length submitted to the viceroy, and by him proposed to Mohammed Bukhtyar, who, dreading the imputation of cowardice more than death, foolishly agreed to try the contest.

One of those elephants which are kept for fighting by the princes of the East, and which was then in a state of intoxication, was shortly introduced into the area in front of the palace; and Mohammed, without making any other preparation than merely throwing off his coat and girding up his loins, advanced with a battle-axe in his hand.

The elephant, which had been accustomed to contend in that place, either with one of its own species or some more ferocious animal, took little notice of its puny foe, till, urged on by its driver, it made a charge at Bukhtyar, who dexterously avoided, and, at the same moment, struck the elephant with his battle-axe with such force on the trunk, that the animal screamed out and ran off. Shouts of wonder and acclamation resounded through the palace, and the viceroy not only presented the General with a large sum of money himself, but ordered all the nobles to present him with an offering of congratulation. The sum collected on this occasion was of considerable value; but the General, scorning to be thus enriched, added a sum of his own, and made a donation of the whole to the inferior servants of the court.

Shortly after this transaction, Mohammed was, in the year of the Hejira 599,

re-appointed governor of Behar, with orders to extend his conquests over all the neighbouring territories.

The remainder of the year 599 was occupied by Bukhtyar Khulijy in firmly establishing his authority over the province of Behar, and making such inquiries into the state of Bengal as might facilitate the conquest of that country. The circumstances attending this latter event are thus related by our author:—

Bengal was at that period ruled by a Hindoo prince named Luchmunyah, who resided at Nuddeah, still a celebrated seat of Hindoo learning, and whose history has been thus succinctly narrated by nearly a contemporary historian.*

On the death of Luchmun the father of Luchmunyah, this prince was still unborn; but as his mother, who was of the royal family of the sovereigns of India, was far advanced in her pregnancy, the nobles seated her on the throne, and made their obeisance. When the princess felt the pains of labour approaching, she assembled the astrologers and Brahmins, and consulted them on the probable destiny of her child.

The astrologers, having attentively considered the position of the heavens, declared that if the child should be born before a particular hour, his destiny would be replete with misery; but if after the time specified, he should enjoy a very long reign.

The intrepid lady immediately gave positive orders to her attendants, that, without paying any attention to her feelings, or regard to her safety, they should postpone her delivery. The measures they adopted were rude and cruel; and although their measures were attended with success, it was at the expense of the life of the mother.†

* Abu Omar Manhajadden. Giorjany, whose history, the *Tahkat Nassary*, was published in the year of the Hejira 656, corresponding with A.D. 1260, only fifty-eight years after the conquest of Bengal. The author had conversed with many persons who had assisted in the conquest of that country; and he himself passed several months at the capital of Bengal.

† This circumstance will not be thought improbable by those who are acquainted with the little value the Hindoos set on the life of a woman,

As soon as the child was born, he was laid on the throne, and the commencement of his reign dated from that instant. This prince nominally ruled Bengal for eighty years, and was distinguished for his clemency, generosity, and justice.

In the 599th year of the Hejira, the Mohammedans having conquered the province of Behar, and extended their ravages to the borders of Bengal, the Brahmins and astrologers waited on the Rajah, and represented that their ancient books contained a prophecy that the kingdom of Bengal should be subdued by the Toorks; that they were convinced the appointed time was now arrived; and advised him to remove his wealth, family and seat of government (then at Nuddeah), to a more secure and distant part of the country, where they might be safe from any sudden incursion of their enemies.

The Rajah, on hearing this representation, asked the Brahmins if their books gave any description of the person who was to be the conqueror of his dominions. They replied in the affirmative, and that the description exactly corresponded with the person of the Mohammedan general then in Behar.

The Rajah, being far advanced in years, and partial to his capital, would not listen to their advice, and took no measures to avoid the danger. But the nobles and principal inhabitants sent away their property and families, either to the province of Jagernaut, situated on the sea side, or to the countries on the north-east bank of the Ganges.

In the year 600, Mohammed Bukhtyar Khulijy, having acquired sufficient information of the unguarded state of Bengal, secretly assembled his troops; and marching from Behar, proceeded with such expedition towards Nuddeah, that his approach was not even suspected.

On his arrival in the vicinity of the city, he concealed his troops in a wood, and, accompanied by only seventeen horsemen, entered the city. On passing the guards, he informed them that he was an envoy, going to pay his respects to their master.

and the importance of the birth of a son. In proof of the first, see *Asiatic Researches*, vol. IV. chap. 22; and of the latter, see Note 6, to Wilson's Translation of the *Bhagvat Gita*.

He was thus permitted to approach the palace; and having passed the gates, he and his party drew their swords, and commenced a slaughter of the royal attendants.

The Rajah, Luchmunyah, who was then seated at dinner, alarmed by the cries of his people, made his escape from the palace by a private door, and, getting on board a small boat, rowed with the utmost expedition down the river.

The remainder of the Mohammedan troops now advanced, and, having slaughtered a number of the Hindoos, took possession of the city and palace. Soon as this intelligence was conveyed to the Rajah, he became overwhelmed with affliction; and resolving to dedicate the remainder of his life to religion, he continued his journey to Jagernaut, and had the consolation of dying soon after in the vicinity of the sacred temple.

After the flight of the Rajah, Bukhtyar gave up the city to be plundered by his troops, reserving for himself only the elephants and public stores. He then proceeded without opposition to Lucknowty, and established the ancient city of Gour* as the capital of his dominions.

* The following extract from Major Rennell's *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan*, gives the best modern account of the city of Gour that is to be found in print:—

"Gour, called also Lucknooti, the ancient capital of Bengal, and supposed to be the Gangra regis of Ptolemy, stood on the left bank of the Ganges, about twenty-five miles below Rajmahal. It was the capital of Bengal 730 years before Christ, and was repaired and beautified by Hui mayoon, who gave it the name of Jennateabad; which name a part of the circus, in which it was situated, still bears. According to Ferishta's account, the unwholesomeness of its air occasioned it to be deserted soon after; and the seat of government removed to Tanda, or Taarah, a few miles up the river.

"No part of the site of ancient Gour is nearer to the present bank of the Ganges than four miles and a half; and some parts of it, which were originally washed by that river, are now twelve miles from it. However, a small stream that communicates with the Ganges, now runs by its west side, and is navigable during the rainy season. On the east side, and in some places within two miles, it has the Mahanadi river; which is always navigable, and communicates with the Ganges.

"Taking the extent of the ruins of Gour at the most reasonable calculation, it is not less than fifteen miles in length (extending along the left bank of the Ganges), and from two to three in breadth. Several villages stand on part of its site; the remainder is either covered with thick forests, the habitations of tigers and other beasts of prey; or become arable land, whose soil is chiefly composed of brick-dust. The principal ruins are,

As a necessary part of this ceremony, he destroyed a number of Hindoo temples, and with their materials erected mosques, colleges, and caravanseries, on their ruins.†

Although elated by success, and absolute master of an extensive dominion, he did not assume to himself independence, but continued to stamp the coin with the name of the sultan of Ghor; and sent a great portion of the elephants and treasure to Cuttub Addeen, the viceroy at Dehly.

The Mohammedan conquest of Bengal was effected in the year of Christ 1203. From that period till the year 1340, it was governed as a province of the Mohammedan-Indian empire, of which the capital was Delhi. In 1340, Fakar ad Deen, having assassinated his master, revolted, and erected an independent monarchy in Bengal. In 1533, Mahmood Shah, the reigning sovereign of Bengal, was expelled by Shere Shah, the Afghan, and Bengal became again a dependent of the throne of Delhi.

The Afghan monarchs of Delhi possessed Bengal till 1576, when the generals of the Emperor Acbar conquered it, and it was constituted a Subah or viceroyalty of the Moghul dominions.

In 1634, under the viceroyalty

a mosque lined with black marble, elaborately wrought; and two gates of the citadel, which are strikingly grand and lofty. These fabrics, and some few others, appear to owe their duration to the nature of their materials, which are less marketable, and more difficult to separate, than those of the ordinary brick buildings; which have been, and continue to be, an article of merchandize; and are transported to Moorshedabad, Mauldah, and other places, for the purpose of building. These bricks are of the most solid texture of any I ever saw; and have preserved the sharpness of their edges, and smoothness of their surface, through a series of ages. The situation of Gour was highly convenient for the capital of Bengal and Behar, as united under one government: being nearly central with respect to the populous parts of those provinces; and near the junction of the principal rivers that compose that extraordinary inland navigation, for which those provinces are famed; and, moreover, secured by the Ganges and other rivers, on the only quarter from which Bengal has any cause for apprehension.‡

† In consequence of this conduct, which was imitated by his successors, many Hindoo figures and inscriptions are to be found in the ruins of *Jesse Mosque*.

of Azim Khan, and by virtue of a firman of the Emperor Shah Jehan, the English first obtained permission to trade with Bengal, but were restricted to the port of Pipley (Pipali) in the province of Orissa, where they established a factory.

It is not our intention to follow the course of our valuable author through the continued progress of his work. Having brought before our readers the commencement of the Mohammedan government of Bengal, we hasten to close our rapid outline, by conducting him to the date of the ascendance of Great Britain. In this rapid stride, nevertheless, we are arrested by the respectable and amiable character of the Nuwab Aly Verdy Khan the last, but one of the efficient Mohammedan sovereigns of Bengal; and, among the numerous personal anecdotes which enliven Mr. S's history, we shall make a part of those which relate to that prince the subject of our final extract:—

Aly Verdy Khan from his early youth was not addicted to idle pleasures, as wine or opiates*, music, or the company of courtisans. He was regular in his devotions, and assiduously abstained from all things forbidden by the divine law. He generally rose two hours before day, and after ablution and prayer, drank coffee with his select companions. At day-break he gave public audience; when the commanders of his army, the civil officers, and persons of all ranks who had any applications to make, were admitted without reserve, to set forth their business, and receive satisfaction from their bounty. At the expiration of two hours he retired to a private apartment, where such only as were invited came. These were generally his nephews, Nuazish Mohammed and Sayid Ahmed, his grandson Seraje ad Dowlah, and particular friends. Pieces of poetry were now recited, or history or anecdotes read to him; and sometimes he even amused himself with giving directions to his cooks, who prepared victuals before him according to his palate. The officers of different de-

† Commonly used in India to intoxicate.

partments, if necessary, also attended, for orders. He then sat down to eat with his friends, and many shared the bounty of his table. When the meal was over the company retired to repose. At this time, a story-teller always attended, to relate some amusing narrative. He generally rose about an hour after mid-day, performed his devotions, and read in the Koran till near four. After saying the prescribed prayers, and drinking a draught of water cooled with ice or salt-petre, he received several learned men, in whose company he daily spent an hour; hearing them discuss points of divinity and law, for his information. When they retired, the officers of the revenue, with Juggut Seat his banker, were admitted, and gave him the intelligence received from Dehly and every province of the empire, also of each district of his own government; after which he issued his orders to them, as the nature of the business required. An hour passed in this manner, and sometimes his near relations were allowed to be present. By this time night set in, lights were brought, and with them certain jesters and buffoons, who entertained him with their repartees on each other for a short time. He then retired to prayers; after which he sat in private with his own Begum, to receive the visits of near relations, till nine o'clock. The women then departed; and men were admitted who had business with him, till he retired to sleep, generally early, and without eating. In this manner he passed his time having stated hours for every employment. He was unequalled in his benevolence to his relations, friends, and former acquaintances in his lower fortunes, particularly to those who had shewn him the smallest kindness when he was distressed at Dehly in his youth, sending for them or their children to his court, and conferring favours upon them beyond their expectation. The people at large, during his life, experienced such care and satisfaction from his gentle administration, as could not be exceeded by the indulgence of a parent; while at the same time the lowest of his officers grew rich in his service. He was intelligent in all affairs; and encouraged the deserving of every profession. Affable in manners, wise in state affairs, courageous as a general, he possessed also every noble quality. When

the French general, Bussy, after the death of Nasir Jung, wrote to him in pompous terms of his victory, and recommended the factory of Chandernagore to his protection, he reflected upon the similarity of disposition between his intended successor, Seraje ad Dowlah, whose enmity to the English he was apprised of, and the unfortunate Soubahdas of the Dekkan; at the same time saying, "He feared that after his death the Europeans would become masters of many parts of Hindoostan." Mustapha Khan, his principal general, had endeavoured to prevail upon him to expel the English from Calcutta, and seize their wealth; but receiving no answer to his advice, urged it again, through the Nuwab's nephews, Nuazish Mohammed and Sayid Ahmed. Aly Verdy Khan returned no answer: but shortly after said, in private to the latter, "My child, Mustapha Khan is a soldier, and wishes us to be constantly in need of his service; but how came you to join in his request? What have the English done against me, that I should use them ill? It is now difficult to extinguish fire on land; but should the sea be in flames who can put them out? Never listen to such advice as his, for the result will probably be fatal."

The advice of Aly was not followed by his grandson and successor, Seraje ad Dowlah. This prince, in 1756, captured Calcutta, an event which was attended with the celebrated tragedy of the *Black Hole*. In 1757 Calcutta was retaken by Admiral Watson, and Colonel Clive; and from this era may be dated the commencement of the British government in Bengal, although the *dewany* was not obtained till 1765. Native Nuwabs of Bengal have continued, and still continue, to succeed each other, but without the possession of real sovereignty. Their residence is at Moorshedabad. Zyn Addeen Aly Khan (the present Nuwab) succeeded Nazir al Moolk in the month of April 1810. He receives a pension from the English, but has nothing to do with the government.

* An allusion to the fleet.

Professor S. closes his narrative with the year 1757, from which date he appears to consider the several events as belonging rather to English than to Bengal history. The value of his work must be too apparent to our readers to admit of our adding comments on that head.

Maritime Geography and Statistics;

or, a Description of the Ocean and its Coasts, Maritime Commerce, Navigation, &c. &c. &c. By James Hingston Tuckey, a Commander in the Royal Navy. In four volumes. London. Black & Co. 1816. 8vo. pp. 2461. £2. 16s.

MR. TUCKEY, the author of this work, is the gentleman whose departure from England, in command of the expedition to explore the source of the Niger, has been recently announced to the public; and we are led to believe, that the abilities displayed by Mr. T. in the volumes before us, have contributed in no small degree to his selection for that arduous and interesting undertaking. The *Maritime Geography and Statistics* bespeaks a comprehensive, methodical, and indefatigable turn of mind, capable both of conceiving and executing much. Mr. T., in his preface thus explains the design and history of his work. We have learned, that in what he says of his situation as a prisoner of war, he must be considered to pass very lightly indeed over the peculiar afflictions which he experienced in that state, to say nothing of the serious obstacles which it ultimately raised to the satisfactory conclusion of a work which his melancholy leisure had induced him to commence:—

If it should be asked how a naval officer could, during the activity of war, find leisure to compile a work requiring the perusal of many thousand volumes, the answer is unfortunately too ready: it was undertaken to pass away the tedious hours of a hopeless captivity, alike

destructive of present happiness and future prospects.

The intention, in the plan adopted, was to produce a work, which with respect to reference, should possess the utility of a gazetteer, while by connected description it might bear a continuity of perusal. How far we have succeeded in this attempt, we must leave to the unerring judgment of the Public; we, however, owe it to ourselves to premise that a portion of its imperfections are attributable to accident, a part of the manuscript having been lost on the disastrous march which, as a prisoner of war, we were obliged to make through France at the commencement of the past year, and which we have been only able to supply in a hasty and consequently imperfect manner.

The notes are not offered to the naturalist but to the seaman, in the hope of drawing him from his too general apathy, and of inspiring him with the desire of noticing, examining, and comparing the various objects of natural history, which he is constantly meeting with, and passing by with indifference.

The sources from which we have compiled are so many, that the enumeration would swell the work without any correspondent utility. We must however notice the "*Précis de la Géographie Universelle*" of Malte-Brun, the statistical works of Catteau Calleville on the North of Europe, from which we have largely translated in the first volume. In the second our chief sources have been the great national statistical work now publishing in France; La Borde's Spain; Murphy's Portugal; Thornton, Eton, &c. on Turkey. For the third volume, Mr. Horsburgh's India Directory and Mr. Milburn's Oriental Commerce have afforded us considerable matter: and in the fourth volume, Morse, Volney, Beaujour, and Humboldt, have been our chief authorities for America.

To the extensive and various information contained in Mr. T.'s volumes, we know no way of doing justice, but that of presenting to our readers, a brief enumeration of their numerous heads of contents:

VOL. I.—Explanation of marine geographical terms—Latitude and longitude—Hydrographical division of the Globe—Of the Ocean—General utility—Coasts;

depth; bottom—Level, saltness—Colour—Luminous appearances—Temperature—Oceanic ices—Greater cold of the southern hemisphere—Springs of fresh water in the sea—Waves—Surf—Tides—Currents, polar currents—Equatorial currents—Tropical current of the Atlantic—Gulph Stream—Current on the coast of Brazil—Current on the east side of the Atlantic—Tropical current in the Pacific—Currents of the Indian sea—Superior and inferior currents; whirlpools—Depth and velocity of currents—Changes caused by the sea on the coasts—General effects—Formation of new lands—Changes in the Mediterranean—Changes on the coasts of the Atlantic—Changes in the English channel—Changes on the coast of Holland—Changes on the west coast of Denmark—Changes in the Baltic—Changes on the coast of America—Changes on the coast of Asia—Diminution of the Ocean—Marine vegetation; fucus natans—Zoo-phites Mollusca—Fishes: cetaceous and amphibious animals—Oceanic birds—Portion of land and sea: southern Continent—Of rivers—Of winds, &c.—Causes of winds; velocity; division—Trade winds; in the Atlantic—Deviation on the coast of Africa—Sea of rains; trade winds in the Pacific—Deviation on the coast of Peru—Monsoons—Variable winds—Influence of the Moon—Other causes of variable winds; land and sea breezes—Squalls—Hurricanes, Tyfoons—Tornado, peculiar winds—Water spout—Mirage, Aurora Borealis—Zodiacal light, magellanic clouds, fire of St Elmo—Magnetism—An historical essay on the rise and progress of Maritime Geography—First period: from the earliest ages, to the decline of the Roman Empire—Voyages of the Phenicians—Cosmography of Homer and Hesiod—Voyages Argonauts—Greek colonies—Geography of Herodotus—Voyages of the Carthaginian Hanno—Voyages of Hamilcar—Atlantides of Plato—Itinerary of Syleax; Eudorus; Aristotle—Voyage of Pytheas; Thule—Expedition of Alexander—Commercial voyages of the Greeks—Geography of Ipparchus, southern Continent—Geography of Polybius, voyage of Eudorus—Geography of Strabo—Discoveries of the Romans; Canary Islands—Periplus of the Erythrean sea—Pliny—British Isles—Second period: of the decline of the Roman empire, to the first voyages of the Portuguese—Invasion of the Barbarians—Cosmography of the sixth century—Chart of the eighth century—Voyages of the Arabs—Discoveries of the Scandinavians, Terra Islands—Iceland, White Sea, Greenland, Winland—Estotiland—Asia of Marc Paul—Third period: from the first voyages of the Portuguese to the ascension of George the Third—Voyages of the Portuguese to the coast of Africa—Discovery of Madeira, Azores, Cape Bojardo—Cape Verd, Senegal, Cape Mesurado, river Zaire—Cape of Good Hope, arrived at—Cape of Good Hope doubled: India, arrived at—Discovery of America—Discoveries of the Portuguese in the Indian seas—Voyage of Magellan; Patagonia—Strait of Magellan, Ladrones, Philippines—Discovery of New Guinea; New Holland—Solomon's Island—Discoveries of Quiros and Torres—Voyage of Drake—Predatory voyages to the Grand Ocean—Voyage of Le Maire—Cape Horn—New Holland; Tasman, Van Diemen's land—New Georgia—Southern land of Davis, New Britain—Falkland's Islands—Voyage of Roggewein—Cape Circumcision, voyage of Anson—Voyages to the North, chiefly in search of a northern passage—Voyages of Cabot, of Cortreal, of Ponce de Leon—Voyages of Willoughby, of Burroughs—Voyages of Frobisher, Barentz, and Davis—Voyages of Heemskirk, Hudson, and Button—Hudson's bay, and Baffin's bay—Voyages of Wood and Hawes—Voyages of the Furnace and Discovery—Discoveries of the Spaniards on the NW. coast of America—Fourth period: from the ascension of George the third to the year 1814—Voyages to the Grand and Great Southern Ocean—Voyages of Byron, and Wallis—Voyages of Wallis and Carteret, Otaheite, New Island, &c.—Voyages of Bougainville—Voyages of Surville—First voyage of Cooke, New South Wales—Voyage of Kerguelan—Second voyage of Cooke, Sandwich land, New Caledonia—Voyages to the North—Voyage of Phipps—Third voyage of Cooke, Sandwich Islands, NW. America—Voyage of Vancouver, NW. America—Voyage to the Frozen Ocean—Kamtschatka—Voyage of Behring—Voyage of Billings—Voyage of De Vries to the Jesso Islands—Voyage of Spilbergen, la Perouse, and Broughton to the land of Jesso—Voyages of Baudin and Flinders to New Holland—Voyage of Krusenstern to Japan, &c.—Maritime Geography—Frozen Ocean; geographical position—ICES—Climate—Meteors, tides, currents—Drift wood, fish—Quadrupeds, birds, rivers—Siberia—Nova Zembla—Russia in Europe—Russian Lapland—Danish Lapland—Iceland—Spitzbergen—Greenland, Lapland and Norway—Islands and Mountains—Fiords—Currents, whirlpools, Sea monsters—Rivers, islands, and mountains—Finmark—West coast of Norway—South coast of Norway—Commerce of Norway—Navigation of Norway—The Baltic Progress of Geography—Entrance of the Baltic—Extent, formation—Gulf of Finland—Depth, level—Irregular elevations—Currents—Waves, whirlpools, saltness—Meteors—ICES—Atmosphere, diminution of the Baltic—Marine plants—Zoo-phites, mollusca, crustaceous—Fish—Cetaceous

and amphibious animals—Aquatic birds—General aspect of the coasts, rivers, and inland navigation—South coast of Norway and Sweden—Gulf of Bothnia—Danish peninsula—Mecklenburg Pomerania—Prussia—Russia—Rivers and inland navigation of Sweden—of Denmark—of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, of Prussia, of Russia, and of Finland—the ports, islands, &c. of the Baltic—Sweden—Denmark—Lubeck—Mecklenburg—Pomerania—Prussia—and Russia—Historical essay on the rise, progress, and present state of the commerce of the Baltic—First period, to the Crusades—Middle period from the Crusades to the decline of the Hanseatic league—Third period, from the decline of the Hanseatic confederation to the end of the seventeenth century—Fourth period; Commerce and maritime affairs of the Baltic, from the beginning of the Eighteenth century—Denmark, commerce—Colonies, Ferroe Islands, Iceland—Greenland—West coast of Africa—West Indies—East Indies—Marine institutions—Merchant Marine—Fisheries—Navy—Commercial treaties—Sweden—commerce—Swedish colonies—Fisheries—Navy—Consulate—Commercial treaties—Prussia—Danzic—Swedish Pomerania, and Mecklenburg—Russia, commerce—Merchant Marine—Commercial treaties—Trading companies—Fisheries—Navy—Tables of the variation and nature of the Baltic trade—the British Sea—Banks—Currents—Tides—Coasts of Jutland—of Sleswick and Holstein—of Germany—and of Holland—Port towns—of Germany—of East Friesland—of Holland of Dutch Flanders—and of Austrian Flanders—Commerce of Holland—Fisheries—Colonies—and Navy—Notes—Appendix.—Table I.—Monies, weights, and measures—Comparative linear measures—Comparative Itinerary measures—Comparative value of coined monies—Correspondence of ancient and modern Epochs—Names of Winds ancient and modern—Comparison of Thermometers—and of the Barometer—of the Elevation of Mountains, &c.—Geographical positions.

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VOL. IV.—Polynesia—North Polynesia, New Philippines—Mulgrave's Range—Ladrones—Sandwich Islands—Southern Polynesia—Friendly Islands—Marquesas—Society Islands—British North America—Hudson's Bay—Labrador—Canada—Cape Breton—Prince Edward's Island—Anticosti Island—Newfoundland—Nova Scotia—United States of America—Rise and progress of colonization—Coasts, Rivers, and Islands—Inland navigation—Commerce—Navy—Topography—Florida; Atlantic coast—Gulf of Mexico; extent, coasts, winds—Gulf-stream—East Florida continued—West Florida—Louisiana—West India Islands; divisions—Climate—Aboriginal inhabitants—Indigenous animals—Colonization, Spanish Islands—British Islands—French Islands—Dutch Islands—Danish Islands—Swedish Islands—Topography of the Islands; Bahamas—Grand Antilles—Virgin Islands—Leeward Caribbees—Windward Caribbees—Leeward Islands of the Spaniards—New Spain (Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic)—Honduras—Mosquito shore—Costa Rica, Veragua—Panama—Terra Firma—New Kingdom of Grenada (Atlantic)—Guiana—Spanish Guiana, Dutch Guiana—French Guiana—Portuguese Guiana—Brazil—Buenos Ayres—Patagonia—Terra del Fuego—Archipelago of Chiloe—Chili—Extent—Conquest, rivers, fish, climate—Trade—Topography—Peru, conquest, limits—Soil, climate, topography—commerce—New Grenada (Pacific Ocean)—New Spain (Pacific Ocean)—Gulf of California—Peninsula of California—New California—North West America, discoveries, coast—Division, natives—Establishments of the Russians—Topography—Aleutian Archipelago—Russian America—Islands off the West coast of America—Islands in the Atlantic Ocean—Feroe Islands—Scattered Islands and rocks—Azores—Madeiras—Canaries—Cape Verde Islands—Islands in the South Atlantic—Islands in the great Southern Ocean—British Islands—Great Britain, extent, coasts, English Channel—Tides—Currents—South coast of England—East coast of England—East coast of Scotland—West coast of England—South Wales—North Wales—North-west coast of England—West coast of Scotland—Canals—Scilly Islands—Isle of Man—Guernsey—Jersey, &c.—The Hebrides—Orkney Islands—Zetland Islands—Maritime commerce of Great Britain—Public trading companies—Home fisheries—Foreign fisheries—Navy—Ireland; Topography—Canals—Commerce—Fisheries—Commerce and Marine—Geographical positions.

In selecting a single passage of this work, in order to afford our readers a specimen of its execution, we make choice of Capt. T's at-
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count of Japan, because it happens to convey information necessary to be read along with some recent information relating to that empire, contained in the pages of the preceding number of the Asiatic Journal* :—

The Portuguese, who were the first Europeans that visited Japan (in 1542), enjoyed an unlimited liberty to trade and preach the gospel, but their insolence and political intrigues drew down on them the vengeance of the government, and the extermination of the Christian religion, and the prohibition, under pain of death, to any Portuguese to set foot in Japan, was the result.†

In 1610, the English first visited Japan, and received permission to establish a factory at Firando, which in 1619 was removed to Nangasaki, but being found little advantageous, was withdrawn in 1623. In 1673 an attempt was made to renew the intercourse, but was unsuccessful, the Japanese assigning as reasons, the alliance of England with Portugal by the marriage of the king to a Portuguese princess, and the English flag having a cross resembling the Portuguese. Three other attempts had no better success, and since 1689, the idea has not been resumed.

In 1803, an English country ship from Calcutta conveyed a cargo to Nangasaki, but was refused permission to dispose of any part of it, and met with a similar prohibition at the Lieu-Kieu Islands.

The Russians have also made some attempts to open a trade with Japan, but with no better success than the English. In 1772 the merchants of Okotsh sent a vessel to Matsimay, which was not allowed to trade. In 1799 a Japanese vessel, sailing to this latter port with a cargo of flour, was driven out of her course and wrecked on Oonalashka, from whence the crew were conveyed to

Okotsh. This seemed a favourable opportunity of opening an intercourse, and accordingly a vessel was fitted out to convey the Japanese to their country; but though the Russians were received with hospitality by the people of Matsimay, where they landed their passengers, they were closely guarded, and could not obtain permission to proceed by land to Jeddo: they, however, procured permission for a single vessel to visit Nangasaki, couched in the following terms: "We permit a Russian vessel to enter the port of Nangasaki; and on this occasion we renew the prohibition of any foreign vessels entering any port of the empire, or suffering the exercise of the Christian religion, or the least of its ceremonies."

The ambassador conveyed to Japan by Captain Krusenstern, in 1804, was refused permission to proceed to Jeddo, from whence a plenipotentiary was sent to Nangasaki to meet him. In the two audiences had by the Russian ambassador of this personage, he was obliged to submit to every degrading etiquette; and the second terminated with his receiving the order of the Emperor, "That no Russian ship should again appear at Japan; and that if any Japanese subjects should be again cast on the coasts of Russia,* they should be delivered over to the Dutch, who would send them by the way of Batavia to Nangasaki." The presents, and even the letter carried out by the ambassador, were returned.

The trade of the Dutch to Japan has been subject to various vicissitudes, from the prohibition of certain imports and exports, and other restrictions from time to time. In its most flourishing period, when their factory was at Ferando, they exported annually from Holland £500,000 in goods, and imported £450,000 in silver, besides valuable cargoes of copper and other goods.

The injunctions from the Japanese government to the Dutch traders are, that they shall have no communication with the Portuguese, nor import any Portuguese commodities; that they shall notify to the Japanese government if the Portuguese conquer any new countries, or convert them to the Christian faith; that they shall note the places where they

* The Russian ship conveyed five Japanese, who had been taken in 1796 among the Aleutian islands, and carried to Russia.

meet Portuguese ships, and deliver in the same to the Japanese government. The Dutch are prohibited from purchasing, or exporting any of the following objects: the Emperor's coat of arms, or any objects on which it is painted or marked: all prints or paintings of soldiers, or of the persons of the court, or maps or plans of any part of the Japanese empire: models or plans of Chinese ships, images of military men, &c. &c.

On the arrival of a Dutch vessel at Nangasaki, she is immediately visited by custom-house officers, who demand all the books, arms, and money that may be on board. The books are thus seized in order to prevent the introduction of any inculcating Christianity. A list of the crew is also delivered to these officers, who muster them every morning and evening of the days that the vessel is loading and unloading, on which days only any communication is permitted with the shore.

The captain and supercargo being alone exempted from personal search on quitting or returning to the ship, used formerly to dress themselves in the most ample coat and breeches, in which they smuggled on shore the prohibited goods. These trips were made three times a day, and, when fully loaded, each was obliged to be supported to the factory by two sailors. But the exceptions to the searching being done away in 1775, this smuggling was put an end to, and at the same time the captain was either obliged to remain always on board, or on shore; and if he chose the latter, he was only allowed to visit the ship twice. These strict orders were given in consequence of finding a great quantity of contraband goods on board a Dutch vessel which had been abandoned at sea by her crew, and afterwards brought into port by the Japanese fishermen.

On the days of discharging and loading, two chief officers of the custom-house, and several inferior ones, remain on board till the work is over. The merchandize, and people who have occasion to go on shore, are sent in the Japanese boats only. Japanese are also obliged to be employed to load and discharge the ship. There is no possibility of any clandestine communication by the ships boats with the factory, the sea-gate being

always shut and guarded; and if there is any necessity for the captain or surgeon who may be on shore, to visit the ship, leave must be first procured from the governor of the town, and the person is conducted by a guard, through bye streets, to a small gate, where a Japanese boat is ready to convey him on board, after being strictly searched. The guard also accompany him in the boat, and remain in her till he has finished his business, when he is conveyed on shore with the same precautions.

Formerly the ships rudder was unhung on her arrival, and the square sails carried on shore; but the unnecessary trouble this occasioned has caused it to be discontinued. On the days when there is no discharging or loading, the Japanese officers do not visit the ship.

The examination of the merchandize landed is most strict. Every package is opened, and the contents examined one by one. Planks are sounded, to discover if they are hollow; an iron rod is thrust into the tubs of butter, preserves, and cheeses; nay they even go so far as to break any eggs that may be on board, to ascertain that they contain nothing contraband. All letters passing between the ship and factory are examined by an interpreter.

The imports are sugar, elephants' teeth, tin, fine long-cloths and silks of India, sapan-wood, lead, bar-iron, tortoise-shell, raw silk, rattans, quicksilver, pepper, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, glass ware, coffee, camphire, saffron, and some few objects of Dutch manufacture, as spy-glasses, watches, &c.

The exports from Japan by the Dutch Company are copper in bars and camphire, each ship's cargo consisting of 6750 pickle of the former, and 364 boxes of camphire, of 125lbs. each; all of which are purchased on the Company's account only.

The articles permitted to be purchased by the individuals of the crew are tea, soy, porcelain, silk and rice.

It is forbidden to pay specie for the cargo of the ship, consequently the produce of the country is obliged to be taken in exchange. All the goods smuggled are, however, paid for in gold. A Japanese taken smuggling is punished with death, and a Dutchman severely

* See a Discourse by President Raffles, &c. page 441.

† Some days after the Japanese new year, the ceremony of trampling on the cross and on the images of the Virgin and Child, are performed in every town of Japan, and from the actual performance of this ceremony, no individual of any age is exempted, infant children being put with their feet upon the sacred images. It is not, however, true that the Dutch are also obliged to perform this sacrilegious ceremony.

fined and banished for ever from the empire; but if the fraud is not discovered till after the ship has sailed, 10,000 coehs is charged against the Company.

The Chinese are the only foreigners besides the Dutch who are allowed to trade to Japan. Formerly they frequented the port of Osacca, but they now use that of Nangasaki. This trade formerly occupied 200 China-junks annually; but in 1684 it being discovered that the Chinese Christians introduced books of their religion in the bales of merchandise, the number of vessels was limited to seventy, and they are subject to the same strict restraints as the Dutch.* They import raw silk, woollens, sugar, nankeens, furs, hardware, turpentine, tin in ingots, myrrh, agates, calembars, camphire, and ginger; and take off copper in bars, gold, japanned ware, &c.

The Chinese also carry on some direct trade between Japan and the Philippines. At the former they take in raw silk, gold, copper and iron, which they exchange at the latter for spices, silver, and sugar.

Account of the Abolition of Female Infanticide in Guzerat, with Considerations on the Question of promoting the Gospel in India.—By the Rev. John Cormack, A. M. Minister of Stow.—London, Black, Parbury, and Allen. 1815.

OUR readers will perceive from the title of the volume which is now before us, that it treats of two subjects that are totally distinct. But as the promulgation of the Gospel in India is one to which our pages are always open, and upon which the opinions of several of our correspondents have already been expressed, we shall confine our attention, in the present article, to that portion of the work which relates to female infanticide.

Upon this subject Mr. Cormack's means of information are certainly good; as he is not only in possession of all the official documents relating to the existence, and subsequent abolition of this inhuman practice, but enjoys moreover the friendship of that distin-

guished individual [Col Walker] who was the persevering and happy instrument of reviving the spirit of natural affection in a nation where humanity had long been dead.

The history of this affair is detailed by our author at considerable length, and we must also add with some diffuseness. Instead therefore of presenting to our readers a multiplicity of extracts, which after all would afford but a very imperfect account of this new and interesting subject, we shall endeavour to compress the matter with which he has furnished us, into as short a space as may be consistent both with fulness and perspicuity.

The country which, under Providence, has so happily experienced the effects of Colonel Walker's philanthropic exertions, is, the independent province of Kattywar on the peninsula of Guzerat. Here, as well as in the adjoining nation of the Kutch, it appears to have been the practice, almost from time immemorial, to destroy all the female children immediately on their birth; and to procure wives from the neighbouring provinces.

The inquiries of Colonel Walker respecting the number that was thus annually sacrificed were not satisfactorily answered. The lowest estimate was 3,000, and the highest 20,000.

The origin of this horrid practice is somewhat involved in mystery; but the most satisfactory explanation may perhaps be found in the *national and religious pride* of a race of beings, at once debased by the most abject servility, and by a system of superstition the most degrading.

The natives of the countries of Kutch and Kattywar are a tribe of Hindoos denominated Jahrijahs. Being of the religion of Brahma, they would naturally regard family alliances with all foreigners as ignominious in the extreme. It seems probable therefore that when their territories were subjugated by the

Mahomedans, they resorted to the odious system of murdering their infant daughters, to avoid the necessity of bestowing them in marriage, at a future period, upon their Musselmen tyrants. This notion, however, is not merely conjectural, for though the explanatory anecdotes related to Colonel Walker, where of a character both vague and fabulous, they may be regarded nevertheless as corroborative testimonies to the correctness of the foregoing hints, which Mr. Cormack has suggested.

Though the religion of the Hindoos is hostile to intermarriages with foreigners, it appears from a quotation which our author has made from the Dherma Shashtra, that the desperate method resorted to by the Jahrejahs, in order to avoid this imaginary degradation, is denounced in their sacred books as a most atrocious crime. The following is the extract to which we allude:—

“To kill a hundred cows is equal to killing a Brahmin; to kill a hundred Brahmins is equal to killing a woman; to kill a hundred women is equal to killing a child; to kill a hundred children is equal to telling an untruth.”

To destroy the force of this appalling climax the Brahmins acted, in the present instance, conformably to the dangerous doctrine *that the end sanctifies the means*; and in order to silence the scruples of the other castes, made a voluntary engagement to take upon themselves the whole responsibility.

Such then appears to have been the origin of a crime, perpetrated by whole provinces, which the savages of America would abhor, and the inhabitants of Christian countries can scarcely credit. It seems however that the perpetrators themselves had forgotten, in the course of ages, the original cause, and had continued the enormity solely from the force of custom, and a certain undefined and unintelligible notion of *honourable distinction*.

Affairs were in this condition when Colonel Walker visited Guzerat. Having instantly determined to attempt, to the utmost of his power, the abolition of a practice so abhorrent to the dictates of humanity, he immediately commenced an undertaking that will for ever do honour to his name, and persevered until he triumphed.

But the difficulties he had to encounter were great and manifold. He must annihilate the prejudices of illiterate barbarians, supported by the prescription of many ages. His numerous appeals to the principle of parental feeling were listened to with a shocking indifference, for the feeling itself could scarcely be said to exist. His first and uniform endeavour was to obtain the consent of some chieftain or individual of note, to abolish infanticide in his own family, and thus to furnish an example that might be generally followed. But his negotiations were long in vain. Compromises the most disgraceful were repeatedly proposed to Colonel Walker, and by him as constantly rejected. Neither solicitations or menaces could avail in persuading a single individual chief to stand forward, in the presence of his countrymen, as a *solitary* advocate for the rights of injured nature.

At length, however, the reiterated applications of Col. Walker became the theme of general conversation. The subject was discussed at large: the disinterestedness of the Resident was acknowledged; and an abhorrence of the crime of infanticide began to evince itself.

One of the Jahrejah chiefs was now prevailed upon to promise his assent to the measure, provided the compliance of another individual of rank, who was nominated by Col. Walker, could likewise be obtained. This difficulty was happily surmounted, and the former, who, it now appeared, had presumed upon the opposition of the latter, was compelled, reluctantly,

* Kruenenstern says the present number is only twelve.

to affix his signature to an instrument which engaged him to renounce for ever the practice of infanticide. This instrument was shortly signed by every person of note within the province of Kattywar. It pronounced against offenders, the punishment of expulsion from caste, and such other penalties as might be prescribed in their sacred books, or the wisdom of the two governments might chuse to inflict.

Thus was the persevering philanthropy of an individual crowned with the blessing of heaven, in effecting the emancipation of a whole province, from one of the most cruel bondages that ever degraded man. Oh! that his exertions in Kutch had been equally successful! How must he have regretted the necessity of returning to his native country, before he had rejoiced the family of the world with the recovery of another nation! May the influence of his successor be equally employed; and may the laudable exertions of the Bombay government, like Colonel Walker's, be speedily rewarded with the thanks of lisping infants, and the tears of maternal gratitude.*

It is one thing to obtain an agreement, and another to enforce its observance. Col. Walker and the Bombay government were far from neglecting this latter duty. They required reports to be presented of the number of female infants that were annually born, and every instance of delinquency discovered by these reports, appears to have

* Col. Walker gives the following account of a visit he made to the scene of his philanthropic labours, about two years after the accomplishment of his object:—

"It was extremely gratifying, on this occasion, to observe the triumph of nature, feeling, and parental affection, over prejudice and a horrid superstition: and that those who but a short period before, would (as many of them had done) have doomed their infants to destruction without compunction, should now glory in their preservation, and doat on them with fondness. The Jahrejah

been carefully investigated. The reports, though partial, present a favourable aspect, and punishment, wherever it was merited, has been inflicted with severity.

From the success of Colonel Walker, in an undertaking of so much difficulty, Mr. Cormack argues the possibility of effecting other and great reforms. The following extract is a fair specimen of his style, when treating on this subject:—

Had Colonel Walker terminated here all his exertions in the cause of abolition—had he transmitted to government, and published to the world, all the papers connected with the subject; and on them grounded the conviction, that every future attempt, like the past, must prove fruitless, unless the existing powers were crushed by an overwhelming force; government, we imagine, and the public, would have acquiesced in the justice of the conclusion, and applauded the wisdom of his attempts, whilst they would have numbered the execution of them among the things that had been proved to be impossible.

But let not the man who has the improvement of his species at heart, be easily discouraged; nor let him rashly apply the epithet *impossible*, to that which is only difficult. Let him learn from the details now to be presented, that few things are impossible to perseverance, directed by wisdom.

We extract the following passage from Colonel Walker's report, as an evidence of the extreme indifference of the Jahrejahs to the calls of natural affection, and thus to impress upon our readers the

fathers, who but a short time back would not have listened to the preservation of their daughters, now exhibited them with pride and fondness. Their mothers and nurses also attended on this interesting occasion. True to the feelings which are found in other countries to prevail so forcibly, the emotions of nature here exhibited, were extremely moving. The mothers placed their infants in the hands of Col. Walker, calling on him and their gods to protect what he alone had taught them to preserve. These infants they emphatically called 'his children.' And it is likely that this distinction will continue to exist for some years in Guzerat."

strength of Mr. Cormack's argument:—

"It is sufficient to expose the unworthy motives of this chief, to mention, that after he had agreed to the engagement of renouncing infanticide, he had the effrontery and meanness, to solicit an abatement of his revenue, in order to reimburse the expence, which, as he alleged, he should, in future, be liable to, in consequence of bringing up his daughters."

As critics we have great objections to Mr. Cormack's style. Instances of considerable quaintness are very numerous; and we are occasionally astounded with passages similar to the following:—

Are we to abandon the mighty enterprise, because we cannot accomplish it, whilst lolling on the lap of indolence, and indulging the somnolency of intellect amid the shades of inglorious ease?

But what appear to us to be the greatest defects of the work, are a studied prolixity, and an excessive disposition to generalize. It seems indeed, impossible for Mr. Cormack to mention a single incident, however trifling, without informing us that such is the course of nature, and that such and such dispositions have a necessary tendency to produce such and such actions. We are far from wishing to censure the application of general reflections to individual circumstances. No style can be more interesting and instructive, than that which combines with felicity the strength of moral sentiment with the ease of particular relation. And nothing, on the other hand, can be more tedious to the reader, than an inveterate habit in his author to moralize on all occasions.

Upon the whole, however, we have been highly gratified with the perusal of Mr. Cormack's work. And it is but justice to observe, that his style visibly improves towards the close of the volume. For his principles we have the greatest respect; and in recommending the book to our readers, we advise them to

overlook its faults in the correctness of its sentiments. The style is unquestionably diffuse, but it is the prolixity of an amiable Christian.

Private Education; or, a Practical Plan for the Studies of Young Ladies: with an Address to Parents, Governesses, and young Ladies. By Elizabeth Appleton. 12mo, pp. 332.—London, Colburn, 1816.

The little work before us might not unaptly be called a critical Essay on Female Education; into every part of which it enters, from the simplest to the highest studies, and from books to manners. The great variety of minute observation which is introduced by the fair author, bids us despair of drawing up an analysis of its contents; and the table prefixed to the volume, and which we shall presently transcribe, will but very imperfectly assist us in this respect. The chapters on drawing and music are accompanied by engravings. The address to parents, and that to private governesses, precede the body of the work; while the Address to Young Ladies occupies the twelfth chapter. The several chapters are entitled—On the management of young Ladies—English Reading—Grammar—and the English language—writing, arithmetic—geography and astronomy—foreign languages—music—painting—exercises for the mind—books for young persons—list of studies—address to young ladies between the age of sixteen and twenty; to which is added a "Conclusion," containing "a specimen of the style of character-books," described in the first chapter. Among all these, we have been particularly struck with Miss Appleton's observations on the books actually in use for young persons, the learned unintelligibility of some of which, and the low morality of others, are ably and strikingly pointed out.

A perusal of this book is to be

recommended to all parents, and to all persons concerned in the education of young females. It will naturally turn their thoughts to the detail of the subject, and supply them with many useful reflections. The difficult question of public and private female education is handled by Miss A, in her Address to Parents; and by extracting a part of what is here advanced, we shall at once interest our readers, and afford a just specimen of the volume:—

Two most weighty reasons present themselves for educating young ladies at home. The first is, that by constantly residing with parents, their affection increases daily; whereas I am convinced, that by separating parents and children, the tenderness and lively regard of the latter, and sometimes of both, are very materially diminished. Our affections, it is said, do not depend upon ourselves. Although I do not subscribe to this sentiment in its full extent, I certainly conceive that nature is not, in her present subdued state, possessed of sufficient strength to unite, independent of social intercourse, in bonds of love or duty, the parent and child, brother and sister, uncle and nephew. We grow attached to the people with whom we reside; and with the sweet recollection of our infantine years is connected the pleasing idea of those persons with whom we passed them. How have the greatest of men been affected at the sight of the spot where they pursued every youthful pleasure, and where "every scene had charms to please?" How fondly has the man gazed on the lofty tree, which he remembered to have planted, when a boy, and to have cherished with water from a neighbouring spring in the crown of his hat? Has it disgraced the eye of the hero, to be filled with a tear on recognizing the simple tombstone of his widowed aunt, who received him to her arms an orphan, and watched over his tender years with a parent's fondness? And might not the feeling which roused the tear be equally strong with that which would urge such a tribute to a mother's memory? I am persuaded of it: A child loves its parents because it receives ten thousand endear-

ing marks of affection from them, not by reason of near relationship. If parents are harsh and unkind, their children may fear, but will not really love them. How can affection subsist upon itself? There must be an object. It matters little whether that be under the title of parent or friend. Let the mother and a very young child be separated. The child shall be for a dozen years under the care and management of an amiable woman, who spares neither exertion, tenderness, nor solicitude in forming its heart and mind. Let us imagine the mother returned to her daughter, a blooming girl. Is it necessary to say whom of the two women the maiden will love most ardently and affectionately during the remainder of her life? The habit of residing with a person or persons, independent of relationship, creates I know not what of regard and interest; and when to these are added the opportunities parents have of gaining the hearts of their sweet offspring, by daily offices of kindness, what dependence may we not place upon the solid filial affection that must grow upon such a stock! Who would forego such happiness, and what should induce a parent to send his child from him, and thereby risk the loss of its affection! The same rule holds good with brothers and sisters. Those of a family who have been most separated during childhood, have certainly least reciprocal attachment afterwards. They are united in vain in coming to years of maturity. With age arises, in men, a desire for honour, preferment, riches, or pleasure. Women are as eager in the pursuit of riches, and pleasure often;—of a settlement, or (to speak in plain terms) of an eligible marriage, nearly always. These periods of ambition and hope, are not likely to be such, in which birth will be given to sentiments of disinterested and tender affection, between two brothers or sisters, who, as running the same course, are competitors; and what is the attachment of candidates? Each being anxious for himself in proportion as he is careless or envious of his rival. Thus let me advise you, ladies; teach your children to love one another in their early youth. Adopt, for their sakes, the idea that they will have no time for forming such attachments after their first adolescence. I dare presume that, if you err, it will be on the right side.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prospectus of a Rational Grammar and Dictionary of the English Language.
By James Gilchrist.

THE foregoing title is not preoccupied and not merited by any system of grammar and lexicography already published. That of Dr. Johnson has been pronounced a disgrace to the English language by the most philosophic philologist of modern times. It is not however the intention of this Prospectus to point out the demerits of the philological works which already exist: that which is now offered to the public has nothing in common with them.

The Grammar is introductory to the Dictionary, and contains, 1. The nature and origin of alphabetic signs explained. 2. A canon of etymology established. 3. The elements of speech; or, the few simple words collected into one view, of which all the numerous compound words are formed. 4. The manner of their formation. 5. The common system of grammar examined and its absurdities exposed. 6. A standard of orthography established.

Though the Grammar be introductory to the Dictionary, yet it may be considered as a separate and independent work; and if it do not justify the pretensions of the Author and satisfy the expectations of Subscribers, they may withhold their encouragement from the Dictionary: they shall therefore in the first instance be considered as subscribing only to the Grammar.

It is expected to contain about three hundred pages, demy 8vo., price 6s. to Subscribers, 8s. to Non-subscribers; and will go to the press whenever a sufficient number of names has been obtained.

Those who intend to encourage the work are earnestly requested to notify their intention as soon as possible to the Author, Newington-Green, or to any of the following Publishers and Booksellers: Mr. Hunter, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster Row; Mr. Arch, Cornhill, Messrs. Ridgeway and Sons, Piccadilly; Mr. David Eaton, High Holborn.

Subscribers in the country will have the goodness to communicate their names through the medium of the nearest Bookseller.

The plan of the Dictionary is as follows: 1. All the different forms or spellings of the same word are brought together into one view. 2. The common meaning of these different forms of the same word is clearly and concisely given; showing

Asiatic Journ.—No. VI.

that while the same word has many applications both literal and metaphoric, it has uniformly one unvarying meaning.

3. The dictionary here proposed being intended as a handmaid to philosophy rather than a mere vocabulary, those words which are fittest for the purposes of speech are recommended to the choice of clear thinkers; and obscure, indefinite, equivocal, unintelligible, unmeaning and false-meaning words or uses of them are proscribed. A leading object of the work is to promote clear and definite expression—to dissipate mysticism and jargon, and put down sophistry. 4. The German, Italian, French, Spanish and Latin forms or spellings of the same word are presented to view with its English form or spelling. Thus the work is intended to serve as an easy introduction to universal lexicography. 5. All the words etymologically related are brought together and arranged according to their degrees of proximity: all the branches of the same stock or members of the same family are clustered around the primitive stem or parent word. Competent judges will admit this to be the most philosophic plan of lexicography. It is attended however with one disadvantage—the difficulty of finding any word that may be wanted. To obviate this difficulty an *Index* will be given—all the words of the Dictionary will be alphabetically arranged, with the page referred to where each may be found in its proper etymological connection. 6. The pronunciation of all those words which deviate from analogy will be marked and indicated in the manner of Mr. Walker's Dictionary; which shall be taken as the standard of English pronunciation. Thus with the principles and rules laid down in the grammar, the present work will serve as a guide to provincialists and foreigners for pronouncing the English language.

It is intended to publish the whole work in Five Parts, at 6s. to Subscribers; 8s. to Non-subscribers; but the Author means to wait the decision of the public respecting the Grammar before he send any part of the Dictionary to the press.

Miss Appleton has in the press, a new work, entitled *Edgar, a national Tale*; in which is exemplified the effect of early precept, religion, and morality.

Samuel Bagster has just published the *Prospectus of a Polyglott Bible*; comprising the Hebrew Text, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Greek Version of the

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LXX, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek new Testament, the Syriac Pescheto New Testament, and the English Version. The Work will appear in two commodious forms, in that of a Quarto, and four Pocket Volumes. This Polyglott Bible, in both its forms, will be published in five successive parts; the first will be ready on July 1st, to which will be prefixed concise *Latin Prologomena*.

Preparing for publication, a General History of the County of York. By Thos. Dunham Whittaker, LL.D F.S.A. Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heysham, in Lancashire. With respect to the limits of this undertaking it is impossible to speak with precision: but, as a conjecture, rather than an assertion, it may be stated that seven folio volumes, of about five hundred closely printed pages each, will probably complete the work. The Author wishes it to be understood that his great objects in the use of the materials to be committed to him will be selection and compression.

The life of the late William Hutton of Birmingham, including a history of his family, and an account of the riots at Birmingham in 1791, is preparing for publication under the auspices of his daughter.

Dr. W. R. Clanny has in the press, a Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Gillsland, in which is given an account of their chymical composition and medicinal qualities.

The Rev. Dr. Trevor will soon publish a volume of Sermons.

The Rev. R. P. Beachcroft has in the press two volumes of Sermons.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. George Crabbe, in four volumes, with a portrait, will soon appear.

Mr. Holmes has in the press, a Treatise on the Coal-Mines of Durham and Northumberland, containing accounts of the fatal explosions within the last twenty years, and the means proposed for their remedy.

Sir George Buck's History of Richard the Third is printing from the original MS. in the possession of the editor, with an Appendix of notes and documents, by Charles Yarnold, Esq. in a quarto volume.

Mr. Aston, author of the Manchester Guide, has in a state of forwardness, a Picture of Manchester, embellished with wood-cuts of the principal buildings.

Dr. Alex. Marcet, one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, will soon publish an Essay on the Chymical History and Medical Treatment of Urinary Calculi, with plates.

A work on Scripture Genealogy is in

the press, in a royal quarto volume, consisting of thirty-five engraved tables, exhibiting the genealogy from Adam to Christ, accompanied with descriptive letter-press, and some curious vignettes.

Dr. John Reed, formerly physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, has in the press, Essays on Nervous and Hypochondriacal Diseases, and other subjects.

Conversations on Political Economy, by the author of Conversations on Chymistry, are printing in a duodecimo volume.

The Rev. John Hewlett has in the press, in five octavo volumes, Commentaries and Annotations on the Holy Scriptures.

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translations of Sacred Songs, with Notes, by the late Bp. Horsley, is preparing for publication.

The works of the Rev. Oliver Heywood are printing in four octavo volumes.

The Franklin Manuscripts are preparing for publication. They consist of the Doctor's life, written by himself to a late period, and continued by his grandson and legatee, W. T. Franklin, his private and familiar correspondence, essays, &c.

Mrs. West, author of Letters to a Young Man, &c. has in the press, Scriptural Essays adapted to the Holidays of the Church of England.

A Historical Account, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes, of the illustrious House of Saxony, will soon appear in a crown octavo volume, embellished with portraits.

Mr. Benjamin Holdich has in the press, a History of Crowland Abbey, digested from the materials of Mr. Gough, including an abstract of Mr. Essex' Observations on the Abbey.

Mrs. Cappe has in the press a second edition of Discourses, chiefly on devotional subjects, by the late Rev. Newcome Cappe.

An edition of Stackhouse's History of the Bible, corrected and improved by Dr. George Gleig, one of the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church, is preparing for publication, in three quarto volumes, and will appear in parts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS (FINE).

The Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Earl of Elgin's collection of Sculptured Marbles. With a copious Index. 8vo, 9s. 6d. boards.

A Letter from the Chevalier Antonio Canova; and Two Memoirs descriptive of the Sculptured Marbles collected by the Earl of Elgin. By the Chevalier E.

Q. Vincenti. Translated from the French. 8vo, 9s. 6d. bds.

BIOGRAPHY.

Letters to a Nobleman, proving a late Prime Minister to have been Junius; and developing the secret motives which induced him to write under that and other signatures. With an Appendix, containing a celebrated case, published by Almon, in 1768. 8vo, 8s. boards.

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell and his Children. Supposed to be written by himself. 3 vol. 12mo, 18s. bds.

Poems: dedicated to Mr. Leigh Hunt. By Alfred Bunn. 8vo, 4s.

Dibdin's Ames, Volume the Third; containing engraved Portraits of Dr. Farmer, George Stephens, and Isaac Reed, with numerous Wood-cuts and Typographical embellishments. Vol. 3, 4to, 3l. 13s. 6d. bds.

An Inquiry into the Literary and Political character of James I. By the author of Curiosities of Literature, &c. Crown 8vo, 8s. 6d. bds.

Memoirs of the late Thomas Holcroft, written by himself, and continued to the time of his death, from his diary, notes and other papers. 3 Vol. 12mo, 1l. 1s. boards.

A Supplement to Political Portraits in this new era; with explanatory Notes, historical and biographical. By William Playfair, Author of the two former Volumes. Vol. 3, 8vo, 12s. bds.

A Letter to a friend of Robert Burns: occasioned by an intended republication of the Account of the Life of Burns, by Dr. Currie; and the selection made by him from his letters. By William Wordsworth. 2s. 6d.

DIVINITY.

An Essay on the existence of a Supreme Creator, possessed of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness; containing also the refutation, from reason and revelation, of the objections urged against his wisdom and goodness; and deducing from the whole subject the most important practical inferences. (To which Mr. Burnett's first prize of £1200 was adjudged at Aberdeen, on the 4th day of August 1815.) By William Laurence Brown, D. D. Principal of Marischal-college and University of Aberdeen, &c. &c. To which is prefixed a Memoir relating to the founder of the prizes. 2 Vol. 8vo, 1l. 1s. boards.

Academical Sermons: containing 1. A Defence of the Liturgy of the Church of England, against the innovation of modern Socinians; 2. the necessity of a guide to the understanding of Holy Scripture; 3. the necessity and nature of a call to the Ministry; in several Discourses preached before the University of

Oxford, at St. Mary's, principally in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816. To which is added the Second Edition of a Sermon, preached for the benefit of the Colchester National Schools, July 29, 1813; and published by request of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Colchester, and the School Committee. By Richard Mant, D. D. Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and late Fellow of Oriel College. 8vo, 7s. 6d. bds.

A Sermon, preached in the Dissenting Chapel, at Mill-hill, in Leeds, on Thursday, January 18, 1816, being the day appointed for a public Thanksgiving on the conclusion of a General Peace. By the Rev. Thomas Jervis, Minister of Mill-hill Chapel. Price 1s. 6d.

A few Plain Prayers; intended to be sent with each set of Baby Linen lent to poor women. Price 3d, or 2s. 6d. a dozen.

Six Letters to a Lady of Quality, from the Manuscript of the late Nathaniel Hook, Esq. author of the Roman History, upon the subject of Religious Peace, and the true foundation of it. Price 2s.

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Italian Phraseology, a Companion to the Grammar: comprising a selection of familiar phrases, with their various constructions explained on a new plan. A series of questions and answers on a variety of subjects. A collection of Proverbs, with literal translations and significations; and a copious vocabulary of Words that frequently occur in conversation. By M. Santagnello, author of a new and compendious Italian Grammar, with Exercises; the Italian Reader, &c. &c. 12mo, 7s. boards.

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HISTORY.

The History of the Inquisition, as it has subsisted in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Venice, Sicily, Sardinia, Milan, Poland, Flanders, &c. &c. with a particular description of its secret prisons, modes of torture, style of accusation, trial, &c. abridged from the elaborate work of Philip Limborch, Professor of Divinity at Amsterdam. Introduced by a Historical Survey of the Christian Church, and illustrated by extracts from various writers, and original Manuscript; interesting particulars of persons who

have suffered the terrors of that dark and sanguinary tribunal; and political reflections on its revival in Spain by the decree of Ferdinand VII. With Engravings. 8vo, 13s. boards.

The Historical Account of the battle of Waterloo: comprehending a circumstantial Narrative of the whole events of the war of 1815. By William Mudford, Esq. and accompanied by a series of splendidly coloured Engravings, Plaques, &c. from Drawings taken on the spot, by James Rouse, Esq. Illustrating the whole country from Brussels to Charleroi. Embellished with six Plates. Part I. imp. 4to, 11. 11s. 6d. bds.

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The Colonial Journal, No. I, for April 1816. To be continued Quarterly.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on the Medicinal Leech; including its Medical and Natural History, and a description of its anatomical structure; also, Remarks upon the diseases, preservation, and management of Leeches. By James Rawlins Johnson, M.D.F.L.S. Member Extraordinary of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh. 8vo, 8s. bds.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

ABYSSINIA.

A Monk has arrived on board a Turkish vessel at Ancona, who is come from Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia. A persecution has been commenced against the monks; but they had contrived to interest in their favour the son of the reigning sovereign, who had obtained for them the indulgence of being allowed to quit the country within a limited time. The monks had done great services; and in consequence, in many provinces, the chief places in the government were put into their hands; and this, it is supposed is the cause of the present persecution.

Some Jesuits are preparing to depart for Asia, and two of that order, arrived from Russia, have been presented to his Holiness.

CEYLON.

Mr. Lynch, one of the Westleyan Methodist Missionaries, makes the following observations on Ceylon:

"The climate, though warm, is not intolerable. For two hours in the morning, and two in the evening, it is most delightful. The inhabitants are exceedingly indolent. The cocoa-nut tree is a nursery for idleness, as a small garden of them supplies a family with every thing they want: from them they get meat, drink, oil, &c. and even timber to cover their houses. Very few, even of grown men, wear any clothing higher than their loins; so that the most of our pupils are naked from the waist up, and several of them are young men. but we hope in some time to prevail on them to cover all their bodies; for nothing must be attempted on a sudden with the natives.

"Two of the Brahminical priests have called to converse with us. We could converse very imperfectly with them, as we had but a very bad interpreter. They do not appear to be alarmed at our coming among them; but told us that all the country knew that good men were come to live amongst and to instruct them. A converted Moorman has from five to forty Mahomedans with him every day, to whom he reads such parts of the Koran as mention Jesus Christ, and shews the same to them in the Malabar Testament; and what is most astonishing, he lives in peace and safety in the midst of them, and they hear him patiently, and with apparent satisfaction. We now live in his house, which is one of the finest in Jaffna; and he and his brother-in-law, who has also embraced Christianity, live in a comfortable little house in the garden; so that

we have every opportunity of being useful to them. It is generally believed that God is about to do a great work among the Mahomedans; and we humbly trust that our coming among them at this favourable time is of God; and we have reason to believe, that they have already received a good opinion of us."

Mr. Clough communicates much information on this subject.

I have cultivated (he says) an acquaintance with several of the priests of Budhu. It is very singular to see the difference of character which exists between these men and the Brahmins of the Continent. The Brahmins are of a reserved and forbidding disposition: they spend their time chiefly in their temples; and when a European or a Christian approaches and would enter, they retire and close the doors and themselves within; for they consider it as one of the most horrid profanations of their temples, for a Christian to enter. But the priests of Budhu are men of a mild, affable disposition; and it seems to afford them pleasure when Europeans visit their temples: they readily admit them into any part, and will answer any questions which are proposed to them.

The priests are known by having their heads clean shaved. They are dressed in a loose yellow garment, and live chiefly by begging. Those of them who have a temple are rather better circumstanced, though their income is very small: for the people in general are miserably poor. When they go to worship, they carry their offering; some, a particular kind of flower, (this is the lowest degree of offering,) others, a little fruit, &c.

I believe very few Europeans have ever yet been able to come at a proper knowledge of their principles.

When the Portuguese took this island, they did not staid to reason with them: they chose rather to bring their artillery to bear upon their temples, and level them to the ground. By this means they frightened thousands, who, in the midst of their terror, came and bowed down to the daughter of heathenish idolatry—popish superstitions; and, finding such a resemblance between the two, the transition was very easy. Hence it is that the number of nominal Christians is swelled so high; most of whom know as much about Christianity as Christianity knows about them.

When the Dutch took the island, they pursued a line of conduct different in point of religious zeal. Yet they made a decree, that no one should hold any

situation whatever under government, who was not a baptized Christian. This had a tendency to increase the number. And it is clear that it was not Christianity which they had in view: they wished to baptize themselves into a situation, if possible.

The Portuguese have a number of churches, where they offer divine service; but, in most places, without a priest. For a thinking Christian to be witness of what Christianity is reduced to, among them, is enough to chill the blood in his veins. The great events of our Lord's conception, birth, life; his last agony, trial, death, &c. are all acted as upon a theatre. The poor enthusiasts are pleased and affected at these scenes; and, to be present on these occasions is what constitutes them Christians.

The Dutch have certainly done a great deal of good. They have built a number of very good churches; and no doubt but they have had men of God to preach in them. The vestiges of their pious labours are still to be seen; and we can find, here and there, a few Dutch who still maintain their piety. It is truly lamentable to hear how religion first began to decay among them: which, it appears, was by their ministers losing their piety, and giving themselves up to drunkenness and other vices. If properly and timely help had been sent hither by the English,

much evil might have been prevented, and much good done. These considerations ought to stimulate us to greater exertions, that we may build up again the walls of Jerusalem. The people are crying out for help on every hand. There is not a more promising field for missionary labourers in the world, for its size.

I have visited several of the temples; and have been present, I think, at all their festivals of note. It is impossible to give an exact description of them in the narrow limits of a letter.

The most remarkable was at the opening of a new preaching-temple. It continued two days and two nights. I spent several hours there. All their places of worship are built on the highest hills which they can find. We got thither about eight o'clock in the evening. When we arrived nearly at the summit of the hill, a report of our coming going before us, we were met with blazing torches to convey us to the place.

The place covered a square of about fifteen yards, open on all sides for entrance. Two pulpits stood in the centre. It was lighted up with lamps in every direction. Crowds of people assembled from all quarters; none coming without an offering of some kind. Such quantities of eatables and fruits I never before saw collected together.

INDIA CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

FROM the following documents it will appear, that the controul over all the clergy of the Church of England, attached to the several presidencies in India, in matters spiritual, is transferred from the East India Company to the Bishop of Calcutta. The emoluments of the clergy, however, are derived solely from the public treasury, and their appointments and allowances being fixed by the orders of the Court of Directors, it is of course presumed, that the jurisdiction of the Bishop is confined solely to matters ecclesiastical. His Lordship held his primary visitation at the Cathedral Church at Calcutta, on the 7th December last. The late orders of the Court of Directors have considerably augmented the number of chaplains at the several presidencies. The Bishop of Calcutta for the time being is allowed a domestic chaplain to be selected by himself, who may be chosen from among the junior chaplains in the Company's service, with the allowance of a junior chaplain. His Lordship however is not confined to selecting his chaplain from the Company's service; but in the event of the death, or coming away of the Bishop, the chaplain if not in the service, must immediately

leave India. The Rev. Dr. Watson, it is mentioned, will be appointed.

Fort William, Nov. 1st, 1815.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following extract from the letters patent, granted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on behalf of His Majesty, under date the 2d May 1814, whereby His Majesty has been pleased to erect a Bishop's See, and three Archdeacons in India, be published for the general information and guidance of the clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, subjected thereby to the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta:—

Extract from the Letters Patent granted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on behalf of His Majesty, under date, 2d May, 1814.

"And we do by these presents give and grant to the said Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, and his successors, Bishop of Calcutta, full power and authority to confer the orders of deacon and priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion, and to perform all

the other functions peculiar and appropriated to the office of a Bishop, within the limit of the said see, but not elsewhere—such Bishop and his successors having been first duly ordained or consecrated Bishops according to the form prescribed by the liturgy of the Church of England,—and also by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary, or commissaries, to exercise jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said see and diocese, according to the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters hereinafter in these presents expressed and specified, and no other. And for a declaration our royal will concerning the special causes and matters in which we will that the aforesaid jurisdiction shall be exercised, we have further given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors, full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, by him or them to be thereunto specially authorized, to grant licences to officiate to all ministers and chaplains of all the churches or chapels, or other places within the said diocese, wherein divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all such ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders, of the united Church of England and Ireland, resident in their said diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power and coercion, ecclesiastical, that may be requisite in the premises; as also to call before him or them, or before his or their commissary or commissaries, at such competent days, hours and places whatsoever, when and as often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid ministers, chaplains, priests, or deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, or any of them, and to enquire by witnesses to be sworn in due form of law, and by all other lawful ways and means, by which the same may be best and most effectually done, as well as concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said Bishop and his successors, and his and their commissary and commissaries, to administer all such oaths as are accustomed and may by law be administered, according to the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid chaplains, ministers, priests and deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, according to their demerits, whether by deprivation, suspension, or other such ecclesiastical censure or correction as they would be liable to, according to the ecclesiastical laws aforesaid. And for the further accomplishment of our intention, and for aiding the said Bishop of Calcutta, according to the laws and customs of the united Church of England and Ireland, in the due and canonical superintendence of ecclesiastical persons and affairs, we do hereby erect, found and constitute one archdeaconry in and over the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to be styled the archdeaconry of Calcutta, and one other archdeaconry in and over the presidency of Fort St. George on the coast of Coromandel, to be styled the archdeaconry of Madras, and also one other archdeaconry in and over the presidency of the island of Bombay, on the coast of Malabar, to be styled the archdeaconry of Bombay;—all such archdeacons to be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop's see of Calcutta. And to the end that this our intention may be carried into due effect, We, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of our well beloved Henry Lloyd Loring, M. A. John Mousley, M. A. and George Barnes, M. A. do name and appoint him the said H. L. Loring, to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Calcutta; and him the said J. Mousley to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Madras; and him the said G. Barnes, to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Bombay—so that they the said H. L. Loring, J. Mousley and G. Barnes shall be, and be taken to be archdeacons of the said archdeacons respectively, and may by virtue of this our nomination and appointment severally enter into and possess the said offices of archdeacon, within the said archdeacons respectively, subject nevertheless to the powers of revocation or resignation hereinafter more particularly expressed. And we do hereby signify to the said Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, whom we have by these presents named to be Bishop of Calcutta, that we have nominated the said H. L. Loring, J. Mousley, and G. Barnes, to be archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, requiring him the said T. F. Middleton, to institute the said H. L. Loring, J. Mousley, and G. Barnes respectively to the said archdeacons to which we have appointed them, and to do all things appertaining to his office in this behalf, with effect. And for a declaration of our royal will, in regard to the duties and functions to be exercised by the said archdeacons and their successors, we do hereby declare that each of the said archdeacons shall within his archdeaconry be assisting to the Bishop of Calcutta, in the exercise of such episcopal jurisdiction and functions as we have hereby been pleased to limit to the said Bishop, according to the duty of an archdeacon by the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England. And we do further will, ordain and declare,

that each of the said archdeacons shall within his archdeaconry be, and be taken to be, without further appointment, the commissary of the said Bishop and his successors, and shall exercise jurisdiction in all matters aforesaid, according to the duty and function of a commissary by the said ecclesiastical laws. And it is our further will, and we do hereby further give and grant to the said Bishop of Calcutta, and his successors, the right of collating to the said offices of archdeacon in all time to come (after the death or other avoidance of Henry Lloyd Loring, John Mousley and George Barnes, whom we have severally by these presents appointed to be the first archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,) any priest, being one of the chaplains of the said United Company resident in India; and we will; that during a vacancy of the said see by the demise of the said Bishop or his successors, or otherwise, the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said see shall be exercised, as far as by law they may, by the archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being; or in case of a vacancy of the said archdeaconry, then by the archdeacon of Madras, or the archdeacon of Bombay, or by two clergymen of the Church of England resident within the diocese, as may be directed by the Governor General in Council of Fort William. And we do further direct that, during the vacancy of either of the said archdeaconries respectively, and until the Bishop shall collate thereto, or otherwise provide for the performance of the duties thereof, such duties shall be performed by one of the chaplains of the said presidency; and if there be no chaplain there, then by some discreet minister in priest's orders of the Church of England, who shall be nominated, as the case may be, for that purpose, by the respective Governors in Council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen. And moreover we command, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, strictly enjoin, as well the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and their governors, officers and servants, as all and singular our governors, judges and justices, and all and singular chaplains, ministers and other our subjects within the parts aforesaid, that they and every of them be, in and by all lawful ways and means, aiding and assisting to the said Bishop and Archdeacons, and his and their successors in the execution of the premises in all things.—Nevertheless, We will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of correction which are accustomed, according to the practice of the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, to be judicially examined, the same shall in like manner be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said

Bishop and successors, or his or their commissary or commissaries aforesaid, in the respective archdeaconries in which the party to be proceeded against shall reside; and all such causes shall be proceeded in to final sentence in due form of law. And we do further will and direct, that the said Bishop and his successors may, from time to time, appoint a proper and sufficient person in each archdeaconry, to act as registrar thereof; and in case of no registrar being so appointed, or the registrar being unable to act, we will and direct the said Bishop, or the commissaries respectively, may assume any sufficient person, as actuary, to do all acts as registrar. And further, we will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that if any person against whom a judgment or decree shall be pronounced by the said Bishop or his successors, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, shall conceive himself to be aggrieved thereby, it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to us, our heirs or successors, provided such appeal be entered within fifteen days after such sentence shall have been pronounced.—And we do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint the Judges of our supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta for the time being, and the members of the council at Calcutta for the time being, to be our commissioners delegate to hear such appeals; and that such commissioners delegate, or any three of them, of whom one shall be a Judge of the said supreme court of Judicature, shall have power finally to decide and determine the said appeals in as ample manner and form as the commissioner appointed under our Great Seal, by virtue of the statute made in the 25th year of the reign of king Henry VIII, intituled, an Act for the Submission of the Clergy, and restraint of appeals, can or may hear, and definitively determine appeals for any of the courts of the Archbishops of our realms of England; *provided always*, that in any sentence to be given by the said commissioners delegate, one at least of the said Judges of the supreme Court of Judicature shall concur. And we do further direct, that the person appointed to act as Registrar within the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, shall act as Registrar of the said Commissioners delegate; or if there be no such Registrar, or such Registrar be unable to act, the said Commissioners delegate may assume an actuary to do all acts as their Registrar. And we do further will, declare and ordain, that in case any proceedings shall be instituted against any Archdeacon, such proceeding shall originate and be carried on before our said Commissioners delegate, whom we hereby authorize and direct to take cognizance of the same. And we further will, and do by these presents declare

and ordain, that in case any Archdeacon appointed as aforesaid, or Chaplain duly appointed by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, shall be for any cause whatever deprived of his said office, or suspended therefrom, or inhibited from preaching the word of God, or exercising his holy office within the limits of the Presidency to which he shall have been appointed, or shall be subjected to any Ecclesiastical punishment or censure whatsoever by the said Bishop of Calcutta, or by his successors, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries, a copy of the sentence in such case promulgated and given, setting forth the cause of such deprivation, suspension, or other ecclesiastical punishment or censure, shall without delay be certified and transmitted to the said Bishop and his successors, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, to the Governor General in council, or Fort William, or the Governor in council of Fort St. George or Bombay, as the case may be. And we further ordain, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta or Madras, or Recorder's Court at Bombay, as the case may be, shall have such and the like jurisdiction and power of interfering, by writ or prohibition of mandamus subject to the same laws, restrictions and rules of practice, as is or has been exercised by our Court of King's Bench at Westminster, in regard to proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts in England, regard being had nevertheless to any special provisions or exceptions contained in these our letters patent, and to any other laws and regulations specially applicable to, or concerning our territories in the East Indies, or the See or Diocese of Calcutta. Moreover it is our ordain, that nothing in these presents contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to repeal, vary or alter the provisions of our several charters of the 26th day of March, in the fourteenth year of our reign, the twenty-sixth day of December, in the forty-first year of our reign, and the twenty-eighth day of February, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign, whereby ecclesiastical jurisdiction was given to the said Courts of Judicature and Recorder's court respectively, so far as the same does not appertain to the correction of clerks or the spiritual superintendence of ecclesiastical persons, or to give to the said Bishop or Archdeacons, or their successors, any authority or jurisdiction whatever, in matters not cognizable in the said courts, except as herein last before expressed." And

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare and express, that in conformity with the tenor of the above letters patent, the general controul over all clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland

land attached to the several presidencies in India, in spiritual matters, is transferred to the Lord Bishop; and that all such clergymen throughout the diocese of the Lord Bishop are hereby directed and ordered to take notice of and conform to the same accordingly.

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

Henry Lloyd Loring, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Commissary duly appointed; to all and singular the ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within the Archdeaconry of Calcutta aforesaid, greeting.

Whereas by a mandate under the hand and seal of the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Fausshaw, by divine permission, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, bearing date the third day of November instant, signifying his Lordship's purpose to hold his primary visitation at Calcutta, in the Cathedral Church of St. John, on Thursday, the seventh day of December next, at the hour of nine in the morning, and requiring and strictly enjoining me as the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Commissary aforesaid peremptorily to cite or cause to be cited all and singular the ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within my Archdeaconry aforesaid, to appear personally before the said Lord Bishop, at the said Cathedral, on the day and at the hour aforesaid, and then and there to produce their letters of orders of priest and deacon with all licences and other faculties relating to their official appointment, to be by them exhibited, and approved by his Lordship, and to hear and receive all such matters and things as shall be delivered in charge; I do in obedience thereto hereby give notice, to all and singular the ministers and chaplains, and priests or deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within my archdeaconry as aforesaid, to appear personally before the said Lord Bishop, at the said Cathedral on Thursday, the said seventh day of December next, at the hour of nine in the morning, and then and there to produce their letters of orders of priests and deacon, with all licenses and other faculties relative to their official appointment, to be by them exhibited, and approved by his Lordship, and to hear and receive all such matters and things as may be delivered in charge.

(Signed) HENRY LLOYD LORING,
Archdeacon of Calcutta.

By order of the Archdeacon of Calcutta,
(Signed) W. H. ABBOTT, Registrar.
Calcutta, }
8th Nov. 1815. }
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INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Government Gazette) Nov. 2, 1815.—General Orders, by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1815.—Mr. Henry Verker Lloyd, late cornet in the Fourth regiment of Native Cavalry, having been restored by the honourable the Court of Directors to the rank which he formerly held in the service, as communicated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of their general letter in the military department, under date the 8th of June 1814, published in General Orders, of the 25th of November last, and some circumstances connected with Mr. Lloyd's resignation of the service, and his subsequent restoration, having rendered it advisable in the concurrent opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief and of Government, that he should not be acknowledged as an officer in the Fourth regiment of Native Cavalry, until the further pleasure of the honourable Court of Directors shall be known, after they shall have been informed of the real circumstances of that gentleman's case; his Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, to suspend the execution of the honourable Court's orders for the restoration of Mr. Lloyd to the service.

G. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1815.—Certain conductors of ordnance on this establishment having presented a memorial, praying that Government would be pleased to permit their children, though born after promotion, to be received into the Lower Orphan School, as they would have been had their fathers continued serjeants; his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council notifies in general orders, the terms and conditions on which the solicited indulgence will be recorded.

The admission into the Lower Orphan School for education of the children of conductors of ordnance, born after their father's promotion, is permitted by government, on their paying the sum of rupees five per mensem, for each child so admitted, being nearly the average expence per month for dieting and clothing each child.

His Lordship, in council however, wishes it to be distinctly understood, that

the admission to the Lower Orphan School of the children of conductors, must be made to depend on the means of receiving them without incurring additional expence; and consequently must cease, when the period shall arrive, at which their father's admission would necessarily require an increase of the number of instructors, and an augmentation of the establishment: the charges for teachers and establishment not being included in the calculated expence of rupees five per mensem for each child.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Courts Martial, Fort William, October 28, 1815.—The following order issued to his Majesty's troops under date the 15th inst. are published for the information of the army.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Bangalore, on Tuesday, the 15th of August 1815, by order of his Excellency Lieut.-general Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief of the forces on the coast of Coromandel.

PRESIDENT.—Col. THOMAS MARRIOTT.
DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE, Lieut.-col. WELSH.

CHARGE.—Lieut. James Kingston, of his Majesty's 84th regiment, placed in arrest by me on the following charge, viz.

For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the evening of the 5th July 1815, at the Regimental Mess, struck Lieut. G. C. Smith, of the same corps, his senior officer, a violent blow on the head; such behaviour on the part of the said Lieutenant James Kingston being highly subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Colonel 84th regt.

Bangalore Cantonment,
21st July, 1815.

By Order,
(Signed) P. VANS. AGNEW,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Sentence.—The Court finds the Prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the evening of the 5th of July 1815, at the Regimental Mess, struck Lieutenant G. C. Smith, of the same corps, his senior officer, a violent blow on the head, but it acquits him of the remainder of the charge, viz. scandalous and infamous conduct.

Having found him guilty in the above instance, it doth sentence him, the said

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Lieutenant James Kingston to be discharged from his Majesty's service.

(Signed) THOS. MARRIOTT,
Col. 12th Light Inf. and Presdt.

(Signed) I. WELSH,
Lieut.-Col. and Dep. Judge Adv.
Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) MOIRA.

The Commander in Chief in India having been pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of the Court, Lieut. James Kingston is to be struck off the strength of his Majesty's 84th regiment from the date of this communication being made known to him, which the Commanding officer will specially report to the Adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces in India, and to the Military Secretary to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency is pleased to direct, that the foregoing order be read at the head of each of his Majesty's regiments in India, and entered in the regimental Order Books. By Order of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) THOS. Mc. MAHON,
Col. and Adj. General.

Extracts from the confirmed Proceedings of a General Court Martial, assembled in Camp at Sagoor, on the 17th of April, 1815, are published to the army.

Charge.—I charge Lieutenant Warlock, of His Majesty's 69th regiment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, on the night of the 8th of March 1815, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, at the house occupied by me at Bellary.

1st. By falsely stating that I had committed roguery, and that he would upset me in my own house, or words to that effect, whilst my guest.

2d. By using threatening and abusive language, and by acting tyrannically and oppressively, in placing me in arrest without any ground for so doing.

3d. By refusing to quit my house, after he had placed me in arrest, though repeatedly requested by me so to do.

(Signed) J. SMITH,
Cornet, doing duty, 4th regt. N. Cavl.
Bellary, 9th March, 1815.

Sentence.—The Court finds the Prisoner guilty on the first charge, of "falsely stating, that I had committed roguery, whilst my guest," and of the second charge, guilty "of using threatening language towards me, and by acting tyrannically and oppressively, in placing me in arrest without any grounds for so doing." And the Court finds the Prisoner not guilty of all and every other part of these two charges; and the Court finds the Prisoner guilty of the third charge.

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty in the above instances, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the Court does therefore, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence and adjudge the said Prisoner, Lieutenant Warlock, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, to be suspended from rank and pay, for the space of four calendar months, from the date of the confirmation of the sentence.

(Signed) ROSS LANG,
Maj.-gen. and Presdt.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieut.-general.

(Signed) F. P. STEWART,
Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.

COMMERCIAL REGULATION.

Fort William.—From the Government Gazette, Sept. 2, 1816.—The following regulation is published for general information.

A. D. 1815.—REGULATION IV.—A Regulation for modifying some of the provisions at present in force, for the collection of customs on certain articles of commerce in the territories immediately dependant on the presidency of Fort William, passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 26th of August 1815: corresponding with the 12th Bhaddoon 1222 Bengal era; the 7th Bhaddoon 1222 Fushily; the 13th Bhaddoon 1222 Willaity; the 6th Bhaddoon 1872 Sumbut; and the 20th Rumzan 1230 Higeree.

Preamble.—Whereas it has been considered expedient, with a view to encourage the exportation of the staples and marine stores of Great Britain, that

the import duties now payable at this presidency on sundry articles, should be abolished, provided that the articles be imported from Great Britain or Ireland on British registered ships, or Indian built ships, trading under the provisions of the 30th section of the act 53 George III. cap. 155, and other subsequent acts; and that the duties on other articles, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, should be modified; And whereas it has further been deemed expedient to modify and alter the duties now levied on goods, being the produce of the British territories under this presidency, on their exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British and Indian built ships, and to make certain other alterations in the regulations for the collection of the

customs: the following rules have therefore been enacted, to be in force throughout the territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William, from the date of the enactment of this regulation.

IMPORTS.

2.—Woolens, including cloths of sorts, blankets, hose, Guernsey shirts, caps, and generally all articles manufactured from wool, or worsted thread or yarn, which may be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British registered ships, or Indian built ships, trading under the provisions of the 30th section of the act 53d George III. cap. 155, and other acts containing similar provisions, shall be exempted from duty; any thing contained in any former regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

3.—Copper, tin, iron, steel, lead, and all other metals, in an unmanufactured state, being the produce of the United Kingdom, if imported in the manner specified in the preceding section, shall also be exempt from duties.

4.—Canvas, cordage, and other marine stores, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom; if imported in the manner specified in section 2, shall be exempt from duties.

5.—*First*.—All articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, not specified in the preceding sections, (with the exception hereafter stated) on importation at the ports of Calcutta, Balasore, or Chittagong, shall be charged with a duty of ($2\frac{1}{2}$) two and a half per cent. to be adjusted according to the provisions established by Regulation IX. 1810, or any other regulation in force.

Second.—All articles, the produce or manufacture of foreign Europe (with the exception of wines and spirits) on importation at the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, or Balasore, in British registered ships, or Indian built ships, trading under the provisions of the 30th section of the act 53d George III. cap. 155, and other subsequent acts, shall be subject to a duty of five per cent.

Third.—Wines and spirits of every description, imported from Great Britain or Ireland, shall continue subject to the same rate of duty with which they are chargeable under Regulation IX. of 1810, and any other existing regulations.

6.—It is to be clearly understood, that the article specified in the preceding sections, if imported otherwise than according to the provisions of the acts of Parliament regulating the direct and circuitous trade between the United Kingdom and India, shall continue subject to the payment of the duties now in force under the existing regulations.

7.—If the established duties on goods,

specified in the preceding sections, shall have been paid at any port in the territories subject to the British government in India, no further duty shall be levied upon their transit from port to port within the same territories. A regular certificate of such payment, under the signature of the principal officer of the Custom House at which such duties may have been levied, shall be furnished to the collector of customs and other proper officers, at every port to which such goods may be brought after the first payment of duties.

EXPORTS.

8.—*First*.—Indigo, the produce and manufacture of the territories immediately dependant on the Presidency of Fort William, shall be allowed a drawback on exportation, in British registered ships, or in Indian built ships, trading with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, directly or circuitously, under the provisions of the act of the 53d George III. and subsequent acts, equal to the whole amount of the duty payable under the existing regulations.

Second.—Indigo, the produce and manufacture of the territories of his Highness the Vizier, or of any other native power, shall be allowed a drawback at the same rate only as that article, the produce and manufacture of the British territories, although the duty levied may have been higher.

Third.—It is to be clearly understood, that the drawbacks mentioned in the two preceding clauses, are to be allowed only on Indigo exported by sea to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that no drawback will be allowed on the carriage of Indigo to any foreign settlement in Asia.

9.—On cotton-wool, hemp and sunn, the produce of any part of India, a drawback of the whole amount of duty shall be allowed, on exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

10.—On the exportation to the United Kingdom of all other articles, including saltpetre, which are liable to duty under existing regulations, such a drawback shall be allowed, as may reduce the duty actually receivable by government to ($2\frac{1}{2}$) two and a half per cent. But no drawback shall be allowed in any instance, unless the application for drawback shall be made at the time when the goods are exported.

11.—Section 5. Regulation VI. 1814, is hereby rescinded. It is, however, declared, that all applications for drawbacks shall be accompanied by the rowannah or rowannahs covering the goods intended to be exported, as provided in section XX. Regulation I. 1812.

12th.—In modification of the rules contained in clause first, section 12, Regu-

lation IX. 1810, and section III. Regulation I. 1812, it is hereby declared, that the amount of inland, or transit duty to be levied on cotton-wool, both in its clean and unclean state, shall not exceed five per cent. upon the value; under this modification, therefore, the fixed rates at twelve annas per maund in its cleaned state, and four annas in its uncleaned state per maund of ninety-six Calcutta sicca weight, will be reduced to the rate equal to five per cent. on the value, whenever the rates before specified may exceed that amount.

13.—With the above exceptions, it is hereby declared, that nothing contained in the present regulation is to be construed to affect the inland and transit duties, payable under the provisions of Regulation IX. 1810, and Regulation I. and XIX. 1812: and Regulation VI. 1814.

14.—*First*.—Nothing contained in this Regulation, is intended to apply to

the trade conducted in foreign bottoms, the duties on which, as specified in the existing Regulations, as well as the rules by which that trade is governed, are to remain on their present footing, until all the arrangements consequent on the treaties of peace shall have been completed.

Second.—Neither is any thing contained in this Regulation, intended to apply to deposits made previously to the date of this Regulation, for the payment of duties on goods imported, the accounts of which have not yet been adjusted. All deposits made previous to the date of this regulation shall be adjusted according to the existing rates of duties.

Published by order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Sept. 13,
1815.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. 2.—Lady Louisa's party at the Government house last Monday evening, was very brilliantly attended. On Wednesday her Ladyship proceeded in the government yacht to Diamond Harbour, to look at the apartments in the William Pitt, prepared for her Ladyship and family, and returned safely on Friday afternoon.

It is said that Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, will shortly retire, and that Sir E. Stanley will be transferred from Penang to the Supreme Court of Madras.

The Ukhbars of this week, from Amretsir, mention that Runjeet Singh was at Lahore on the 5th ultimo. It was reported that certain petty chieftains, had taken possession of Kangurri, and surrounded the Fort of Mungulah. The collector of Omedpore, had been ordered to collect all the Goorkahs, that could be induced to enter the service of Runjeet Singh. A detachment from the army of Gorug Singh had taken possession of Andyuntuck. The Jaypore Ukhbars to the 14th ultimo state, that Mirr Kishennarain, the son of the late minister, and Manjee Doss, had moved with an army from Jaypore, and encamped at Kaleepoonah. Rajah Loll Singh had been compelled to retreat, with considerable loss, from Madhogurrah on Dewasah. Mohtaub Khawin had surrounded Manpoor. Holkar's camp was on the 11th ultimo at its former station. The Bhace had summoned several of the Sirdars to join her. Balaram Seit had been compelled by the importunities of the Selhadaurs to run away to Aotah. It was reported that Rowah-

Bigg, with his army, had crossed the Nurbudda, but that Rajah Ghoslah had compelled him to re-cross it with the loss of three guns.

On the 24th ultimo, at Kidderpore, a gentleman's *khidmatgur* having received instructions from his master to make ready to go up the country, went to the house of his father-in-law, and ordered his wife to prepare herself to leave Calcutta. The woman urged that although she felt very happy under the protection of her father and mother, she would leave them, on his providing a house for her at their new place of residence, and binding himself to give her regular means of subsistence, but that she could not think of quitting her present place of abode without a prospect of being elsewhere comfortably settled. The husband insisted upon unconditional compliance, and on her repeated refusal to obey, looked in at one of their neighbours were within hearing. On observing no person at hand, he called out for all to witness that his wife would not go with him, seized an axe, and an English table-knife; and having struck her a desperate blow across the head with the hatchet, stabbed her in several places with the knife. After covering her with wounds, he ran to her mother, and wounded her in the same furious manner. His bloody purposes were but too well fulfilled; for the unhappy victims of his brutal rage died almost immediately. His wife expired while the wounds were being sewed up, and her mother only lived long enough to declare before Mr. Elliot, that her son-in-law was the perpetrator of the deed. He was instantly secured, and has been

committed to take his trial at the Sessions of the Circuit. It is to be hoped, that he will meet the reward of his iniquity.—(*Cal. Gaz.*)

Supreme Court, Friday, Oct. 27.—Michael Barry was found guilty of an assault, with intent to murder Samuel Johnston.

This was one of those melancholy instances, but too frequent in this country, in which men are led to the commission of the most flagitious acts without any apparent instigating cause, or prospect of advantage. The prisoner, and the prosecutor, Samuel Johnston, were soldiers belonging to the same company of artillery. They were serving together in the field in June last. In the middle of the night of the 16th of that month, while Johnston was asleep, with several of his comrades, in a barrack tent, the prisoner entered the tent with a drawn sword, went up to the several cots, and having observed the countenances of those asleep on them, passed on until he reached that of Johnston. Immediately upon recognizing him, he raised the sword, and struck him a violent blow with its edge on the left temple. Luckily his head was defended by a handkerchief, else the force of the cut would probably have immediately deprived him of life. As it was, he received a deep wound, of which the scar remained. Instantly, on being wounded, he jumped up, and exclaimed, I am hurt. The prisoner aimed another blow at him, which passed down under his arm, and grazed his side; having done so, he glided out of the tent, hiding the sword between the fold of his trousers. The alarm however being instantly given, he was seized and secured. Such were the facts established in the clearest manner, by the concurring testimony of three witnesses. It did not from their evidence appear that the deed could be traced to any previously existing animosity or quarrel between the prisoner and Johnston; nor was it evident that the former was intoxicated at the time of its commission. In his defence, the prisoner pleaded ignorance of what had happened; he said that he had got intoxicated in the evening, and from the time of his intoxication, until he found himself in custody, he was not aware of what had passed. Finally, he urged the improbability of any malice being present in his mind against Johnston, with whom he had always lived in terms of good fellowship. He called upon Captain Curfey, formerly commanding the company to which he belongs, to speak to his character, and the witness gave him a high character, as a sober, steady, good soldier, and a quiet inoffensive man. In his charge to the Jury, his Lordship, Sir William Burroughs, after summing up the evidence, clearly expounded the difference between

simple assault, and assault with intent to murder, and explained the various circumstances necessary to the constitution of each. The Jury, without withdrawing, returned a verdict of guilty.

We may here remark, that on the preceding Saturday, the Grand Jury, through their foreman Mr. Colvin, took an opportunity of addressing the Court on a subject adverted to in his Lordship the Chief Justice's charge at the opening of the Sessions. His Lordship having stated that in consideration of the peculiar nature of the state of this country and its inhabitants, and the very frequent occurrence of petty crimes, it was the intention of the court, to apply to the government at home for some extension of the power vested in Justices of the Peace. The Jury begged to represent to their Lordships, that their experience during the present Session had fully convinced them that the ends of public justice would be more certainly answered, if many of the petty crimes now sent to them for adjudication, were summarily investigated, and speedily punished, and that they considered themselves warranted in recommending that his Lordship's representation should be put in as strong terms as possible. In answer, his Lordship the Chief Justice said that he was perfectly aware of the necessity of some such expedient, but that as the Court was bound to distribute justice in direct conformity with the law of the land, the only remedy that could be found, would be in an application to His Majesty's government, which the jury might be assured would be made as soon as possible.—Court adjourned, Oct. 31.

Brig Mary and Sally, Trincomalee, Oct. 2.

"After a very tedious and disastrous passage, we have at length been obliged to put into this port. On the 26th of August last, about 2½ A.M. Captain D. having the watch, while standing at the larboard-gangway, (it being a calm, in 30 fathoms of water, to the southward of Batticoolo), he received a cut on the right side of his head, with a carpenter's axe, which fractured his skull, and brought him down; and immediately after this, Lieut. Robertson, of his Majesty's 4th Ceylon regiment, who was asleep on one of the hencoops on the larboard side, also received a cut with the same instrument across his left jaw; the first alarm was given by Lieut. Robertson. I immediately came upon deck with Mr. Davy and Mr. Coles, all of us armed, when we found the whole of the crew in the utmost confusion, armed with handspikes, and searching for the assassin, who it was supposed must have jumped overboard, as he was not to be found. At day-light we repeated the search, but in vain; the

villain was evidently not on board. From an apparent unwillingness on the part of the crew to attend to their duty, there was reason to suspect that there were others concerned in this horrible transaction, in consequence of which myself and the gentlemen passengers remained armed night and day, until our arrival at this place. Thank God, Mr. Davy, Mr. Coles, and myself have escaped, but I am truly concerned to add, that Dr. Booth, the head surgeon here, pronounces poor Duncan, in a very dangerous state. Lieut. Robertson, I am happy to say, is getting better, but his jaw-bone is broken. As we were only two miles from land, there is a possibility of the scoundrel having got safe on shore, and I have accordingly offered five hundred rixdollars for his apprehension; in the meantime, the magistrate has kept in close confinement one of the lascars, also a Malay, in hopes, that through him, we may be able to discover something further.—(*Post.*)

Shipping Intelligence.—The Charles Mills, Capt. O'Brien, from Madras, the 4th ultimo, arrived in Saugor Roads, on Monday last.—Passengers per Charles Mills from England.—Miss Wilson, Lieut. Colonel Charles Nicol, His Majesty's 66th regiment, Henry Christopher, Esq. supercargo, Capt. Henry Shubrick, 4th N. C. Mr. Barraud, cadet, Mr. F. Marcard, John Chapel, Free Mariner, Mr. C. W. Brietzke, Mr. G. F. Hampton, Mr. J. Wheatley, returning to India.—From the Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. Robert Fry, 6th N. C. Lieut. Alex. McMahon, 24th N. I.—From Madras.—Miss Adelaide Campbell, Colonel Scott, Madras establishment, Capt. A. Galloway, 14th N. I.—Passengers per Fairlie.—Rev. John Vincent and Lady, with eight children, Mrs. Jane Johnson, Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Miss Emily Campbell, Major Holford, 59th foot, Lieut. Manners, Dr. Thomson, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Groce, Free Merchant, and three Privates, 59th regiment.

The Fairlie parted from the True Briton, on the 27th July, in lat. 3.43 south, long. 24.50 west, and from the Union, in lat. 34.3 south, long. 1.27 west. She also spoke the Claudine, on the 14th July, in lat. 9 north, lon. 22.30 west, bound to Batavia.

The Hon. Company's ships Sir William Pulteney and Apollo will probably sail for Bombay, by the 20th or 25th instant.

The Lady Flora, Capt. Browne, was spoken with on the 9th ult. in lat. 16 north, long. 84 east.

On Tuesday last, arrived the Matilda, Capt. James Dickson, from Portsmouth, the 17th June, and Madeira, 7th July. Passengers, Mr. William Higgins, Free Mariner, and Mr. Wm. Harper.

On the 5th August, the Matilda spoke

the English brig Alacrity, from London, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, but obtained no intelligence.

The Susan, Capt. Collingwood, and the Lucy Maria, and Friendship, for the conveyance of His Majesty's 72d regiment to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Morley, with the light company of His Majesty's 22d foot, is expected to sail for the Isle of France, in the course of this week.

Advices from the Isle of France of the 9th September state, that the Maria, Capt. Kemp, experienced a severe gale of wind in lat. 10 south, lost her main top mast, main and fore sail, and had been obliged to put up into Port Louis to repair her damages. In the same gale, the Salsette frigate lost her three top masts. One of the Indiamen, either the Rose or Streatham, lost her top mast and mainyard.

The Maisters, for England, sailed from Saugor Road on Tuesday.

The Cornwallis, Capt. Carritie, left Madras Roads in prosecution of her homeward bound voyage on the 9th ultimo. Lieut. General Wetherall was passenger in this ship.

The following ships will probably clear out for their different ports, in this month:—

The Cathcart for London; Bengal, for Liverpool; Zenobia, for London; Union for China; Caroline for do; Hibernia for London; Commerce, for Isle of France; Ann for Bombay; Wellington for do; Duncan for do; Zephyr, for Ceylon; Volunteer, Gulf, and Alexander, do.

In the course of this month, Messrs. Kydd and Co. will launch a beautiful vessel, built, as we understand, for the Ceylon government.

The following list of passengers proceeding to England this season, is copied from the last Mirror. *By the Hon. Company's ship, William Pitt*, Captain Charles Graham, Right Hon. Countess of London and Moira, Lady Flora Hastings, Lady Sophia Hastings, Viscount Hungerford, James Stuart, Esq. civil service, Captain J. L. Stuart, Assistant Commissary General, Lieut. Henry Dwyer, His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, and Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira.

By the Hon. Company's ship Lord Melville, Capt. James George Crabb.—Lady Darell, Mrs. Welland, Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. M'Cintock, Sir Harry Verelst Darel, Bart., A. Welland, Esq., William Egerton, Esq. civil service, Robert M'Cintock, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton and Co.

By the Hon. Company's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. John Craig.—Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Cracraft, Sir William Burroughs, Bart., Rev. Dr. Ward, George

Rankin, Esq. superintending Surgeon, Richard Cracraft, Esq.

By the Hon. Company's ship, *Marquess of Wellington*, Captain John Wood.—Mrs. G. P. Ricketts, Mrs. R. Graham, Mrs. Fergusson, Robert Vansittart, Esq. civil service, J. H. Fergusson, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Fairlie, Fergusson and Co.

Arrivals.—Oct. 20.—Charles Mills, O'Brien, from England, May 26, the Cape, and last from Madras.—Oct. 31. Hon. Company's ship *Fairlie*, Ward, from England, May 22. Madeira, June 25, Oct. 3.—Matilda Dixon, from England, June 16. Junk, Kimbauhin, (China) Gainborraug, from Basen Oct. 18.—Nov. 4. Creole, Brodie, from Padang, Sept. 12.

Madras Government Gazette, Oct. 12 1815.—*Arrivals.*—Oct. 5.—Ship *Auspicious*, Capt. R. Arom, from London 20th May, and the Isle of France 12th Sept. Ship *Sir Stephen Lushington*, Capt. Wm. Shivers, from St. Helena 26th May, Madeira and Port-Louis 11th Sept.

Departures.—Oct. 8.—His Majesty's ship *Doris*, Capt. O'Brien, for England.

Oct. 9.—Ship *Cornwallis*, Capt. Charette, for England.

Ceylon Government Gazette, Sept. 20, 1815.—Sept. 15.—H. C.'s ship *Carnatic*, Capt. John Blanchard, for Bengal. Passengers, Mr. Abraham, Captain Vaughan, Captain Heathlot, Captain Ashurst, Lieutenant Odell, Mr. Dickson, Miss Rainsforth, Miss Hinke, and Mrs. M'Pherson.

19.—Cutter *Tartar*, Commander J. C. Batta, for Putucoreen. Passengers, Mr. Hunter and six natives.

16.—Brig *Ceylon Merchant*, Commander W. S. De Waas, for Galle and Madras. Passenger, Mrs. Langhlin.

Trincomalee.—*Arrivals.*—September 9th, H. M. brig *Kangaroo*, Lieutenant Jeffreys, from Colombo.

11.—H. M. ship *Hesper*, Robert Campbell, Esq. Captain, from a cruise.

12.—Government brig *Ariel*, Commander L. A. Mattheys, from Mullitivo.

Departures.—Sept. 9.—Government brig *Ariel*, Mattheys, for Mullitivo.

10.—H. M. ship *Acorn*, John Prior, Esq. Captain, for Madras.

12.—H. M. ship *Hesper*, Robert Campbell, Esq. Captain, on a cruise.—H. M. brig *Kangaroo*, Lieut. Jeffreys, for Prince of Wales's Island and New South Wales.

Bombay Courier, Oct. 14, 1815.—*Departures.*—Private trading ship *General Stewart*, Captain W. S. Robb, to England. Brig *Miuerva*, Capt. T. Gregory, to the Isle of France. The H. C. cruiser, *Vestal*, Lieut. James Watkins, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

On Thursday morning the fourth session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the present year, commenced before the Hon. Sir Thomas

Andrew Strange. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

J. H. B. Ogilvie, A. Brooke, C. Stratton, J. Cochrane, T. Daniel, R. Maconochie, H. Spottiswoode, J. Hanbury, J. F. Lane, E. R. Sullivan, H. Mortlock, T. Blair, R. Clive, J. Binny, junior, G. Arbuthnot, D. Brodie, T. Parry, W. Hart, H. Ryder, C. Gordon, J. Bird, W. Watts, E. Dent, and W. Scott, Esqs.

His lordship the Chief Justice charged the Grand Jury with his usual clearness and perspicuity, after which they retired to investigate the several bills of indictment which were presented to them.

A true bill was found against Paullatan, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of Peter Puget, Esq.

The prisoner was immediately put upon his trial, and a more deep and complicated system of robbery we never recollect to have heard of, than was pursued by the prisoner against the property of his master. It appeared by the evidence of the Naval Commissioner of Madras, that the prisoner had been a considerable period of time in his service—that he had always conducted himself much to the prosecutor's satisfaction, so much so indeed, that he for a long time entertained the highest opinion of his veracity and integrity. During the time that the prisoner at the bar was in the service of the Commissioner, Mrs. Puget had missed a great variety of articles of the wearing apparel of herself and children; and upon the circumstances being mentioned to the butler, the servants with one accord, charged the prisoner with having committed the theft. From his former good conduct this charge was not believed—but in a very short time afterward, it was fully brought home to him. From several circumstances which occurred, it was suspected that some one in the house possessed false keys to the drawers, &c. In consequence of this suspicion, a few valuable articles which were previously marked and identified, were locked up in a chest of drawers. On the day following the one when this precaution was taken, the drawers were examined—they were still locked—but on opening them, the articles above alluded to were not to be found. The servants again accused the prisoner; upon which second accusation he absconded. Two confidential persons, accompanied by a police peon, were then sent to the prisoner's house, where nearly the whole of the property lost (to a very considerable amount) was found. A reward was offered for the apprehension of the prisoner, but no traces of him were discovered, until about three months ago, when he was apprehended by a police peon, and was committed to take his trial. The facts stated by the prosecutor

were fully corroborated by other testimony. We have wished to give the leading facts of this case, that it may serve as a caution to the European community in India, not to place too much confidence in their servants.

The packets of His Majesty's ship *Doris*, were finally closed on Saturday evening, and were immediately sent on board. Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses King embarked on board the *Doris* the same evening. Mr. Pybus of the Hon. Company's civil service, Capt. Gordon of His Majesty's Royals, and Colonel Everard also proceeded by this opportunity. The *Doris* got under weigh, and stood out to sea, about nine o'clock the same evening.

The packets for the licensed ship *Cornwallis*, Capt. Charette, closed yesterday evening, immediately when this paper was put to the press. The following passengers proceed to Europe in this vessel.—Mrs. Alexander, Miss Gillespie, Lieut. General Wetherall, Major R. H. Fotheringham, Capt. Sutherland, His Majesty's Royal Scots, Lieut. Colonel F. A. Daniel, Lieut. Palmer, Lieut. Greenhill, and J. D. Alexander, Esq.

On Thursday morning, Capt. O'Brien hoisted his flag as Commodore of His Majesty's squadron in the East Indies, on board His Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, under a salute from the ships in the roads, and from the saluting battery at Fort St. George.

His Majesty's ship *Minden*, Captain Mackay, and *Salsette*, Capt. Bowen, and the Hon. Company's ships *Streatham*, Capt. Grant, and *Rose*, Capt. M'Taggart, arrived at the Mauritius on the 8th ult. The whole of the officers and troops on board these ships were well. Not a single casualty had happened. In latitude 78 south, they experienced a very heavy gale of wind, and the *Minden* and one of the *Indiamen* lost their top masts, and several sprays, &c. but they rode out the gale in safety. Every thing was quiet at the Isle of France; but at Bourbon, a disposition to revolt continued to manifest itself, until the arrival of His Majesty's 56th regiment from this presidency. The appearance of these troops had, however, restored the confidence of the French Governor of that Island.

H. M. S. *Minden* has subsequently proceeded for the Cape. The *Ariel* sloop of war was left at Bourbon.

The *Lushington* and *Auspicious* proceeded on their voyage to Bengal on Sunday morning; the *City of London* has not arrived, but she may be daily expected, as she arrived at the Isle of France on the 7th ultimo.—*Gazette, Oct. 10th.*

Extract of a Letter from Tranquebar, dated 2d Oct. 1815.—On the 15th ultimo, in the morning, a vessel with Danish

colours appeared in the offing, which on coming into the roads, hoisted the flag at the fore-top as a signal of having the Danish Governor on board. The ship anchored about nine, and was saluted from the castle Dansborg with nineteen guns. Some gentlemen of Tranquebar went on board to wait on the Governor, who landed under another salute of nineteen guns; the principal inhabitants received his Excellency at the landing place, and the English garrison of Tranquebar formed a line on his entering the town.

On the 20th in the morning, the British Commissioners restored Tranquebar to the Danish government, and at seven o'clock the British and Danish garrisons were drawn up on the parade, when the British colours were lowered under the royal salute of twenty-one guns, and the Danish flag hoisted under the Danish salute of twenty-seven guns. We remark that the Danish flag is the only foreign one yet hoisted in the European settlements in this country, since the late peace. In the ship *Elizabeth*, Capt. Sonderup, arrived the Governor for Tranquebar, Rear Admiral Geo. Signard Bille, Knight Companion of the Danish order of the Dannebrog, the sub-secretary to government, Mr. Lorentz, Messrs. Acrebo and Wodschon, of the King's service, Capts. Grove and Stricker, and Lieuts. Holm, Roepstorff, Westermann and Rehling.

CALCUTTA.

The following is an address from the mercantile body of Calcutta, presented in September last, to Colonel Keating, commanding the Mauritius Brigade:—

"*Fort William.*—Sir,—Your arrival at this Presidency revives the recollection of those exploits and eminent services, which will transmit the names of Rowley and Keating to the latest times, and although we are late in the expression of our sentiments, no moment can be more appropriate or more gratifying, than that which affords us the opportunity of personally conveying them to you.—The mercantile community of this settlement does still contemplate the memorable enterprise against St. Paul's; the conquest of Bourbon; and the critical and glorious dominion of the surrounding seas, with an admiration and anxiety proportioned to their gallantry and happy results, and to their important influence on the security of the British commerce, eastward of the Cape. Their respect and gratitude were at once excited, and continue to be indulged with undiminished force, by a series of actions, which, severally and collectively, shed the brightest lustre on the British arms. We are desirous, Sir, of offering Rear Admiral Sir Josiah Row-

ley, and yourself, tokens of the great respect we bear your public character; and therefore request that you will each be pleased to accept a sword, to be presented to you, respectively, in the names of those who have the honour of subscribing themselves, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servants,

"Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1815."

(Signed by all the principal commercial houses of the city.)

To which the distinguished and gallant Officer returned the following reply:—

"Fort William, Sept. 20, 1815.—
Gentlemen,—The highly flattering notice that you have been pleased to bestow on my humble but zealous services, excites both my pride and gratitude: and were it possible to enhance the value of your applause, it could not be more effectually accomplished than by associating my name with Sir Josiah Rowley's, whose whole life (happily distinguished by valour, professional ability, and consummate prudence) has been devoted to his King and Country. I will preserve the sword with which you have honoured me, with a grateful and animating recollection of the services to which I owe it,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING.

"To the Mercantile Community of Calcutta."

Nov. 13.—The Kedgeree Report of Saturday announces the arrival of the City of London, Jenkins, from England, the Isle of France and Madras; and of the Ganges, from Penang, the 24th Sept. The Purser of the H. C. extra ship the Union, reached Calcutta on Saturday, with an account of the safe arrival of that vessel. The arrival of the True Briton, Capt. Camerou, was also announced in the Mirror of Saturday but her name is not included in our Kedgeree report. The Metcalfe, Carnatic, William Pitt, Wellington, Melville, Fairlie, and Union, were at the new anchorage.

On Wednesday last, a grand dinner was given at the Government House; and in the evening Lady Loudoun was at home. Upwards of an hundred persons sat down to dinner, and in the evening the party was considerably increased. Cards have been issued for similar entertainments on Wednesday next.

The commencement of the cold weather has introduced the gaieties and festivities, peculiar to the season. Mrs. Edmonstone entertained her friends with a dinner and ball on Thursday 9th instant.—On Monday last the greater part of the Calcutta society were invited by Commodore Hayes to an elegant ball and supper.—On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Watson entertained a numerous party of their friends at an elegant dinner—and in the

evening, when the party became increased dancing commenced, and was continued with great spirit until near 12 o'clock.

We understand that the glorious news received on Saturday, produced a considerable increase in the price of Indigo: several houses were illuminated on Saturday night.

We have not received our usual Ukbar from Ameetsir; but accounts from Jaypore to the 15th ultimo, state that reinforcements have been sent to Manjee Doss and Kishennarian. Rajah Loll Singh, had surrounded and taken the fortress of Bhoolace, which is distant 16 coss from Jaypore and was levying contributions in the vicinity.

On Monday last the Lord Chief Justice passed sentence on the prisoners who had been convicted of their respective crimes during the preceding session—and delivered the gaol. Shaik Munoo convicted of a rape—and Khaujah Secunder found guilty of an aggravated case of larceny, severally received sentence of death. These unfortunate men appeared to feel a due sense of their awful situation, and manifested symptoms of contrition.

Fukeeroolah who had been convicted of the murder of his wife, in a most cruel and atrocious manner, was executed on Monday, pursuant to his sentence.—This unhappy wretch showed neither sign of repentance, nor consciousness of the dreadful fate that awaited him, either at the time of his condemnation, or before his execution. He met his death with a species of apathy, laughed at the officer who attended the last act of the law, and after denying his guilt, with seeming indifference, was launched into eternity!

Two indictments, which charged respectable natives with conspiracy, came on to be tried, but in each case the prosecutor was not forthcoming.—Verdicts of acquittal were therefore recorded; and the Chief Justice directed the proper officer of the Court, that in future, when any prosecutor shall prefer a bill of indictment, and before the same shall be sent to the Grand Jury, he shall enter into a proper recognizance to prosecute, provided the bill shall be found.

The following case of horrid and unprovoked murder, recently committed at the village of Doomjone in Sulkeeah; will come on for trial at the next sessions at the Calcutta Court of Circuit. Hubboo Meer, a Mahomedan ryot, had a quarrel with another boy, nearly of his own age, son of one Nyan Pal; blows ensued; and the latter was severely beaten. He complained at the office of the Zemindar, whose chief assistant having enquired into the merits of the affray, and found Hubboo Meer in the wrong, inflicted on him a mild punishment usual amongst

the natives—that of pulling his ears. Irritated at this usage he was heard to say, that he would not be at rest until he had washed away the injury in the blood of one of Nyan Pal's children. From this time he kept deliberately on the watch until the 17th Sept. when an opportunity of glutting his vengeance was offered to him. On that day having observed a younger son of Nyan Pal, a boy of twelve years of age, feeding his father's cattle on the plain adjoining the village, he slyly moved up behind him, and having pulled forth an axe, previously concealed for the purpose under his cloth, hit him unawares a violent blow on the neck. This having brought him to the ground, the wretch laid hold of him and held him firmly until he had chopped his head from its body. Having thrown the head into a ditch, he hid himself under the roof of a house; where, however, he did not long remain concealed; for some boys having from a distance seen him perpetrate the deed, gave information to the parents of the deceased, who forthwith dragged him from his hiding place. It is melancholy to reflect that the hardened author of this revolting crime is yet scarcely eighteen years old.

Various recent communications from the north-east frontier, give the gratifying assurance that the troops cantoned on the borders of the Tirhoot and Chumparun districts enjoy remarkably fine health. At Amowah, the sick are very few in number, and his Majesty's 24th regiment has seldom more than twenty men in the hospital. The strength of this detachment was likely to be soon augmented by the junction of his Majesty's 66th regiment, which has already left Dinapore for that purpose. Our accounts from the outposts of Bhugwampore are equally satisfactory. At that place a large force occupied an entrenched camp, protected on all sides by a broad and deep ditch, and strengthened by four redoubts. The force consisted of twelve companies of the Chumparun Light Infantry, ten companies of the 25th Native Infantry, and one company of Pioneers with four six-pounders and two mountain-guns.

Bhugwampore is about twelve miles distant from the Great Sant Forest. Small parties of Goorkahs had recently come down and plundered some villages taken under the protection of the Company in the beginning of the present year; but invariably withdrew on the approach of any part of the British detachment.—*Calcutta Gaz.*

Extract of a Letter from Keitah, dated 25th October.

We have just received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march on the 1st proximo; destination unknown. The

force ordered, is, the 5th Regt. Native Cavalry, 6th Regt. do., some irregular horse, a batt. of the 23d Native Infantry, a do. of the 8th, 2d of grenadiers, 3d do. and four howitzers, four mortars, and four 18-pounders.

Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. is on his way from Loodtrianna to assume the command of the troops at Dinapore. The gallant general passed Kernaul in the middle of last month, accompanied by a number of volunteers from the Artillery and Pioneers, who had distinguished themselves under his command in the late campaign against Umr Sing Thapa.—*Mir.*

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, November 3.—Tukeer Oola, was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife. The following sentence was immediately passed on him:—"Let him be taken from hence to the place whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution; and let him be hanged by the neck till he be dead."

Monday, November 6.—John Moore, for forgery, to be transported to New South Wales for seven years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Company's extra ships, William Pulteney, Dawney; and Apollo, Tarbut, left Calcutta on Saturday last, to complete their lading below; also, the brig Tweed, Eddis, bound to Port Jackson.

Ship Edmonstone, Capt. J. Laird, burthen 448 tons, has been permitted to proceed to China with a cargo of cotton, and from thence to Java and London.

Arrivals, Nov. 11.—City of London, Jenkins, from Isle of France and Madras.

Departures, Nov. 9.—Hon. Company's Ship, William Pitt, Graham, for England; Lord Melville, Crabb, for do.; Marquis of Wellington, Wood, for do.

Nov. 10.—Sir William Pulteney, Dawney, from Bombay; Hon. Company's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Craig, Madras; Apollo, Tarbut, Bombay; Morley, Brown, Mauritius.

Passengers, per Union.—Mrs. Spottiswood, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Whab, P. Cazalet, Esq. senior, merchant; Lieut. Whittle, 29th foot; Ensign Monteith, do.; Ensign Gardener, do.; Ensign Newcomen, 27th Native Infantry; Mr. J. Brand, free mariner; Mr. R. Somerville, do.

Bombay Gazette, October 18, 1815.

Departures, October 11.—The Hon. Company's cruiser, Vestal, Lieut. James Watkins, to Cutch Sylph; Lieut. James Arthur, to Porebunder, 13th.

Prince of Wales's Island Gazette, Sept. 16, 1815.

Arrivals, Sept. 12.—Hon. Company's brig, Psyche, Lieut. J. Faithful, from

Bombay, 22d August, and Point Galle, 3d September.

Departures, Sept. 10.—His Majesty's ship *Thais*, H. Weir, Esq. Capt., China.

Sept. 13.—Hon. Company's ship *Bridgewater*, Philip Hughes, Esq. Capt. China; Hon. Company's ship *Lowther Castle*, Charles Mortlock, Esq. Capt., for China; Hon. Company's ship *Atlas*, C. O. Mayne, Esq. Capt., for China; His Majesty's ship *Owen Glendower*, Brian Hodgson, Esq. Capt. for China.

Sept. 15.—Ship *Race Horse*, Thomas Howard, for Amboyua.

September 23, 1815.

Arrivals, Sept. 16.—Hon. Company's brig *Antelope*, Lieut. J. Hall, from Batavia, 25th August; Hon. Company's brig *Ariel*, D. Jones, from a cruise.

Departures.—Hon. Company's brig *Antelope*, Lieut. J. Hall, for Calcutta; Passenger, Capt. Daniels.

Expected Departures.—Hon. Company's brig *Psyche*, Lieut. Faithful, for Madras.

The fourth Session of the present year terminated on Monday last, when Capt. Lennon, of the *Hibernia*, received the judgment of the Court, for an assault to which he had pleaded guilty. He had previously made an apology to the prosecutor for the unfortunate occurrence, which had happened in a moment of great irritation, and the Court was pleased to discharge him on paying a fine of one rupee. We cannot resist the inclination which this unfortunate notice of Captain Lennon's name has suggested, of reminding our readers, that in the *Hibernia*, he fought one of the most gallant actions recorded during the last war with America. He thrice beat off, and ultimately crippled the *Comet*, an American privateer with men and metal nearly four times greater than the force of the *Hibernia*. Captain Lennon for this distinguished conduct, received a piece of plate from the island of St. Thomas, whither his ship was then bound, and a handsome reward from the Committee at Lloyd's.

A ball and supper will be given at the Government House on Friday the 8th of December, in celebration of the important victory gained by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo.

Messrs. Mc. Whirter, Angus, Wilson and Hare, have been ordained as Elders of the church of Scotland at this Presidency.

It is reported that the remaining Companies of his Majesty's 72d regiment will embark this day. His Majesty's 53d regiment is to proceed to Madras on the *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Marquis Wellington*; and his Majesty's 66th regiment has marched from Dinapore.

The *Percy*, burthen 700 tons, was launched from the yard of Mr. Macrae of

Chittagong, on the 2d inst. She is expected to proceed to England, in the month of January.

"The Poor Gentleman" was performed on Friday evening last, at the Chowringhee Theatre, to a numerous and respectable audience. It is said that the "Man of the World" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor," are getting up for representation at an early period.

At the conclusion of the play, *God save the King* was sung in full chorus, in which the audience cordially joined, the following verses having been added on the occasion of the recent glorious news—

Oh Lord, thy might we own,
Guarding our monarch's throne
From hostile arms.
Thy hand the flag unfurl'd,
Rousing a fainting world,
Low is the oppressor hurl'd,—
God save the King.

Oh yes, thy mercy show,
That our lov'd King may know
His children's fame.
And hear the world rejoice,
In the song of our choice,
Singing with heart and voice
God save the King!

The Theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a transparency of the Duke of Wellington over the portico.

We have received Ukhbars from the camp of Runjeet Singh to the 21st ultimo. It is reported that the Rajah of Chumpee has entered into an alliance with Shooja-ul-Moluk, who has written to Runjeet requiring that all his property, which he left at the time of his escape, should be immediately sent to him; threatening, that if his request should not be complied with, he will indemnify himself with grain from the territories of Runjeet. The latter has replied in genuine oriental phraseology, assuring Shooja-ul-Moluk, of regard and friendship, expressing regret for the past, and offering him a hearty welcome if he will return to Runjeet's protection. About the same time, however, it was discovered that certain bankers of Shekarpoor, were sending treasure to Shoojah, which was forthwith seized and detained by the collector of Amrestir. Runjeet, about the 15th ultimo, crossed the river Ravi, and encamped near the tomb of the late King Jahangeer Shah, and on the 21st removed to Daska.

The Ukhbars from Jaypore to the 28th ult. state, that Ameer Khan with his own hands had put to death a man named Deonauth, which had struck such terror into the caste of Ratoors and managers of Joudapoor, that no persons would venture to travel. The principal inhabitants had applied for protection to Rajah Soorut Singh, and other Sirdars, declaring

that they could not endure the tyranny and oppression of Ameer Khan. It was expected that they would seek military aid from the British government. The Jaypore minister, Kishen Narian, and Monjee Doss, have surrounded Ghundula belonging to Rajah Lutchmun Singh. It was reported that terms had been offered to Mohtaub Khan.

A Proclamation of the government of Batavia is likely to reduce the consumption of opium in the island of Java, to one tenth of its present demand, and letters from China state, that the Viceroy and Mandarin are endeavouring by every possible means, to prevent the sale and use of this article, which has hitherto formed such an important article of exportation from this country.

The weather at Calcutta has been very pleasant during the last week, and some of the nights really cold: a change, which we trust, will prove highly beneficial to the many convalescents who suffered from the effects of the late unhealthy season.

The Sons of St. Andrew having resolved that a deputation should be sent to the Countess of Loudon, to solicit her ladyship's company to a ball and supper on the 12th of December, as a testimony of their respect and esteem for her ladyship's character, the gentlemen deputed waited on her ladyship, who in the most flattering terms accepted the invitation. The requisite arrangements have been made for conducting this entertainment in a suitable manner; and, we understand that nearly the whole of the settlement will be comprehended in the invitations, intended to be circulated. The following gentlemen have been elected president, vice-presidents, and stewards for the occasion:—President, Hon. A. Seton, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Major-General Sir Robt. Blair, K.C.B. and R. C. Fergusson, Esq.; Stewards, Major-General Gordon, Hon. C. R. Lindsay, Col. Crawford, Col. White, Hon. C. F. Stuart, Rev. Dr. Boyce, Col. Imlach, Arthur Hogue, Esq., Capt. C. H. Campbell, Lieut. Playfair, Alex. Wilson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Young, Alex. Calvin, Esq., Geo. Mercer, Esq., J. McWhirter, Esq., John Fullarton, Esq., J. H. Fergusson, Esq., Col. McGregor, Alex. Robertson, Esq., Major T. Wood, Capt. J. Craigie, John Adam, Esq., George Swinton, Esq., P. Stewart, Esq.

Col. Crawford, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, J. Fullarton, Esq. Alex. Wilson, Esq. Lieut. Playfair, and Geo. Mercer, Esq. with the president and vice-presidents, are to form a committee for conducting the preliminary arrangements.

During the last week the Right Hon. the Governor General, the Countess of Loudon and family, paid a visit to the

Park at Barrackpore, and returned on Friday morning.

The Right Hon. the Governor General will hold a levee on Monday next at 10 o'clock forenoon.

The magistrates of Calcutta have invited the inhabitants of the city to illuminate their houses on the 8th proximo, being the day fixed for the grand entertainment, in celebration of the glorious victory of the Allies at Waterloo. We understand that a magnificent transparent painting of the Duke of Wellington, is preparing by an eminent artist, as an appropriate ornament for the exterior of the government house, on the joyful occasion.

The sittings of the Supreme Court terminated on Friday last.

Lady East's evening party was brilliantly attended on Wednesday last, and dancing continued with spirit until two o'clock the following morning. There will be a grand dinner to-day at Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone's, and Mrs. E. will be "at home" in the evening. On Wednesday there will be a dinner party at Sir Edward and Lady East's.

A grand lodge of free and accepted masons will be holden at the Town-hall this morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements for laying the foundation stone of the new church. It is understood that the brethren will go in masonic procession to perform this ancient and interesting ceremony.

It is stated that the Barrackpore races are fixed for Monday the 11th December, and the two following days.

Col. Monckton and the detachment of H. M. 72d Regt. which had not previously left Calcutta, have embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, and H. M. 59th Regt. has proceeded into barracks in Fort William.

It has been announced that a concert for the benefit of Mr. Linton, to whose musical talents the local society is so much indebted, will be performed at the Old College Hall, on the 4th December, under the patronage of the Countess of Loudon and Moira, and some of the principal ladies of this settlement.

The Ukhbars from Amrestir to the 31st ultimo, state that Runjeet Singh was then encamped at Syae Kote, and he intended shortly to march to Jumnoon. A letter had been received from the Reldaur of Attock, announcing the arrival of a small army from Peshour at Khairabad, on the bank of Attock river. Dal Singh had dissuaded Runjeet from proceeding against Cashmere, during the winter season. It was reported that Sooja ul Moluck was at Hutwar, and had written to the neighbouring chiefs to join

with him in an expedition against Cashmere.

The Jaypore Ukhbars reach to the 4th instant, Roychaund Singh and his detachment, marched to join Lutchmun Narain, and to assist in the protection of Ghundeeloh. Roy Chitre Bhoje and Shehamut Khawn had, on behalf of Mahantab Khawn, waited on Rajah Lutchmun Singh, and offered to serve the Jaypore Rajah again, if all the old arrears were paid. The proposal had been submitted to the Rajah, and Mahantab Bawn having exhausted the country in the neighbourhood of Burnaul, had proceeded to Loah. Rajah Lott Singh's army was at Sumrat Sehaul. Mahmood Khawn, the collector of Toong, after plundering Bhulwarah and other adjacent places, had proceeded to Sewal Madhapoor.

The only intelligence from the camp of Holkar, dated the 28th ultimo, mentions the plunder of the city of Mohesir, the ancient residence of the Holkars, by 4000 horsemen under Munroot Gworahsiah. The fort had not been attacked.

The foundation of the Presbyterian Church is to be laid on the 30th instant, by the Hon. Mr. Seaton, Most Worshipful Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, &c. &c. Several plans have been submitted by architects in Calcutta; and it is reported to be the intention of government to construct an edifice, which, besides its essential use, shall be an ornament to the city. The site is upon the escalade, contiguous to the Tank at the top of the Cossitollah, and not far from the south-east entrance to the Government House. We learn that the Church will take its name from the tutelary saint of Scotland.

The following case of murder, produced by the wanton and unprovoked brutality of a Bengalee servant, occurred a few days ago in Sealdah, on the Boitaconna road, and adds another melancholy proof to the innumerable instances already on record, that the lower classes of the inhabitants of this country, when their passions are roused, are not restrained by any sense of justice, of feelings, or mercy. A carman, named Sookoor, was indebted in the sum of twelve annas to one Kumul Jemadar. The latter, desirous of recovering the debt, on the 13th instant, dispatches a servant named Izhak, with others, to drag Shookoor to his presence. Izhak found him at a distance of about half a mile from his master's house, situated in Rumnut Mundee's garden; and having secured him, pushed him by the neck before him, and beat him with such violence during the whole of the way, that on his arrival at the Jemadar's residence, he became exceedingly faint; and on being put upon a cart by his own

family for the purpose of being carried home, almost immediately expired. The body was examined on the spot by Dr. Lycke, from whose opinion there can be no question that the deceased died from the blows which he had received. This opinion was fully confirmed by the dying testimony of the unfortunate sufferer, which left no doubt of his having been unmercifully beaten. From an unwarrantable degree of supineness on the part of the native officer, who originally reported the circumstance of the case, there was at first no witness to the fact of the blows having been given by Izhak. The presence, however, of Mr. Elliott, soon remedied that defect; and there is now the most satisfactory evidence of his guilt. The Jemadar was from home when the deceased was dragged to his door, and the prisoner denies that he acted by his orders. It will not, however be easy to acquit him of blame, in having employed such a brute in the office of collecting the debts that were due to him.

On Tuesday morning, Teelook Chund Bhoje, a person of respectable character and family, and formerly cashier to the Widow's Fund, put an end to his existence by hanging himself in an unoccupied house in the Bazaar.—*Calcutta Gaz.*

A letter from Allahabad, dated the 15th instant, states, that Major General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. was hourly expected at that station, having left Cawnpore on the 12th by water. Through the same medium, we learn that preparations were making in the upper provinces, to send a considerable force to the south-west, their immediate destination, nevertheless, was not known. The war with the Goorkas, was, however, for the present, at an end.

Private accounts confirm the arrival of the force assembling under Brigadier D'Auvergne, at Bundkundy, in the beginning of the present month, that it has been joined by the 2nd Grenadier Battalion from Cawnpore, and consisted of the two regiments of Native Cavalry, three battalions of the line, a large battering train, two Grenadier battalions, a corps of irregular Horse, and a company of Pioneers.

Shipping Intelligence.—On the 7th ult. the Chapman, transport, arrived at Trincomalee, from England the 27th May, with dispatches for the Ceylon government, and ordnance stores and clothing, for His Majesty's 19th and 73d regiments.

—*Passengers per Chapman.*—Mrs. Burleigh and family, Mrs. Norton and child, G. Burleigh, Esq. surgeon, 2d Ceylon regiment; Rev. Mr. Norton, and Rev. Mr. Schroeder, missionaries; Messrs. Holderness, May and Brooke, clerks of ord-

nance. The Chapman was to proceed to Colombo, as soon as the season admitted.

The crew of the late ship Union, wrecked some time back on Klop's island, on the east coast of Java, we are happy to state, had been taken off by the cruiser Benares, Captain Eastwell. These unfortunate fellows had been twenty seven days on the island, during which time they subsisted on cocoa nuts.

The ship Friendship, burthen 630 tons, has been permitted to proceed from Java to England, with a cargo.

The snow Endymion, Captain Robert Laird, has been permitted to proceed to England from Java.

The following ships took their departure from St. Helena, on the 23d July, without convoy: Hon. Company's ships, Coldstream, Lady Castlereagh, Ann and Larkins; and private ships Surrey, Cambridge, and Isaac Todd.

The Hon. Company's ship Scaleby Castle, and country ship Cornwallis, Captain Graham, together with the Rose and Broxbournebury, from the Isle of France, left the Cape on the 26th August, in prosecution of their voyage to England, under convoy of His Majesty's ships Centaur and Dauntless.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 26, 1815.—Garrison Orders.—Parole—Wellington—A royal salute to be fired from the saluting battery immediately, in honour of the glorious success of the British and Prussian armies commanded by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, over the French army under the orders of Buonaparte in person, on the 16th of June, and a signal and glorious victory on the 18th of the same month, gained at Waterloo, near Brussels, which ended in the total rout of the French army, with the loss of upwards of 200 pieces of cannon.

The colours of the fort to be displayed the whole of the day.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. P. Cherry, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. G. Travers, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. C. Woodcock, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam.

Lieut. and Adjutant R. Inverarity, of the 3d regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence until the 31st of January 1815.

Col. Thos. Marriott, to command the field force assembling in the ceded districts.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to attach the assistant adjutant-general and assistant quarter-

master-general of the army, as staff officers to the field force in their respective departments.

The superintending surgeon in the ceded districts is attached to the field force, and will hold himself in readiness to join it on receiving orders to that effect from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Col. Josiah Marshall, of the N. I. to act as Private Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor, during the indisposition of Mr. Heydinger.—*Gazette, October 28.*

On Tuesday evening the 22d ultimo, a grand ball and supper was given by Mr. and Mrs. Van Ysseldyk, in celebration of the 36th anniversary of their wedding-day. The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander of the Forces, with Lady Nightingale, and the principal English and Dutch members of the community were assembled on this joyful and extraordinary occasion: dancing was kept up with great spirit until about eleven o'clock, when a most elegant supper offered more substantial charms; after which, several toasts were drank with enthusiastic applause, and particularly some immediately incidental to the occasion. Our worthy host and hostess were hailed with treble bumpers, after which the party returned to the lively dance, which, with occasional interruptions from the sparkling champagne, was maintained till a late hour, when the guests retired highly gratified with the hospitable reception of their liberal entertainers.—*Java Gaz. Sept. 2.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bencool, dated 6th June, just come to hand.—With reference to the remarks in the fourth page of your Gazette of 22d April, it is a very extraordinary fact, that precisely the same noise (taken by all who heard it to be a cannonade) as exciting surprise at Batavia, occurred at several stations on this coast at the same time, viz. the morning of the 11th April. Several gentlemen heard it in Mariborough; the people from the interior came down with accounts of it, and those from the higher Doosons spoke of a kind of ash-dust which had covered the herbage and leaves of trees.

Reports to the same effect (not mentioning any fall of ashes, however) were received from Moco-Moco, Laye, Saloomah, Manna, Padang-Gochee, Croee and Semanko. From some of these stations the hill-people came down armed, to assist the Hon. Company against attacks, which they imagined to be made upon the head factories. At others, the troops turned out, supposing that incursions had been made by the hill inhabitants residing beyond the Company's frontiers, on the Doosons of the upland planters.

It has not appeared that any noise of this kind was heard at Padang, or much further north than Moco-Moco.

I have since heard that the same noise was heard at Troomon, in about 2° 40' north lat.; at Tappanooly, in about 1° 45' do.; and at Ayer Bongye in about 0° 15' do.; at all on or about the 11th April last.—*Java Gaz. Aug. 26.*

The Union sailed from the new anchorage on Friday, and proceeded to sea.

Sir Thos. Strange, chief-justice of Madras, has preceded to Hyderabad on a visit, and his excellency the commander in chief at Madras, has left that presidency on a military tour, accompanied by the adjutant and quarter-master general of the army.

Shipping Intelligence.—The Hannah from England has arrived at Bombay.

The Zenobia, Pelly, will sail for England early in the ensuing month.

The Betsy, Oliver, sailed from Gravesend for India on the 17th June.

The Endymion for England will sail in a few days.

The brig Lark, Capt. Black, sailed early on Saturday morning from Madras roads for Mauritius. The packets for that island, and also for England, which were originally intended to have been dispatched by the brig Cheerful, were forwarded by the Lark.

Not a single vessel of any description remained in Madras roads on the 24th ult.

Arrivals, October 16.—Ship City of London, T. Jenkins, from London 25th May, and Port Louis 21st Sept.

Fort St. George, September 26th, 1815. *G. O. By Government.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieut. H. P. Hine of the 12th Native Regt. to be adjutant to the 1st Batt. of that Corps, or Wallajahbad Light Infantry, vice H. Reid, deceased.

Ensign A. Ross, of the corps of Engineers, to be assistant to the superintending Engineer in the ceded districts.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the 20th regt. N. I.

Ensign John Wright to be Lieut. vice. Fenoulhet, resigned; date of commission the 27th Sept. 1815.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD.

Secretary to Government.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, left Madras on Thursday evening last, for Hyderabad.—(*Nad. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 19.*)

Judicial Appointments.—Mr. P. Cherry, second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. G. Travers, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. G. Woodcock, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam.

Oct. 14, 1816.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col. T. Marriott, to command the field force assembling in the ceded districts.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Josiah Marshall, of the Native Infantry, to act as his Private Secretary, during the indisposition of Mr. Heydinger.

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. and Brevet Major T. F. De Havilland, to be Major, Lieut. J. M'Intosh, to be Captain, and Ensign A. Anderson, to be Lieut. in succession to Fotheringham, retired from Services; date of rank the 8th Oct. 1815.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign C. Hewetson, to be Lieut. vice Burnside, deceased; date of rank 9th October, 1815.

Capt. T. Douglas of the 5th, and R. Evans of the 11th Regt. of N. I., are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough respectively, for three years.

Oct. 20, 1815.—Authentic information having been received of the death of Capt. D. Forbes, of the Madras European Regt. at Banda, on the 18th April last; that officer's name is struck off the list of the army from that date.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Madras European Regiment.—Capt. Lieut. John F. Gibson, to be Capt. of a company; Lieut. W. C. Carberry, to be Capt. Lieut., and Ensign Alex. Cloig, to be Lieut. in succession to D. Forbes, deceased; date of commissions, 19th April 1815.—*Madras Govt. Gaz. Oct. 26.*

On Wednesday morning, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, took his departure from the Presidency under the usual salute. The General will be accompanied in a military tour by the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of the Madras army.

The change of the monsoon has taken place with great mildness. A considerable fall of rain had already relieved the dearth which has been so generally experienced for some time past, and the indications are favourable for a further supply. The wind has blown from the northward principally during the week, but hitherto with very little violence.—*Madras Courier, Oct. 24.*

PENANG.

Arrived the Antelope, Captain Hall, from Batavia. We are concerned to hear by this arrival of the total loss of the brig Athena, Captain Daniels, bound from Rangoon to Bengal on the 26th of July last, on a reef of rocks apparently not well known, near the island of Preparis. As the circumstances of this unfortunate event may convey some useful

information to our nautical readers, we shall communicate them in the words of Captain Daniels, who landed from the James Drummond at Malacca, and proceeded a passenger on board the Antelope, to Bengal:—"At noon the 26th July, the Rangoon Pilot left the brig Elephant, bearing N.N.W. worked with S.W. winds; the 9th August we passed Narcordam; at sun-set on the 9th, Narcordam bore S.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. steering W.N.W. wind S.W. During the night, wind veered to the west, tacked and stood five hours to the southward: on the 10th, steering W.N.W. wind S.W. dark and squally weather.—No observation—suppose after making every allowance, the Prearis to bear North 35 miles. During the night, frequent squalls, with dark cloudy weather. About a quarter past three, A.M. the man at the lee gangway gave the alarm of seeing breakers close under our lee. Put the helm down, but owing to the head sea, the brig would not stay. We were then so close to the rocks, that it would have been useless to attempt veering, and in about five minutes, the long boat was staved and washed overboard; the jolly boat stove in lowering down; all hands remained by the vessel until day-light, when finding the brig going to pieces fast, and the sea breaking with great fury, all hands left the vessel and went on the rock; in an hour afterwards, the vessel went completely to pieces. From the heavy breakers it was impossible to save any thing from the wreck. At sunrise found ourselves on a small sandy island, about twelve miles distance from Prearis, and on which we had been driven by very strong N.E. currents. On the 10th August, eighteen Lascars made two rafts with their own wish, and without our advice; at noon left the island. 13th of Augt. the remainder of the crew were taken off from the island by the boats of the ship, James Drummond, Captain Balston. The people received on board the James Drummond, were Captain Daniels, his first officer, Mr. White, two American passengers, and fourteen of the crew. Captain Balston and his officers, in a certificate which we have seen, describes the reef as "extending to the southward at least twenty miles in detached patches—many parts dry at low water." Adding "its not being laid down correct in any chart on board the James Drummond."

JAVA.

An alarming conspiracy has been discovered at Java, which had for its object the destruction of the European officers, and the independence of the native authorities. The Emperor's brother, who stood deeply implicated, has been delivered over to the government, and all is

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again quiet. It is, however, understood, that the cause of discontent arises from the anticipation of the island being transferred to the Dutch, a measure viewed by all classes of the natives with great disgust; and although the spirit of insubordination is at present quelled, so long as the cause remains, we fear the permanent peace of the island can scarcely be reckoned on. The centre of the conspiracy, it appears, was with the light infantry volunteer battalion, stationed at the native courts in the island who had been in intrigue with the court of Solo. Our advices are dated the 9th of January, 1816.

It happily appears that the obstacles which presented themselves against the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the Eastern Islands are gradually giving way, through the indefatigable exertions of Governor Raffles.

ST. HELENA.

May 14th.—The Ceylon, *armée en flûte*, Captain A. P. Hamilton, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday night from St. Helena. She sailed on the 22d of April with Captain Roberts (late Flag Lieutenant to Sir G. Cockburn), and a complement of officers and men suited to a sloop of war, to take the command of the island of Ascension. She conveyed also stores, guns, ammunition and provisions thither.

Official Estimate of the probable annual expence of the island of St. Helena, during the period of its continuing to be the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte, and his suite:—

Total charge,	£117,855 15 4
Deduct average annual expence of the garrison of St. Helena, previous to its becoming the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte ..	80,384 0 0

£37,471 15 4

The whole expence of the squadron on the station is £131,275 9s. per ann.; the expence of that part which would, if there were no St. Helena squadron, be restored to the Indian station, and employed in performing the ordinary duties of the Cape of Good Hope station, including the Mauritius, &c. is £76,712 13s. 1d. which being deducted from the first sum, leaves £54,562 15s. 11d. as the expence of the St. Helena squadron.

The following are copies of two Proclamations issued by the government of St. Helena, from which it appears that additional precautions have been thought necessary, particularly during the night, to prevent the passing and repassing of any one whatsoever in any part of the island, excepting the immediate precincts of the town. We are assured that the great ob-

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ject of custody (Napoleon Buonaparte,) is growing less and less satisfied with his situation, and, except to a very confined circle, seldom shows his fallen self, and is almost invariably out of humour. We have seen letters from the island, dated in March last; but their contents do not contain much interest.

PROCLAMATION.

Island of St. Helena, 17th Oct. 1815.

Whereas during the detention at St. Helena of General Napoleon Buonaparte and the French persons attending him, it appears essentially necessary to adopt some additional precautions on the island, and particularly by night—This is therefore to give notice to all the inhabitants and other persons of every description, that after this date no body whatsoever will be permitted to pass in any part of the island (excepting within the immediate precincts of the town,) between the hour of nine at night and day-light in the morning, without having the parole for the night; the sentries and patrols having orders thenceforth, to secure and hold as prisoners until morning, all persons they may find between the said periods not possessing the parole, and the officers of the different guards, &c. are to cause all persons so taken up to be sent, prior to being released next morning, to the governor, with a statement of the particular circumstances under which they were apprehended, that he may, if he judge necessary, make such further investigation into the case, or take such further steps respecting it, as to him may appear advisable.

It is distinctly to be understood by the inhabitants, that this ordinance is in no respect intended to interfere with the customary intercourse of hospitality, and that every proper facility will be given to any respectable inhabitant who may intend to return home at a later hour than nine o'clock, by application to the field-officer of the day on the preceding morning.

Patrols from all the outposts are to be sent at uncertain hours of the night to be determined by the field-officer of the day for the purpose of enforcing this regulation.

By order of the Governor and Council.

(Signed) T. H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

November 9th, 1815.—A case having occurred in which two of the Company's Civil Servants have set the example of neglecting the measures prescribed by the Proclamation dated the 17th October, for persons traversing the country after nine o'clock at night, and having passed the sentry after being challenged, but as they affirm, without having heard the

same, the Governor and Council deeming it their indispensable duty to enforce in an effectual manner all the provisions of the said Proclamation, do hereby give distinct and public notice, that any European person not military, of whatever rank or condition, who, after this public notification, shall attempt in any manner to evade the provisions of the said Proclamation, and more especially who, after being challenged by a sentry, shall attempt to escape, or shall not immediately stop and conform to the orders such sentry may have received, shall, in addition to such other punishment as the case may require, be embarked within twenty-four hours after conviction, and be sent away from the island. In all such cases of attempted escape by a person not military, it will be required as collateral evidence of the fact before the acting magistrate, that the sentinel shall have fired at the fugitive, and the commandant of the troops has been requested to issue such orders as he may deem necessary for giving effect to this provision.

By order &c.

(Signed) T. H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths announced in the latest Publications.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 3d July, the lady of Capt. Raneland, of his Majesty's 56th foot, of a son.
At Madras, on the 9th July, the lady of Edward Moorat, Esq. of a son and heir.
At Jaulna, on the 12th July, the lady of Major Falton, of the 4th Bombay N. I. of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 25th July, the lady of Capt. Outlaw, of the 3d Madras Nat. Cav. of a son.
At Cannanore, on the 5th August, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Budd, Fort Adjutant at that station, of a son.
At Bellary, on the 8th August, the lady of Lieut. Smith, of the 1st batt. Pioneers, of a daughter.
On the 8th August, the lady of Wm. Simpson, Esq. of a daughter.
At Trichinopoly, on the 9th Aug. Mrs. Luttrell, of a daughter.
At Bangalore, on the 11th Aug. the lady of Capt. Wilson, Barrack-master of that station, of a son.
At Bangalore, on the 18th Aug. the lady of Lieut. Col. Welsh, of a daughter.
At Agra, on the 18th Aug. the lady of Lieut. Col. D. M'Leod, of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 19th Aug. the lady of Capt. Trewhman, of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 19th Aug. the lady of Wm. M'Taggart, Esq. of a daughter.
At Barrackpore, on the 20th Aug. the lady of Lieut. Col. Muller, lately deceased, of a son.
At Madras, on the 25th Aug. the lady of Major Vans Agner, of a daughter.
At Chawleah, in the district of Jessore, on the 25th Aug. the lady of J. G. Verploegh, Esq. of a son and heir.
At Hagarapore, on the 27th Aug. the lady of J. A. Deverell, Esq. of a daughter.
On the 30th Aug. the lady of Robt. Howard, Esq. of a daughter.
Same day, Mr. T. Thomas, of a son.
At his Quarters in Fort William, Sept. 8, the lady of Lieut. Andrew Harvey, of the 3d batt. 4th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
On the 8th Sept. the lady of J. C. Burton, Esq. of a son.

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On the 8th Sept. Mrs. J. Cashman, of a son.
At Cuttack, on the 11th Sept. the lady of George Skipton, Esq. of the Medical service, of a son.
At Cawnpore, on the 11th Sept. the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Paton, of a son.
The wife of Mr. Lowrie, carver and gilder, of a son.
On the 19th Sept. Mrs. Frances Chopin, of a son.
On the 23d Sept. Mrs. C. Gomes, of a daughter.
At Java, June 19, the lady of Capt. Fullock, civil paymaster, of a son.
At Padang, June 28, the lady of Major Porteous, 20th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
At Madras, Sept. 8, Mrs. J. Tisbury, of a still-born child.
At Loodianah, Sept. 13, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Kvan, 2d regt. of Cavalry, of a son.
At Vizagapatam, Sept. 14, the lady of J. Smith, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.
Sept. 18, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. A. Smith, of the Pilot service, of a son.
At Benares, Sept. 19, the lady of Lieut. James Read, 12th regt. Nat. Inf. of a son.
Sept. 26, Mrs. Lish, of a daughter.
At the Gardens, the lady of W. Egerton, Esq. of a son.
At Chowringhee, the lady of J. W. Sherez, Esq. of a daughter.
At Chowringhee, Sept. 27, the lady of H. Shakespear, Esq. of a son.
Sept. 28, Mrs. J. Castello, of a son.
At Madras, at Punesvaankum, the lady of Doctor Heyne, of a son.
At Merat, Sept. 29, the lady of Major Jas. Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary-general, of a daughter.
At Chowringhee, Mrs. Alex. Dozee, of a daughter.
At Madras, Oct. 1, the lady of Geo. Moore, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, of a son.
At Bombay, the lady of W. Mackenzie, Esq. of the Right Hon. the Governor's body guard, of a son.
Mrs. Jos. Greenway, of a daughter.
At Nattore, Mrs. A. Martyr, of a son.
At Garden reach, Oct. 3, the lady of Gen. Stafford, of a daughter.
At Dinapore, Oct. 4, Mrs. L. Wise, of a son and heir.
The lady of Lieut. J. Oakes, 4th regt. Nat. Inf. of twin-boys.
Oct. 5, Mrs. R. Gomes, of a son.
Oct. 6, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq. of a son.
At his house in Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Roberts, Officiating Sub-assistant Commissary-general, of a daughter.
Mrs. R. Pilcher, of a son.
The lady of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. of a son.
At Pondicherry, the lady of A. de Lasselle, Esq. of a daughter.
Oct. 7, the lady of Capt. Jos. Leigh, of a daughter.
At Poonah, the lady of Major W. J. Eldridge, of the Bombay European regt. of a son.
Mrs. G. Bryant, of a son.
Mrs. S. Herman, of a daughter.
Oct. 14, the lady of Lieut. Isacke, of the Madras Establishment, of a daughter.
The lady of Jas. Cobrim, Esq. of a son.
Mrs. Daniel Robertson, of a daughter.
At Pyah, Oct. 17, the lady of G. Playfair, Esq. civil surgeon, of a still-born child.
At Allahabad, Oct. 18, the lady of W. Jened, Esq. collector, of a daughter.
Oct. 21, the lady of Capt. M. F. Weatherall, of a son.
Mrs. F. W. Summers, of a daughter.
At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Robt. Arding Thomas, 24th Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
The lady of A. H. Bleckynnden, Esq. of a son.
Oct. 25, the lady of C. M. Ricketts, Esq. of a daughter.
At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson, of a daughter.
Oct. 27, Mrs. P. Willson, of a son.
Oct. 28, Mrs. W. H. Twentymann, of a son.
Late, at Purneah, Mrs. E. Johnson, of a son.
At the Government House, Bencoolen, on the 14th Aug. the lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of a son.
At Serow, the lady of Capt. Lodiwick, of a daughter.
At Cochín, Oct. 9, the lady of Lieut. and Adjut. J. P. M'Cormick, of the 9th Madras Nat. Inf. of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Ireland Jones, Assistant Commissary General, of a son.
At Bareilly, Aug. 12, Mrs. J. Lemaistre, of a son.
At Berhampore, Aug. 15, the lady of Lieut. White, Adjut. of the Moorsheadabad Provincial batt. of a daughter.
At Cuttack, Aug. 20, the lady of Edw. Impey, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.
The lady of Jas. Dunbar, Esq. of a son.
Mrs. Currie, of a son.
Aug. 21, Mrs. John Wood, jun. of a son.
At Chuprah, Aug. 24, the lady of Jas. Wemyss, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.
At Bhagulpore, Aug. 25, the lady of W. Cowell, Esq. of a son.
At Bombay, the lady of John Stewart, Esq. of a daughter.
Aug. 27, Mrs. T. Wilson, of a son.
At Purneah, Aug. 29, Mrs. D. Craven, of a son.
At Futtyghur, the lady of Major C. S. Tagan, of a son.
Aug. 30, Mrs. Llewelyn, of a son.
At Bombay, Aug. 30, the lady of J. Easton, Esq. surgeon of H. M. 47th regt. of a son.
At Chittagong, Aug. 31, the lady of Capt. Edm. Medlycott, of a son.
At Mozufferpore, Nov. 2, the lady of W. Lamber, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.
Mrs. G. J. Esaw, of a daughter.
Nov. 3, Mrs. Sevestre, of a son.
At Agra, Nov. 5, the lady of Capt. P. Phipps, 15th Nat. Inf. and barrack-master at the stations of Agra and Muttra, of a daughter.
Nov. 7, the lady of Thos. Asken, Esq. of a son.
At Chowringhee, Nov. 6, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wexelien, Commissary-general, of a son.
At Chinsurah, the lady of Geo. Herklots, Esq. of a daughter.
Nov. 8, the lady of Lieut. J. Garstin, H. M. 66th regt. of a daughter.
Nov. 10, the lady of Capt. Gen. Herbert Gall, 8th regt. Nat. Cav. commanding the body guard, of a son.
The lady of Capt. Jos. Hodges, of a daughter.
Nov. 14, the lady of J. Brereton Birch, one of the magistrates for the town of Calcutta, of a son.
Nov. 16, at the Botanical Garden, the lady of N. Wallick, Esq. of a son.
At her father's house in Chowringhee, the lady of Cornet Henry Foster, of Skinner's Horse, of a son.
The lady of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, of a daughter.
Nov. 17, Mrs. De Silva, of a son.
At the Presidency, Nov. 18, Mrs. G. Railey, of a daughter.
Nov. 20, Mrs. R. P. Crow, of a daughter.
Nov. 21, Mrs. Jas. Mudge, of a son.
In Fort William, Nov. 23, the lady of Colonel M'Mahon, Adjut.-gen. of a daughter.
The lady of Arthur Hogue, Esq. of a son.
Late, the lady of Edw. Stretzell, Esq. Advocate General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Padang, on the West coast of Sumatra, June 7, Mr. W. Ayton, of the country service, to Miss Adriana Maria Intveld, daughter of Mr. Intveld, merchant at that place.
July 30, by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, Quarter-master Sergeant Hughes, 12th regt. Nat. Inf. to Catharine, daughter of Corporal Walsh, late of H. M. 8th regt. Light Diag.
At Bellary, July 31, by the Rev. T. Wetherherd, Lieut. St. Lawrence Webb, H. M. 66th regt. to Eliza, daughter of the late John Culloden, Esq. formerly of Dublin.
At Bangalore, Aug. 7, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Capt. Crewe, Major of Brigade to the Mysore division, to Miss Pearce.
At Madras, Aug. 14, (by special permission), at the house of the Hon. Sir Francis Ma. naghten, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, senior chaplain, Chas. Orway Mayne, Esq. Captain of the Hon. Company's ship *Atlas*, to Emma, daughter of the late H. Taylor, Esq. of the Madras civil service.
At Cawnpore, Aug. 19, C. Bellamy, Esq. Assistant-surgeon, to Miss L. Gordon, niece to Rd. Davis, Esq. surgeon of the 3th regt. Nat. Inf.
At Bangalore, Aug. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Capt. Robt. Podmore, 2d batt. 10th regt. to Miss Denton.
Sept. 1, Mr. James Bowling, to Miss Mary Ann Evans.

At the Cathedral, Sept. 5, by the Rev. Doctor Ward, Capt. Wm. Geo. Cabon, to Miss Eliza Rotton.

Sept. 11, Mr. S. Watteil, to Mrs. Maria Hall, widow of the late Mr. E. Hall, of Benares.

Sept. 14, by the Rev. D. Ward, Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Ann Stevenson.

At the Cathedral Church, Sept. 20, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Mr. John Bartlett, Shipwright, to Miss Harriet Andrews.

At the Cathedral, Sept. 21, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Mr. G. B. Croxther, of the Hon. Company's marine, to Miss Mary Caterer.

At Sydney, July 1, at the parish church of St. Philip, Capt. T. Miller, 45th foot, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Moore, Esq. of London, solicitor.

At Muttra, Aug. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Lieut. A. Duhin, 7th Nat. Cav. to Miss Mary Anne Hickman, daughter of Lieut. Col. Hickman, commanding the 1st batt. 1st regt. N. I.

At Negapatam, Aug. 17, by the Rev. Dr. Crammer, Mr. E. W. Peimann, to Miss M. C. Sober, daughter of the late Capt. Sober, formerly commanding that station.

At Madras, Sept. 3, at St. George's Choultry plain, by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Lieut. Sir J. Gordon, Bart. H. M. 92d Light Drag. to Miss Margaret Erskine Campbell.

At the same place, by the Rev. Mr. Keating, Mr. John Kickwick, Farrier Major of the 6th Madras Light Cav. to Miss Jane Morris, daughter of Mr. Conductor Morris.

At Bombay, Sept. 3, Lieut. J. Brackenbury, of H. M. 17th Light Drag. to Mrs. Wrixon, niece of Major-gen. Hove, commanding the forces on this establishment.

Sept. 6, at the same place, W. Aiken, Esq. Assistant-surgeon, to Miss Anne Kason, daughter of Robt. Kitson, Esq. of the civil service.

Sept. 13, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Jas. Ward, D. D. Senior Presidency chaplain on this establishment, Mr. Jas. Edwards, Proprietor of the Durrumtollah Repository, to Miss Anne Williams, of the Island of St. Helena.

At Pondicherry, Sept. 14, Eugene Bonefoy, Esq. to Miss Anne Virginia Laforgue.

Sept. 20, at the Cathedral Church, by the Rev. J. J. Thomason, Lieut. Francis Irvine, 11th Nat. Inf. to Miss Frances Sophia Hartington, daughter of J. W. Hartington, Esq.

Oct. 3, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. H. Glaztrove, to Miss Mary Anne Hinks.

Oct. 6, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. T. J. Shaw, to Miss Anne Robinson, daughter of the late T. Robinson, Esq. Deputy Commissary of Ordnance on the Bengal establishment, and Military Storekeeper at Prince of Wales' Island.

At Diggah, near Dinapore, by the Rev. J. P. Nugent, Mr. S. Marshall, to Miss Harriet Smith.

Oct. 7, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jos. Miller, to Mrs. M. E. Hopwood.

At Agra, Oct. 8, Lieut. J. Cave Brown, 1st batt. 92d regt. to Miss Anne Raban, daughter of the late T. Raban, Esq. of Calcutta.

Oct. 11, at the house of Gordon Forbes, Esq. by the Rev. — Thomason, R. T. W. Betts, to Miss A. A. Henklot, daughter of G. Henklot, Esq.

Oct. 17, at St. John's Cathedral, by the venerable the Archdeacon, Edmund Molony, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Miss Creighton.

Oct. 22, by the Rev. Father, Luis Da Santa Rita, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta, Mr. J. S. Jebb, to Miss F. Deshlanes.

Oct. 25, S. P. Bagram, Esq. to Mrs. Sophia Nicholas Malchus.

Lately, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Jas. Atkinson, Esq. of the medical service, to Miss Jane Bathie.

At Dinapore, in Aug. last, Dau. Harding, Esq. of the medical service, to Mrs. Leslie, relict of the late Dr. W. Leslie, of Prince of Wales' Island.

Lately, at the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Wm. Steele, of H. M. 73d regt. to Miss Genevieve Berthelot, daughter of the late Mons. Pierre Berthelot, and late Commissary to the French troops, Isle of France.

Lately, at Madras, at St. Mary's church, Mr. Jos. Leslie, to Miss Margaret Jones.

Lately, at Cannopore, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Capt. A. Beck, of H. M. 67th foot, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robt. Grant, Esq.

At Bangalore, Oct. 3, by the Rev. W. Thomas,

Lieut. W. E. Fitzgerald, 1st batt. 19th regt. to Mrs. Zulime Magdougall.

At Backergunge, Oct. 21, M. Michael Carr Hammond, to Miss Mary Wilson.

At Dinapore, Oct. 22, Lieut. Arch. Dickson, 30th Nat. Inf. to Miss Bedell, daughter of Col. Bedell, 4th Nat. Inf.

At Madras, Oct. 25, at St. George's church, by the Rev. M. Vaughan, H. Warner Kensington, Esq. of the Madras civil service, to Frances Adams, daughter of Peter Byrd, Esq.

At Benares, Oct. 26, by the Rev. Mr. Brodie, Mr. Edw. Evans, to Miss Charlotte Kemball, daughter of Mr. R. Kemball, Conductor of Ordnance.

At St. Thomas's mount, by the Rev. U. Ball, Jas. Wyse, Esq. surgeon of the Madras horse artillery, to Miss Jobson.

Oct. 30, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. M. Sheppard, Capt. John B-an, commanding Hon. Company's hired ship Phoenix, to Miss Selina Maria Ripley.

Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, senior chaplain, Mr. Hiram Williams, of the Hon. Company's marine, to Miss Amelia Freed.

At St. John's Cathedral, Nov. 7, Mr. J. U. Sheriff, to Miss E. Rothman.

Nov. 15, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Adam Ogilvie, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Letitia Keys Spence.

Nov. 18, Mr. Morris Baretto, to Mrs. Rose Goncalves, widow of the late Mr. Jos. Goncalves, of Howrah.

Nov. 20, by the Rev. M. Sheppard, Capt. E. G. Smith, of H. M. 84th foot, to Miss Mary Stritton.

Lately, at Vizagapatam, Geo. Paske, Esq. of the Madras civil service, and judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Vizagapatam, to Miss Jane Miller, of the county of Cork.

DEATHS.

At Java, July 9, Mr. Mullins, chief officer of the ship *Governor Raffles*.

At Chicacole, July 11, Ensign Chas. Hakewill, 2d batt. 2d regt. Madras Nat. Inf.—At the same place, July 18, Lieut. J. W. Brodie, 2d batt. 2d regt. Madras Nat. Inf. These young men fell victims to fever contracted while on service in the Goomsur country; and are most sincerely and justly lamented by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

At Mauritius, July 14, Mrs. Catherine Arnad, wife of Mr. Chalmet.

At Bombay, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Lieut. H. Taylor, H. M. 65th regt. aged 27.

Aug. 11, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, I. de Abreu, Esq. aged 64, leaving numerous relations and friends to lament his loss.

At Madras, C. E. Stewart, Esq. purser of the Hon. Company's ship *Lowther Castle*.

At Meerut, Aug. 12, Capt. J. W. Edwards, 16th Nat. Inf. a very gallant and deserving officer, and most deeply and sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

At Ramnad, Mrs. Susannah Leonara Fieker, aged 28 years and 5 months.

Aug. 26, Mr. Geo. la Fontaine, aged 56; his remains were interred the following day in the cathedral church at Saint Thome.

Capt. Kuhler, of the country service.

At Keital, Bundicund, Aug. 27, after a short illness of seven days, Lieut. J. Lowson Byers, adjutant of 6th regt. Nat. Cav. most sincerely regretted by his brother officers, and all who had an opportunity of appreciating his numerous good qualities; he was a sincere friend, and a man of the most amiable disposition; in him the service has lost a zealous officer.

Aug. 29, Ensign Jas. Healey, H. M. 14th regt. much regretted by all who knew him.

At Setiarumpoor, Aug. 30, Capt. G. Blacker, 1st batt. 17th regt. Nat. Inf. an officer most sincerely and deeply regretted by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Aug. 31, the lady of the late Luis Barretto, Esq. Sept. 3, Mr. Jos. Moffat, designer and engraver.

Mr. Edward Broadbrook, cabinet-maker.

On his way to the Presidency, Walter Stewart, Esq. assistant-surgeon 1st batt. 5th regt. N. I.

As a professional man, he has left perhaps few equals, assuredly no superior in India; gay, affable and entertaining as a companion; firm

and unalterable as a friend, he was at once the delight and ornament of the corps to which he has so long been attached.—The memory of his many virtues will long and fondly be cherished by his acquaintances, while his untimely departure will ever be deplored by his numerous friends.

At Barreilly, Sept. 4, Lieut. Jas. Curron, formerly of the 2d batt. 27th regt. Nat. Inf.—He was on his progress from Kemaon to Benares, to join 2d batt. 29th regt. to which he was removed; he arrived in high health and vigour, and was unexpectedly and suddenly carried off by a fever caused by exposure to the sun—his premature death is a sorely and justly regretted by his brother officers.

At his quarters in Fort William, the infant daughter of Lieut. Andrew Harvey, 4th Nat. Inf. aged two days.

Sept. 5, at the house of Mr. Jas. Tulloh, on the circular road, Entally, after a short but severe illness of only three days, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. J. Darline Forrester, aged 23 years—a young man whose innate disposition, rigid principles, and suavity of manners, combined with frankness and integrity of heart, rendered him a worthy member of society, an inestimable friend to the few who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, by whom his untimely death is most deservedly and sincerely regretted, and his memory will never be forgotten.

Sept. 10, H. Pitts Forster, Esq. of Hon. Company's civil service, aged 54 years.

Sept. 11, The infant son of Mr. Wm. Stacy, assistant in the military department.

Sept. 13, Richmond Thackeray, Esq. of Hon. Company's civil service, aged 33 years.

Mr. Charles White, of the firm of Hayward and Co.

At Cannopore, Sept. 14, Marcia-alice, daughter of Major Lamb, commanding the 2d grenadier batt. aged 16 months and 17 days.

At Berhampore, Sept. 15, after a painful and lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Jas. Smart, conductor of Ordnance, aged 55 years, 30 years of which he spent in the Hon. Company's service.

—A man whose innate disposition, sound principles, and integrity of heart, entitled him to the esteem of an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom, and a deserving wife, and seven helpless children, his death will be long deplored.

Of a malignant fever, Thos. Holmes Ceal, Esq. aged 31—a young man whose many amiable and social virtues endeared him to a large circle of friends, who will never cease to deplore his loss.

Sept. 16, Isabella, the infant daughter of G. S. Huttman, Esq. aged 2 years and 10 months.

Sept. 17, Master Wm. Mendes, aged 10 years.

At Loodinnah, May 24, the infant son of Lieut. Kram, 2d Nat. Inf. aged 10 months and 16 days.

At Madras, Aug. 13, Master Thos. Tisbury.

In Sept. Master J. H. Feetenby, son of the late Mr. Jas. Feetenby, aged 8 years.

At Barreilly, on his way from Almorah to Futtyghur, of a violent fever, after a few days illness, Lieut. J. W. Taylor, 2d batt. 13th regt. N. I.

Sept. 9, after a long and painful indisposition, Mrs. Ann M'Carthy the lady of Capt. J. M'Carthy, of the country service, aged 34 years and 5 months.

At Futtyghur, Capt. W. Reynolds, 6th Nat. Inf. and civil architect in the Western provinces.

At Bombay, Sept. 15, aged 13 years, after a short illness, Miss Eliza Martha Stewart, daughter of Dr. Stewart.

At Serampore, Robt. Arthur, son of Mr. George Gibson, aged 4 years and 7 months.

At Cannopore, Sept. 19, Lieut. Alex. Clark, of H. M. 67th foot.

At the same station, Sept. 20, the lady of J. Ruxton, Esq. surgeon H. M. 24th Light Drag.

At Allahabad, on his way to the Presidency, R. Turner, Esq. judge and magistrate of Agra.

Sept. 23, Capt. Wm. Berkley, late commander of the ship Radnom, aged 32 years.

At Delhi, Sept. 29, Mr. Robt. Atkinson, conductor of ordnance, aged 48 years.

In Fort William, Sept. 30, Major Jos. Hain, 8th regt. Nat. Inf.

Oct. 2, Sam. Sylvester, Esq. assistant-surgeon on the Bombay establishment.

At Poorahally, Oct. 4, after a short illness, Mr. Robert Patten.

Oct. 9, Robt. Graham, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service.

Mr. Rd. Smith, late of Cannopore.

At Bankipore, Lieut. P. M. Grant, of the Champaran light infantry, a d-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Need, commanding the division.

Oct. 10, Mrs. Frances Tomkyns, the wife of Mr. Wm. Tomkyns, assistant in the Accountant Board of Revenue.

Oct. 11, Miss Mary Taylor, aged 15 years.

Wm. Hollings, Esq. merchant and agent, aged 46 years.

On board his budgerow, A. Duncan, Esq. superintendent of the Hon. Company's iron factory at Beegpore.

At Bhoglopoore, Oct. 12, Mr. Robt. Anderson, indigo-planter.

Oct. 16, Mr. J. Watson, of the country service.

At Penambore, Capt. Sir J. Simons, 1st batt. 11th Nat. Inf.

The infant son of Capt. M. J. Weatherall.

At Java, Oct. 22, Johannes Wynbergco, undertaker.

At Chaudennagore, Oct. 23, Mr. Michel Le Blond, many years an assistant to Andrew Keiso, Esq.

Oct. 24, from the effects of child-birth, aged 34 years, the lady of M. J. Weatherall, Esq.

At Chinsurah, Oct. 26, Harriet, the daughter of Benj. Saunders, Esq. attorney at law of the supreme court at Calcutta, aged 10 years, 4 months, and 17 days.

Oct. 28, after a lingering decline, Mrs. H. Burke, surgeon several years in H. M. navy, but lately of the private ship Union now in this port.

Oct. 29, Mrs. Ann Summers, aged 30 years, 6 months, and 22 days, sincerely regretted by all her friends and relations.

Lately, in Kattywar, Capt. Edw. Jones, 1st batt. 8th regt.

Lately, Brevet Major Hutchins, H. M. 6th regt.

Lately, Lieut. Hutchinson, Artillery.

Lately, at Bombay, Edw. Coleman, Esq. veterinary surgeon H. M. 17th dragoons.

Lately, at Surat, W. Chas. Aubrobus, the infant son of Major Havnes, H. M. 47th regt.

Lately, at Java, Wm. Robinson, Esq. sub-treasurer and collector of customs at Batavia, he died after an illness of a few days, and was interred in the burial ground at Batavia.

Lately, at Bangalore, Lieut. and Adjut. Reid, 13th or Wallajahabad light infantry.

Lately, at Serampore, on his way to the Presidency, Capt. H. Wood, H. M. 12th foot.

Lately, at Moorsheadabad, Mr. G. P. Salner, musician, late of Calcutta.

Lately, at Serampore, Mr. J. Prynse.

Lately, at the Isle of France, aged 77, P. Grant, Esq. commander of Hon. Company's ship *Streatham*.

At Goruckpore, Nov. 1, J. W. Grant, late collector of that district.

Nov. 2, Mr. Francis Arson, armourer, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

At Berhampore, Nov. 7, the infant daughter of Lieut. White, adjutant of the Moorsheadabad Provincial batt. aged 23 days.

In Fort William, Lieut. and Adjut. Francis Eager H. M. 73d regt.

Nov. 10, Mrs. Cecelia Llewellyn, aged 32.

Mrs. Mary Archer, aged 35.

Nov. 15, Mr. J. Morris, aged 25 years and 8 months.

At Chinsurah, Nov. 20, Caroline, the third daughter of Benj. Saunders, Esq. aged 5 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

On board the Hon. Company's ship *Carnatic*, at the New Anchorage, Nov. 22, Capt. C. Forbes Stewart, 24th regt. Nat. Inf.

The infant son of Mr. Lewis Delanougerede, of Gylagore, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Lately, at Madras, the infant son of the Hon. Sir John Newbolt.

Lately, at Ganjam, Mr. Roger Hodgkinson, formerly of the Madras military establishment.

Lately, at his quarters in Fort William, Lieut. Gelson, 99th regt.

Lately, John Nath. Sealy, Esq. of the civil service.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

The Rev. Henry Walter, M. A. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. Bewick Bridge, one of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the Company's College at Hertford. The other Candidates were Mr. A. Anderson, the senior classical and mathematical master at the Company's Military Seminary; Charles Babbage, Esq. Mr. Samuel H. Christie, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of the Mathematical Masters at the Royal Military Academy; Mr. George Peacock, B. A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The testimonials in favour of each of the Candidates, were of the most respectable description. Among others delivered in by Mr. Walter, were those of the Bishops of Ely, and Lincoln, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, &c. &c. &c.

The report taken notice of at page 523 of the Asiatic Journal, concerning a pretended state of insubordination of the College, is destitute of any foundation whatever. The College is in a state of the most perfect order. The late Mathematical Professor retired solely on account of ill health.

H. H. Wilson, Esq. the Author of the elegant translation of the *Mégha Dûta*, has lately received the most substantial marks of the sense in which the Court of Directors hold his merits, by the restoration of certain allowances, to which, from some misconception, he was not considered entitled.

The same gentleman has resigned the honourable post of Secretary to the Asiatic Society, and is succeeded by Captain Weston.

The Rev. Frederick Spring, B. A., Rev. E. M. I. Jackson, B. A., Rev. John Rawlins, B. A. have been appointed Chaplains. The Rev. Charles Simpson, a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has retired from the service.

Mr. W. O'Neil, surgeon on the Bengal establishment, is appointed to succeed Mr. Mc. Kinnon as superintending surgeon to the establishment at Prince of Wales's Island on the coming away of Mr. Mc. Kinnon.

The Rev. Wm. Palmer, Charles Church, Wm. Malkin, and J. Robinson have been appointed Chaplains in the Company's service.

Mr. Kenneth Murchison is appointed sub-treasurer at Prince of Wales's Island in the room of Mr. James Couseus, now under suspension, as stated in our last Number, page 524.

Advices from Lord Amherst, dated on board the *Alcester*, 18th February, have been received at the East-India House.—All was well.

Captain Thomas Thatcher, of the Bombay Military Establishment, has come home under sentence of dismissal from the service by a court martial, for challenging his superior officer.

The Rev. Walter Rees M. Williams has been appointed a chaplain.

Letters to and from China are exempt from the ship-postage; consequently, all letters for China should be put in at the India House.

Major-General Alexander Dyce, of the Madras establishment, has been appointed a general officer on the Staff in the room of Major-General Aldwell Taylor.

In acknowledgment of the friendly services of the Nabob Vizier, in many instances experienced, the Court have presented his Highness with two valuable chargers which have been selected from the Company's stud, and forwarded to India by the *Astell*, last month.

Mr. P. Clegharn is permitted to proceed to Bengal to practice as a Barrister in the Supreme Court.

A late regulation of the Court in regard to cadets being detained in this country for the purpose of proceeding on the trigonometrical survey, or any other public service, allows the time so employed, to be reckoned as service in India.

Mr. Angelo, Jun. has been appointed to teach the new broad-sword exercise at the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

Mr. O. Woodhouse, a Barrister in the Recorder's Court at Bombay, has been appointed to succeed Hugh George Macklin, Esq. as Advocate General in the event of the coming away of the latter.

Captain Thomas Hall of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, has been permitted to return to his duty at that Presidency; the Court of Directors have recommended, in consequence of his severe sufferings, that he be only employed in a manner the least likely to affect the impaired state of his health.

Captain William Arrow of the Bombay marines, has been appointed by the honourable Court of Directors, third assistant in the Master Attendant's Office at Calcutta, and to succeed to the office of Deputy and Master Attendant at that Presidency.

A serious affray has taken place in India between his Majesty's 87th foot and the division of the Hon. Company's European regiment. Such had been the jea-

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lousy and ill-will excited between the troops, that it was determined to separate them by sending away the 87th regiment from its station at Berhampore. The 11th of November was appointed for that purpose, when the evening before, many privates of that corps rushed out of their barracks, armed with naked bayonets, and a regular battle ensued between them and a part of the Hon. Company's European regiment. But for the timely and spirited interference of their respective officers, the consequences might have been fatal; as it was, before they could be parted, many men were severely, and some dangerously wounded. An inquiry has been instituted to ascertain the causes of this quarrel.

It is said that the above affair is unhappily not the only instance of refractory conduct of which our troops in India have been guilty. A letter from Bangalore states, that some very unpleasant disturbances had taken place in his Majesty's 84th regiment, and in consequence a court-martial had been instituted for the trial of eight of the ringleaders, who, it was apprehended, would be capitally punished.

The following extract of General Orders will throw some light on the subject:—

"*Bangalore, Oct. 28, 1815.*—The Commander in Chief having deemed it proper to abstain, pending the trials now carrying on, from giving publicity to the sentiments which have been excited in his breast by the disgraceful transactions in which the great body of men of the first battalion 84th regiment is implicated, his Excellency has, for similar reasons, determined to dispense with the presence of that corps attending any general parade antecedent to the period of making known the issue of the courts-martial which it has been his duty to order on the present unhappy occasion. His Majesty's 84th regiment will therefore remain formed in its own barrack-square during the general parade and guard mounting to-morrow. (Signed) T. CONWAY, Adjutant-general."

The Commander in Chief of Madras has set out for Seringapatam, for the purpose of examining that place, and of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to do away the same as a military station, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of its climate. His Majesty's 34th regiment, when it went there about a year since, was 1000 strong, but last month it could not muster 300 men on parade. The native troops are equally affected.

PEACE WITH NIPAL.

From the *London Gazette*, May 11, 1816.

India Board, Whitehall, May 9.—A dispatch, dated Calcutta, the 10th of Dec.

1815, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the East India House from General the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British territories in India:—

"The possibility that a ship, now about to sail, may reach England before our regular dispatches, would render it an improper omission, did I not offer you by her my congratulations on the close of the Gorkha war. The treaty, without modification of any of the articles which I thought myself bound to prescribe, has been signed by the Gorkha negotiators, and was yesterday ratified in Council."

It is understood that by the late treaty with Nipal, not only the province of Kemaon, but the greater part of all the territory between the Rapti and Gunduch, is ceded to Great Britain, as well as that part of the districts between the Gunduch and the Coosa, which has been occupied by the British forces. The fortress of Nagree is also put into our possession, and other important stipulations have been assented to by the government of Nipal.

The Goorkas cede to the British, in perpetuity, the whole of the country acquired by the British arms during the late campaign, and likewise the whole of the low lands known by the name of Terrae, situated to the westward of their frontier range of hills; a great portion of the latter territory to the Nabob Vizier; and the British government in India guarantees the pensions of several whose stipends are chargeable on his Highness's treasury, in return for the two crores of rupees subscribed by him to the government six per cent. loan of last year. This stroke of policy, say the letters, throws the burthen of the expense of the late war on our ally.

Extract of a letter from Futtý Ghur (Upper Province, Hindostan), June, 1814:

"I give you the earliest notice of what I think, a commercial opening, which may be beneficial. Our possession of Kamaoun, which we shall retain, and which cannot be wrested from us, gives us a free and commodious route (through the vast ridge of the Hemaleh mountains) into Tartary. All the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Pass are delighted at getting us close to them, the Goorkas having been very bad neighbours indeed. They have explained the trade which they carry on. From their statement it appears clear, that there will be an immense market for fine cloth of lively colours, coarse wash woollens and hardware. They have a good deal of money current among them, and they have valuable articles (musk, borax, gums, &c.)

for barter. In short, we believe that an extensive trade might be carried on with much profit in this new channel."

The Wellesley, of 74 guns, which was launched last year at Bombay, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Madras, Trincomalee, Pointe de Galle, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. Capt. Bayley, who was Flag-Captain to the late Sir G. Burton, came home in the command of her. She left Commodore R. O'Brien at Trincomalee, having his broad pendant in the Cornwallis, of 74 guns, Captain Sayer not having returned from China in the Leda.—The Alpheus, Revolutionnaire, Elk, and Volage, also continued in the China Seas. The naval depot of stores having been removed from Madras to Trincomalee, and Commissioner Puget having arrived there, that place had become the permanent port of naval rendezvous. The Wellesley left St. Helena on the 3d March; the Northumberland, Sir G. Cockburn, and Havannah, were lying there. Bonaparte was well.

It is stated that Sir Pultney Malcolm, who lately sailed in the Newcastle from Portsmouth, for St. Helena will not remain many months on the station; and that a permanent Commander-in-Chief there will not be appointed until after the return of Sir G. Cockburn.

Amount of Goods sold at the East-India Company's Sales, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1815.

Company's Goods.	
Teas	L4,669,932
Bengal Piece Goods	368,430
Coast and Surat Ditto	511,997
Nankeens	79,325
Raw and Organzine Silk	826,025
Pepper	50,770
Saltpetre	205,629
Spices	356,982
Drugs, Sugar, Cotton, &c.	800,738
	7,352,737

Private-Trade Goods.	
Teas	551,755
Piece Goods	185,022
Raw Silk	164,531
Nankeens	175,349
Saltpetre	90,918
Spices	30,614
Pepper	341,690
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	5,327,565
	4,607,152

Neutral Property and Prize Goods.	
Teas	6,165
Piece Goods	5,860
Spices	5,118
Pepper	28,651
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	57,389
	83,076
	L. 12,050,996

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

May 2.—A great concourse of persons were attracted on Thursday in consequence of the Royal Marriage. The crowd was particularly great from Charing-cross to the neighbourhood of Carlton House and the Queen's Palace. Her Majesty gave direction for bride cakes, which have been preparing for some time by Mr. Barker, her confectioner, to be sent on Thursday to all on the Royal establishments at the Queen's Palace, Windsor, her private establishments at Frogmore and at Kew Palace, amounting in the whole to near 500 persons. The open space opposite to Clarence House was more thronged with spectators than upon any former occasion.

Prince Leopold very frequently appeared at the balcony to gratify their curiosity, dressed in a blue coat and a star; he bowed and smiled very pleasantly at their rejoicings. At ten o'clock ten beautiful grey horses, the favourite colour of the Princess Charlotte, and which have been selected by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield for the Princess and Prince, stopped opposite to Clarence House on their way to Oatlands, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, for the use of the Prince and Princess during their short stay there. His Serene Highness came

out to view them, and appeared highly pleased with their appearance. At two, his Serene Highness went in a curricule to Carlton House, and paid a morning visit to his intended bride. He also rode round the exterior of Carlton House to view his new travelling carriage. His Serene Highness afterwards returned to Clarence House a little before half past three, when the crowd was so numerous, and the anxiety so great to see him, that the footman, in letting him out of the carriage, had nearly been pushed under it. A number of women and children were forced into Clarence House against their will, by the extreme pressure. In a few minutes after, his Serene Highness walked across to York House, when the crowd behaved extremely orderly, and at the request of a few attendants, formed a clear passage for him to pass through; they, however, loudly huzzaed him, and he bowed to the populace. His Serene Highness was formally introduced to the Duchess of York, by Robert Chester, Esq. the Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, attended by Sir Robert Gardner.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales, at 4 o'clock, went in a carriage to the Queen's Palace, and had the windows down to gratify the curiosity of the crowd in Pall-

Mall, but they were found to be so extremely numerous, that the coachman could not with safety drive through them, he therefore returned, and went through the Park. Her residence was again thronged with distinguished personages.

Prince Leopold had a select party to dinner, at half-past five, at Clarence House.

The Prince Regent had a party to dinner at Carlton House, consisting of the Duke of Clarence, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Exeter, the Right Hon. John M'Mahon, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Mr. Chancellor Leach, the Rev. Mr. Blomberg, Sir E. Nagle, &c.

The Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales dined with her Majesty at her Palace.—The Princess Charlotte dressed at the Queen's Palace.

A full Guard of Honour of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, preceded by the band of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, marched from the Parade in St. James's Park, into the Court-yard of Carlton House.

A party of life-guards marched into Pall-mall with Sir Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Birnie, the Bow-street magistrates, at the head of about fifty officers and constables; and had it not been for their joint and great exertions, it would have been impossible for the coaches to have drawn up, as the street, and those adjoining, were literally choked up with people. The hall of the Queen's palace was filled with ladies and gentlemen, elegantly dressed, most of them keeping their carriages, so that the Park had a similar appearance to a drawing-room, all being anxious to see the lovely Princess and the Royal Family pass upon this memorable occasion.

About half past seven, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester arrived at the Queen's palace, to join her Majesty and the Princesses. The Princess Charlotte came down the grand staircase a few minutes afterwards, conducted by the Princess Augusta on her right, and Col. Stephenson on her left, and proceeded to the entrance of the grand hall, where she was met by the Queen. The Queen, the Princess Charlotte, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, went in one carriage, and the Princesses Mary and Sophia of Gloucester followed in another. They were escorted by a party of life-guards. The crowd in the Park exceeded all description. The people cheered her loudly all the way to Carlton House, but the great order and decorum prevailed.

They entered Carlton House by the garden gate, where they were received by the Prince Regent. They arrived exactly at eight. Prince Leopold left Clarence House a little before half past eight. He was

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preceded by a carriage, in which were Lord James Murray, his lord in waiting, Baron Hardenbroke, his secretary, and Sir Robert Gardner, his equerry. The Prince was attended in his carriage by Baron Jult, the Saxon minister, and Mr. Chester, the assistant master of the ceremonies.

On his coming out to get into his carriage, he was assailed by a number of females, patting him on the back, and giving him good wishes. This delay gave a number of men an opportunity to take off the traces of the horses, in order to draw his carriage. They were prevailed upon to desist, but they did so a second time, and the Prince it is supposed would have indulged them in their desire, had not accidents been feared, and by the exertions of the sentinels the traces were put to the carriage again, and the carriage proceeded to Carlton House, amidst the loud huzzas of the populace. His Serene Highness arrived at Carlton House at half past eight, when the band struck up "God save the King," which they did also on the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Kent, &c.

The attendants were the same as on a full court. The yeomen of the guard, the royal footmen in their state liveries, and the pages in their splendid uniforms. Carlton House and the entrances were brilliantly illuminated.

The Royal Family, the Duke of Orleans, (and Mademoiselle d'Orléans, the Duke's sister), and Prince Leopold, were conducted to the royal closet. The royal attendants proceeded from the door of the closet to the great crimson room, where the marriage was solemnized, and which had been previously fitted up for the occasion with a temporary altar, covered with crimson velvet, the crimson velvet cushions from the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and also the prayer-book, &c.; the large mahogany candlesticks from Whitehall Chapel, Mr. Howse, the serjeant of the Chapel Royal, attended with his verge.

The Prince Regent's family, including all his attendants, and those of the younger branches of the Royal Family, were conducted into the three rooms next to the throne-room. The Queen's family, including attendants, were conducted into the west anti-room, together with Lady John Thynne and Lady Emily Murray.

The whole of the foreign ambassadors and ministers were specially invited by P. Chester, Esq. the assistant master of the ceremonies, according to usage and etiquette, to be witnesses to the solemnization of the nuptials, to enable them to report the same to their different courts; their ladies were also invited. They all proceeded to the great crimson

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room. At the time appointed for her Majesty to leave the closet, her full attendants were conducted across the grand hall, and also the full attendants upon the Prince Regent's establishment, except those in waiting upon the Queen and Prince Regent. The Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold remained in the closet. After, the procession moved through the suit of rooms towards the altar.

The whole being assembled, and the ceremony being ready to be proceeded on, the Lord Chamberlain (Marquis of Hertford) returned to the Closet, and conducted Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg to the altar. His Lordship then went again to conduct the Princess Charlotte, and was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, who conducted his royal niece on his arm to the altar, where she was received by the Prince Regent. The ceremony was performed in the most solemn and impressive manner by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the whole was as interesting a scene as ever took place in Carlton-House.

The Princess Charlotte was given away by her Royal Father, the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health. He was dressed in regimentals, and wore all his orders. His Royal Highness handed the Queen to a state chair, to the right of the altar, where her Majesty sat during the ceremony. At the conclusion, the Royal Pair retired arm in arm, and received the hearty congratulations of all present. They soon after set off in a travelling carriage for Oatlands, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of York. The general party partook of some refreshments.

On a signal being given from Carlton-House, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, a double royal salute was fired by the guns in St. James's Park; the bells throughout London struck up a merry peal. The tradesmen of Her Royal Highness, engaged for the new establishment, illuminated on the occasion, who were Messrs. France and Banting, in Pall Mall, the cabinet-makers and upholsterers, and Mr. Gilbert, the jeweller, in Cockspur-street.

The bridesmaids were, Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley, Lady Caroline Pratt, Lady Susan Ryder, the Hon. Miss Law, and Miss Manners, the Archbishop of Canterbury's daughter.

The Queen's dress.—A beautiful gold tissue, trimmed with a mixture of gold and silver, having two flounces of brilliant silver net work, richly embossed with stripes of gold lama, and a superb head to the flounces of silver lama border. The whole had a most novel, grand, and magnificent appearance.

Princess Charlotte's dresses.—1. The

wedding dress, composed of a most magnificent silver lama on net, over a rich silver tissue slip, with a superb border of silver lama-embroidery at the bottom, forming shells and bouquets above the border; a most elegant fullness tastefully designed, in festoons of rich silver lama, and finished with a very brilliant rollo of lama; the body and sleeves to correspond, trimmed with a most beautiful point Brussels lace, in a peculiar elegant style. The manteau of rich silver tissue lined with white satin, trimmed round with a most superb silver lama border, in shells to correspond with the dress, and fastened in front with a most brilliant and costly ornament of diamonds. The whole dress surpassed all conception in the brilliancy and richness of its effect. Head dress, a wreath of rose buds and leaves, composed of the most superb brilliants.

2. A superb gold lama dress, with an elegant border of lama over a white satin slip; the body and sleeves embroidered to correspond, trimmed with an elegant gold blond net in randyke; also a most magnificent gold tissue manteau, lined with rich white satin, and trimmed with a beautiful gold border, in net work and shells.

3. A silver lama dress richly embroidered on net, with superb border, over a white satin slip; body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with a rich silver blond lace; the manteau to suit, composed of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, and trimmed round with a beautiful silver lama border, fastened in front with diamonds.

4. A very superb blue and white figured silver tissue dress, trimmed with a full elegant trimming of lama on net, tastefully interspersed with silver, orange blossom, and corn-flowers; the body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with lama and silver blond lace.

5. An embroidered gold muslin dress, with an elegant Indian gold border, and above the border two flounces of the most beautiful Mechlin lace; the body and sleeves richly trimmed with Mechlin lace. This dress had a particularly beautiful effect.

6. A very superb Brussels point lace dress, elegantly trimmed with point lace, over a slip of rich white satin. This dress cost 800 guineas.

7. A rich white satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace, with a beautiful satin and net trimming above the blond. The body and sleeves very full and handsome, with blond lace.

8. An elegant sprig book muslin dress, trimmed with rich Mechlin lace, over a white satin slip.

9. A rich figured satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace.

10. A travelling dress of rich white

reps silk, elegantly trimmed with flounces at the bottom, of superb Brussels point, with ruff and cuffs to correspond.

11. A white satin wedding pelisse, trimmed with most beautiful ermine, for the occasion.

12. An elegant white satin hat, tastefully trimmed with blond lace, and a beautiful plume of ostrich feathers.

Several other dresses equally rich and beautiful in effect, but too numerous to be described, complete this part of the royal marriage suits.

The altar for the celebration of the marriage, was placed near one of the fire-places in the crimson state room. When every thing was ready, the Lord Chamberlain gave notice to Prince Leopold, who took his station in front of the altar. The Lord Chamberlain then gave notice to the Princess Charlotte who was led by the Duke of Clarence. The Prince Regent took his place by the side of the illustrious pair. On the other side of the altar was the Queen, for whom a chair of state was placed. On her right were the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, the Duchess of York, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester. Behind her Majesty were her Chamberlains, and Ladies of the Household. On the left of the altar stood the Royal Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent (the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, and his Highness the Duke of Gloucester were not present). The Archbishop of Canterbury was close to the altar, and behind him the Archbishop of York. The Bishop of London was on the right of the altar, the Bishop of Exeter, as Clerk of the Closet, and the Bishop of Salisbury, the Preceptor of the Princess Charlotte. The Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the great Officers of the Household, stood in front of the altar at some distance. Two crimson velvet stools stood in front of the altar, which was covered with crimson velvet. There was some ancient royal communion plate on the altar, with two superb candlesticks, six feet high.

The illustrious personages had all taken their stations by a little after nine, when the service began. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte advanced with much steadiness, and went through the ceremony, giving the responses with great clearness, so as to be heard distinctly by every person present. The Prince Leopold was not heard so distinctly. The Regent gave away the bride. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the Princess Charlotte embraced her beloved father, and went up to the Queen, whose hand she kissed with respectful affection. Each of the Princesses her Royal Highness kissed, and then shook hands with her illustrious Uncles. The

Bride and Bridegroom retired arm in arm, and soon after set off for Oatlands, which they reached at ten minutes before twelve. The titles of the Prince of Cobourg are, his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.

"May 5.—His Majesty passed last month in good bodily health and in uniform tranquillity; but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished.

"H. HALFORD,
"M. BAILLIE,
"W. HEBERDEN,
"J. WILLIS, and
"R. WILLIS."

On Sunday the Princess Charlotte and Prince Cobourg attended divine service at Weybridge Church; on quitting which they received the hearty acclamations of an immense number of people, collected by the novelty of the sight. The august pair walked to and from the church, through the church-yard, which is a considerable distance from the road, where they left their carriage. His Serene Highness was without his hat, and his Royal Bride curtsied in the most affable manner, in return to the congratulations of the people. They afterwards rode by Chertsey, and over Walton-bridge, and on their return to Oatlands received a communication from the Queen in London.

In the last week there was no less than 700 licences issued from the Ecclesiastical Court, for marriages to be celebrated on Thursday, May 2.

May 17.—It having been officially announced that the Queen would hold a drawing-room on Thursday, to receive the congratulations of the nobility and gentry on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the Prince Leopold, a greater interest was excited among the public, and the court itself was more splendidly and numerous attended, than on any previous occasion. It is supposed that between two and three thousand persons were present. As soon as ten o'clock in the morning all the foot-paths about Buckingham-house were crowded with expecting spectators, while the great hall and windows of the palace were filled with more select visitants admitted by tickets. The company themselves began to arrive soon after 12 o'clock, and continued so to do till past four o'clock. The royal pair, the grand object of attraction, arrived at a quarter before two o'clock. They came in state, escorted by life-guards, and preceded by three carriages containing their suite. The Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, with his sister, came also in state. The Prince Regent was followed by a train of life-guards of

most extraordinary length. We could not distinguish whether his Royal Highness looked in good health or not; for notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, the windows of the carriage were closed; and the rapidity of its motion, together with the cloud of soldiers which surrounded and followed it, almost prevented their loyal people from even having a glimpse of their Prince. The Queen with the Princesses, entered the drawing-room punctually at two o'clock. The company immediately addressed her Majesty with their congratulations, and then passed on to pay their respects to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, who stood on the right hand of her Majesty. Several addresses from different towns were received by her Majesty.

The Princess Charlotte and her husband left the palace in the same state with which they entered, and were received on their departure, as at their entrance, with loud huzzas by the populace. The company had not left the palace till seven o'clock. The Regent remained to dine with the Queen and Princesses.

The court was attended by the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex—by the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, by the foreign ambassadors, by nine out of the twelve judges, by seven bishops, and by almost all the nobility in town of whatever party. We did not observe Lord Grey or Lord Grenville, but the Countess Grey was there, and the Marquis of Buckingham.

Neither the Duke nor Duchess of Cumberland were present. The Duke rode through St. James's Park on horseback, dressed as a private gentleman, and apparently indifferent to the interesting scene. Several persons bowed to him, which he returned.

Dress of the Princess Charlotte.—A petticoat of rich silver tissue, and draperies of net, most magnificently embroidered in silver lama, with deep borders, beaded with a costly silver rollo; the draperies elegantly supported with a most brilliant cord of real silver bullion, and very superb tassels below the draperies; the dress finished with a most beautiful and elegant garniture in silver lama and tulle, most tastefully designed; mantua of rich silver tissue, with superb border of lama, and the sleeves profusely trimmed with the most beautiful Brussels point lace; rich silver band, fastened in front with diamonds; head-dress, a most superb wreath of the richest and most brilliant diamonds, forming roses and leaves, with a most elegant ostrich plumage. The whole dress surpassed all conception in the grandeur, magnificence, and brilliancy of its effects.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg's dress was a full dress general's uniform.

The royal pair were greeted with the loud huzzas of one of the most respectable throngs of spectators we ever beheld.

The exterior of the palace, as well as the interior, had the most splendid and fascinating appearance. The company, who had paid their congratulatory respects to the Queen at the commencement of the drawing-room, were not able to leave the palace, their carriages not being able to draw up till all the company had set down. The windows of the palace were filled with the *elegantes*; others promenaded the palace court-yard, the grass-plot, and with such an assemblage gave it more the appearance of a grand fete or gala; and such an assemblage, in such splendid dresses, parading in the open air, probably was never before witnessed on any occasion; and the effect of the promenade was considerably heightened by the excellent accompaniment of some charming pieces of the band.

The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Leopold, George Frederick Prince of Cobourg, consort of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, shall take, hold, and enjoy, in all assemblies whatsoever, precedence and rank, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all other great officers, and before the Dukes (others than and except the Dukes of the Blood Royal) and all other peers of the realm.

GENERAL ORDERS.—“*Horse-Guards, May 16, 1810.*—So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson and Capt. J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st. or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, were under trial, the Commander-in-Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

“The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander-in-Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare his Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of these officers.

“In the instance of Major-General Sir R. Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an officer of his standing in his Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure, the declared object of which was to counteract the laws, and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does his Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself. For his Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could

justify a British officer in having obtained under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the Representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir R. Wilson's offence, that holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. H. Hutchinson, for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

“His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander-in-Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large, in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness's most severe reprehension.

“By Order of his Royal Highness,
“THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.”

The following is an official Copy of the Declaration of the Bey of Tunis, published in consequence of the agreement lately entered into with Lord Exmouth.

Tunis, the 19th of the Month Juhmed Anell, in the year of the Hegira 1231—(April 17, 1816.)—Declaration of his Highness Mahmoud Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, addressed to his Excellency Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the

Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britanic Majesty, &c.

“In consideration of the anxious desire manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England to put an end to the Slavery of Christians, his Highness the Bey of Tunis, wishing to testify his sincere desire to maintain the amicable relations which subsist between him and Great Britain: as a proof of his pacific disposition, and of his esteem for the European Powers, with whom his Highness is desirous of consolidating a durable peace, declares by these presents, that in case of war with any of the said powers, none of the prisoners shall be reduced to slavery; but that they shall be treated with every possible humanity, and as prisoners of war, according to the forms adopted and practised in Europe; and that at the end of the war the prisoners shall be exchanged and sent home.

“Given in duplicate at our Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, the 19th of the month Juhmed Anell, in the year of the Hegira 1231. (Signed) “MAHMOUD BASHAW, Bey of Tunis, &c.”

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—Letters were last week received from Major Peddie, the Military Commandant, of the daring enterprize of entering Africa, and tracing the course of the Niger. The letters are dated Senegal, the 15th of March; they mention that the expedition will not leave that place before September next, on account of the rainy season. In the mean time the Major was making every necessary preparation, collecting information from every person who had travelled any distance in the interior, making himself acquainted with the most minute circumstances respecting the fate of the lamented Park, and guarding himself from the mistakes of that celebrated traveller. He writes that every person in the expedition is in the highest spirits, and from the admirable plans laid down, they feel confident of ultimate success. Our readers are acquainted that there are two expeditions proceeding to explore Africa, the one proceeding by boats up the river Congo, the other tracing the river Niger. Major Peddie commands the latter; the general opinion entertained is, that both rivers join, and empty themselves into immense morasses in the interior of Africa. The two expeditions are, in consequence, expected to meet; anticipating this event, the letters which we have perused say, “with what ecstasy will the survivors meet, relate the hardships they have endured, and, in the wilds of Africa, where footsteps never trod, and where silence reigns with undivided sway, raise the cup of friendship to their dear friends of the sacred isle.”

May 9.—The house of Messrs. Fairly and Co. having occasion to send to their establishment of Calcutta thirteen chests of dollars by the Lady Campbell, lying off Greenwich, they were put on board the Company's hoy Coromandel, for the purpose of conveying them to that ship. As the trust was valuable, the usual caution on such occasions was observed, and the crew on board was increased, and supplied with additional arms. It was between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning se'nnight when the hoy reached Bugby's-hole. A small craft came alongside on pretext of asking questions. As only two men appeared in view in the boat, no serious alarm was excited, until a tarpaulin was hauled on one side, and discovered about the number of twenty more. The hoy was now on the alert, but it was too late; the pirates were soon on board, and placing a pistol to the head of Mr. Abbot, the master, demanded his submission. Mr. Abbot and Mr. Champion, the Company's officer, and the crew, were driven into the cabin, from whence they discharged several blunderbusses at the banditti on deck.—The fire was returned; and an exclamation was made as if a person was wounded; it was succeeded by a voice, saying, "We will murder them all;" which led the crew to the resolution of fighting for their lives, if the vessel was attempted to be scuttled, as they apprehended. In the mean time the villains broke open the hatches with a crow-bar, and proceeded to rummage the hold. Their alarm, however, was so great, that they hurried into their craft only seven chests of the dollars out of the thirteen on board. In each chest were contained four bags, with 1,000 dollars in each, so that the whole amount of the booty obtained would amount to about 7,000l. The robbery being thus completed, the pirates ran the hoy on shore, to prevent an immediate pursuit. The same day, Thursday, a vigilant search was set on foot by the police after the robbers, but without success. A deposition to the above effect was given at the Thames police-office by the master and crew of the hoy. On following up the enquiry, it appears that nine bags of the dollars have been recovered. It would seem that, from the speedy approach of day-light, and the slackness of the tide immediately after the robbery was committed, the villains were afraid to venture on shore with their stolen property, and had therefore deemed it expedient to sink the whole or part of the chests, as they supposed, within low water mark, in Gallion-reach; for about seven o'clock, at low water, three of the chests were observed uncovered on the shore, where they had been just left by the tide.—The commander of an ordnance transport, two Green-

wich watermen, and the master of a peter-boat being on the spot when the chests were first discovered, claimed an equal right to their contents. A mallet and chisel were brought from the transport, and the chests were opened. Upon ascertaining the contents, the Greenwich watermen, more prudent or more honest than their colleagues, proposed that the whole of the bags should be taken to the Water Bailiff for the benefit of the owners. This was objected to, and the property was divided; but, unfortunately for the master of the transport, whilst the boys were carrying a part of his share to his house, they were seized by an officer, who had been all day on the lookout. The boys, being interrogated, confessed where the remainder of their master's booty was hid, and the dollars were immediately removed from their hiding place in the sand. The next step was to take the master into custody, and to look after his colleagues; but, to the credit of the Greenwich watermen, they came forward the next morning with the whole of their share of the spoil, and with an offer of their evidence as to that part of the transaction in which they had been engaged.—The watermen say they know the peter-boatman; and it is, therefore, probable that about three thousand dollars, which came to his share, will be restored; in that case, Messrs. Fairly and Co. will have recovered three thousand pounds in dollars out of the 7,000l. that were carried off. Nearly a dozen persons, from first to last, have been examined on the subject, but several of those, although found with part of the dollars in their possession, do not appear to have had any thing to do with the original robbery.—There are four persons in custody against whom there is much presumptive evidence of guilt; their names are Spindlove, Corby, Brown and Connor: these men constitute a part of what is called the Blackwall gang. They have been all examined and remanded, to give time for further evidence against them. Since this daring piracy has been committed, the officers belonging to Lambeth-street Police-office, as well as the rest of the police of the metropolis, have been on the alert to discover the real robbers, but more particularly Dalton and Miller, who searched all the creeks and corners to Gravesend; the result was, that they learnt that two persons well known to them were principally concerned in the robbery, viz. John Brown, who had been tried at the Old Bailey some time back for stealing cloth from a vessel in the river, and William Corby, a publican at Blackwall. On further enquiry, they ascertained that these persons had absconded into Essex; thither they pursued them on Saturday se'nnight,

armed with pistols and cutlasses; and after tracing them through different places, at length received information that they were to come out of the marshes at a certain part of the road near Plaistow, about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. The officers during the day remained in disguise at a public-house there, and at the appointed hour went in a cart to meet them. Driving on slowly, they perceived two men coming along, dressed in clumsy jackets and trowsers, who, on approaching the cart, recognized the officers and ran off. Miller, however, at the first effort, seized Brown; and Dalton presented a pistol at Corby, who succeeded in getting over the ditch, declaring he would blow his brains out if he did not instantly surrender. This had the effect of preventing him running away. He contrived, however, to pull off his jacket and hat, regardless of all threats, saying he would not be easily taken. The officer, perceiving this, sprung across the ditch, when the other darted into the marshes again, and in attempting to leap over another ditch in the rear, stuck in the mud, and was taken before he could extricate himself. Here a desperate battle ensued, Corby being a most powerful man; but after some minutes fighting and tumbling in the ditch, Corby was compelled to surrender, and the officer brought him handcuffed to his companion on the road, who by this time was secured by Miller, after considerable resistance. Having chained them together, the officers proceeded to search their hats, jackets, and clothes, and found on each about 500 of the stolen dollars, all wet, which they brought with them to the office. Connor had his last hearing on Tuesday, at the Thames police-office, when Martin, a waterman from Woolwich, deposed, that he was awakened between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning se'nnight, by a rumbling noise in the street, and on looking out of the window, he saw three men dragging along what appeared to him to be a large heavy chest. One of them was a tall man in a light jacket, the other two men rather short. He enquired of the party what it was o'clock, but no answer was given, except that one replied, "never mind, old Martin." The tall person he conceived to be the prisoner, he had known him for two years, he had always known him by the name of Mat, and that was the name he heard him called by his comrades. A report having prevailed that Connor and his companions had taken the chest to Mrs. McFarlane's, who keeps a public-house at Woolwich, but was refused admittance, enquiry is making as to the fact.

May 24.—Yesterday the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold had their first dinner party, at Camelford-House, which was honoured with the presence of the

Prince Regent. His Royal Highness was received at the door by Prince Leopold, who conducted him to the drawing-room, at the entrance of which he was received by his royal daughter. The dinner was most sumptuous, and consisted of every rarity and delicacy of the season.

All the ships which were re-commissioned at Portsmouth for the peace service, have now proceeded to their several stations. They were nine months obtaining their complement of men. Those which have sailed are, the Amphion, Capt. Bowles, and Hyacinth, Captain Sliarpe, for South America; Pactolus, Captain Dobbie, for Halifax; Rifleman, Capt. Allen, for Jamaica; Griffin, Capt. Murray, (Captain Hewson having been invalided from ill health) for St. Helena and the Cape; and the Nimrod, Capt. Ferguson, for the Leith station.

By a return made to the House of Commons of the Poor-rates or other Rates paid in the year ending the 25th March, 1815, it appears that the amount paid by 12,889 parishes of England, and 1033 parishes of Wales, was £7,023,386 18s. 8d.—773 parishes of England and 81 parishes of Wales have made no return. So that the sum total paid by this part of the United Kingdom cannot be less than eight millions sterling per annum.

The doubts* respecting the genuineness of the Asiatic Prince, who called himself son and successor to the Emperor of the Birmanis, are fully justified by a letter which we have just received from one of our correspondents at Bucharest. Unhappily for this "nephew of the Sun, and relation of the Moon, of Lucifer and all the Stars," Major Stewart, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, Lord Moira, was at Bucharest on his way to London. The Major, who, by a ten years residence in India, is as well acquainted with the language, customs, and manners, of those countries, as with those of his own country, was very desirous to get acquainted with this descendant of "the Blessed Friend and Cousin of the Almighty God." He the more easily found an opportunity, as the Prince of Wallachia, who had already conceived some suspicions respecting this pretended descendant of the Royal Family of the Birmanis, requested him to visit, since nobody could be better qualified to find out the truth, or rather the falsehood. Major Stewart fulfilled the Prince's wish, and with the English Consul residing at Bucharest, went to see this adventurer, when he not only discovered irrefragably all his lying assertions, but by addressing him in the Indian language, of which the impostor did not understand a syllable, threw him into such confusion and perplexity, that he found it advisable to quit Bucharest.

* See Asiatic Journal, page 407.

PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL.

House of Lords, March 1.—A motion was made by Lord King, the object of which was to learn what means had been taken by Ministers to obtain payment, —1. Of a loan to Austria in 1793; 2. The balance due from France on account of prisoners of war; 3. The state of the Russian loan; and, 4. The loan of £600,000, and subsequently of £300,000 to Portugal. The motion was negatived without a division.

7.—The Duke of Bedford rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, for an inquiry into the state of the nation; but solicited the indulgence of the house, on account of indisposition. He had not proceeded far when he became too unwell to proceed, and was obliged to sit down. Lord Liverpool then proposed that the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

12.—The Duke of Bedford moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the nation. On a division there appeared for the motion, 71; against it, 140; majority 69.

14.—The Earl of Liverpool brought down a Message from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acquainting the House that his Royal Highness had given the Royal Assent to a marriage between his daughter, the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold George Frederic of Cobourg-Saalsfeld, and requesting a provision for their establishment. Lord L. afterward moved an address, which was carried *nem. con.*

15.—The Marquis of Landsdown moved for an address against the proposed peace establishment. On a division the numbers were—

For the Address, present,.... 27
Proxies,.... 42
— 69
Against it, Present,.... 65
Proxies,.... 74
— 139
Majority,.... 70

INDIA.

March 22.—Lord Grenville wished to call the attention of their Lordships to a subject of great importance to the country as connected with its Indian possessions; he alluded to the great inconvenience of blending the commercial and political Reports of the India Company by the Governors of our different possessions in the East. He wished to get information on this subject, and to know why that distinction should not be observed in those departments which had been particularly observed in the Charter. He did not seek this information unnecessa-

rily, but from ignorance of what was really the situation of our affairs in this respect. He should make this the subject of a motion on a future day, and should conceive the present intimation of his intentions as a notice of that motion.

April 2.—The Marquis of Buckingham moved for a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland. The House having divided there appeared—

For the Motion, Present,.... 26
Proxies,.... 41
— 67
Against it, Present,.... 68
Proxies,.... 69
— 137
Majority,.... 70

May 3.—Earl Stanhope moved, That the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the best means of arranging the Statute-book into distinct and proper heads. The Lord Chancellor moved an amendment, that a select Committee should be appointed, instead of a Committee of the whole House; which was agreed to.

May 13.—The Earl of Essex (a second time) complained of being obstructed by the military in his passage along the streets, and moved a copy of the order under which the military had acted. On a division, the motion was negatived by 33 to 36.

House of Commons, Feb 26.—Numerous petitions were presented, on this and other days, from the city of London and most other parts of the kingdom, against the proposed renewal of the Property Tax. The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, a discussion took place on the army estimates. Lord John Russell and Mr. Frankland Lewis spoke at length against keeping on foot a military force, as being pregnant with danger to the liberties of the country. Mr. Yorke (from the Treasury Bench) defended the proposed establishment. Mr. Brougham spoke against it. Lord Palmerston went into the detail of the estimates, and the debate was adjourned.

Feb. 27.—Sir S. Romilly charged ministers with purposely delaying the meeting of Parliament till an unusually late period, in order to give it no opportunity of a full consideration of the Property Tax. If, at the last enactment, it was intended to continue this tax, why was it not openly stated? The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, that when the tax was last year before the house, he had thought that the Bank would be able to resume its payments at the end of the year; but circumstances had arisen which

